From: Marjorie Manne [marjorie.manne@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2006 7:17 PM
To: Susan Burgess
Subject: FW: 41 more

Attachments: ProQuest_78347597.pdf; ProQuest_90107911.pdf; ProQuest_90108998.pdf; ProQuest_104482733.pdf; ProQuest_90109483.pdf; ProQuest_90109922.pdf; ProQuest_81290125.pdf; ProQuest_90110760.pdf; ProQuest_89349497.pdf; ProQuest_78352553.pdf; ProQuest_89002068.pdf; ProQuest_147193202.pdf; ProQuest_103769886.pdf; ProQuest_78353552.pdf; ProQuest_132601932.pdf; ProQuest_147567502.pdf; ProQuest_88861891.pdf; ProQuest_78393535.pdf; ProQuest_78545864.pdf; ProQuest_149016552.pdf; ProQuest_91257229.pdf; ProQuest_74570916.pdf; ProQuest_81867851.pdf; ProQuest_81868558.pdf; ProQuest_146469172.pdf; ProQuest_76297746.pdf; ProQuest_83689548.pdf; ProQuest_147825602.pdf; ProQuest_110094536.pdf; ProQuest_74577143.pdf; ProQuest_88870502.pdf; ProQuest_149085592.pdf; ProQuest_81135383.pdf; ProQuest_78548763.pdf; ProQuest_147942192.pdf; ProQuest_91295143.pdf; ProQuest_88873949.pdf; ProQuest_107910411.pdf; ProQuest_83155738.pdf; ProQuest_105282234.pdf; ProQuest_157912042.pdf

---

From: ProQuest [mailto:noreply@il.proquest.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2006 8:15 PM
To: marjorie.manne@gmail.com
Subject: 41 more

Documents

- **TV Pact Is Reached To Widen Selection Of Cable Programs:TV Pact Reached to Widen Choice of Cable Shows**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:May 30, 1969. (2 pp.)

- **Challenging Those Who Control the TV Channels**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 1, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **TV: Networks' Pact With Cables Proposes a Cartel**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 2, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **CATV Industry Seen Switching Strategy In Proposed Agreement With Broadcasters**
  By WAYNE E. GREEN Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. **Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 2, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Accord Between Networks and Cable TV Is Fading**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 3, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **TV Copyright Interests Opposed To Broadcaster-CATV Accord**

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, *Special to The New York Times*. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 4, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **TelePrompTer Official Hails CATV Agreement:Kahn Says Pact Is 'Encouraging Step Forward' but Predicts a Justice Department Objection**
  By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. **Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 4, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Liberties Union Wants Cable TV a Public Utility**
  New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 9, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **If Cable TV Ever Goes Where It Could Go . . .**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 15, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Company to Provide Extra Services at Monthly Fee**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 20, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Agreement Canceled By Broadcasters' Association**
  Special to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 21, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Broadcasters Won't Endorse CATV Pact**
  The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jun 21, 1969. p. E7 (1 pp.)

- **Broadcasters Decline to Back Agreement Worked Out With Cable-Television Group**
  By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. **Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 23, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Ford Foundation Gives Rand $165,000 for CATV Study**
  By FRED FERRETTI. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 25, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Regulation of CATV Comes Under Fire**
  The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Aug 20, 1969. p. A8 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Fee Impasse**
  By Daivd A. Jewell. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Sep 5, 1969. p. B13 (1 pp.)

- **ANTITRUST UNIT SCORES CATV PACT:Tentative Accord Is Termed 'Overly Protectionist'**
  By EILEEN SHANAHAN, *Special to The New York Times*. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Sep 9, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Challenging the TV Establishment**
  By HERBERT MITGANG. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Sep 15, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **City Loses Cable TV Fight Over Regulation of Lines:State Appeals Court, in 7-to-0 Decision, Backs Comtel on Underground Wires -- Could Open the Way for Pay TV City Loses Cable TV Fight Over Control of Lines**
  By ROBERT E. TOMASSON. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Oct 10, 1969. (2 pp.)

- **Court to Study Decision on Oil Shale Cases:Television State Regulation Antitrust Labor**
  The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Oct 14, 1969. p. A9 (1 pp.)

COMSAT ADVANCES SATELLITE TV PLAN:Would Supplant A.T.&T. as Prime Carrier of Shows in Bid to

- **Ease Congestion**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Oct 19, 1969. (2 pp.)

- **CATV to Join Networks In Exploring Satellites For Domestic Programs**
  Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 22, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **F.C.C. Ending Local Curbs On Cable TV Programing:Ruling Is Expected to Result in More Feature-Length Films in City Area -- Commercials to Be Permitted CABLE TV TO GET GREATER FREEDOM**
  By GEORGE GENT. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Oct 24, 1969. (2 pp.)

- **Market Place: Outlook Cheers Cable TV Group**
  By ROBERT METZ. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Oct 25, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **FCC to Permit Advertising On Cable Television:More Diversity Expected Future Growth Ruling Welcomed Break Definition Vague Jurisdictional Dispute**
  By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Oct 25, 1969. p. E1 (1 pp.)

- **FCC Ruling Enables Cable TV Operators To Originate Programing, Commercials**
  By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. **Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Oct 27, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **CABLE TV OPERATORS CHOOSE NEW LEADER**
  Special to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Nov 13, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Taverner New CATV Leader**
  The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Nov 13, 1969. p. H2 (1 pp.)

- **Rules for Covering News Differ for Press and TV**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Nov 16, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Canada Won't License Microwave, Cable TV From Stations in U.S.:Agency, in a Major Policy Stand, Says Such Importation Would Threaten the Domestic Industry**
  Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 4, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Bill Would Free CATV of F.C.C. Curbs**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, *Special to The New York Times*. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Dec 11, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Encouraged by Senate Bill**
  By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Dec 11, 1969. p. C12 (1 pp.)

- **Cable-TV Bill Easing Restrictions Voted By Senate Subgroup**
  Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 12, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **CATV Joint Venture Set**
  New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 16, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **Business Briefs:Rail Hour Bill Passed TV Study Set**
  The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Dec 16, 1969. p. D13 (1 pp.)

- **[Cable TV Picture Brightens:Cable Television Outlook Takes Turn for Brighter]**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, Special to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Dec 21, 1969. (2 pp.)

- **[C.B.S. Challenges ASCAP and B.M.I.]**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Dec 22, 1969. (1 pp.)

- **[United Utilities Sells Three CATV Operations]**
  Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. **Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jan 6, 1970. p. 14 (1 pp.)

- **[OUTLOOK FOR CATV IS GIVEN BY BURCH:He Says Regulatory Issues Will Get Early Action]**
  New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 10, 1970. p. 55 (1 pp.)

- **[Picture Cloudy for TV Networks]**
  By FRED FERRETTI. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jan 11, 1970. p. 493 (1 pp.)

- **[Burch Hints at Favorable Action on CATV]**
  By Robert J. Samuelson, Washington Post Staff Writer. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Jan 13, 1970. (1 pp.)

Citation style: ProQuest Standard

Document 1 of 41

TV Pact Is Reached To Widen Selection Of Cable Programs:TV Pact Reached to Widen Choice of Cable Shows
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:May 30, 1969. (2 pp.)

Author(s):	By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
Document types:	front_page
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, May 29*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 30, 1969. pg. 1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	78347597
Text Word Count	1003
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=78347597&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, May 29 -- Television viewers around the country may be able to get assured clear

reception on at least 6 channels -- and perhaps as many as 10 -- as a result of an industry agreement outlined here today. The service would be available on cable television systems at a subscription cost of about $5 a month.

Document 2 of 41

Challenging Those Who Control the TV Channels
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 1, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Section:	*arts and leisure*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 1, 1969. pg. D15, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90107911
Text Word Count	1280
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90107911&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

CHALLENGES by citizens groups to renewals of licenses for long-established television stations have aroused more reaction in Washington than any other recent development in broadcasting. The controversy poses a long-range social question of substantial importance: Is TV to be a "locked-in" medium in perpetuity?

Document 3 of 41

TV: Networks' Pact With Cables Proposes a Cartel
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 2, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Section:	*BUSINESS AND FINANCE*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 2, 1969. pg. 91, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90108998
Text Word Count	1003
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90108998&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

THE proposal of the powerful lobbies of the organized broadcasters and the cable TV operators to live in compromise rather than conflict introduces the concept of a cartel as the solution to the baffling complexities of the technological evolution of television.

Document 4 of 41

CATV Industry Seen Switching Strategy In Proposed Agreement With Broadcasters
By WAYNE E. GREEN Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 2, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By WAYNE E. GREEN Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 2, 1969. pg. 4, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	104482733
Text Word Count	1193
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=104482733&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON The community antenna television industry, apparently tired of its frustrating struggle with broadcasters, seems to be making a crucial switch in strategy.

Document 5 of 41

Accord Between Networks and Cable TV Is Fading
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 3, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 3, 1969. pg. 95, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90109483
Text Word Count	569
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90109483&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The proposed accord between television broadcasters and cable TV operators began to fall apart yesterday

as the three networks disassociated themselves from the tentative understanding on the future of the nation's broadcasting policies.

Document 6 of 41

TV Copyright Interests Opposed To Broadcaster-CATV Accord
By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 4, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, Special to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, June 3*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 4, 1969. pg. 95, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90109922
Text Word Count	770
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90109922&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, June 3 -Owners of copyrights on television material indicated today their strong opposition to the private peace treaty outlined last week by television broadcasters and cable TV operators.

Document 7 of 41

TelePrompTer Official Hails CATV Agreement:Kahn Says Pact Is 'Encouraging Step Forward' but Predicts a Justice Department Objection
By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 4, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*NEW YORK*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 4, 1969. pg. 14, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	81290125
Text Word Count	536
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=81290125&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

NEW YORK The agreement last week between the broadcasting and CATV industries over regulation of the cable television industry was hailed as "an encouraging step forward" by Irving B. Kahn, president of TelePrompTer Corp., at the annual meeting.

Document 8 of 41

Liberties Union Wants Cable TV a Public Utility
New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 9, 1969. (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 9, 1969. pg. 95, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90110760
Text Word Count	636
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90110760&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The American Civil Liberties Union has urged that cable television be declared a public utility and be required to make channels available at reasonable rates to any person or organization desirous of reaching the home screen.

Document 9 of 41

If Cable TV Ever Goes Where It Could Go . . .
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 15, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 15, 1969. pg. D19, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	89349497
Text Word Count	1731
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=89349497&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

THE world of television is in orbit on an enticing flight plan; no one knows the point of splashdown. Along on the economic, social and scientific ride are all branches of government, big network and little stations, Hollywood producers, entrepreneurs of new methods of delivering pictures to the home, hardware

manufacturers, academicians with prefabbed answers, owners of neighborhood movie houses, bewildered directors of corporate mammoths, Wall Street brokers and enough lawyers to leave a country defenseless.

Document 10 of 41

Cable TV Company to Provide Extra Services at Monthly Fee
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 20, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 20, 1969. pg. 83, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	78352553
Text Word Count	465
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=78352553&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

A cable television company operating outside New York City plans to make separate charges for four TV program services, including motion pictures. Cable TV subscribers already pay an average of $5 a month for the relaying over wires of programs televised by regular stations.

Document 11 of 41

Cable TV Agreement Canceled By Broadcasters' Association
Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 21, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	Special to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, June 20*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 21, 1969. pg. 55, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	89002068
Text Word Count	517
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=89002068&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, June 20 -The board of directors of the National Association of Broadcasters canceled today an agreement on the development of cable television that its staff had negotiated last month with

representatives of the cable companies.

Document 12 of 41

Broadcasters Won't Endorse CATV Pact
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jun 21, 1969. p. E7 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*SPORTS Racing/Business/Finance*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Jun 21, 1969. pg. E7, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	147193202
Text Word Count	91
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=147193202&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters backed away from endorsing an agreement proposed several weeks ago by the staffs of the NAB and the National Cable Television Association.

Document 13 of 41

Broadcasters Decline to Back Agreement Worked Out With Cable-Television Group
By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 23, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 23, 1969. pg. 34, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	103769886
Text Word Count	581
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=103769886&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON That newly found harmony between broadcasters and the community antenna television industry may have been shortlived.

Document 14 of 41

Ford Foundation Gives Rand $165,000 for CATV Study

By FRED FERRETTI. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 25, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By FRED FERRETTI
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 25, 1969. pg. 95, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	78353552
Text Word Count	367
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=78353552&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Ford Foundation announced yesterday a grant of $165,000 to the Rand Corporation for a year-long investigative study of cable television and its evolutionary impact on the commercial television industry.

Document 15 of 41

Regulation of CATV Comes Under Fire

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Aug 20, 1969. p. A8 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Dateline:	*ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 19*
Section:	*General*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Aug 20, 1969. pg. A8, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	132601932
Text Word Count	368
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=132601932&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Members of the Legislative Council's economic affairs committee tonight sharply questioned proponents of a bill that would regulate cable television companies.

Document 16 of 41

Cable TV Fee Impasse

By Daivd A. Jewell. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Sep 5, 1969. p. B13 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Daivd A. Jewell
Document types:	article
Section:	*STYLE Woman/The Arts/Leisure*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Sep 5, 1969. pg. B13, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	147567502
Text Word Count	306
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=147567502&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The National Cable Television Association yesterday broke off negotiations with the National Association of Broadcasters over the first copyright fee agreement covering CATV use of distant signals.

Document 17 of 41

ANTITRUST UNIT SCORES CATV PACT:Tentative Accord Is Termed 'Overly Protectionist'

By EILEEN SHANAHAN, Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Sep 9, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By EILEEN SHANAHAN, Special to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, Sept. 8*
Section:	*BUSINESS AND FINANCE*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Sep 9, 1969. pg. 69, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	88861891
Text Word Count	535
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=88861891&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 -The tentative agreement between television broadcasters and community antenna television operators was termed "overly protectionist" today by the Justice Department's antitrust division.

Document 18 of 41

Challenging the TV Establishment
By HERBERT MITGANG. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Sep 15, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By HERBERT MITGANG
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Sep 15, 1969. pg. 46, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	78393535
Text Word Count	732
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=78393535&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

" A television license," Lord Thomson of Fleet once said, "is a license to print money."

Document 19 of 41

City Loses Cable TV Fight Over Regulation of Lines:State Appeals Court, in 7-to-0 Decision, Backs Comtel on Underground Wires -- Could Open the Way for Pay TV City Loses Cable TV Fight Over Control of Lines
By ROBERT E. TOMASSON. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 10, 1969. (2 pp.)

Author(s):	By ROBERT E. TOMASSON
Document types:	front_page
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 10, 1969. pg. 1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	78545864
Text Word Count	839
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=78545864&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that New York City had no power to regulate underground telephone lines providing television to individual paying subscribers.

Document 20 of 41

Court to Study Decision on Oil Shale Cases:Television State Regulation Antitrust Labor
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Oct 14, 1969. p. A9 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*General*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Oct 14, 1969. pg. A9, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	149016552
Text Word Count	386
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=149016552&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Interior Department Won Supreme Court review yesterday of a decision favoring private claims for up to one-fifth of the government's vast shale holdings in the West and giving potentially billions of dollars to the winners of their development rights.

Document 21 of 41

COMSAT ADVANCES SATELLITE TV PLAN:Would Supplant A.T.&T. as Prime Carrier of Shows in Bid to Ease Congestion
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 19, 1969. (2 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	front_page
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 19, 1969. pg. 1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	91257229
Text Word Count	1014
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=91257229&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Communications Satellite Corporation has informed the White House of its immediate readiness to construct and operate a domestic satellite television system that would serve commercial and non-commercial TV networks and ease the mounting congestion in the nation's communications facilities.

Document 22 of 41

CATV to Join Networks In Exploring Satellites For Domestic Programs
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 22, 1969. (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 22, 1969. pg. 7, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	74570916
Text Word Count	192
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=74570916&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

LOS ANGELES The cable television industry will join the far larger television networks in investigating the feasibility of domestic satellite program transmission, a major CATV industry spokesman said.

Document 23 of 41

F.C.C. Ending Local Curbs On Cable TV Programing:Ruling Is Expected to Result in More Feature-Length Films in City Area -- Commercials to Be Permitted CABLE TV TO GET GREATER FREEDOM
By GEORGE GENT. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 24, 1969. (2 pp.)

Author(s):	By GEORGE GENT
Document types:	front_page
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 24, 1969. pg. 1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	81867851
Text Word Count	708
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=81867851&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Federal Communication Commission plans to free cable television companies from all local restrictions on programing and to permit commercial advertising under a ruling expected to be announced today.

Document 24 of 41

Market Place: Outlook Cheers Cable TV Group
By ROBERT METZ. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 25, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By ROBERT METZ
Document types:	article

Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 25, 1969. pg. 46, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	81868558
Text Word Count	622
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=81868558&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

REPORTS that the cable television companies will be permitted to televise all kinds of programs -- sports events, etc. -- under a ruling expected momentarily by the Federal Communications Commission gave new life to this group of stocks.

Document 25 of 41

FCC to Permit Advertising On Cable Television:More Diversity Expected Future Growth Ruling Welcomed Break Definition Vague Jurisdictional Dispute
By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Oct 25, 1969. p. E1 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer
Document types:	article
Section:	*BUSINESS & FINANCE Religion*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Oct 25, 1969. pg. E1, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	146469172
Text Word Count	555
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=146469172&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday decided to allow cable television (CATV) systems to carry advertising.

Document 26 of 41

FCC Ruling Enables Cable TV Operators To Originate Programing, Commercials
By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 27, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

Document types:	article
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 27, 1969. pg. 10, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	76297746
Text Word Count	984
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=76297746&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON Community antenna television operators will be able to originate and present their own TV programs and commercials

under an order issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

Document 27 of 41

CABLE TV OPERATORS CHOOSE NEW LEADER
Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 13, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	Special to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Nov 13, 1969. pg. 51, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	83689548
Text Word Count	195
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=83689548&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 -Donald V. Taverner, the president of Pittsburgh's two educational television stations, was named president of the National Cable Television Association today. He succeeds Frederick W. Ford, who resigned last May after four years in the post.

Document 28 of 41

Taverner New CATV Leader
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Nov 13, 1969. p. H2 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article

Section: *BUSINESS & FINANCE*

Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Nov 13, 1969. pg. H2, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 147825602

Text Word Count 214

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=147825602&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The nation's cable television owners yesterday selected a new chief to lead them into battle against the existing broadcast industry.

Document 29 of 41

Rules for Covering News Differ for Press and TV
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 16, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By JACK GOULD

Document types: article

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Nov 16, 1969. pg. 79, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 110094536

Text Word Count 1072

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=110094536&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The heart of the difference in covering news on television and news in print, as illustrated last week by the controversy stirred up by Vice President Agnew's speech criticizing the TV networks, lies in the ground rules covering the two media.

Document 30 of 41

Canada Won't License Microwave, Cable TV From Stations in U.S.:Agency, in a Major Policy Stand, Says Such Importation Would Threaten the Domestic Industry
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 4, 1969. (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Publication title: Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 4, 1969. pg. 19, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 74577143

Text Word Count 484

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=74577143&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

OTTAWA American broadcasters hoping to use cable television and microwave to export Programing to Canadian markets received a setback from the Canadian government.

Document 31 of 41

Bill Would Free CATV of F.C.C. Curbs

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 11, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, Special to The New York Times

Document types: article

Dateline: *WASHINGTON, Dec. 10*

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 11, 1969. pg. 111, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 88870502

Text Word Count 555

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=88870502&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 -a long-awaited revision of the nation's copyright laws, a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee proposed today to free cable television the web of restrictions usually imposed by the broadcast industry, the owners of copyrighted films and the Federal Communications Commission.

Document 32 of 41

Cable TV Encouraged by Senate Bill

By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Dec 11, 1969. p. C12 (1 pp.)

Author(s): By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer

Document types: article

Section: *SPORTS Outdoors/Business/Classified*

Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Dec 11, 1969. pg. C12, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	149085592
Text Word Count	446
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=149085592&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

A Senate subcommittee yesterday approved a new copyright law which, if enacted, could remake the nation's existing television broadcasting industry.

Document 33 of 41

Cable-TV Bill Easing Restrictions Voted By Senate Subgroup
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 12, 1969. (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 12, 1969. pg. 10, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	81135383
Text Word Count	324
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=81135383&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON Action by a Senate subcommittee probably will delay until at least next year resolution of the stickiest point of dispute between cable-television companies and broadcasters.

Document 34 of 41

CATV Joint Venture Set
New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 16, 1969. (1 pp.)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=78548763&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Document 35 of 41

Business Briefs:Rail Hour Bill Passed TV Study Set
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Dec 16, 1969. p. D13 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*SPORTS Outdoors/Business/Finance*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Dec 16, 1969. pg. D13, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	147942192
Text Word Count	87
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=147942192&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Senate voted yesterday to limit the workday of railroad operating employes to 12 hours, four hours less than' the ceiling in effect since 1907. The measure, passed by voice vote, also would require 10 hours off duty after a 12-hour shift.

Document 36 of 41

Cable TV Picture Brightens:Cable Television Outlook Takes Turn for Brighter
By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 21, 1969. (2 pp.)

Author(s):	By CHRISTOPHER LYDON, Special to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, Dec. 20*
Section:	*ARTS AND LEISURE*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 21, 1969. pg. F1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	91295143
Text Word Count	1836
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=91295143&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 -- The prospects for cable television's expansion into the nation's urban markets -- changing through the years like images in a kaleidoscope -- has shifted once again into a bright new focus.

Document 37 of 41

C.B.S. Challenges ASCAP and B.M.I.
By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 22, 1969. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Section:	*business and finance*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 22, 1969. pg. 67, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	88873949
Text Word Count	760
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=88873949&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Columbia Broadcasting System has notified the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and Broadcast Music Inc., that the network will pay only for music it uses on television, ending a 35-year practice of giving the music licensing organizations percentages of its gross broadcasting business.

Document 38 of 41

United Utilities Sells Three CATV Operations
Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 6, 1970. p. 14 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*KANSAS CITY, Mo.*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jan 6, 1970. pg. 14, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	107910411
Text Word Count	116
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=107910411&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.--United Utilities Inc. said it sold three community antenna television operations to Chicago-based Harriscope Broadcasting Corp., a subsidiary of Harriscope Cable Corp. of Los Angeles, for more than $10 million in cash and notes. The sale involved United Transmission Inc., Sidney (Ohio) Cable Television Co. and Telcoa Inc. of Tyler, Texas.

Document 39 of 41

OUTLOOK FOR CATV IS GIVEN BY BURCH:He Says Regulatory Issues Will Get Early Action
New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 10, 1970. p. 55 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jan 10, 1970. pg. 55, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	83155738
Text Word Count	361
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=83155738&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 Chairman Dean Burch of the Federal Communications Commission told the cable television industry today that it could expect that "most of the rules governing broadcast stations will eventually" also be applied to cablecasting.

Document 40 of 41

Picture Cloudy for TV Networks
By FRED FERRETTI. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 11, 1970. p. 493 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By FRED FERRETTI
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jan 11, 1970. pg. 493, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	105282234
Text Word Count	333
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=105282234&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Television networks will be facing their toughest competition in history over the next several years. But this competition holds out no distinct promise of improved programing.

Document 41 of 41

Burch Hints at Favorable Action on CATV
By Robert J. Samuelson, Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jan 13, 1970. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Robert J. Samuelson, Washington Post Staff Writer
Document types:	article
Section:	*SPORTS Outdoors/Business/Finance*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Jan 13, 1970. pg. D6, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	157912042
Text Word Count	437
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=157912042&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Federal Communications Commission may move to a more favorable treatment of cable television than in the past, the FCC's new chairman,, Dean Burch. has indicated.

TV Pact Is Reached To Widen Selection Of Cable Programs
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); May 30, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 1

TV Pact Is Reached To Widen Selection Of Cable Programs

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 29—Television viewers around the country may be able to get assured clear reception on at least 6 channels—and perhaps as many as 10—as a result of an industry agreement outlined here today. The service would be available on cable television systems at a subscription cost of about $5 a month.

If the agreement is accepted by Congress and the Federal Communications Commission, cable systems would be free for the first time to bring programs from distant transmitters into major television markets.

Cable systems would also be allowed to put their own original programing, with commercial sponsorship, on one of the many channels they offer subscribers.

At the same time, the cable companies, which have

Continued on Page 53, Column 1

TV Pact Reached to Widen Choice of Cable Shows

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

recently been expanding their lines into the nation's major cities, would not be allowed to interconnect their subscribers in a closed-circuit system that might eventually compete with the established national networks.

The deal, in short, makes cable television more attractive for big-city audiences and dismisses the networks' nightmare of a unified cable system that could top their bids for sports and entertainment features.

The agreement was announced today by two long-warring factions of the television industry: the National Association of Broadcasters, representing the networks and most of the companies that transmit TV signals through the air, and the National Cable Television Association, representing the companies that distribute many of the same signals by a direct wire into viewers' homes.

Move Was Anticipated

Cable television is also known as community-antenna television, or CATV, because of its origins 20 years ago in isolated areas where over-the-air reception was inadequate.

Though the agreement includes significant protection for the broadcasters, it was regarded as a major breakthrough for the cable industry, which had recently described itself as blocked by restrictive regulation at the F.C.C.

The agreement was officially secret until noon today, but it had been anticipated on Wall Street since Tuesday, when cable-TV stocks showed significant gains despite a general market decline.

The principal items in the agreement appeared to be the general ban on interconnection of cable systems and permission for the importation of three nonnetwork signals from neighboring cities.

The concession on "importation" will have no immediate effect in the metropolitan New York area, which already is served by four independent commercial channels, in addition to the three network-owned stations.

However, in the great majority of American cities, which now have fewer than six commercial channels to choose from, the agreement promises to offer more diversity.

Though cable systems have technical capacity to span long distances—delivering, for example, a movie broadcast in Philadelphia to subscribers in Boston—they are required in the agreement to import the nearest independent channels.

Thus, they could offer Boston audiences programs from Providence, R. I., but not from New York. In that manner, the agreement proposes to create regional markets, but not a national or East Coast integration of programing.

Copyright Arrangement

The agreement also includes the first firm offer by the cable systems to pay copyright owners for the programs they deliver to their subscribers.

Copyright owners would not be allowed to keep their property off cable systems, but they would be entitled to an unspecified percentage of cable income as compensation.

Vincent T. Wasilewski, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, said that the proposed agreement had been reviewed, and apparently approved, by Rosel H. Hyde, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and key Congressional figures involved with communications.

He said, however, that he had not yet disclosed the pact to the antitrust division of the Justice Department, which declared last month that the competitive struggle between cable and broadcasting system must be fought out openly without restrictions—including restrictions by the F.C.C.

It was noted here that the détente making the pact possible was facilitated by the broadcasting companies' role as major investors in the cable technology.

Robert Beisswenger, chairman of the cable association and president of the nation's largest cable manufacturer, said that cable systems built last year were owned by broadcasting interests. This means that the economic competition between the alternative TV systems is not so real as it appears.

Two industry groups—one representing a well-established segment of broadcasters and another representing the struggling ultra-high-frequency broadcasters—said they had strong reservations about the new agreement.

The All-Channel Television Society, speaking for the U.H.F. stations, said that the importation of outside channels would threaten the prosperity of U.H.F. channels in the smaller markets. The society will also oppose the copyright provisions that would allow a cable system to distribute a movie, for example, after it had been shown once in a given city.

The Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, representing 160 stations, echoed the fear that the agreement threatened to disrupt smaller television markets.

Both organizations have scheduled emergency board meetings next week to consider their response to the new plan.

There was evidence also that not all the major cable executive endorsed the agreement.

Irving Kahn, president of Teleprompter, Inc., which is now offering cable television service in Manhattan, said that he would not accept a plan that ruled out the occasional integration of cable systems into the equivalent of a national network.

Mr. Kahn, a champion of cable's future importance, nas often spoken of the day when the whole nation is "wired," and cable systems can compete with the national networks to buy special events, such as the World Series and the Superbowl football game.

The new agreement specifies that cable systems "would be prohibited from interconnecting for the purpose of distributing entertainment - type programing."

But Mr. Kahn noted a further sentence in the agreement: "This prohibition could be waived on a case-by-case basis for good cause shown for contiguous CATV sustems for the purpose of serving a local market area."

Television

Challenging Those Who Control the TV Channels

By JACK GOULD

CHALLENGES by citizens groups to renewals of licenses for long-established television stations have aroused more reaction in Washington than any other recent development in broadcasting. The controversy poses a long-range social question of substantial importance: Is TV to be a "locked-in" medium in perpetuity?

Upward of 40 bills have been introduced in the House and Senate to shield existing broadcasters from last-minute petitions to lift their franchises and award them to other groups claiming they could render a more fruitful program service. And the Federal Communications Commission, in what can only be described as unseemly haste, elected not even to study a thoughtful 350-page petition from a group of New Yorkers which sought to block renewal of The Daily News's license for WPIX on Channel 11. The WPIX renewal was rushed through the F.C.C. bureaucracy even though there was no legal barrier to the regulatory agency's power to pause and examine what the petitioners had in mind. That particular battle may be headed for the courts.

Through a proposed amendment to the Communications Act, Senator John O. Pastore, Rhode Island Democrat and Chairman of the Senate Communications subcommittee, would, for all practical purposes, wipe out the feasibility of any meaningful challenge to present occupants of television's channels. Under his suggested bill, no competing application for an existing channel could be entertained by the F.C.C. until the commission itself had first found that the present license-holder had been remiss in his responsibilities. And, if the wording of the amendment means what it appears to say, the F.C.C. would be required to rely primarily, if not wholly, on the representations of the license-holders.

*

It is small wonder that Broadcasting magazine, the alter ego of the lobbyists of the National Association of Broadcasters, has applauded Senator Pastore and other congressmen who have advanced similar proposals. Everyone knows that the F.C.C. has never lifted a license solely on the ground of inadequate program performance. Now, if Senator Pastore's bill clears through Congress, the preservation of the status quo will be tighter than ever.

The motivation behind the Senator's solicitude for present broadcasters is the desire to avoid interminable hearings prompted by capricious challenges which, on the surface, appear to have more nuisance value than substance. But the danger is that such a curb may also outlaw challenges having genuine merit.

When a group prepares an exhaustive petition, with extraordinarily explicit detail on how it would use a channel, the effort hardly can be considered frivolous. And that was the precise accomplishment of the New York group headed by Lawrence K. Grossman, a former vice president of the National Broadcasting Company. His associates include representatives of the Puerto Rican and Negro minorities in both the proposed management of a new station and in its financial structure. The outline of how the outlet would become involved in the community reflects a heartening awareness that broadcasting could be notably different from what it is now. There would be entertainment and commercials, but no plugs for cigarettes or anything in the nature of advertising warlike toys, and over 23 per cent of the week's scheduling would be devoted to programs outside of entertainment and sports.

With some legal uncertainty still attached to The Daily News case, the merits of the challenge can hardly be assessed precipitously. The likelihood of upsetting the WPIX renewal is perhaps not too strong, but for the F.C.C. (save for the dissenting Commissioner Nicholas Johnson) to give the fast brushoff to such a document hardly speaks well for the agency's receptivity to new concepts.

The organized campaign to assure broadcasters indefinite immunity to challenges poses a unique problem of major social consequence. The clearcut purpose of a system of renewing licenses every three years is to keep broadcasting performance under constant review. If that is not the purpose, then a permanent franchise might as well be granted and all the costly fol-de-rol of renewal proceedings unceremoniously junked at great savings to the taxpayer.

Senator Pastore and his like-minded colleagues in the Senate and House raise the point that the huge investments of existing licensees should not be jeopardized by challenges either not seriously intended or wanting in the necessary financial resources. But this line of thinking overlooks one simple remedy: the F.C.C. could readily devise special application requirements that would quickly separate bona fide challenges from playthings intended purely as harassment. Since the burden of proof might properly be placed on the challenger, exacting documentation of the sincerity of his intentions and his ability to perform might be demanded.

But candor is also necessary when it comes to discussing an existing television station's huge stake in its occupancy of a channel. At least 90 per cent of the value of the broadcasting property rests in the channel per se, and under the law that channel does not belong to the broadcaster but to the public. Banner sums of tens of millions of dollars are not paid out for studio equipment and antenna towers. What lies at the heart of the unconscionable trafficking in licenses is the desire to control a priceless facility with the knowledge that it is perennially protected.

Yesterday's generation, which was lucky enough to scoop up channels in the early days, does have a very real monopoly, a monopoly that both Congress and the F.C.C. majority go to inordinate lengths to preserve. But broadcasting is much more than a tangible item of property; it is the dominant medium for the conveyance of opinions and attitudes.

*

Just because a broadcaster has held a license for two decades or more does not automatically mean that he alone is best qualified to meet the needs of a continuously changing society and the rising requirements and goals of emerging groups with fresh ideas and approaches. Shutting out these eager forces from even a prayer of gaining access to the best Very High Frequency channels is bound sooner or later to bring an increasingly strong reaction. The opening of V.H.F. channels to some new blood is clearly a matter deserving of a long-range review by Congress, the F.C.C. and the White House. True diversity begins with diversity of management and it might as well be faced that this means finding room for newcomers. Shunting them off to less desirable Ultra-High frequency channels or Cable TV is electronic segration. Since all V.H.F. channels everywhere have been spoken for, it may well be that the only socially desirable solution is to consider whether one licensee should control a channel seven days a week. Shared channels have worked in London commercial TV and, if that is the only way of increasing the number of entrepreneurs in American television, it deserves consideration. Why, for instance, should only three companies have access to national networks when there might be six dividing weekdays and weekends? Shared channels are part of the basic structure of radio: there are daytime stations and full-time stations.

Every proposed innovation inevitably raises howls of disapproval, but that is hardly the important issue in television. Unless existing broadcasters affirmatively open their doors to those who believe the home screen can be very different and infinitely more useful than it now is, then sooner or later serious challenges to the status quo will increase. The rearguard action in Washington to thwart those ambitions is the most telling evidence of the case for change.

Henri Dauman

PITCHING IN—Composer Jerry Herman and Angela Lansbury, who starred in his musical "Mame," join in a song from that show on the fund-raising program "13 Stars for Channel 13," Wednesday at 7:30 and 9:30 P.M.

TV: Networks' Pact With Cables Proposes a Cartel
By JACK GOULD
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 2, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 91

TV: Networks' Pact With Cables Proposes a Cartel

By JACK GOULD

THE proposal of the powerful lobbies of the organized broadcasters and the cable TV operators to live in compromise rather than conflict introduces the concept of a cartel as the solution to the baffling complexities of the technological evolution of television. There has been no more important broadcasting development in Washington in years.

The tentative accord between the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Cable Television Association, announced last Thursday, in effect would carve up the business of conveying visual material into the home. If adopted, the plan would put the force of law behind a package understanding on ground rules for competition, and allow those already in the business to decide what constitutes adequate television service for the public.

The step reflects the impatience of the forces of commerce with the inexcusable procrastination of Government in taking decisive action to chart the future of electronics. The proposal was drafted with the knowledge of key committees of Congress and Rosel H. Hyde, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. It is certain to carry substantial weight in many Washington quarters.

•

The crucial party of all, the Department of Justice, has yet to be heard from. That department, far from wanting a freeze on competition in the market place, only last month criticized the F.C.C. for restrictions on cable video.

The significance of the inter-industry accord virtually defies lay comprehension without an understanding of the reasons for the fundamental conflict in the past.

•

The regular broadcasting station uses the airwaves to distribute one program at a time without a delivery charge to the viewing consumer. The rich and the poor can see the same show on equal terms. The technical congestion in the airwaves has imposed limitations on how many stations can operate in a given area.

The cable TV system, on the other hand, delivers an image over wires linking the individual home with a central control point.

A cable installation is not limited to one program at a time. It can handle 20 channels easily.

To promote cable TV, its operators now charge a flat fee of around $5 monthly, but if expansion is achieved, only a simple additional gadget is required to attain the golden dream: a box office in the home where an individual charge could be asked for an individual program.

The sticky economic and social point is that cable TV could never aspire to such ambitions except by climbing over the backs of the regular broadcasters.

The anxiety of regular broadcasters, accordingly, is real. They are providing, they feel, the foundation for a system that ultimately might devour them. As a hedge, therefore, broadcasters themselves are becoming heavy investors in cable systems.

Eighteen months ago, for instance, the Columbia Broadcasting System actually reached a memorandum of understanding to acquire TelePrompter, Inc., one of the largest and most aggressive cable concerns, but a negative reaction in Washington killed the deal.

Against this background, the accord reached by the broadcasters and cable operators becomes a fascinating exercise in cautious accommodation.

The two trade organizations decided that an adequate national television service would involve the programs of the three existing commercial national networks plus the services of no more than three independent commercial stations. If a community already had a composite of six such stations, the cable system would be restricted to relaying only those. If not, the cable could import programs from the next closest city until it reached the stipulated maximum.

A cable system would be allowed to solicit advertising to originate a program of any type, but only on a single channel. It also could accept commercials within so-called automated services, such as continuous news bulletins coming off a ticker, weather reports and stock exchange prices.

In exchange for those concessions, the cable operators would agree not to interconnect their systems for the simultaneous distribution of entertainment-type programing on a national basis. In short, the clear potential of not merely one but considerably several cable network channels competing with existing national chains is theoretically prohibited under the deal.

•

How the Department of Justice responds to this restraint will be a crucial issue, but pragmatically the ban may be illusory. Some day cable operators, if their dreams come to pass, will be financing film and TV program production just as today's networks do. Simultaneous presentation of duplicates of the same film on a syndication basis could achieve the impact of networking without interconnection.

Characteristically the public, except for the usual quota of Wall Street insiders, was not privy to the details of the secret negotiations between the broadcasters and cable operators nor, for that matter, were some individual stations which now do not know how they may be affected economically.

There is hardly a mention in the agreement about the inevitability of domestic communications satellites, a logical means of interconnecting cable systems in coming years. There is also nothing said—in itself highly significant—about the prospect of pay TV that might support an incredible range of specialized educational services, let alone blacked-out sports or new films without advertising.

The prospect of six commercial broadcasting stations, plus educational outlets and different cable TV services, becoming a national norm does have public appeal, to be sure. What is not being said is that this development need not be the end limit of television's tomorrow.

The diversity of program choice easily could be vastly greater, numbering not 6 or 10 but dozens. If the public is willing to pay the bill, technology can overcome TV's historic doctrine of scarcity. Such a development holds a cultural and social potential no one can even hope to measure now.

Putting a legislative or regulatory ceiling on TV's future, as do the many strictures contained in the agreement, is not a step to be taken lightly. In 20 odd years no one has yet guessed right about the versatility of electronics, and the adoption of an inhibiting cartel could be another classic case in point.

CATV Industry Seen Switching Strategy In Proposed Agreement With Broadcasters
By WAYNE E. GREEN Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Jun 2, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 1
pg. 4

CATV Industry Seen Switching Strategy In Proposed Agreement With Broadcasters

By WAYNE E. GREEN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — The community antenna television industry, apparently tired of its frustrating struggle with broadcasters, seems to be making a crucial switch in strategy.

In a move with potentially broad ramifications, the CATV industry appears willing to give up, at least for a while, such long-range growth possibilities as a cable-TV entertainment network, in return for the near-term right to expand into additional U.S. cities.

Such a compromise is implied in a proposed agreement worked out by staffs of the National Cable Television Association and the National Association of Broadcasters, two trade groups that have been squabbling for years over questions of copyright fees, programing and interconnection of CATV systems.

The agreement would have several important effects if it's ultimately supported by Congress and the Federal Communications Commission.

For one, a number of new CATV systems would produce additional TV channels in small and medium-sized cities across the country.

For another, existing on-the-air TV stations in the 50 largest TV markets would be insulated from CATV competition, protected by contracts giving them exclusive rights to show programing they've purchased.

And, perhaps, most important, the three TV networks no longer would face the threat of CATV systems banding together to outbid them for a live network telecast of, say, the World Series.

Equipment Boost Seen

Communications experts say one of the biggest winners in any such agreement would be manufacturers of CATV equipment such as antennas, amplifiers and cable.

While the proposed agreement wasn't announced until Thursday, stock prices of cable-TV-equipment makers had been rising since earlier in the week. Stanley Sporkin, associate director of the Securities and Exchange Commission's trading and markets division, declined to comment on the increases. However, the SEC has become increasingly concerned with "insider" trading in recent months and the SEC is likely to look routinely into the price rises.

The Cable TV Association's board of directors has given "general approval" to the proposals, subject to later "clarification." Directors of the broadcasting group are expected to take them up in mid-June. The pact is, of course, meaningless unless such proposals are enacted into FCC rules and into legislation. But spokesmen for both sides contend they've at least made a start.

The main problem has been the rapid development of CATV systems. These companies erect large master antennas to pick up signals of distant TV stations. The signals are amplified, transmitted by cable or microwave to a central community point, then distributed by wire into homes of subscribers who pay an average of $5 monthly for the service.

The original CATV systems in the early 1950s were in small towns and rural areas where mountainous terrain made TV-station reception poor, or impossible. But, in the 1960s, some CATV operators found they could market their service even in communities with good reception by bringing in signals of distant stations, thereby offering subscribers a greater choice of programs than was available from the local stations.

Various Problems Cited

This brought opposition from the broadcast industry, which complained that TV stations had to pay copyright owners high prices for exclusive programing rights while CATV operators simply picked the signals out of the air for free. The development also brought increasing concern from the FCC, which worried about the impact of such competition on local stations.

In February 1966, the FCC adopted rules prohibiting CATV operators from importing distant network programs that duplicate programs of local TV stations during the same day they're broadcast. Those rules also required CATV systems in the 100 leading markets to get FCC permission before bringing in distant signals; that required cumbersome hearings and soon left the FCC with a backlog of more than 200 cases.

CATV operators complained bitterly, charging that the top-100 rule, in effect, froze them out of the richest markets. They complained again last December when the FCC proposed to change that rule by prohibiting a CATV system in the top-100 markets from importing distant signals without getting permission from the TV station originating the signal.

The problem with obtaining this retransmission consent, CATV backers charged, is that most local TV stations don't have the legal right to grant it. Those rights are held by copyright owners, such as movie companies, who would be reluctant to offend the broadcasters, their biggest customers.

CATV experts believe the latest proposed agreement would immediately lift the freeze in some of these markets. Essentially, the agreement would allow a CATV operator to carry, under certain conditions, all a city's local signals, plus enough distant signals to provide his subscribers with the three major networks' programing and programing from three independent commercial stations. (Educational TV stations aren't covered.)

Thus, if a city had three network stations and one independent station, a CATV system in that city could carry those local signals, primarily for viewers in poor-reception areas, and import the signals of two more independent stations in the closest cities. If a city already had three network stations and three independent stations, however, the CATV system couldn't bring in any distant signals.

In return, CATV operators would agree to protect local stations in varying degrees. Local TV stations usually buy their programs, called film packages, from program suppliers under contracts giving the station exclusive rights to show the package in that area for up to seven years. This protects the station from the possibility that a competing station in the same town would duplicate the programing.

Under the agreement, a CATV operator located within a 35-mile radius of one of the 50 largest TV markets couldn't bring in distant signals that duplicated a local station's programing for as long as the station has exclusive rights. In all other markets, however, the CATV operator would have to protect the local station only against the first-run syndicated showing of a film package.

Other parts of the proposed agreement call for the FCC to permit CATV systems to originate sponsored programs on a single channel without restriction, and for CATV systems to pay "reasonable" copyright fees as determined by Congress. The proposed agreement also would exempt from the accord all signals being carried by CATV systems as of the date of legislation.

CATV experts say the agreement would cause little change in the top 50 markets, where copyright owners make most of their money. There already are three network stations, plus one or two independents in most of those cities, leaving little incentive for CATV systems.

Medium-Market Impact

The big impact, they assert, will come in the next 50 biggest markets. There are three network stations in most of those, too, but there are a number of markets without independent stations. So in Tulsa, Okla., for instance, a CATV system could import distant signals from the three closest independent stations.

For this reason, stations in the small and medium-sized cities might not go along with the National Association of Broadcasters. A spokesman for the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, which represents smaller stations, said the organization would meet Thursday in Chicago to consider taking a position on the proposed agreement.

Accord Between Networks and Cable TV Is Fading
By JACK GOULD
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 3, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 95

Accord Between Networks and Cable TV Is Fading

By JACK GOULD

The proposed accord between television broadcasters and cable TV operators began to fall apart yesterday as the three networks disassociated themselves from the tentative understanding on the future of the nation's broadcasting policies.

The Columbia Broadcasting System took exception specifically to some of the central details of the agreement reached last week by the staffs of the National Association of Broadcasters and of the National Cable Television Association.

The National Broadcasting Company reported it had reached no conclusions on the cable TV issue, and so did the American Broadcasting Company.

Vincent T. Wasileski, president of the N.A.B., acknowledged last night that the networks had never been consulted. He had announced the contemplated accord in the presence of Rosel H. Hyde, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

The text of last week's announcement said that, if the terms of the accord could not be immediately achieved by amendments to the copyright law and to the Communications Act, then "both industries express the desire that the F.C.C. would lend its support to the effectuation of this compromise through its regulatory authority."

The three networks are members of the N.A.B. board of directors. Their Spokesmen said they had expected to hear details of the exploratory talks at a board meeting on June 12. One network source said the chains were "amazed" that the N.A.B. staff had invited the conclusion that there was a consensus on how regular broadcasting over the air and cable TV transmitted over wires might live together.

What puzzled industry observers, however, was that the networks, which have exceptionally alert intelligence facilities in Washington, did not think something was up after the stocks of cable companies zoomed on Wall Street in obvious anticipation of the proposed accord.

C.B.S. said it had never opposed the interconnection of cable systems and believed broadcasters "should be willing to compete on fair terms with cable systems for audiences."

The ban on interconnection of cable systems to form a network was one of the chief provisions of the proposed accord.

C.B.S. added that other issues raised in the tentative agreement—such as the "adequacy" of a national TV service and the extent of cable systems' originating their own commercial programs—"should be resolved by free competition in the marketplace."

The agreement worked out by the staffs of the N.A.B. and the N.C.T.A. included a formula for the "adequacy" of service and limited cable TV to one channel for general commercial programing of any type.

'Unfair' Competition Defined

C.B.S. emphasized, however, its belief that broadcasting stations should be protected through appropriate amendment of the copyright act from unfair cable competition. By "unfair competition," it was understood, C.B.S. had in mind a cable system carrying only mass popular entertainment, to the disadvantage of a local station also obligated to present news and public affairs.

C.B.S. acknowledged that 18 months ago it had talks on the possible acquisition of Tele-Prompter, Inc., one of the larger cable companies, but insisted the parleys had collapsed before there was thought of drafting a memorandum or sounding out Washington's reaction to such a deal.

While A.B.C. was mum on all aspects of the controversy involving the trade organizations of cable operators and broadcasters, it was learned elsewhere that the network felt the accord might have serious consequences for broadcasting stations competing in smaller cities.

TV Copyright Interests Opposed To Broadcaster-CATV Accord

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 3—Owners of copyrights on television material indicated today their strong opposition to the private peace treaty outlined last week by television broadcasters and cable TV operators.

The copyright interests, the third faction in the triangular power struggle over cable television, will fight for much higher pay and stronger protection than was proposed in the agreement between the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Cable Television Association.

In private conversations with Congressional figures today, the copyright owners expressed dismay at the sudden agreement. They said it had undermined their own negotiations with the cable association.

They are particularly disturbed by a provision in the agreement that would give cable companies an automatic license to distribute copyrighted movies as long as they paid the copyright owners a percentage of their revenues.

Individual Deals Sought

The copyright owners insist that they are entitled to negotiate the use and price of particular movies, as they now do with broadcasters. They said today that the cable companies were prepared to grant them that point until the broadcasters suddenly entered the picture last week.

While the determined opposition of the copyright interests could be enough to block Congressional action on cable television, in other quarters there were indications of enthusiasm about untangling the most difficult knot in national communications policy this year.

The House Commerce Committee will try to reduce the broadcast-cable agreement to legislative form before the committee's hearings on CATV resume at the end of the month.

Senate Aide Favors Plan

The staff director of the influential Senate Committee on Patents and Copyrights indicated that the basic structure of the agreement between broadcasters and cable operators "is compatible with what this committee has had in mind."

Sen. John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, the committee chairman, earlier committed himself to the enactment of a new copyright bill, encompassing a solution to the cable television problem, this year.

The central mystery about the future of the new industry agreement is still the position of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The agreement includes a permanent ban on interconnection of cable systems into a closed-circuit network, and a limit of six commercial channels that could be carried on any cable system.

Both major clauses of the agreement would seem to violate the department's rule that the competition between cable and broadcast TV must be fought openly, without any market restrictions. Advocates of the agreement argue that it allows much more cable development and competition than do the traditional rules of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Justice Department, however, has not given even an informal indication of how it views the new package.

Specialists within the government and the private communications bar are still uncertain about the ultimate impact of the new agreement. In essence, it sacrifices the cable operators' dream of building a new national chain of subscribers that could compete with the three established networks for such attractions as the World Series. However, it gives them access for the first time to urban markets, where they would now be allowed to import entertainment programs, for the most part movies, from neighboring cities.

It is increasingly clear that the broadcast interests won an equally significant point in making the cable companies agree to use only one of their many channels for their own original programing.

More nearly disinterested observers at the F.C.C. and elsewhere are also concerned that the cable systems, whose technical capacity for up to 20 clear channels is a distinctive virtue, may be undermining the promise of program diversity in their agreement with the broadcasters.

The F.C.C.'s proposed new rules, would require that the cable companies offer public access to their channels on a common-carrier basis. The agreement with the broadcasters would ban such use.

Consultant Finds a Flaw

Leonard Chazen, professor of Law at Rutgers University and a consultant on television to President Johnson's task force on communications policy calls this the fundamental flaw in the peace pact.

"Customer-supported cable television promised a diversity and a responsiveness to minority interests that could not be achieved under a system of advertiser-supported broadcast television," he said.

"What the CATV industry has done in its agreement with the broadcasters is to sacrifice this potential in order to preserve their service in importing distant signals—a much more profitable activity, as least in the short run. The CATV proprietors seem to have been panicked into making a deal with the broadcasters which gives away everything that made cable television worth protecting."

TelePrompTer Official Hails CATV Agreement

Kahn Says Pact Is 'Encouraging Step Forward' but Predicts a Justice Department Objection

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—The agreement last week between the broadcasting and CATV industries over regulation of the cable television industry was hailed as "an encouraging step forward" by Irving B. Kahn, president of TelePrompTer Corp., at the annual meeting.

At the same time, Mr. Kahn predicted that the Justice Department would reject a major provision of the agreement prohibiting CATV systems from interconnecting their facilities to form a network for programs they originate. The inter-industry agreement, worked out in secret over a period of four months, was announced last Thursday by the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Cable Television Association.

Other provisions of the agreement called for new CATV systems providing additional TV channels in small and medium sized cities across the country and insulated existing TV stations in the 50 largest markets from CATV competition. Also, the accord permits CATV systems to originate sponsored programs, without restriction, on a single channel, and provides for the payment of "reasonable" copyright fees by cable systems, as eventually determined by Congress, with the exception of signals being carried by CATV as of the date of the legislation.

(In a separate development yesterday, the Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. said that it had not been consulted on the accord, that it had never opposed interconnection of cable systems, and that the CATV industry—in which it participates as a system owner—will continue to best serve the interests of the public "if matters of the type covered in the proposed agreement . . . are resolved by free competition in the marketplace.")

Questioned after the TelePrompTer meeting, Mr. Kahn rejected speculation that the CATV agreement would break up because of objections from CBS or the other two major networks. He predicted that portions of the agreement dealing with copyright fees, program origination and an end to the ban on new CATV systems in certain areas would stand up even if the Justice Department knocked out the prohibition on interconnection of cable systems.

Mr. Kahn confirmed reports that a merger of TelePrompTer into CBS had been studied and abandoned about 18 months ago. The merger proposal was rejected, he said, because of growing disfavor within the Federal Government for ownership of more than one media outlet in any given market. CBS and TelePrompTer subsidiaries operate in several cities, including Los Angeles and New York. "There was practically no problem on dollars," Mr. Kahn said, "but the word from Washington on the merger was 'Don't try it; it'll get killed.' So we didn't, for which I'm now very thankful."

Earlier, CBS had said that the merger proposal had been dropped before the Government had been consulted.

Mr. Kahn said that TelePrompTer is "negotiating for a number of important acquisitions involving both CATV systems and related businesses." An important merger announcement will be forthcoming in "five or six weeks," he added after the meeting. While he declined to predict earnings, he told shareholders that a year from now "you may see quite a different and substantially larger company."

TelePrompTer, one of the largest CATV system owners in the country, also is in the master antenna and closed circuit television businesses.

Liberties Union Wants Cable TV a Public Utility

The American Civil Liberties Union has urged that cable television be declared a public utility and be required to make channels available at reasonable rates to any person or organization desirous of reaching the home screen.

In a memorandum filed with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, the union in effect foresaw an end to the traditional scarcity of channels in the electronic medium and expressed the belief that cable TV held the potentiality of practically unlimited diversity of program material.

Concepts Found Outdated

The A.C.L.U. envisioned interconnected networks of cable TV systems on a regional, national and international scale. It said the public should be assured of access to such facilities free of any control by cable operators over the content of what might be offered.

The union argued that Federal regulatory concepts applying to television sent over the air were completely unsuited to television distributed over wires to subscribing set owners.

Broadcasters have always vigorously opposed the public-utility concept of regulation. They contend it would inhibit a diversified service that embraces entertainment and public services which do not always return revenue.

Cities' Autonomy Opposed

John de J. Pemberton Jr., executive director of the A.C.L.U., made public yesterday the position of his organization. He said the step was occasioned by the controversial accord reached two weeks ago by the staffs of the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Cable Television Association.

The far-reaching A.C.L.U. analysis included criticism of the F.C.C. for proposing to delegate to New York and other cities authority over what kinds of programs local cable systems might carry. If separate communities set up different ground rules, the union contends, the result will be to balkanize the potential of using cable TV systems between cities to carry presentations of common social, political or cultural interest.

New York's Board of Franchises, under political pressure from motion picture theater owners, has frowned on cable systems' carrying films solely designed for entertainment purposes.

Leasing System Feared

The A.C.L.U. championing of interconnected cable networks is certain to add to the mounting uproar over the future relationship between broadcasting over the air and cable TV. In the tentative accord reached by the broadcasters and cable operators, one of the key provisions was a ban on interconnection of cable systems.

Many individual broadcasters are fearful that if film companies or producing organizations could lease a sizable coast-to-coast cable network the economic viability of their present operations would be threatened and the door opened to pay TV, charging specific fees for individual programs.

The A.C.L.U. noted that one of the major potentials of cable TV was that it could speak to small specialized groups, whereas over-the-air broadcasting was committed to reaching mass audiences.

A cable TV system links the homes of subscribers to a central control point, where either existing over-the-air broadcasting presentations or original programing can be distributed over the wired hookup. By a simple switching process, individual channels can be directed to specific small neighborhoods.

Channels Could Multiply

Present cable systems have the capacity of relaying at least 20 separate channels into a subscribing home, but the number eventually could rise to 50 or even more. On-the-air broadcasting is limited by the technical scarcity of channels; some cities have only three local services.

The A.C.L.U. argued that the principle of making cable TV a common carrier available to public patronage should be established before artificial restraints were imposed. Whatever the number of channels in a cable system, a fixed quota should be set aside for that purpose, the union said.

The union also asked the F.C.C. to recognize that in regulating cable TV some provision should be made to assure that poor people, unable to afford even reasonable fees, are not locked out from access to a channel.

If Cable TV Ever Goes Where It Could Go . . .
By JACK GOULD
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 15, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. D19

Television

If Cable TV Ever Goes Where It Could Go . . .

By JACK GOULD

THE world of television is in orbit on an enticing flight plan; no one knows the point of splashdown. Along on the economic, social and scientific ride are all branches of government, big network and little stations, Hollywood producers, entrepreneurs of new methods of delivering pictures to the home, hardware manufacturers, academicians with prefabbed answers, owners of neighborhood movie houses, bewildered directors of corporate mammoths, Wall Street brokers and enough lawyers to leave a country defenseless. The cause is cable television.

When television dawned on an unprepared world in the late 1940's, the operation of the medium was deceptively simple. In the manner of radio, a TV station randomly scattered a miscellany of intelligence and diversion to anyone with a receiver in range of its tower of visual enlightenment.

In due course Channels 2 through 13 filled up and, depending on a viewer's location, he might get anywhere from one to seven stations to keep him rooted in the parlor. By design, the stations were geographically separated by cities and a lush time was had by all. Networking of programs, or the interconnecting of cities by relay facilities, came along so that national impact—and revenue—could be realized.

The novelty of pictures in the home and the income they provided invited a state of euphoria. Not much attention was accorded to those sections of the country where TV signals were either non-existent or overcast with blinding snow. And it also became apparent that a TV receiver in many areas was a largely wasted instrument. Frequently, more channels were dark than lit.

If a cluster of homes was electronically underprivileged in the depths of a valley, with a huge mountain serving as a barrier to seeing Milton Berle, Howdy Doody, and Worthington Miner's dramas, there was a solution. Put one antenna on top of the mountain—a master aerial—and then run the signal down lead-in wire to the restless residents of the culture gulch.

*

This method of extending the range of TV beyond "the line of sight" had companion gains. If you could pick an ideal spot for a master antenna, regardless of where the receivers were, you could have virtually flawless reception. The master antenna, consisting of separate aerials pointing in all directions, could intercept stations not just from one city, but several. So was Cable Television born. There are now upwards of 5 million receivers connected in this manner. The initial implications of cable TV spoke almost for themselves. First, the idea conquered the limitation of program choice. A community of under 100,000 population could get as much reception as metropolitan New York.

The howls of pain began to be heard. If the subscribers to a cable system could enjoy a movie by eavesdropping on a station 50 or 100 miles away, how much could the producer get for the same movie when he tried to lease the film to a station in the community where the subscribers lived? Understandably, the producer wanted some new idea of copyright protection and the local station wanted some protection from competition from afar.

The complications didn't stop there, however. At the point where distant signals are collected by a master antenna and then fed into a cable system, why not connect a studio replete with cameras and film exhibition apparatus? Instead of only filching programs off the air, create your own programs on the spot and use the cable system for distribution.

The bigger chips were beginning to fall. The *cable*—the innocuous phrase "cable TV" contains an economic timebomb. While over the air only one channel can deliver one program at a time to the home, a modern cable system going into homes can offer a variety of 20 programs and services, and the number could rise to 50 or better.

Instead of a scarcity of channels, which is inherent in the process of sending programs over the air, a cable system could carry ABC, CBS, NBC, the Hughes Sports Network and public broadcasting and still have 15 more channels with which to tinker. The Thursday specials at the local supermarket could be posted for leisurely reading, a facsimile newspaper could be transmitted in several editions a day, a brand new movie could be presented on still another channel for a run of one or two weeks or longer. The curriculum of a school or college could be presented, all at the flick of a channel selector in a subscriber's home. Or there could be TV designed solely for one neighborhood, an escape from the tyranny of TV for the mass.

That's one overall measure of the revolution in the offing, but there is yet another: an undergraduate electronics technician could hook together dozens of regional and cable television systems so that in the next decade, for instance, perhaps two or three national cable networks could come into existence, challenging the prominence of NBC, CBS and ABC. Again, technically speaking, there is no reason to believe that these supplementary networks could not be rented on demand to a theatrical film producer or to a politician who didn't want to hire a chain the year around, but only for as long as he wanted. Theater owners, of course, tremble at such a vision: they could be by-passed.

*

But, as the American Civil Liberties Union suggested last week, why not open at least some of these cable TV channels to any and all comers? So long as there are enough channels, why not make the television screen as accessible as long-distance telephone service?

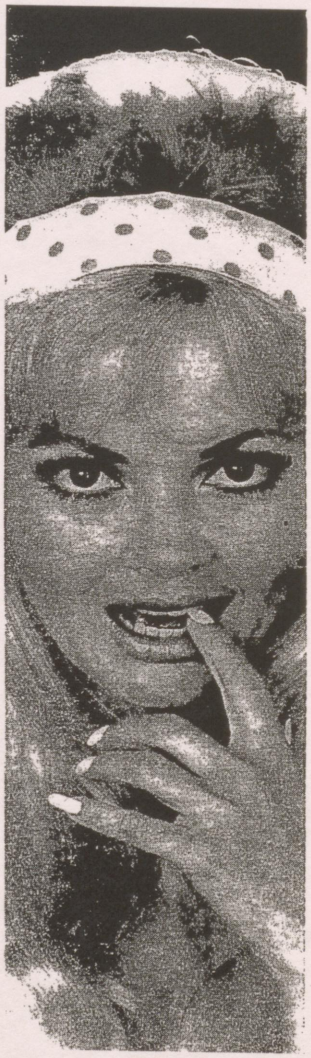
Echoing the alarms of today's existing broadcasters, the F.C.C. is worried that if Cable TV ever goes where it *could* go, technically, the best attractions of so-called free TV would be siphoned off to a system in which the rewards for producers or artists would be infinitely greater. At least privately, some of the commissioners, with reason, suspect that the interest of the Cable TV boys in high culture and news and information is merely a promotional come-on. With the passing of time, they suspect, Cable TV would be far more interested in the box-office wallop of "The Graduate."

It should be noted that many thoughtful politicians, especially those from the black ghettoes, champion such an apprehension. Free TV, in its present form, happens to be a godsend to the economically deprived, and if the medium should slip into the grasp of those who impose a viewing charge, the consequence could be a serious burden on lower income groups.

The F.C.C.'s thoughts in this direction are reflected in another argument which further confuses the future. A vision of Pay TV over Cable TV actually lags by many years, behind the concept of Pay TV over the air. The Zenith Radio Corporation has been fighting for a system that would scramble pictures and sound at a regular TV transmitter and then, upon the consumer paying a becoming charge, unscramble the program in his home. The theater owners have taken the F.C.C. to court for proposing to authorize this service under guarded conditions. Actually, though it isn't openly discussed, the Zenith design could be dovetailed into a cable system.

The bruised viewer, who naturally is not a party to the wheeling and dealing over his destiny, might reasonably adopt the view, as this writer does, that the home screen desperately needs competition in types of systems. The more the merrier, and let the public, through the withholding of its largesse, have one small voice in the process of program selection. If, on a multiple cable system, the cream from a hit movie pays the price for a show intended to involve a neighborhood in its own issues, capitalism would not seem destroyed.

If the total number of channels available on the modern set—channels 2 through 83—should ever become activated, all the current notions about what TV can or cannot do would fall by the wayside. The contagion of restrictive Big Daddyism, so prevalent in some industry and governmental sectors, overlooks the amazing capacity of the individual to find room for new services, without scrapping all of the old. Not even the surface of TV has been scratched. New opportunities—and heaven knows how many new jobs—can come about by throwing away the old mold. There's nothing sacrosanct about the present system of TV, not if one looks at its shows. The enervating apology that profits from trash are necessary to support the survival of substance is becoming wearing. The peril of the much-vaunted communications explosion is that it will not be allowed to explode.



COUNTRY GIRL—Jeannine Riley will sing rural ditties on "Hee Haw," the homespun variety series which begins tonight at 9 on C.B.S. Country singers Roy Clark and Buck Owens will be the co-hosts.

Restrictive backroom deals known only to the few, such as the pact two weeks ago between the staffs of the broadcasters and the cable operators, should have no place in the schedule of things.

The present contention that the public has a genuine element of choice is unmitigated hogwash; it has a choice between what *others* choose to let it see. Competition in the cultural and informational arena may have its drawbacks; the pursuit of the buck is omnipresent. But the solution to that is not in passive resignation and accommodations of convenience. The promise of the next generation in electronics is that the wooing of the masses will reach a saturation point, that the road to challenge, difference—and even a comfortable living—lies in having enough channels to offer the have-nots of the present, young and old alike, a crack at specialization, according to their own lights. More people look at television than read books, but who would suggest that all books be placed under the scrutiny of a narrow cabal of retailers dedicated to maximum sales, or charitably released by a few universities and philanthropic organizations?

Electronics has come to the same point. Its door must be open to the variety of society itself, to competition with dissimilarity, rather than banal likeness. Cable TV holds that potential.

Cable TV Company to Provide Extra Services at Monthly Fee
By JACK GOULD
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 20, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 83

Cable TV Company to Provide Extra Services at Monthly Fee

By JACK GOULD

A cable television company operating outside New York City plans to make separate charges for four TV program services, including motion pictures. Cable TV subscribers already pay an average of $5 a month for the relaying over wires of programs televised by regular stations.

Alfred R. Stern, president of the Television Communications Corporation of 630 Fifth Avenue, disclosed yesterday that he had entered negotiations with the major film producers for the showing of films on a cable "theater channel." A charge of $5 a month would be made for the showing of three pictures a week.

The plan, scheduled to be introduced in Winter Haven, Fla., calls for the film producers to receive 40 per cent of the proceeds; the cable system, 50 per cent, and the corporation, 10 per cent.

Scheduling of Films

To allay the fears of theater owners over competition from pay TV, Mr. Stern said, no film will be shown until after it has completed its engagements in first-run and neighborhood houses.

Mr. Stern's announcement is expected to add to the general controversy over cable TV because many on-the-air broadcasters and theater owners have regarded cable video as an opening wedge to pay-you-see TV.

In New York City, the Manhattan Cable TV Services and the Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corporation have carried supplementary services such as athletic and musical events and documentary films. These companies have not made extra charges because of a city ban on any form of pay TV over franchised cable facilities.

Seen as More Popular

Mr. Stern, whose company owns cable systems in smaller communities in 10 states, said he thought the lump monthly fee for motion picture service would be more popular and efficient than trying to charge an individual price for different films.

Another advantage, he said, was that the consumer would have the option of deciding whether he wanted to pay for extra programs without increasing the cost of regular cable relay of presentations on the air.

In addition to the theater channel, which would have no advertising, Mr. Stern's corporation is proposing an informational channel, for films of general interest to youngsters and adults; an instructional channel, for foreign-language courses and other vocational guidance, and a professional channel, for providing up-to-date medical data to registered physicians.

The additional channels would cost $2.50 each, bringing the total for all four channels to $12.50 monthly.

Cable TV Agreement Canceled By Broadcasters' Association
Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 21, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003
pg. 55

Cable TV Agreement Canceled By Broadcasters' Association

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The board of directors of the National Association of Broadcasters canceled today an agreement on the development of cable television that its staff had negotiated last month with representatives of the cable companies.

On May 29, the presidents of the two groups proclaimed an end to the deadlock that has kept cable systems out of most American cities.

The accord, which the two parties recommended to Congress and the Federal Communications Commission, would have authorized cable companies to carry up to six commercial channels, including imported signals from distant cities. At the same time, the interconnection of cable systems into a national web that might rival the established television networks would be banned.

Cable operators, frustrated by current restrictions on their activities, had celebrated the agreement.

Indications in Several Quarters

But even before the N.A.B. directors voted today, there were indications that the deal was falling apart.

The three national television networks indicated that they had not been involved in the negotiations.

Owners of copyrighted television material insisted not only that they had not been consulted but also that they were not satisfied with the compensation arrangements outlined for them.

And even among the cable companies there were doubts that the agreement could work. Irving Kahn, president of the TelePrompter Cirporation, which is building cable systems in New York City, indicated that he would not be bound absolutely by the proposed ban on interconnection.

Mr. Kahn stated that he would never trade away the possibility—once millions of American homes were wired to cable—of outbidding the networks for such entertainment attractions as the World Series or football's Superbowl.

The N.A.B. directors' resolution today stated that the earlier "staff proposal, while helpful in initiating a resumption of negotiations between these groups, needs major revision and the resolution of other issues."

Advocates of cable television, who have included such independent agencies as President Johnson's Special Task Force on Communications Policy, have long argued that the economics and technology of cable promise peculiar advantages over broadcast television.

The cable that distributes TV signals to subscribers can carry up to 20, and possibly more, clear channels to a single receiver, whereas few communities can receive more than four or five channels from over-the-air broadcasting.

It is also argued that, by charging subscribers a $5-a-month fee, cable systems promise to free television from its dependence on advertising and programs that appeal to mass audiences.

C.B.S. a Big Investor

A number of broadcasting companies, including most notably the Columbia Broadcasting System, have invested heavily in cable systems, in hope or fear that cable represents the new wave of television's future.

But the N.A.B. resolution declares emphatically that cable, while "important," must remain "supplementary" to "the primary, free, local and area broadcast service."

The vote follows similar moves by two sub-groups within the broadcasting industry, representing the oldest established TV station owners and the operators of the more precarious, ultra-high-frequency (U.H.F.) channels.

For different reasons, both groups feel threatened by any further development of cable systems.

Broadcasters Won't Endorse CATV Pact
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 21, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1
pg. E7

Broadcasters Won't Endorse CATV Pact

Dow Jones News Service

Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters backed away from endorsing an agreement proposed several weeks ago by the staffs of the NAB and the National Cable Television Association.

Instead, the NAB directors adopted a resolution saying that the proposed agreement "while helpful in initiating a resumption of negotiations," needs "major revision and the resolution of other issues."

The agreement which was generally approved by the cable TV association sought to solve copyright and other long-standing competitive issues between the two groups.

Broadcasters Decline to Back Agreement Worked Out With Cable-Television Group

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—That newly found harmony between broadcasters and the community antenna television industry may have been short-lived.

Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters declined to support a proposed agreement, worked out earlier this month by its own staff and that of the National Cable Television Association, aimed at resolving long-standing differences over copyright fees and programing.

Instead, the directors adopted a resolution saying that the agreement, "while helpful in initiating a resumption of negotiations between these groups, needs major revision and the resolution of other issues." The NAB directors also called for the appointment of a committee to conduct further negotiations with the CATV industry.

In a separate action, the directors adopted another resolution apparently aimed at meeting charges that the NAB has failed to regulate cigaret advertising effectively. The resolution asked the NAB's radio and TV code review boards to meet "as soon as possible" to consider changes in provisions of the self-regulatory code applying to cigarets.

The resolution didn't specify any proposed changes except to say the board should give "serious consideration to the full range of possibilities which may exist. . . ." Warren Braren, former New York manager of the NAB's Advertising Code Authority office, told the House Commerce Committee earlier this month that the industry has merely preserved the appearance of self-regulation while lobbying against legislative proposals to control cigaret advertising.

Vincent Wasilewski, president of the broadcasters association, denied the charges at that time. He said the NAB's directors would consider stiff cigaret-ad proposals that apparently have been rejected in the past. Stockton Helffrich, director of the NAB's Advertising Code Authority, said then that these proposals may include a ban against smoking by performers in televised cigaret commercials and restrictions on the hours during which commercials may be broadcast, in an attempt to limit viewing or listening by young people.

The Federal Communications Commission has proposed to ban all radio and TV cigaret advertising unless Congress extends the Cigaret Labeling Act, which expires June 30. The House has approved an extension measure, but the Senate hasn't acted. Among other things, the act bars the Federal Trade Commission from requiring health warnings in cigaret ads, and the FCC has interpreted the measure as also prohibiting its proposed advertising ban.

The NAB's CATV resolution didn't elaborate on what aspects of the agreement were objected to by the directors. It's understood, however, that some directors want to clarify and perhaps beef up those sections providing programing protection for local broadcast stations.

CATV companies erect large master antennas to pick up signals of TV stations, usually distant ones. The signals are amplified, transmitted by cable or microwave to a central community point, then distributed by wire into homes of subscribers, who pay an average of $5 monthly for the service.

The agreement contained various provisions giving local TV stations protection against duplication of their programs by CATV systems for certain time periods. However, the pact contained certain sections that would have allowed CATV to expand in small and medium-sized cities if ultimately supported by Congress and the Federal Communications Commission.

The proposed agreement also called for the FCC to permit CATV systems to originate sponsored programs on a single channel and for CATV systems to pay "reasonable" copyright fees as determined by Congress. It also proposed to ban the interconnection of CATV systems for entertainment programing. With the NAB directors backing away from the agreement, the next step seems to be up to the cable TV association, which is holding its annual convention in San Francisco this week.

Ford Foundation Gives Rand $165,000 for CATV Study
By FRED FERRETTI
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 25, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 95

Ford Foundation Gives Rand $165,000 for CATV Study

By FRED FERRETTI

The Ford Foundation announced yesterday a grant of $165,000 to the Rand Corporation for a year-long investigative study of cable television and its evolutionary impact on the commercial television industry.

The study will be presented to the Federal Communications Commission. Last December the agency invited interested parties to present views as well as information on proposals for CATV, or community antenna television, regulations.

The Rand grant was one of several totaling $9,489,000 announced by the foundation to noncommercial television facilities. Also announced was a $7.4-million supporting grant to National Education Television, as well as a $700,000 donation to N.E.T. for its 18 summer Sunday music festivals.

Among the aspects of cable television that the Rand researchers will look into are the advantages of CATV in its ability to bring an increased number of channels to one viewing area and the effects of pay television; the impact of both on commercial broadcasting stations; the prospects for the emergence of new networks; what regulations should pertain for facility construction, programing practices, license standards, and public accountability.

It is likely that the researchers will also study the recent agreement and subsequent disagreement between the National Association of Broadcasters, representing commercial television, and the representatives of the cable television owners.

On May 29 the two groups announced an accord that they said would end the deadlock that had kept cable television out of most American cities.

The agreement, which was canceled last Friday, would have authorized cable companies to carry up to six commercial channels, including signals imported from other viewing areas. At the same time, by interconnection of existing cable systems, a national network might have been set up that would have rivaled the three major networks.

The agreement died because the large networks said they had not been involved in the negotiations; owners of copyrighted material said they were disatisfied with provisions covering them, and some of the cable TV operators insisted that they would not be bound by the agreement.

The first report is expected in the fall. There are three million CATV subscribers at present in the United States among the 58 million homes with television sets.

Regulation of CATV Comes Under Fire
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 20, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1990
pg. A8

Regulation of CATV Comes Under Fire

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 19 (AP) —Members of the Legislative Council's economic affairs committee tonight sharply questioned proponents of a bill that would regulate cable television companies.

The proposed bill, sponsored by Del. Walter S. Orlinsky (D-Baltimore), would place all such CATV firms under the authority of the Public Service Commission.

Cumberland Mayor Thomas F. Conlon Jr., a principal spokesman for the bill, said he had introduced a similar measure when he was a member of the House of Delegates in 1961.

Conlon said he favored the legislation because "I see so many other states regulating it and I see the federal government regulating it, which may not be to the interest of the public."

In response to questions, Conlon said anyone could enter the CATV business under conditions today but that if the proposed bill were passed, the Public Service Commission would be able to regulate rates and approve applicants.

"I see the hanky-panky going on here now," snapped Sen. Frederick C. Malkus Jr. (D-Lower Shore).

"You want to close the door now so you won't have to let anybody else in. Well, I believe in private enterprise."

Neither Conlon, Orlinsky or Wilson Stringer of the Public Service Commission — the three witnesses who appeared to testify for the measure— could say what rates were being charged by CATV firms, how many were operating in the state or whether there had been any complaints concerning rates or service.

"You want to regulate something you don't know anything about," said Del. William T. Evans (D-Baltimore).

Clifford A. Fields, president of the Maryland-Delaware Cable Television Association, said there are 18 CATV firms in Maryland, with rates ranging from a low of $4 a month to a high of $5.45.

He said three states have enacted regulatory legislation for CATV firms, but at least 30 other states have rejected such proposals.

Gephart told the committee, his firm pays Cumberland $5,000 a year for its franchise there, and has a 25-year contract with the city.

Committee Chairman James A. Pine (D-Baltimore County) said another hearing would have to be held so proponents of the bill could answer the questions posed by the committee.

Cable TV Fee Impasse
By Daivd A. Jewell
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 5, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1
pg. B13

Cable TV Fee Impasse

By David A. Jewell

The National Cable Television Association yesterday broke off negotiations with the National Association of Broadcasters over the first copyright fee agreement covering CATV use of distant signals.

Distant signals are the broadcasts captured from the airwaves by the CATV operators and sold to subscribers in remote areas.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee on copyrights, patents and trademarks, had said earlier that if both the CATV and NAB fail to reach an agreement he will send a copyright bill to the Senate without a section on CATV.

CATV has been fighting for several years for the right to sell these captured broadcasts to subscribers in big cities, thus competing with existing television statons.

As of now, there is no copyright law covering CATV. The Federal Communications Commission has a rule which keeps CATV out of big city markets unless copyright fees are paid.

The first new U.S. copyright law since 1909 has been drafted for submission to Congress and now is complete except for a section on CATV.

McLellan had warned both sides to reach an agreement on fees by Aug. 31. One was reached late in May by staffs of both groups following a lengthy series of meetings.

Although this agreement generated some opposition within the CATV industry, it was ratified by that group's board of directors.

However, it subsequently was repudiated by the board of directors of the NAB and fresh negotiations were begun late in June.

It was these talks that were broken off yesterday, following the presentation by the NAB of a set of recommendations the CATV interests said were unacceptable.

A CATV spokesman said the NAB suggestions would "wreck our industry" if accepted.

ANTITRUST UNIT SCORES CATV PACT
By EILEEN SHANAHANSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Sep 9, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 69

ANTITRUST UNIT SCORES CATV PACT

Tentative Accord Is Termed 'Overly Protectionist'

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — The tentative agreement between television broadcasters and community antenna television operators was termed "overly protectionist" today by the Justice Department's antitrust division.

Under the agreement, which was announced last May, cable systems would be free to bring programs from distant transmitters into major television markets and to originate their own commercial programing. But they would not be allowed to interconnect their subscribers into a closed-circuit system that might eventually compete with the established national networks.

The tentative agreement has been rejected by the board of the National Association of Broadcasters, but the antitrust division said it wished to comment on the agreement anyway, because something substantially similar could well be negotiated later.

The antitrust division made its views known in a memorandum submitted to the Federal Communications Commission, which is in the midst of a formal proceeding, during which it will attempt to decide what CATV systems should and should not be permitted to do.

The antitrust division's memo made two central points:

¶That CATV has the potential for providing "diversity in programing that cannot be obtained over the air because of limited spectrum space" and that CATV channels must, therefore, "be available for lease to independent programers desiring to reach the public."

¶That "unnecessary restrictions [should] not be placed on the importation of distant signals, or other programing, by CATV systems."

The agreement between the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Cable Television Association provided that TV signals from distant stations could not be brought into an area if there were "adequate" TV service, which was defined as one station affiliated with each of the three TV networks, plus three other stations.

The antitrust division said this was an "arbitrary" standard and a "paternalistic device to protect existing over-the-air broadcasters from the full potential diversity offered by CATV."

It proposed, instead, the adoption of a concept of "minimum necessary over-the-air service," although it did not specify how many stations that would mean.

Only "if such a minimum level of service is being jeopardized by CATV importation of distant signals into a particular market," the antitrust division said, should the F.C.C. limit importation of distant signals.

A 'Natural Monopoly'

As for the availability of CATV systems to a variety of programers, the antitrust division conceded that the CATV system in any given locality might be what lawyers and economists call a "natural monopoly"—that is, one in which it would be uneconomical for competitors to attempt to come in and duplicate facilities.

Many court cases have emphasized, however, that "a lawful monopolist controlling a unique resource must grant access to that resource on equal and nondiscriminatory terms," the antitrust division said.

The commission "will have to take affirmative steps to guarantee access to the CATV systemp for all independent programers willing to pay the price for leasing a channel," the antitrust division said.

"So far, the commission has spoken of 'encouraging' CATV systems to independent programers, but experience suggests that something stronger than encouragement is often needed to persuade a monopolist to grant access to a potential competitor."

Challenging the TV Establishment
By HERBERT MITGANG
New York Times (1857-Current file); Sep 15, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 46

Challenging the TV Establishment

By HERBERT MITGANG

"A television license," Lord Thomson of Fleet once said, "is a license to print money."

That goes in spades for the United States.

Between today and next Monday, the new television season begins, and viewers can judge for themselves how Government-granted licenses are used or abused. In forthcoming days, Congress will consider bills to inhibit the growth of community cable systems, block the choice of subscription TV, and make it tougher to challenge the established owners of station licenses.

The Pliant Public

There are so many vested interests involved—the networks, movie exhibitors and unions resisting fee-television, ad agencies thriving on commercials, members of Congress with links to stations back home—that the millions of people on the receiving end are largely forgotten. Most of them assume they have to take what comes out of the tube gratefully and without a whimper.

Unlike television in other countries in the free and not-so-free world, where broadcasting is a public enterprise instead of an instrument of the cool sell, TV stations in the United States are privately controlled. The educational stations, such as New York's fine Channel 13, have to live by their wits. There is a Corporation for Public Broadcasting—which ought to be the fountainhead of elevated programing in the style of the British Broadcasting Corporation—but it depends on foundation whims and Congressional peanuts.

A Bold Blow

The existing situation is summed up from the inside by Alexander Kendrick, one of the few courageous commentators, in his new biography of Edward R. Murrow, "Prime Time." He boldly writes: "Far from being an expression of majority desire, as the networks say, television programs are the imposition of a social minority on the majority, the minority consisting of the fifty top advertisers, the three networks, and a dozen advertising agencies. It is what they think public taste is and demands that governs the nature of broadcasting."

In recent months the nature of this broadcasting establishment has been challenged by citizens groups, religious organizations and prospective competitors. They have monitored what goes or doesn't go on the air and reported their findings to the Federal Communications Commission. The immediate benefit has been to force some stations to interrupt their commercials once in a while with programs.

The long-run aim of legal challenges is to take over licenses on the promise of better performance. From Massachusetts to Mississippi to California, licenses have been suspended and new ownership made possible. The United States Supreme Court will be the final arbiter in some of these cases.

In the normal course of challenges, the main direction will be set by the F.C.C. That is why President Nixon's proposed naming of Dean Burch, Barry Goldwater's campaign manager and ousted G.O.P. chairman, to head the Federal licensing agency has been met with a sense of shock—by such private organizations as the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting—and a sigh of relief—by the broadcasting establishment. Newton Minow, who once called TV a wasteland, has publicly sung Burch's praises. Mr. Minow is now a CBS lawyer in Chicago.

The Challengers

There are brave voices in and out of the F.C.C. who realize the need for license challenges as a way to replace shoddy programing. They are led by Nicholas Johnson, an outstanding F.C.C. commissioner who would be an ideal chairman. There is also, for example, the United Church of Christ which pointed out how a Jackson, Miss., station avoided network programs on race relations. Several weeks ago, an outspoken decision by Thomas H. Donahue, an F.C.C. hearing examiner, ruled against a Los Angeles station because an inordinate amount of its time was devoted to sales pitches and bits of old movies.

Threat to Competition

Such challenges and decisions at license-renewal time would end if the broadcasting industry succeeds in putting over what is called the Pastore bill. The law now requires the F.C.C. to hold hearings whenever a competing applicant challenges an existing station. But the bill bearing the Rhode Island Senator's name would require the F.C.C. first to deny an existing broadcaster's license before accepting an application for the same frequency. This would stifle competition. For the American viewer, it would pull out another wire leading to possible program improvement and keep the public where the broadcasting establishment wants it—half asleep at the switch.

HERBERT MITGANG is a member of the editorial board of The Times.

City Loses Cable TV Fight Over Regulation of Lines
By ROBERT E. TOMASSON
New York Times (1857-Current file); Oct 10, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 1

City Loses Cable TV Fight Over Regulation of Lines

State Appeals Court, in 7-to-0 Decision, Backs Comtel on Underground Wires —Could Open the Way for Pay TV

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

The Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that New York City had no power to regulate underground telephone lines providing television to individual paying subscribers.

The 7-to-0 ruling was believed to be the first of its kind by the highest court of any state in the legal battle over who will control this fast-growing communications field—Government agencies or private companies.

The ruling placed New York in favor of private industry.

If the Federal Communications Commission permits the decision to be implemented, and it is upheld, perhaps by the United States Supreme Court, it is likely that a vast new method of communications will be made available for the TV set owner in his home.

His set could give him many new services, including pay TV, whereby first-run movies, plays and other entertainment such as sports events, would be shown to the subscriber without advertising.

Also, his wife would be offered advertisements on certain channels, at certain times of the day so that she could find out about sales at various stores.

The F.C.C. is scheduled to hold hearings in December to decide whether the New York Telephone Company has the right to lay additional cables in large areas of both the East and the West Side for use by Comtel, one of four cable

Continued on Page 94, Column 5

City Loses Cable TV Fight Over Control of Lines

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

television companies in the metropolitan area.

Under yesterday's ruling, whatever the F.C.C. decides, the city has lost the right to benefit economically from private cable television under city streets — barring new Federal laws.

The F.C.C. will not be concerned with specific legal issues raised by the city in the licensing of Comtel.

Rather, the commission will be concerned with either approving or rejecting a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" submitted by the telephone company for the additional lines.

The commission has the option of either approving or rejecting the plan on narrow lines —without giving any reasons— or of exploring fully the issue of public vs. private regulation of cable TV.

The hearings, to be held in Washington, are expected to last for months, with at least a dozen law firms involved so far.

Yesterday's decision affirmed one on April 17 by State Supreme Court Justice Matthew M. Levy, who had ruled against the city's contention that the Charter empowered it to control "the use and occupation of the streets."

In an unusual mark of deference to the reasoning in Justice Levy's 44-page opinion, neither the Appellate Division earlier, in affirming it, 5-0, nor the Court of Appeals in its unanimous opinion yesterday made any comment.

Thus, the state's 12 appellate judges affirmed Justice Levy's ruling and opinion as the law of the state.

Extent of Service

Comtel now provides service in Manhattan from 36th Street to 65th Street, between Fifth and Third Avenues, and between 45th Street and Central Park South, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

At an installation cost of $19.90 and a monthly rental of $3.90, the company provides sharp reception for about 11,000 television sets. Comtel is the smallest of the four companies in the metropolitan area.

The three others received franchises from the city after installing their own equipment at the cost of many millions.

Under the terms of the franchises, the three licensed companies turn over 5 per cent of their gross to the city, which Comtel is now exempt from paying.

Comtel equipment first receives television signals, or impulses, from nine antennas on the roof of the Americana hotel at Seventh Avenue and 52d Street.

By means of what Justice Levy called "complicated and sophisticated electronic equipment," the signals are filtered into a coaxial cable, and picked up by a cable owned by the telephone company.

The impulses are then relayed by the telephone company through two cables and branched off to individual owners.

How Others Operate

The companies have incurred the huge expense of renting space in underground ducts for laying their own cables. The ducts are owned by the Empire City Subway Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the New York Telephone Company, which is, in turn, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

By saving the cost of initial installation and being exempt from paying the city anything —is the three other companies must continue to do—Comtel can offer its service for about half the monthly rental of the other companies.

Of the three franchised companies, only one, Manhattan Cable TV, now provides special programs. Subscribers are provided with commercial-free programs of all home games of the Rangers hockey team and the New York Knicks basketball team.

In addition to the commercial aspects of cable television, its potentials for police and fire communications, meter readings, community programs and educational programs between schools interest the city keenly.

Court to Study Decision on Oil Shale Cases

The Interior Department won Supreme Court review yesterday of a decision favoring private claims for up to one-fifth of the government's vast oil shale holdings in the West and giving potential billions of dollars to the winners of their development rights.

Set for argument later this term was the test case involving the Oil Shale Corp., which won lower court approval for revived property rights over Interior's objections.

Interior insists that it need not award ownership to the private claimants despite Supreme Court rulings in their favor because the claimants waited too long to assert their rights.

More than a dozen other cases affecting American economic life were acted upon as the court announced it would review some cases and ignore others.

Television

The court refused to consider further the appeals of the tobacco and broadcasting industries protesting Federal Communications Commission regulations requiring stations to devote some air time to the case against smoking if they accept tobacco commercials. The court asked the Justice Department for its views on a lower court ruling that Nevada has the right, along with the FCC, to regulate the cable television industry.

State Regulation

Alaska and Arizona won hearings in appeals from lower court rulings that curtailed Alaska's power to restrict licensees for salmon net gear and Arizona's right to forbid bulk shipments of cantaloupes across the California line. Private parties said the state laws were discriminatory and a burden on national commerce.

New Jersey retained its power to regulate firearms as the court rejected a petition by the American Civil Liberties Union protesting that a man must swear to an unconstitutional loyalty oath to win gun credentials.

Antitrust

The court agreed to hear the government's case against the move of General Host Corp. to take over the Armour & Co. meat packing firm despite a 1920 court decree banning Armour's entry into the grocery business.

Labor

The court agreed to decide whether the National Labor Relations Board has authority from Congress to compel a company found to have bargained in bad faith to yield to a union demand to check off workers' union dues. The battle grows out of bargaining strife between the Steelworkers Union and the Danville, Va., plant of the H. K. Porter steel fabricating firm.

COMSAT ADVANCES SATELLITE TV PLAN
By JACK GOULD
New York Times (1857-Current file); Oct 19, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 1

COMSAT ADVANCES SATELLITE TV PLAN

Would Supplant A.T.&T. as Prime Carrier of Shows in Bid to Ease Congestion

By JACK GOULD

The Communications Satellite Corporation has informed the White House of its immediate readiness to construct and operate a domestic satellite television system that would serve commercial and noncommercial TV networks and ease the mounting congestion in the nation's communications facilities.

James McCormack, chairman of Comsat, successfully appealed to Clay T. Whitehead, special assistant to President Nixon, to declassify the plans so that he could discuss its details this week with the presidents of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company, the American Broadcasting Company and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The meeting may be held on Wednesday, probably in New York.

Stanton Proposal

A major feature of the Comsat plan would be to supplant the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as the prime carrier of TV shows from coast to coast, but Dr. John V. Charyk, president of Comsat, predicted that the utility's ground relay facilities would be quickly occupied by other communications requirements.

Mr. McCormack went to the White House after learning last Wednesday morning that Dr. Frank Stanton, president of C.B.S., would recommend that evening that the TV industry construct its private satellite relay system rather than submit to the demands of A. T. & T. for an increase of $20-mil-

Continued on Page 31, Column 1

Comsat Offers Plan to Build a Domestic Satellite TV System

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

lion a year for the distribution of TV shows.

Even before Dr. Stanton spoke before the Audio Engineering Society at the New York Hilton, A.T.&T. issued a statement of its corporate position saying that it was not immediately interested in constructing a new domestic satellite and suggesting that it would be "wise public policy" to entertain applications from all comers.

A.T.&T. has been the prime relayer of broadcasting material since radio's earliest days and its unexpected statement clearly augured a major electronic upheaval in American communications.

At the White House, Mr. Whitehead agreed to the declassification of the Comsat plan, originally submitted on Sept. 8, with the proviso that its contents be made known only to the broadcast presidents meeting with Mr. McCormack. Neither Comsat nor the TV networks would divulge or discuss the text, but a copy was obtained through other sources in Washington after the declassification.

Told that the plan had become independently known, Dr. Stanton said that the Comsat proposal had appealing financial features.

The networks would be spared the initial construction investment, which he had placed at about $100-million, and relieved of the cost of training maintenance crews.

In New York, the passive A. T. & T. attitude was explained by a high official on the ground that the thousands of miles of cable and microwave facilities now leased on a wholesale basis to the television industry might be used on a retail basis for individual customers. The earnings potential was described as possibly greater than the $65-million a year sought from relaying TV.

The chief feature of the Comsat plan would be to enable all users of a domestic satellite system to gain direct access to the system without going through the established commercial carriers, a policy that applies to the international use of satellites.

Eliminating the so-called "middleman" and his charges would make Comsat a full carrier in its own right and able to offer its domestic service not only to TV but to press associations, cable television networks if they are eventually authorized, and other industrial users. If the ground facilities of A. T. & T. should become overcrowded, Dr. Charyk told the White House, Comsat would be in a position to lend a helping hand in carrying long-distance calls.

With the present state of satellite communications techniques, Comsat believes the domestic system could carry with reliability 14 TV channels, any one of which would be available to handle simultaneouly as many as 1,800 telephone calls in an emergency.

Both domestic and international political considerations entered yesterday's developments. Isolated objections have been voiced to network domination of a private satellite television system, although Dr. Stanton had specifically acknowledged that the system would be open to all rivals. Comsat, on the other hand, is a private organization chartered by Congress.

Ironically, A.T.&T. holds an excess of 20 per cent of Comsat stock but the shares are also widely held by the public.

Dr. Charyk specifically observed that transfer of United States domestic traffic to a United States domestic satellite system would lead to reduced ownership dependency on Intelsat, the international group controlling satellites in global use.

This step, he said, would alleviate foreign concern over United States domination of space communications, a sore point with many countries lacking the economic and technical resources for launching satellites.

The Comsat plan dovetails closely with many of the hopes of the commercial networks and of the possible users.

For the efficiency of the whole system, Comsat said that it believed it should own those ground stations that would send and receive signals to and from satellites. These might be placed in or near strategic cities generating the largest volume of television programs or other informational matter. For broadcasters interested only in receiving programs from the satellites, the operation could be a matter of choice, with either the owner or the satellite service assuming the job of maintenance.

The Comsat plan stresses that there will be continuing need for ground communication facilities, such as those operated by A. T. & T. But the corporation adds that not many more years can be wasted in putting into operation new space facilities capable of coping with the expected deluge of computerized data transmission, facsimile and other forms of recorded materials.

One engineer at an electronics development company remarked last night: "Many of our dreams just lie on the shelf and then the prospect of saving a dollar suddenly makes them real. When costs get too high, every sensible concern looks for alternative means of distribution or sources of supplies. That's what happened this week in communications."

CATV to Join Networks In Exploring Satellites For Domestic Programs
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Oct 22, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (18
pg. 7

CATV to Join Networks In Exploring Satellites For Domestic Programs

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

LOS ANGELES—The cable television industry will join the far larger television networks in investigating the feasibility of domestic satellite program transmission, a major CATV industry spokesman said.

Irving B. Kahn, president of TelePrompTer Corp. told a meeting of radio and television executives here that TelePrompTer had commissioned a study of possible satellite ground stations by the Hughes Aircraft Co. "This is the next giant stride for the cable TV industry," Mr. Kahn said. He insisted that his proposal wasn't merely a reaction to recent news about the television industry's renewed interest in domestic program transmission by satellite.

Satellite transmission would end both television's and CATV's dependence on the long lines and microwave facilities of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Mr. Kahn has long characterized AT&T as the principal obstacle to CATV's development into what he calls "a total broadband communications system."

In approaching Hughes, TelePrompTer isn't going far afield. Hughes owns more than 20% of TelePrompTer's common stock and is a partner with TelePrompTer in experimental microwave relay systems for cable television in New York and Los Angeles.

F.C.C. Ending Local Curbs On Cable TV Programing
By GEORGE GENT
New York Times (1857-Current file); Oct 24, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 1

F.C.C. Ending Local Curbs On Cable TV Programing

Ruling Is Expected to Result in More Feature-Length Films in City Area —Commercials to Be Permitted

By GEORGE GENT

The Federal Communication Commission plans to free cable television companies from all local restrictions on programing and to permit commercial advertising under a ruling expected to be announced today.

The immediate prospect for New York cable subscribers is that they will be seeing more feature-length movies, which had been prohibited by the Board of Estimate in its franchise to the city's cable operators. Under the franchise, city operators were restricted to films of the public service and documentary category.

Under the new ruling, cable companies are now free to provide any type of programing, including sports, drama movies and cultural events and to offer these attractions in competition with the regular commercial networks and stations.

Although industry sources said yesterday that they did not expect much immediate competition with the networks, the long-term prospect envisioned a network of cable systems combining their resources and transmitting major programs by way of domestic communications satellites.

The new rules, considered by cable companies here to be a major breakthrough for their industry, resulted from a 6-to-1 vote by the commission on Wednesday, according to reliable sources both here and in Washington. The dissenting vote was cast by Commissioner Robert E. Lee.

Under the new rules, cable companies will be allowed to take commercials as long as they fall within natural breaks in the program. The rules also provide that cable systems with more than 3,500 subscribers must originate their own programs and that equal time be afforded political candidates who appear on CATV stations.

Cable television, or community antenna television as it was

Continued on Page 36, Column 1

CABLE TV TO GET GREATER FREEDOM

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

originally known, is simply the transmission of television signals through a coaxial cable to television sets specifically hooked up to receive the service.

There are four cable companies serving the city, three of them franchised by the Board of Estimate. The franchised companies are Manhattan Cable Television, a subsidiary of Sterling Communications, Inc. and Time-Life Broadcast; the Teleprompter Corporation and CATV, Inc., a subsidiary of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company.

The fourth system is Comtel, which recently won the right to provide cable TV service without a city franchise. Together they have about 45,000 subscribers, but the potential is much greater.

Irving B. Kahn, president and chairman of Teleprompter, one of the largest cable systems in the nation, hailed the decision last night as "the most upbeat thing to come out of the F.C.C. concerning cable television in the last three years."

Better Service Predicted

Charles F. Dolan, head of Manhattan Cable Television, also praised the decision and predicted that cable companies would now be able to provide better service to their subscribers.

"The decision to end all program restrictions," he said, "is important to us in New York because, under our Board of Estimate franchise, we have not been permitted to run feature films, other than those in public service and documentary categories. It is stipulated in the franchise, however, that Federal rules supercede those of the city."

"Our customers," Mr. Dolan said, "have indicated that they are especially interested in feature films. Despite the new rule that permits commercials, we have promised our subscribers that we would not interrupt feature films. We intend to hold to that."

On the other hand, Mr. Dolan pointed out that it was unlikely that cable companies in the near future would compete against networks or local commercial stations for the same programs.

"It wouldn't be economically feasible and might draw undesirable legislative attention," he explained.

The effect of the F.C.C.'s decision on the commercial networks will probably be minimal, although local stations in more remote areas might feel the competition for the advertising dollar, particularly if they can schedule major local sporting events and quality movies.

Spokesmen for the three major television networks declined comment on the news of the F. C. C. decision last night, saying they wanted time to study it, but a switchboard operator at one network reacted sharply when she heard the report from a caller, "Oh, A. T. & T. is gonna die," she gasped.

Market Place: Outlook Cheers Cable TV Group
By ROBERT METZ
New York Times (1857-Current file); Oct 25, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 46

Market Place: Outlook Cheers Cable TV Group

By ROBERT METZ

REPORTS that the cable television companies will be permitted to televise all kinds of programs — sports events, etc. — under a ruling expected momentarily by the Federal Communications Commission gave new life to this group of stocks.

On the Amex, Cablecom-General set a new high of 12¾ at the close, a gain of 1¾. H. & B. American also set a new high at the close, 20⅜ on a 3-point gain. Teleprompter soared 7 for a new high of 79 at the close. Its previous 1969 high had been 72. Vikoa added 3½, to close at 27¼, but has been higher at 33⅞.

These four stocks and three over-the-counter cable TV issues, American Television & Communications, Cox Cable and Television Communications, make up a seven-stock index of the industry, which will be published by Paul Kagan Associates, Inc., in a twice-a-month commentary on investments in broadcasting and cable television.

●

Mr. Kagan, who left E. F. Hutton to set up the investment management firm that bears his name, has specialized in broadcasting stocks.

He believes that the new ruling would not threaten free television's control over what they now have—such as the Mets and Yankees among sporting events.

However, other sports which are not presently aired could turn up.

He spoke of an agreement Madison Square Garden has with Manhattan Cable Television to televise Ranger and Knickerbocker home games.

Basically, he said that the new ruling would give CATV an important new source of revenue since spot advertising would be permitted. Secondly, CATV would be established as a competitive force in broadcasting.

*

Cyclamate Reparations?

While the market impact of the cyclamate ban has been impressive already, more adjustments may be in the works.

The Business Week Letter, a biweekly publication of McGraw-Hill, Inc., says that at least one bottler has approached Representative Gerald Ford, Republican of Michigan, about the possibility of reparations.

If this sounds far out, think back to the cranberry crisis of 1959. The Letter points out that when cranberry crops were contaminated by an insecticide known to produce cancer in rats, the Government invoked the law used in the cyclamate case to order a number of cranberry shipments off the market.

Later the Government reimbursed cranberry growers and canners — particularly Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., $12.5-million for losses suffered due to cranberry price drops.

The cranberry industry argued that it had been damaged through no fault of its own by a Government-started health scare.

Thus, said the growers, the Government should accept financial responsibility. The National Soft Drink Association told Business Week Letter that it doesn't plan any action, but expects many of its 3,200 members to speak to their Congressmen individually.

*

Flushing a Report

Lundy Electronics, which produces chemical toilets among other things, was active and higher early this week as it digested a 6⅜ point rise of a week earlier.

The stock closed yesterday at 20¼, off ¼, but still a half point above the previous week's close.

The action apparently stemmed from reports in Wall Street that Chris-Craft had ordered 60,000 of Lundy's chemical toilets—which would represent, Wall Street said, a $20-million contract.

The reports turn out to be a a lot of hooey. David Seltzer, executive vice president of Lundy, said that negotiations with Chris-Craft were underway concerning a Lundy toilet being tested by the United States Coast Guard, but added, "we do not have a firm order." He would not comment on the size of a potential contract.

There has been some uncertainty over the shape of sea toilets to come as the Federal Government ponders a bill that would set standards for the facilities.

Lundy's toilet does not flush directly into the water but first treats the waste product with chemicals.

FCC to Permit Advertising On Cable Television
By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 25, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (
pg. E1

More Diversity Expected

FCC to Permit Advertising On Cable Television

By Robert J. Samuelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday decided to allow cable television (CATV) systems to carry advertising.

With the help of added revenues from advertising, cable systems should be able to produce a greater variety of programs and add to television's "diversity," the FCC said.

The FCC therefore ordered that all CATV systems begin providing local programming after Jan. 1, 1971. The requirements for this programming — the number of hours, the types of shows — were left undefined in an effort to stimulate "free experimentation."

Future Growth

Though the Commission's order is unlikely to affect many cities immediately, it will undoubtedly be a major influence on the future growth of the infant CATV industry.

There are now more than 2,400 cable television systems. Most of them are small and many large cities —including Washington and Baltimore—remain untouched by CATV.

Cable systems, which bring television into the home on wires, originally began in small towns where mountains interfered with normal television reception. Now, CATV has moved into cities and—with a channel capacity that may eventually rise to 40—is viewed as a sophisticated means for expanding television services.

Ruling Welcomed

The CATV industry greeted yesterday's FCC order as a major breakthrough.

"It' very upbeat. It doesn't solve all our problems, but it's extremely significant," a spokesman for the National Cable Television Association said.

As important as the FCC's decision on advertising may be the Commission's affirmation that it wants individual CATV systems to "interconnect," which in effect means to join together in a network and share programming costs.

With the right both to advertise and to interconnect, CATV might emerge as a major competitor to the existing networks for the most popular television programs —sports events and major feature-length movies.

Under the FCC's order, advertising on cable television could differ significantly from existing television commercials. The FCC said that CATV systems could advertise only at "natural breaks" in their programming.

Break Definition Vague

"Natural breaks," FCC officials said, exist at the beginning and ends of programs. For a feature length movie, the only other "natural break" would be an intermission which had been originally scheduled by the film's producer.

The definition of "natural breaks" in sports contests remains vague. "How about sports contests?" Sol Schildhause, chief of the FCC's CATV Task Force, asked rhetorically. "I don't know . . . It's going to have to be worked out (on a case-by-case basis). The possibilities are scary."

The requirements for local programming are also slim. A cable television system must buy the equipment, such as cameras and videotape machinery, needed to produce programs. That investment should stimulate, the FCC said, CATV owners to use local programs "to a significant extent" in their scheduling.

Jurisdictional Dispute

Yesterday's FCC order removes large uncertainties from the CATV's future.

Until now, different localities had asserted jurisdiction over cable systems' programming rights. In some instances, for example—local governments had restricted the kinds of shows CATV could air. The industry feared further crippling limitations.

Now, the FCC has preempted state and local action in this area. Moreover, the FCC's position on advertising departs significantly from past Commission decisions, where individual stations had been restricted in using advertising with local programs. The industry felt that it might permanently be denied income from commercials.

FCC Ruling Enables Cable TV Operators To Originate Programing, Commercials

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—Community antenna television operators will be able to originate and present their own TV programs and commercials under an order issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC action brushed aside the threat that the commission might someday ban such self-developed programing and commercials. The order also will have the effect of nullifying local restrictions on CATV origination of material in New York and some other locations.

In fact, the commission ordered all CATV systems with more than 3,500 subscribers to begin providing original programing "to a significant extent" as of Jan. 1, 1971. Most CATV operators only relay programs and commercials broadcast by commercial television stations.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. and American Broadcasting Cos. said they haven't any comment on the CATV development. National Broadcasting Co. couldn't be reached for comment.

The order was part of a broad FCC rule-making proceeding to develop policy that would govern the growing cable-television industry. The FCC proposed last December that CATV systems be required to originate programing on one channel but made no proposal on carrying commercials. The current order doesn't specify the number of channels which must present original programs

The commission also hasn't reached a final decision on CATV systems' importing of distant signals. Last December the FCC proposed to change the existing rule requiring CATV systems in the 100 leading markets to get the agency's permission before bringing in distant signals. The proposal would require systems in those markets to get permission from the TV station originating the signal before bringing it into the market.

Question of Ownership Unresolved

Also still unresolved is the issue of ownership of CATV systems. The FCC has proposed that multiple ownership of cable-TV systems and common control of commercial TV stations and CATV systems be prohibited. The Justice Department also opposed newspaper ownership of CATV operations in the community.

CATV systems use large master antennas to pick up signals of distant TV stations, which are then amplified and transmitted by cable or microwave to a central community point and finally distributed by wire into homes of subscribers Original CATV systems in the early 1950s were in small towns and rural areas far from commercial TV stations or in mountainous terrain where TV reception is poor or impossible. But some CATV operators have found a market in larger cities, either because reception of certain channels is poor due to obstruction by hills or buildings or because bringing in signals of distant stations offers subscribers a greater choice of programs.

The FCC said it wouldn't at present regulate hours of origination, programing categories, type of equipment to be used or technical standards, though it does require the larger systems to have cable-casting equipment. Films and tapes from outside sources may be used.

The commission said CATV program origination would make greater diversity of TV to the public. While it would mean more competition for broadcast television, the FCC said there isn't any basis to believe there will be "an imminent loss or deterioration" of broadcast service and said it would take any necessary action to preserve the free service.

Board Would Allow National Link

The commission also said it would oppose any proposal prohibiting CATV systems from interconnecting on a regional or national basis for any purpose, including distribution of entertainment programing. While CATV operators have been interested in a cable-TV entertainment network, they recently appeared to give up, at least temporarily, this long-range growth prospect in return for a near-term right to expand into additional U.S. cities. This trade-off was implied in a proposed agreement between cable and broadcast TV trade groups.

The agreement included a proposal that CATV systems be prohibited from interconnecting to distribute "entertainment-type programing" on a network basis, a proposal that the FCC says it will oppose. Similarly, while the FCC hasn't yet reached a conclusion on a CATV system's importation of distant signals, the recent proposed agreement between the two industries conflicts with the FCC proposal of last December. The agreement would permit CATV operators to bring in distant signals on a limited basis without approval of the originating TV station.

The segment of the commission's order permitting paid advertising would confine use of commercials to "natural breaks" in programs. Those breaks would have to be defined as cases come up, FCC staff officials said, but they said it's clear they would at least include such times as halftimes in football games and recesses of city council meetings.

The FCC said allowing cable-TV systems to carry original advertising would permit operators to gain additional revenue to pay for the costs of originating programs. All CATV comments obtained in the rule-making proceeding maintained that subscriber fees alone couldn't support origination, the commission said. Other advertising benefits, the FCC said, would be a new type of service where programs aren't interrupted by commercials, possible program orgination by smaller systems and an outlet for advertisers seeking a small, selective audience.

While the commission itself hasn't banned program origination or commercials on cable television, FCC staffers said most operators have been reluctant to begin origination because the issue has been kicked around by the commission and Congress and the threat of a ban has been real.

The FCC rejected a contention by the American Civil Liberties Union that having advertising on cable-TV would lead to programs designed to attract majority audiences to the neglect of minority groups. The commission said this concern is outweighed by other considerations. The higher subscription fees proposed by the ACLU aren't practical in areas where there is a limited subscriber base, the FCC said. Subscribers pay an average of $5 monthly for CATV service.

Vote on the order was six-to-one, with Commissioner Robert E. Lee dissenting on the ground that two new FCC members will soon be on the job, and the current decision could therefore be subject to early reversal.

CABLE TV OPERATORS CHOOSE NEW LEADER
Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Nov 13, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 51

CABLE TV OPERATORS CHOOSE NEW LEADER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Donald V. Taverner, the president of Pittsburgh's two educational television stations, was named president of the National Cable Television Association today. He succeeds Frederick W. Ford, who resigned last May after four years in the post.

Mr. Taverner is 50 years old. He was born in Ashland, Me., graduated from the University of Maine and served as the university's director of development. He became general manager of WQED-TV and WQEX-TV in 1962 and in 1963 was elected president of the parent company, Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television.

Mr. Taverner said in San Diego that his experience with educational TV had proved the need for broader alternatives in television, including cable television.

Mr. Taverner said he was encouraged by the Federal Communications Commission's decision last month to permit cable systems to sell advertising, and hoped for legislation to regularize the relationship between cable companies and the owners of copyright films.

Mr. Taverner made no mention today of the breakdown in negotiations between the cable association and the National association of Broadcasters on importing out-of-town TV signals for cable distribution in major markets.

Taverner New CATV Leader
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 13, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (
pg. H2

DONALD V. TAVERNER

Taverner New CATV Leader

The nation's cable television owners yesterday selected a new chief to lead them into battle against the existing broadcast industry.

Donald Taverner, the manager of educational television in Pittsburgh, will take over as president of the National Cable Television Association—the industry's trade group—on Jan. 1.

Taverner provides an interesting contrast to the NCTA's present president, Frederick W. Ford. Ford, a former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, brought to the association an intimate knowledge of the FCC and the politics that surround the federal regulation of broadcasting.

Taverner, with his background in educational television, seems bound to emphasize one of CATV's favorite themes: that cable systems, with the ability to provide at least 20 TV channels, offer the best hope for television diversity.

Other executive changes:

Roland E. Poore, to assistant vice president-merchandise freight, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Richard A. Coleman, to vice president-commercial lending, Suburban National Bank.

Kenneth E. Willis, to vice president, Lambda Corp.

W. B. H. Legg, Jr., to president, International Quorum of Motion Pictures.

Bob J. Robison, to Washington director of public affairs, General Dynamics.

Vernon R. Goldberg, to director of manufacturing engineering, Radiation Systems, Inc.

Rules for Covering News Differ for Press and TV

By JACK GOULD

The heart of the difference in covering news on television and news in print, as illustrated last week by the controversy stirred up by Vice President Agnew's speech criticizing the TV networks, lies in the ground rules covering the two media.

Television operates under a Federal license because there is not enough room in the air for everyone who might like to own a station. Newspapers do not operate under a Federal license and, if a person has enough money, he is free to publish anything from a pamphlet to a daily journal.

To the layman perhaps the foremost question involves the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech. If television is a dominant medium reaching the most people every day, why should it be denied such constitutional protection? If a newspaper caters to a much smaller circulation on a local area, why is it guaranteed the protection?

Some Must Be Rejected

The Supreme Court has repeatedly supplied the answer. Access to broadcasting is not available to everyone who might wish to use it, and because it cannot be used by all, some who wish to use it must be denied. Only recently this philosophy was again upheld in the Red Lion case before the Court, and from this finding stems the multiplicity of complex rules and regulations that govern radio and TV.

In this case Fred J. Cook, a liberal writer, won time to answer the Rev. Billy James Hargis, a rightwing preacher, as a result of the latter's attacks on him over station WGCB, the only outlet in Red Lion, Pa.

It does not matter that in some areas of the country there might be room on the air for all those economically capable of broadcasting. It only takes a single case to establish the principle of law.

Even if a huge conglomerate wanted to start a new television station in New York City on a choice channel, it would be blocked. All the available channels have been spoken for and are in use. To add another select channel would mean intolerable interference in such cities as Philadelphia or New Haven.

Must Pick and Choose

In short, the scarcity of channels forces the Federal Communications Commission to pick and choose among operators and applicants who best promise to meet the time-worn phrase of the "public interest, convenience or necessity."

Printed material is not subject to any such strictures: The Atlantic and Harper's can go their merry way and so can trash in print. It is the difference between a scientifically closed market place and a free-for-all in competition.

For years the broadcasting industry has fought for all the guarantees of the First Amendment but to no avail. If the First Amendment cannot guarantee everyone's freedom of expression, then there is no longer the First Amendment, the Supreme Court has ruled in effect.

'Fairness Doctrine"

The inevitable consequence is that the Federal Government, through the Federal Communications Commission, must be guided by a rule making the limited number of channels available to the maximum number of persons. This policy has led to a host of rules, almost all of which have the ingredients of protracted litigation.

Topping the list is what the commission calls its "fairness doctrine." This is a broad guideline stipulating that a broadcasting station must bend every effort to seeing that all the people, not just some, have a chance to be heard. If Joe Doe criticizes John Doakes, then under the fairness doctrine Doakes is deserving of a hearing. The measure's intent is to achieve maximum democracy under unavoidable restraints.

The basic concept of the fairness doctrine applies to the celebrated section 315 of the Communications Act, only under more ironclad and specific conditions. If a broadcaster donates time to one duly designated candidate for political office, then it is his requirement to offer the same opportunity to all other candidates in the field.

Basis of Newsworthiness

The rule is waived in the case of regularly scheduled newscasts but in effect is bypassed by rich candidates' buying more time than poorer ones. This in itself has aroused heated controversy. In a Presidential contest there may be as many as 20 candidates qualified on the ballot of one state or another.

Whereas newspapers enjoy the privilege of concentrating on candidates of prime newsworthiness and can give them free space, TV is not so privileged. The home screen would have to allot equal time to all and the result could occupy much of the broadcast day.

Unlike newspapers, which can elect how to divide their space among human interests, broadcasting cannot do so without documentation. In applying for a new license or a renewal, a station must stipulate the number of hours in a random week that will show in percentage figures how much time will be devoted to news, public affairs, religious programing, entertainment and sports.

In a recent sample week, WNBC-TV in New York allotted 14 hours a week to news, WCBS-TV, 15 hours, and WPIX, 2 hours 17 minutes. In public affairs the figures ranged from 16 hours for WNEW-TV; 5 hours for WNBC-TV; 3.6 hours for WABC and 3 hours 30 minutes for WCBS-TV. To the vexation of some F.C.C. commissioners there is no minimum set on how much public service adequately serves the public.

Rebuttals Allowed

Most stations classify the late evening talk shows under the category of entertainment, for which a lump percentage figure can be filed without a specific breakdown of details. But in practice under the fairness doctrine, if one grossly abuses an absent celebrity the usual practice is to invite the offended individual to submit a rebuttal at an early date.

The irony of television is that the set in the home is probably one of the most wasted instruments devised by man. There are two channel bands, 2 through 13 and 14 through 83. But in many communities perhaps only three stations can be seen.

This is one of the arguments in the controversial issue of cable television. In one cable connected between an essential control point and the individual home the number of channels conceivably could be expanded to 50 or more, but still not enough to satisfy virtually every cultural, educational or entertainment need.

But rewiring the United States and asking the individual to pay $5 a month for the privilege ranks as one of the future's uncertainties.

Canada Won't License Microwave, Cable TV From Stations in U.S.
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Dec 4, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 19
pg. 19

Canada Won't License Microwave, Cable TV From Stations in U.S.

Agency, in a Major Policy Stand, Says Such Importation Would Threaten the Domestic Industry

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

OTTAWA — American broadcasters hoping to use cable television and microwave to export programing to Canadian markets received a setback from the Canadian government.

In a major policy statement, the Canadian Radio-Television Commission said it "will not license broadcasting . . . based on the use of microwave, or other technical systems, for the wholesale importation of programs from distant U.S. stations" and thereby enlarge the Canadian audience and market areas of U.S. networks and stations.

The commission's action apparently was a reaction to recent U.S. court and Government rulings easing restrictions on the use of microwave and cable by commercial broadcasters.

Pierre Juneau, commission chairman, said the rapid acceleration of U.S. advertising markets in Canada through such a process would "represent the most serious threat to Canadian broadcasting since 1932 before parliament decided to vote the first broadcasting act. In the opinion of the commission it could disrupt the Canadian broadcasting system within a few years".

The commission's ruling follows an application from several Canadian stations for cable licenses in the Sudbury, Ontario, area.

"The fact that through force of circumstances many U.S. stations cover other parts of Canada and that some of them seem to have been established mainly to reach Canadian audiences doesn't justify a decision of the commission which would further accelerate this process," the statement added.

The commission took the view that it was "imperative in the public interest" that broadcasting develop along an "East-West axis and the commission would accelerate development of Canadian broadcasting services, including cable broadcasting in Canada."

The development should include all regions of the country where cable broadcasting isn't available, such as the interior of British Columbia, parts of the prairies, Ontario and Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, the commission said.

The Canadian system has to increase its services to survive, Mr. Juneau added, noting that decisions concerning applications for second television service will be handled by the commission in coming weeks.

"The commission feels strongly that no part of the Canadian population should be penalized in order to preserve a theory, or to protect vested interest—either financial interests of investors in private broadcasting, or privileges accumulated by particular groups in public broadcasting.

"It wouldn't make sense to protect a Canadian system based essentially on the retailing of programs using predominately non-Canadian creative and other resources."

"The commission is convinced that acceleration of the present trend of extending coverage of U.S. networks and stations in Canada, and importing programs wholesale from the U.S. networks and stations by using microwave, or other techniques, will in a relatively short time risk disrupting the Canadian broadcasting system.

"Implementation of the present decision will require a considerable effort to produce the programs required to achieve successful communication among Canadians," the statement said.

Bill Would Free CATV of F.C.C. Curbs
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 11, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 20(
pg. 111

Bill Would Free CATV of F.C.C. Curbs

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — In a long-awaited revision of the nation's copyright laws, a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee proposed today to free cable television the web of restrictions usually imposed by the broadcast industry, the owners of copyrighted films and the Federal Communications Commission.

The bill would allow any cable system — also known as community antenna television or CATV—to relay to its subscribers the programs of seven channels, without having to negotiate permission with the originating stations.

While cable companies for the first time would be required to pay fees to the owners of copyrighted material, such as movies and syndicated programs, copyright owners would be forbidden to negotiate fees for individual programs, as they do with broadcast stations.

The new provisions for cable television formed the most sensitive part of a comprehensive reform of copyright law, the first since 1909. The whole bill has been under consideration for more than a year by the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights.

Approval Is Unanimous

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, unanimously approved the copyright bill today. It was understood that the bill would not be considered by the full Judiciary Committee until next year. The bill is intended to take effect in January, 1971.

The treatment of cable television is based on a broad definition of adequate television service. In the nation's 50 largest markets adequacy is defined as access to the three national networks, three independent commercial channels, and one educational channel. In smaller cities, two independent channels in addition to the network affiliates and an educational channel would be deemed adequate.

Within those definitions, cable companies would be free to distribute local signals and import other broadcasts from neighboring cities as necessary to fill their complement.

The bill specifically forbids the F.C.C. to restrict the importation of distant signals to meet adequate service levels. After a cable operator had his basic seven, he would have to ask the F.C.C. for permission to import additional channels.

Like Tentative Accord

The expansion of cable service, as outlined in the bill, closely resembles the position that was agreed upon, and then quickly rejected, in negotiations last summer between the cable industry and the National Association of Broadcasters.

In the negotiations, the broadcasters tentatively extracted — in exchange for the expansion of cable channels—a promise that the cable companies would not interconnect their subscribers around the country in systems that could rival the established networks for the purchase of major sports and entertainment events.

Granting the cable expansion as a matter of law, the copyright bill would significantly undercut the broadcasters' negotiating position against a potentially competitive cable network.

Even more significantly, the bill denies the claims that copyright owners had sought to impose on the companies that transmit their films by wire.

The Supreme Court ruled last year that cable companies had no copyright liability where they were simply selling clearer pictures of local programs, but if they offered out-of-town programs that would not otherwise be available, they would have to compensate film owners.

The new bill would preserve exclusive rights in the top 50 markets only. Otherwise copyright owners would be paid out of a central pool of funds, raised through graduated levies on cable companies.

Cable TV Encouraged by Senate Bill
By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 11, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Pos
pg. C12

Cable TV Encouraged by Senate Bill

By Robert J. Samuelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

A Senate subcommittee yesterday approved a new copyright law which, if enacted, could remake the nation's existing television-broadcasting industry.

The legislation — which would also cover books, juke boxes, films and songs—deliberately attempts to encourage cable television (CATV) system to compete with existing television stations.

Until now, the Federal Communications Commission has barred the biggest CATV systems from using programs from other cities, but the subcommittee's bill would lift that restriction. CATZ obviates the need for individual television antennas by bringing signals into the home via wire.

Critics of the FCC's policy have argued that CATV represents the nation's best opportunity for television diversity. For the owners of a CATV system, the more programs they can offer, the more incentive there would be for homeowners to subscribe—pay a monthly fee to receive the CATV's exclusive offerings.

Most CATV systems can transmit over 20 different channels, and new versions are expected to have a capacity twice that. However, the Senate subcommittee did not allow CATV systems to import an unlimited number of signals from other cities.

Under the bill, cable companies in the 50 largest cities could show the three major networks, three independent stations, and one educational station. In other cities, CATV could carry the three networks, two independents, and an educational station.

The copyright bill appears to be the second major victory in the last three months for the cable industry.

In October, the FCC issued new regulations requiring CATV systems to originate local programs on their own—these programs could fill the unused channels—and permitting advertising.

The present broadcasting industry is also likely to be displeased by other sections of the proposed copyright legislation, which must still be passed by the full Senate Judiciary Committee and both branches of Congress.

Among other things, the bill would require television and radio stations to pay 2 per cent of their gross receipts as royalties to singers and record manufacturers whose songs are played over the air. The broadcasters already pay royalties to composers.

The cable television owners, too, would be saddled with royalties under the legislation. These payments would go to composers, film studios, and the owners of other copyrighted material shown over CATV. The payments would vary between 1 and 5 per cent of a CATV system's gross revenues.

Cable-TV Bill Easing Restrictions Voted By Senate Subgroup
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Dec 12, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 1
pg. 10

Cable-TV Bill Easing Restrictions Voted By Senate Subgroup

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — Action by a Senate subcommittee probably will delay until at least next year resolution of the stickiest point of dispute between cable-television companies and broadcasters.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee approved a bill that would, among other things, ease programing restrictions on cable television, usually called CATV. The full committee isn't expected to consider the bill until next year, and the Federal Communications Commission, which has certain CATV programing proposals pending, isn't likely to act before the Senate does.

The bill would permit CATV concerns in the 50 largest cities to show local TV programing and to import enough signals from other cities to provide subscribers with programing of three major TV networks, three independent stations and one educational outlet. In smaller cities, the CATV companies could carry the three networks, two independents and an educational station.

Importation of distant TV signals has long been opposed by the broadcasting industry, which contends that local broadcasters would be harmed.

The FCC proposed last December to prohibit a CATV system in the top 100 markets from importing distant signals without first getting permission from the TV station originating the signal. The bill would prohibit the FCC from imposing such restrictions.

The subcommittee's CATV provisions are part of proposed legislation that would reform the nation's copyright laws for the first time in 60 years.

The bill also would require CATV companies to pay fees for the first time to owners of copyrighted material, such as movies. In addition, it would provide some protection against duplication by CATV operators of programing to which local stations have exclusive rights.

For the most part, the bill follows closely a compromise agreement worked out last summer by staffs of the National Cable Television Association and the National Association of Broadcasters, two trade groups. That agreement fell through when NAB officials rejected it and further negotiations broke down.

CATV Joint Venture Set
New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 16, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 76

CATV Joint Venture Set

The Bendix Corporation and the TeleVision Communications Corporation announced yesterday formation of a joint venture to study the international market and investment opportunities in cable television (CATV). Joel Smith will act as managing director of the new unit.

Business Briefs
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 16, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (
pg. D13

Business Briefs

Rail Hour Bill Passed

The Senate voted yesterday to limit the workday of railroad operating employes to 12 hours, four hours less than the ceiling in effect since 1907.

The measure, passed by voice vote, also would require 10 hours off duty after a 12-hour shift. The bill now must be reconciled with a similar measure passed by the House.

TV Study Set

NEW YORK—Bendix Corp. and Television Communications Corp. announced the formation of a joint venture to study investment opportunities in cable television abroad.

Cable TV Picture Brightens
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 21, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. F1

Cable TV Picture Brightens

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — The prospects for cable television's expansion into the nation's urban markets—changing through the years like images in a kaleidoscope — has shifted once again into a bright new focus.

After more than a year of deliberation, a subcommittee headed by Senator John L. McLellan, Democrat of Arkansas, has finally reported to the full Senate Judiciary Committee a new copyright bill that would loosen the bonds on cable TV, imposed not only by the owners of copyrighted film but also by standard broadcasters and the Federal Communications Commission.

As Wall Street measured the news, the major cable stocks continued to hold strong in a sagging market. The TelePrompTer Corporation, whose president, Irving Kahn, has become spokesman and symbol of the cable industry's aggressive optimism, advanced strongly and closed the week at $112.75 a share.

But in Washington, with the immensely intricate issues of policy and politics being slowly sorted out, the only certain judgment is that the decisive battles are still months away and that the outcome is anybody's guess.

One of the central paradoxes in the large and confusing picture is the fact that the copyright bill, while it would clearly improve the cable industry's relative position, still preserves limits on competition that the Justice Department's antitrust lawyers disapprove. It would also postpone indefinitely the public's full use of a 40-channel program choice that cable makes technically feasible today.

Cable television, still named CATV for its origins as "community antenna television," carries signals (which ordinary broadcasters beam out over the air) directly into homes, like a telephone message, in a wire.

But the slender coaxial cable that is used for CATV has roughly 1,000 times the carrying capacity of telephone wire, and can deliver simultaneously to a standard TV receiver about four times as many channels as can be broadcast without interference.

Cable television first appeared 20 years ago as an auxiliary reception service in geographically remote areas.

It has been clear for years, however, that CATV—which can turn a scarcity of channels into a vast abundance, and also shifts some of television's costs from advertisers to subscribers—has an incalculable capacity to change the nation's communications.

Commercial rivalries and Government regulation have so far contained the growth of CATV in major markets. In cities where standard reception of over-the-air broadcasts is clear, cable systems must sell their services on the promise of otherwise unavailable diversity.

And though the potential for diversity is virtually infinite CATV is an efficient vehicle for local politics, a relatively inexpensive medium for experimental theater, a natural "movie bank." Cable companies have only recently been encouraged to originate programing on a single channel; and the importation of out-of-town TV signals has raised a host of legal issues with both the broadcasting industry and the owners of copyrighted programing.

The F.C.C., concerned about CATV's threat to the established order of local broadcast markets and uncertain about Congress's resolution of copyright liability, has for the last year redoubled its restrictions on cable's transmission of "distant" signals to big-city audiences.

The practical result could be described as a dynamic stalemate: In New York City, for example, there is active competition for franchises to develop CATV in the future, but the companies that are promoting CATV now in Manhattan have enlisted less than 10 per cent of the potential market.

In the nation, only about 4 million of the 60 million TV households are wired to cable, and most of those subscribers are tied to small systems in remote rural and mountain communities.

The new copyright bill, supported unanimously by the Senate's subcommittee on patents, trademarks and copyrights, outlines a major readjustment of policy, though neither the subcommittee's jurisdiction nor the intent of the bill extend to the full "liberation" of cable technology.

The bill tailors somewhat different solutions for the top 50 markets (from

Continued on Page 8, Col. 7

Sensitive antenna equipment, such as this installation in Elmira, N. Y., is used to pick up signals for a new system cable TV.

Cable Television Outlook Takes Turn for Brighter

Continued From Page 1

New York City down the scale to Oklahoma City) and the remaining 175 smaller markets.

On the bill's immediate impact would be felt most sharply in cities the size of San Diego, Rochester and Phoenix — smaller than the top 50 and, by the bill's definition, "inadequately" served by broadcasting now, yet still large enough to attract quick CATV exploitation.

In such communities that are now served by less than five commercial channels (including network affiliates) and one educational station, cable systems would be free for the first time to import out-of town signals. In medium and small-size cities, exclusive rights that a local broadcaster had bought for a particular movie or syndicated show would be protected only for the first showing.

In the top 50 markets, cable companies would be able to offer subscribers a slightly larger complement: The networks, three (instead of two) independent commercial outlets and an educational station — importing if necessary to fill the bill

But in the largest cities, vable casters could import only programs for which the local broadcasters had not negotiated long-term exclusive contracts.

In New York, for example, where there is already more than the "adequate" complement of television channels, a cable company would need special permission from the F.C.C. and would have to pay added copywright royalties to import distant signals. Thus, the cablemen's dream of funneling movie broadcasts from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington into New York would effectively be denied.

Yet there is a hidden bonus for some major-market audiences, particularly in the Northeast Corridor where the outskirts of different markets overlap. The copyright bill would promite diversity by letting CATV deliver crystal-clear reception of many channels that are theoretically local, but, in fact fuzzy on the screen.

Under current F.C.C. regulations, cable systems in overlapping markets (such as Baltimore and Washington) are generally restricted to carrying the nearer city's stations But under the new proposal, all overlapping signals would be deemed local and usable.

Bonanza Possible

For strategically situated communities, this provision would produce a bonanza in channels. The towns around Worcester in central Massachusetts, for instance, would receive on cable systems a grand total of 17 "local" signals from Boston, Providence, Springfield, Worchester, and two cities each in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

A number of these channels would be offering many of the same network programs, but the mix would also include four different educational channels and two independent commercial stations.

Communities on the western fringe of central New Jersey would have an even larger range of choices from New York, Philadelphia, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Under the copyright bill, cable systems would have to pay royalties on the programs that they now pick freely off the airwaves and sell to their subscribers.

Percentage levies on the gross revenues of cable companies, as proposed in the bill, would be worth more than $4-million a year to the copyright owners even now, in the cable industry's infancy. Yet the copyright owners would also lose the bargaining rights they have enjoyed with other customers.

As long as cable systems were transmitting local signals, or distant signals within their complement, they would not have to negotiate the rights—or the price—of a particular film, as broadcasters have to.

The copyright owners have argued that the importation of a distant signal, particularly into a major market, amounts to an original "performance" of a protected property — and therefore should command a negotiated fee. The cable operators have responded that since they do not choose the movies for the distant signals they relay, they are in no position to bargain for individual films. With blanket licenses and percentage fees, they have won a major point on the copyright owners.

The more muscular lobbying against the bill comes from broadcasters, alarmed at the invasion of their exclusive rights to film material in all but the 50 largest markets.

In medium-sized cities, cable companies would not simply be fragmenting audiences by broadening the choice of channels.

In addition, if they were free to repeat copyrighted movies and old serial shows as often as they wished, they could actually dissolve the captive audience that has been sustained for advertisers by the traditional scarcity of channels and exclusive rights to programing.

A similar compromise of exclusive program rights in the smaller markets was included in an agreement that was tentatively reached, then aborted last summer between the broadcast and cable industries. But the most aggressive representatives of broadcasting are now sworn to defend copyright exclusivity everywhere.

One of the principal lessons in the new cable bill is that just a little tampering with the rules of copyright can send profound shocks to the foundation of the national television business.

Movie owners had campaigned for cable royalties on the traditional copyright theory that authors and artists should be compensated by the people that exploit their works. Not only do the cable companies make money in the distribution of copyrighted programs, said the movie owners, but by diverting audiences from standard broadcasters they ultimately cut the royalties available from established stations.

Associated Press

Senator John L. McClellan, Arkansas Democrat, reported to committee new copyright bill regarding cable TV . . .

More important, though less readily apparent, the copyright laws are a powerful instrument of the broadcasters' interest.

Copyright agreements — parceling out exclusive rights to particular films for long stretches of time—have been a principal means of managing the program market and organizing local audiences. In a completely open film market—if, for example, every local broadcaster or cable operator could show "Gone With the Wind" or "Perry Mason" reruns as often as he wished — the structured audiences that sell TV advertising would begin to crumble.

Sensing the threat that is implicit in any relaxation of copyright exclusivity, broadcasting spokesman have indicated that they will oppose the new copyright bill before the full judiciary committee. They will also press for further hearings on the bill before the Senate Commerce Committee.

The move to the Commerce Committee has a political, as well as a substantive, rationale. Clearly the copyright bill has a sweeping impact on media regulation, over which the Commerce Committee has oversight responsibility. In addition, Senators Warren G. Magnuson of Washington and John O. Pastore of Rhode Island—the senior Democrats on the Commerce Committee and both powerful, sympathetic experts in the broadcasting industry—might find a way to offer significant amendments.

The move to the Commerce Committee appears to raise still another possibility. In 1967 copyright reform foundered in the House because of similar tension on the CATV issue between the Judiciary and Commerce Committees.

Further stalemate — compounding the rivalry between cable and broadcast TV with a jurisdictional dispute between Senate committees—is still considered as real a possibility as a decisive victory for either side.

The New York Times

. . . that affected Irvin Kahn, president of TelePrompTer Corporation, whose stock has advanced sharply.

C.B.S. Challenges ASCAP and B.M.I.

By JACK GOULD

The Columbia Broadcasting System has notified the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and Broadcast Music Inc., that the network will pay only for music it uses on television, ending a 35-year practice of giving the music licensing organizations percentages of its gross broadcasting business.

The notification was sent to ASCAP. B.M.I. and C.B.S. affiliated stations Friday. B.M.I. has threatened to deny C.B.S. its catalog of country, Western, blues and rhythm music unless a new contract was signed by Jan. 1.

Edward M. Kramer, president of B.M.I., said he had not had a chance to read the C.B.S. notification. He said the network had rejected months of overtures looking toward a new agreement. Unless a solution is achieved, he expects a partial music strike Jan. 1.

Mr. Kramer stressed that he had no quarrel with individual stations or with the National Broadcasting Company and American Broadcasting Company.

Stanley Adams, president of ASCAP, said he had not yet seen the C.B.S. proposal. He added that the idea appeared to involve only the C.B.S. television network, since ASCAP had signed long-term contracts with individual stations based on a percentage of their gross.

The C.B.S. notification, which could have extensive effects on broadcasting, involved two communications from network executives.

William B. Lodge, vice president in charge of stations relations, advised the C.B.S. affiliates that the network was paying ASCAP $6.2-million under agreements dating back before July, 1966. The stations will reimburse the network to the extent of $1.3-million. Mr. Lodge warned of the possible unavailability of B.M.I. music after Jan. 1.

Pacts Pronounced Unfair

Robert D. Wood, president of the C.B.S. television network, told ASCAP and B.M.I. that the network had concluded that their agreements were basically unfair.

"The effect is that the royalties paid by C.B.S. do not bear any relationship to the amount of music played on the C.B.S. television network, and that C.B.S. is forced to pay royalties on programing which does not use any music at all," he said.

"For example, C.B.S. is obligated to pay a share of the revenues earned on Walter Cronkite news broadcasts, which use no music whatever, C.B.S. is required to pay the same percentage of time charges for a program that uses 10 seconds of one ASCAP or B.M.I. musical composition as for a program that uses 30 minutes of 15 ASCAP or B.M.I. compositions."

Mr. Wood cited a decision by the Supreme Court, which by a vote of 7 to 1 ruled in May that the Zenith Radio Corporation did not have to pay Hazeltine Research, Inc., "royalties on products which do not use the teaching of the patent."

The head of the C.B.S. television network asked both ASCAP and B.M.I. to submit promptly the terms of new performing rights licenses, effective Jan. 1, that will cover only music actually played.

An indication of the protracted complexity of such negotiations was apparent Mr. Wood's accompanying suggestion that ASCAP and B.M.I. might want to fix different rates for music played in the daytime or music used in feature performances, background performances and performances in commercial announcemets.

The C.B.S. move is perhaps the most significant event in broadcasting's use of music since ASCAP withdrew its catalog and set off the music strike of the late 1930's.

None of the involved officials chose to predict the outcome of the C.B.S. network proposal.

May Affect CATV Measure

One possible effect, it was agreed, might be a further snarl in the new copyright legislation just submitted by Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, to the full Senate Judiciary Committee. One of the McClellan proposals is that cable television pay blanket royalties.

If the C.B.S. network should succeed in establishing the principle of only paying for what it uses, film companies may take the cue and reopen their demand for payment for each film used.

In the Senate subcommittee the McClellan measure passed by a precarious margin of 3 to 2. It contained one provision which performing artists and the American Federation of Musicians have been championing for decades: Whenever a record is played on the air the station would have to pay additional royalties to the performer. Composers and publishers are reimbursed through B.M.I. and ASCAP, but performers only receive royalties from the record companies, nothing directly from the stations.

Stan Kenton, the band conductor, is leading the new legal fight, which many years ago was lost in court actions by Paul Whiteman and Fred Waring.

United Utilities Sells Three CATV Operations
Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Jan 6, 1970; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 19
pg. 14

United Utilities Sells Three CATV Operations

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—United Utilities Inc. said it sold three community antenna television operations to Chicago-based Harriscope Broadcasting Corp., a subsidiary of Harriscope Cable Corp. of Los Angeles, for more than $10 million in cash and notes. The sale involved United Transmission Inc., Sidney (Ohio) Cable Television Co. and Telcoa Inc. of Tyler, Texas.

Paul H. Henson, president of United, said talks pertaining to the sale of its 50% interest in Jefferson-Carolina Corp., Greensboro, N.C., which has CATV systems in the Carolinas and Georgia, are continuing. The company last month sold its 50% interest in Multi-Channel TV Cable Co. of Mansfield, Ohio, to Mansfield Journal Co.

OUTLOOK FOR CATV IS GIVEN BY BURCH

He Says Regulatory Issues Will Get Early Action

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — Chairman Dean Burch of the Federal Communications Commission told the cable television industry today that it could expect that "most of the rules governing broadcast stations will eventually" also be applied to cablecasting.

In a speech in Scottsdale, Ariz., before the Rocky Mountain Cable Television Association, the text of which was made available by his office here, Mr. Burch listed these regulatory problems involving cable TV that he said would receive early consideration by the commission:

¶Who should be permitted to own [cable TV] systems?

¶What limitations should there be on multiple- and cross-ownership?

¶What are the appropriate technical standards that should be imposted on CATV systems?

¶If it turns out that there are CATV channels not needed for broadcasting, are these to be used as "common carriers" of communications and, if so, under what standards?

In his speech, the first he has made on the subject of CATV, Mr. Burch left no doubt that he considered the potential of CATV—and its regulation—one of the most important issues before the commission.

He disclosed that he had recommended to his fellow commissioners that the commission's CATV task force be elevated to the status of a CATV bureau, thus making it equal in rank to the broadcast bureau or the common carrier bureau. The new CATV bureau, he said, should have "resources and functions equal to the magnitude of this industry's challenges and to the commission's role in its development."

Mr. Burch noted that there has been a growing feeling that the public is not getting, from television, "enough variety, enough sharing of opinion, enough local service, enough opportunity for the multitude of voices waiting to be heard."

To fulfill this demand, he continued, CATV "for some time has appeared—except to some of those standing close to it—to be one of the more promising options."

The commission's obligation, he said, is "to settle the role of CATV—and broadcasting—always on the basis of the public interest . . . rather than the economic difficulties—real or fancied—of those with competing interests."

Picture Cloudy for TV Networks
By FRED FERRETTI
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jan 11, 1970; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 493

Picture Cloudy for TV Networks

By FRED FERRETTI

Television networks will be facing their toughest competition in history over the next several years. But this competition holds out no distinct promise of improved programing.

The competition will come from broadcast groups that own their own stations; public television, cable TV and perhaps pay TV.

Westinghouse, Metromedia and Taft are already probing with competitive programing for areas where the networks are vulnerable.

Public television, long regarded lightly as an egghead-oriented stepchild of the commercial networks, should become a fourth network in fact, not merely in press release.

Adding substance to the form of public TV will be:

¶Congressional legislation dictating reduced rates by the Bell System for public TV connections.

¶An orderly, clearly defined annual budget.

¶A central authority in the form of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

¶The use of domestic satellites, which were tested late last year.

Cable television has gotten a generous shot of adrenalin from the Federal Communications Commission. Guidelines issued recently by the F.C.C. have liberalized programing restrictions and will allow commercial advertising on programs originated by the cable company.

Thus, the cable companies will be able to originate any kind of program. They will, in fact, be required to develop new programing to keep their liceneses.

Cable TV may also benefit from a proposed revision of the copyright laws that would permit them to relay the programs of seven channels without permission from the originating stations.

These conditions build the likelihood that cable conglomerates and commercial networks will vie intensely for first rights to major motion pictures, sporting events and theater productions.

Pay television, though, appears to have more foes than friends.

More basic contests will be those for broadcasting licenses. Challenges by public groups against established licensees began in earnest in the late nineteen-sixties and are expected to increase.

There are now 855 TV stations operating in this country. Another 187 have operating permits and will soon be programing. There are 97 applications on file.

Burch Hints at Favorable Action on CATV
By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 13, 1970; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877
pg. D6

Burch Hints at Favorable Action on CATV

By Robert J. Samuelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Communications Commission may move to a more favorable treatment of cable television than in the past, the FCC's new chairman, Dean Burch, has indicated.

The FCC, which regulates the nation's broadcasting industry, has been repeatedly criticized for imposing regulations on cable television that have stifled CATV's growth.

But Burch said that he would ask for an "early settlement" to a number of key issues facing cable television. He also disclosed that he has requested the full commission to change the FCC's CATV Task Force — a temporary group — into a permanent, "full-fledged CATV bureau."

Burch's comments came in a speech last week to the Rocky Mountain Cable Television Association meeting in Scottsdale, Ariz. It was the first speaking engagement Burch had accepted since coming to the FCC late last year. The text was released here.

Cable television systems bring TV signals into the home on wires. The most sophisticated cable systems can carry more than 40 channels. With this large capacity, CATV has been championed by television critics as a new source of viewing "diversity." Existing broadcasters have seen CATV as a threat to their existence.

Burch hedged his commitment to CATV.

"My philosophy is that dispute should be settled and not preserved," he said, but he named no dates. Nor did he espouse the cable cause unequivocally.

"I can't say that you have a favored position," he told the cable executives. "I will say you're going to get a fair run for your money."

In the past, the FCC has restricted the right of cable systems in large cities to "import" television signals from distant areas and show them on local CATV systems. A bill that would relax the FCC's limitations is now pending before Congress.

Burch indicated he is content to let Congress grapple with the "importation" issue. Once that is resolved, however, he said the commission would try to set ground rules in a number of other important areas, including:

- CATV ownership: the Justice Department has proposed that no existing television station or newspaper be permitted to own a cable television system within its own market." Justice also wants national television networks to be barred from owning CATV systems.
- Use of "excess channel capacity": some regulators have suggested that cable systems be required to rent a large number of their channels, both to limit the control of CATV owners and to encourage greater CATV diversity.