From: Marjorie Manne [marjorie.manne@gmail.com]
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From: ProQuest [mailto:noreply@il.proquest.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2006 8:51 PM
To: marjorie.manne@gmail.com
Subject: 45 more

The following document has been sent by Marjorie at GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY via ProQuest, an information service of the ProQuest Company. **Please do not reply directly to this email.**

Documents

- **Backs Cable TV Ownership**
  Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Aug 17, 1971. p. 7 (1 pp.)

- **ICC Takes Charge of Cable TV:ICC Puts Cable TV Under Its Control**
  Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Sep 11, 1971. p. 1 (2 pp.)

- **Time Inc., Sterling Unit Get FCC Authorization To Offer Pay Cable TV:Agency Rules New York Franchise Mandating the Approval Void; Says Permission Isn't Sanction**
  Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Sep 13, 1971. (1 pp.)

- **Appeals Court Backs FCC's Right to BarTelephone Companies From Cable-TV Field**
  Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Sep 17, 1971. (1 pp.)

- **Proposed Cable TV Regulations For D.C. Criticized at Hearing**
  By Eugene L. Meyer, Washington Post Staff Writer. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Sep 18, 1971. (1 pp.)

Cable TV Seen as New Source of City Funds:Study Shows Large Profits Possible, Urges That Stations

- **Be Run as Public Utilities**
  JACK BIRKINSHAW. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Sep 19, 1971. p. sg_d1 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Firm Given Permit for Antenna**
  Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Sep 26, 1971. p. cs2 (1 pp.)

- **Some dissatisfactions nag cable TV users:Local events covered Unlimited channels Some dissatisfaction Subscribers pay twice**
  By Judy Strasser Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. **Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file)**. Boston, Mass.:Sep 28, 1971. p. 5 (1 pp.)

- **F.C.C. UPHOLDS CITY ON CABLE TV RULE:Unfranchised Operation in Telephone Ducts Banned**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Oct 8, 1971. p. 87 (1 pp.)

- **FCC Says AT&T Unit Discriminated Against Some Cable TV Firms:It Finds New York Telephone Co. Acted Against Operators Who Sought to Lease Space on Poles**
  By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. **Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Oct 8, 1971. (1 pp.)

- **Report Forecasts Slow CATV Growth in Cities:New Services May Boost Penetration, Rand Expert Says CATV GROWTH**
  SKIP FERDERBER. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Oct 18, 1971. p. e13 (2 pp.)

- **Convict Cable TV Head**
  Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Oct 21, 1971. p. c19 (1 pp.)

- **CABLE TV WEIGHS WHITE HOUSE PLAN:Proposal Would Set Policy for Controlled Growth**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Nov 11, 1971. p. 19 (1 pp.)

- **Compromise Reached in Battle Over Cable TV**
  By Robert J. Samuelson, *Washington Post Staff Writer*. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Nov 11, 1971. (1 pp.)

- **CABLE TV ACCORD SETS ITS GROWTH:Compromise Is Gained With Support of White House -- Broadcasters Agree Broadcasters and Cable TV Industry Reach Accord**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Nov 12, 1971. p. 1 (2 pp.)

- **A Period of Major Change Is in Store for Cable TV**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Nov 15, 1971. p. 83 (1 pp.)

- **Accord on Cable TV Is Faulted For Allegedly Neglecting Public**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Nov 18, 1971. p. 95 (1 pp.)

- **A Nationwide, Controlled System of Cable TV Is Recommended in Detailed Study by Sloan Commission**
  By JACK GOULD. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Dec 9, 1971. p. 94 (1 pp.)

- **Panel Finds Cable TV Is in Public Interest:Realization of Potential Lies in Access to Programming, Foundation Study Says**
  Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Dec 9, 1971. p. e24 (1 pp.)

- **Cable-TV report urges open market:Reasoning spelled out Preference for social groups Consumer service planned**
  By Alan Bunce Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor. **Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file)**. Boston, Mass.:Dec 9, 1971. p. 18 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Owner-Producer Curb Seen**
  Special to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Dec 14, 1971. p. 89 (1 pp.)

- **B.H. Cable TV System Ahead of Schedule**
  Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jan 6, 1972. p. ws2 (1 pp.)

- **FCC GUIDELINES NEAR:Cable TV at Crossroads**
  JERRY BEIGEL. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Jan 6, 1972. p. f20 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Gets $2.5-Million and Capital Center**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jan 12, 1972. p. 86 (1 pp.)

- **TelePrompTer Plans $55 Million Expansion Of Domestic Cable TV:Firm Also to Begin Development Of CATV Systems in Europe; Paid Subscribers Gained 110,000**
  Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 12, 1972. (1 pp.)

- **ICC Airs Proposed Cable TV Guidelines**
  DAVID GILBERT. **Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file)**. Chicago, Ill.:Jan 13, 1972. p. 22 (1 pp.)

- **CATV Ruling; May Cut Out 50 Big Areas:FCC's Rules Could Hamper Cable TV in 50 Areas**
  By Robert J Samuelson Washington Post Staff Writer. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Jan 24, 1972. (2 pp.)

- **New Cable TV Rules Due Soon From FCC, Effective March 31:Commission May Vote Today to Allow CATV to Carry Some Programs From Out of Town**
  By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. **Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Feb 2, 1972. p. 6 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Rules Set for Cities**
  Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Feb 4, 1972. p. b12 (1 pp.)

- **New Rules for Cable TV Issued, Seen Widening Program Choice**
  ROBERT ROSENBLATT. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Feb 4, 1972. p. a1 (2 pp.)

- **New Ruling on Cable TV Limits Its Big-City Growth:F.C.C.'s New Rules on Cable TV Will Limit Growth in Big Cities**
  By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Feb 4, 1972. p. 1 (2 pp.)

- **FCC Opens the Door to Let Cable TV Into Major Cities:FCC Moves to Aid Cable TV Expansion**
  By Robert J. Samuelson Washington Post Staff Writer. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Feb 4, 1972. (2 pp.)

- **Wiring up for cable TV**
  Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Feb 14, 1972. p. 16 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Talks**
  By Henry Mitchell. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Feb 12, 1972. (1 pp.)

- **. . . and Cable TV**
  New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Feb 14, 1972. p. 28 (1 pp.)

- **Rejection Sought Of Cable TV Bids**
  The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Feb 20, 1972. (1 pp.)

- **Daley Attacks State's Bid to Regulate Cable TV**
  DAVID GILBERT. **Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file)**. Chicago, Ill.:Feb 24, 1972. p. 16 (1 pp.)

- **Daley Fights State Rule Over Cable TV**
  DAVID GILBERT. **Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file)**. Chicago, Ill.:Feb 24, 1972. p. n13 (1 pp.)

- **Let State Oversee Cable TV: ACLU**
  DAVID GILBERT. **Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file)**. Chicago, Ill.:Feb 25, 1972. p. c18 (1 pp.)

- **Better Cable TV Ordered**
  Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Feb 27, 1972. p. sg_a2 (1 pp.)

- **Plans Announced for Public Access Cable TV**
  Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Feb 28, 1972. p. g18 (1 pp.)

- **INSIDE THE MARKET:Will Cable TV Suffer From Too Many Fans?**
  ERNEST A SCHONBERGER. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Mar 7, 1972. p. d13 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV serves millions**
  Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Mar 10, 1972. p. 10 (1 pp.)

- **Cable TV Gets Signal From FCC to Move Into Big City Markets**
  Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Apr 1, 1972. p. b9 (1 pp.)

- **Cable-TV bids flood FCC**
  Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Apr 15, 1972. p. 13 (1 pp.)

Citation style: ProQuest Standard

Document 1 of 45

Backs Cable TV Ownership
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Aug 17, 1971. p. 7 (1 pp.)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=597455822&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Document 2 of 45

ICC Takes Charge of Cable TV:ICC Puts Cable TV Under Its Control
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Sep 11, 1971. p. 1 (2 pp.)

Document types:	front_page
Publication title:	Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.: Sep 11, 1971. pg. 1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	597557662
Text Word Count	577
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=597557662&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday assumed jurisdiction over cable television in Illinois.

Document 3 of 45

Time Inc., Sterling Unit Get FCC Authorization To Offer Pay Cable TV:Agency Rules New York Franchise Mandating the Approval Void; Says Permission Isn't Sanction
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Sep 13, 1971. (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*1*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Sep 13, 1971. pg. 11, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	71935325
Text Word Count	288
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=71935325&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Federal Communications Commission has told units of Time Inc. and Sterling Communications Inc. they can offer pay television by cable to subscribers in the New York City borough of Manhattan.

Document 4 of 45

Appeals Court Backs FCC's Right to BarTelephone Companies From Cable-TV Field
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Sep 17, 1971. (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*1*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Sep 17, 1971. pg. 28, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	71317593
Text Word Count	544
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=71317593&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court. of Appeals in New Orleans has upheld government rules aimed at preventing telephone companies from taking over the fast-growing cable-television industry.

Document 5 of 45

Proposed Cable TV Regulations For D.C. Criticized at Hearing
By Eugene L. Meyer, Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Sep 18, 1971. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Eugene L. Meyer, Washington Post Staff Writer
Document types:	article
Section:	*CITY LIFE Obituaries/Weather/Religion*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Sep 18, 1971. pg. B4, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	157510282
Text Word Count	344
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=157510282&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

"We do not know where this monster is headed and we must take our time; it's too great a technological advance to rush into," cautioned William D. Wright, national coordinator of Black Efforts for Soul and Television.

Document 6 of 45

Cable TV Seen as New Source of City Funds:Study Shows Large Profits Possible, Urges That Stations Be Run as Public Utilities
JACK BIRKINSHAW. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Sep 19, 1971. p. sg_d1 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	JACK BIRKINSHAW
Document types:	article
Section:	*San Gabriel Valley*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Sep 19, 1971. pg. SG_D1, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	602842442
Text Word Count	868
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=602842442&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

City councils throughout the Valley are tuning in a new source of revenue and community service in cable television.

Document 7 of 45

Cable TV Firm Given Permit for Antenna
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Sep 26, 1971. p. cs2 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*Centinela-South Bay*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Sep 26, 1971. pg. CS2, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	685140522
Text Word Count	167
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=685140522&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The County Regional Planning Commission has granted a special permit to Palos Verdes Cable TV Co. allowing it to build a 65foot high antenna on the Palos Verdes Peninsula across from the city of...

Document 8 of 45

Some dissatisfactions nag cable TV users:Local events covered Unlimited channels Some dissatisfaction Subscribers pay twice

By Judy Strasser Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Sep 28, 1971. p. 5 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Judy Strasser Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Document types:	article
Section:	*Living*
Publication title:	Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.: Sep 28, 1971. pg. 5, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	263880232
Text Word Count	772
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=263880232&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

A Maiden, Mass., housewife pays $60 a year for television reception.

Document 9 of 45

F.C.C. UPHOLDS CITY ON CABLE TV RULE:Unfranchised Operation in Telephone Ducts Banned

By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 8, 1971. p. 87 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, Oct. 7*
Section:	*BUSINESS/FINANCE*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 8, 1971. pg. 87, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90694030
Text Word Count	534
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90694030&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 -- The Federal Communications Commission upheld today New York City's plans for the local regulation of cable television. Henceforth, the F.C.C. said, cable companies will not be allowed to use leased telephone lines as a means of avoiding the city's franchising authority over the construction of

cable systems.

Document 10 of 45

FCC Says AT&T Unit Discriminated Against Some Cable TV Firms:It Finds New York Telephone Co. Acted Against Operators Who Sought to Lease Space on Poles
By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 8, 1971. (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.: Oct 8, 1971. pg. 8, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	169078142
Text Word Count	659
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=169078142&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON--The Federal Communications Commission said New York Telephone Co. practiced "undue and unreasonable" discrimination in the past several years in leasing its facilities for use by certain cable television operators in New York State.

Document 11 of 45

Report Forecasts Slow CATV Growth in Cities:New Services May Boost Penetration, Rand Expert Says CATV GROWTH
SKIP FERDERBER. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Oct 18, 1971. p. e13 (2 pp.)

Author(s):	SKIP FERDERBER
Document types:	article
Section:	*PART III*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Oct 18, 1971. pg. E13, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	685230902
Text Word Count	643
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?

did=685230902&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

How much of an inroad can cable TV expect to make in today's major metropolitan markets, such as Los Angeles?

Document 12 of 45

Convict Cable TV Head
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Oct 21, 1971. p. c19 (1 pp.)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=597745572&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Document 13 of 45

CABLE TV WEIGHS WHITE HOUSE PLAN:Proposal Would Set Policy for Controlled Growth
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 11, 1971. p. 19 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, Nov. 10*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Nov 11, 1971. pg. 19, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	79405335
Text Word Count	704
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79405335&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 -- The intricate puzzle of cable television policy appears once again to be on the verge of falling or being hammered, into shape in industry meetings tonight and tomorrow.

Document 14 of 45

Compromise Reached in Battle Over Cable TV
By Robert J. Samuelson, Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Nov 11, 1971. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Robert J. Samuelson, Washington Post Staff Writer

Document types: article

Section: *General*

Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Nov 11, 1971. pg. A8, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 157709822

Text Word Count 664

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=157709822&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The White House yesterday appeared to have achieved a breakthrough in the political and regulatory stalemate that has blocked the expansion of cable television (CATV) into most of the nation's major cities.

Document 15 of 45

CABLE TV ACCORD SETS ITS GROWTH:Compromise Is Gained With Support of White House -- Broadcasters Agree Broadcasters and Cable TV Industry Reach Accord

By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 12, 1971. p. 1 (2 pp.)

Author(s): By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times

Document types: front_page

Dateline: *WASHINGTON, Nov. 11*

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Nov 12, 1971. pg. 1, 2 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 79164376

Text Word Count 904

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79164376&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 -- The broadcasting and cable television industries appeared today to have resolved a five-year struggle over the future of electronic communications.

Document 16 of 45

A Period of Major Change Is in Store for Cable TV

By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 15, 1971. p. 83 (1 pp.)

Author(s): By JACK GOULD

Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Nov 15, 1971. pg. 83, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	79165076
Text Word Count	843
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79165076&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Cable televisions is off dead center. Clay T. Whitehead, the young activist who is director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, knocked together the heads of cable operators and broadcasters last week.

Document 17 of 45

Accord on Cable TV Is Faulted For Allegedly Neglecting Public

By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 18, 1971. p. 95 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Section:	*BUSINESS*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Nov 18, 1971. pg. 95, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90701803
Text Word Count	317
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90701803&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Center for Policy Research has voiced regret that the accord reached last week between broadcasters and cable television operators did not incorporate specific provisions for public use of cable facilities.

Document 18 of 45

A Nationwide, Controlled System of Cable TV Is Recommended in Detailed Study by Sloan Commission

By JACK GOULD. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 9, 1971. p. 94 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By JACK GOULD
Document types:	article
Section:	*BUSINESS/FINANCE*

Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 9, 1971. pg. 94, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	90705612
Text Word Count	832
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90705612&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Cable television has the potential to revolutionize the nation's culture, Journalism, politics and community needs and services, according to a study made public yesterday by the Sloan Commission on Cable Communications.

Document 19 of 45

Panel Finds Cable TV Is in Public Interest:Realization of Potential Lies in Access to Programming, Foundation Study Says

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Dec 9, 1971. p. e24 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Dateline:	*NEW YORK*
Section:	*PART III*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Dec 9, 1971. pg. E24, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	601939702
Text Word Count	472
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=601939702&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The potential of cable television for a wide diversity of entertainment, information and specialized services may be substantially fulfilled within 10 years, the Sloan Commission on...

Document 20 of 45

Cable-TV report urges open market:Reasoning spelled out Preference for social groups Consumer service planned

By Alan Bunce Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor. Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Dec 9, 1971. p. 18 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Alan Bunce Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

Document types:	article
Dateline:	*New York*
Publication title:	Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.: Dec 9, 1971. pg. 18, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	262951832
Text Word Count	726
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=262951832&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Important--and what some call radical-- new proposals for the future of cable TV are made in a major study unveiled here Dec. 8.

Document 21 of 45

Cable TV Owner-Producer Curb Seen
Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 14, 1971. p. 89 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	Special to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, Dec. 13*
Section:	*BUSINESS/FINANCE*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 14, 1971. pg. 89, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	79169059
Text Word Count	577
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79169059&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 -The Nixon Administration's Cabinet committee on cable television is expected to recommend regulations to the President next month that would prohibit cable system owners from producing their own programs.

Document 22 of 45

B.H. Cable TV System Ahead of Schedule

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jan 6, 1972. p. ws2 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Dateline:	*BEVERLY HILLS*
Section:	*The West Side*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jan 6, 1972. pg. WS2, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	668108462
Text Word Count	328
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=668108462&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Installation of a community antenna television (CATV) system throughout the city is ahead of schedule and the system will be in service by Sept. 12,1972 according to a re-...

Document 23 of 45

FCC GUIDELINES NEAR:Cable TV at Crossroads

JERRY BEIGEL. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jan 6, 1972. p. f20 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	JERRY BEIGEL
Document types:	article
Section:	*PART IV*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jan 6, 1972. pg. F20, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	668105402
Text Word Count	938
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=668105402&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Sometime this year the Federal Communications Commission is scheduled to issue guidelines for the establishment and operation of cable television stations and systems in the country.

Document 24 of 45

Cable TV Gets $2.5-Million and Capital Center

By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 12, 1972. p. 86 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
Document types:	article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jan 12, 1972. pg. 86, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	83885632
Text Word Count	525
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=83885632&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 -- The Ford Foundation, an important catalyst in the Federal Government's new policies encouraging cable television, announced today a $2.5-million grant to help city and state governments get the most out of the developing medium.

Document 25 of 45

TelePrompTer Plans $55 Million Expansion Of Domestic Cable TV:Firm Also to Begin Development Of CATV Systems in Europe; Paid Subscribers Gained 110,000

Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 12, 1972. (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*1*
Publication title:	Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jan 12, 1972. pg. 6, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	71552026
Text Word Count	363
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=71552026&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

NEW YORK TelePrompTer Corp. expects to spend about $55 million expanding its domestic cable television operations and also will begin developing CATV systems in Europe, company officials said at the annual meeting.

Document 26 of 45

ICC Airs Proposed Cable TV Guidelines

DAVID GILBERT. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Jan 13, 1972. p. 22 (1 pp.)

Author(s): DAVID GILBERT

Document types: article

Section: *2*

Publication title: Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.: Jan 13, 1972. pg. 22, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 598293192

Text Word Count 428

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=598293192&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday disclosed proposed rules for the regulation of cable television aimed at better serving and protecting the public and set Feb. 23

Document 27 of 45

CATV Ruling; May Cut Out 50 Big Areas:FCC's Rules Could Hamper Cable TV in 50 Areas

By Robert J Samuelson Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jan 24, 1972. (2 pp.)

Author(s): By Robert J Samuelson Washington Post Staff Writer

Document types: front_page

Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Jan 24, 1972. pg. A1, 2 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 96519656

Text Word Count 1463

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=96519656&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Federal Communications Commission is on the verge of adopting regulations that should make it difficult for cable television to gain a toehold in many of the nation's largest, cities and suburbs.

Document 28 of 45

New Cable TV Rules Due Soon From FCC, Effective March 31:Commission May Vote Today to Allow CATV to Carry Some Programs From Out of Town

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Feb 2, 1972. p. 6 (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.: Feb 2, 1972. pg. 6, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 108157198

Text Word Count 657

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=108157198&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON--The Federal Communications Commission expects to issue new rules regulating the cable-television industry this week or next, Chairman Dean Burch said.

Document 29 of 45

Cable TV Rules Set for Cities

Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Feb 4, 1972. p. b12 (1 pp.)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=598345932&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Document 30 of 45

New Rules for Cable TV Issued, Seen Widening Program Choice

ROBERT ROSENBLATT. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Feb 4, 1972. p. a1 (2 pp.)

Author(s): ROBERT ROSENBLATT

Document types: article

Section: *Part I*

Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Feb 4, 1972. pg. A1, 2 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 668313942

Text Word Count 990

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=668313942&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Los Angeles television viewers will someday he able to switch on programs beamed from San Francisco or other distant cities, enjoy all-movie channels without commercials and neighborhood shows starring local people as a result of new federal rules on cable television.

Document 31 of 45

New Ruling on Cable TV Limits Its Big-City Growth:F.C.C.'s New Rules on Cable TV Will Limit Growth in Big Cities
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Feb 4, 1972. p. 1 (2 pp.)

Author(s):	By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
Document types:	front_page
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON, Feb. 3*
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Feb 4, 1972. pg. 1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	79417223
Text Word Count	909
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79417223&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 -- Moving cautiously toward a "new era of diversity and mass participation in television," the Federal Communications Commission issued rules today designed to stimulate the growth of cable TV from its rural base into the nation's smaller cities.

Document 32 of 45

FCC Opens the Door to Let Cable TV Into Major Cities:FCC Moves to Aid Cable TV Expansion
By Robert J. Samuelson Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Feb 4, 1972. (2 pp.)

Author(s):	By Robert J. Samuelson Washington Post Staff Writer
Document types:	front_page
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Feb 4, 1972. pg. A1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	96521773
Text Word Count	1135
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?

did=96521773&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday announced sweeping new rules to regulate and promote the growth of cable television into the nation's major metropolitan areas.

Document 33 of 45

Wiring up for cable TV

Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Feb 14, 1972. p. 16 (1 pp.)

Document types:	editorial_article
Section:	*Opinion & Commentary*
Publication title:	Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.: Feb 14, 1972. pg. 16, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	262996342
Text Word Count	444
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=262996342&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

The new cable-TV ruling by the Federal Communications Commission is a longoverdue break in the impasse between broadcasters and CATV operators. But major questions still block the path to the "wired nation" which the United States could become.

Document 34 of 45

Cable TV Talks

By Henry Mitchell. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Feb 12, 1972. (1 pp.)

Author(s):	By Henry Mitchell
Document types:	article
Section:	*LEISURE*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Feb 12, 1972. pg. C4, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	99583335
Text Word Count	502
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?

did=99583335&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Chairman Dean Burch of the Federal Communications Commission told a college conference on cable television yesterday that he felt it was the federal government's job to make cable television possible and then leave it to the entrepreneurs and citizens to develop it.

Document 35 of 45

. . . and Cable TV

New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Feb 14, 1972. p. 28 (1 pp.)

Document types:	editorial_article
Publication title:	New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Feb 14, 1972. pg. 28, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	79421099
Text Word Count	277
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79421099&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

In the more complex area of cable broadcasting, a similar principle of greater choice and diversity on the dial should prevail. Here, too, the influence of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy (O.T.P.) has been felt. It has helped to effect agreement between commercial broadcasters and cable operators but only by restricting the possibilities of bringing in any and all programs from one location to another.

Document 36 of 45

Rejection Sought Of Cable TV Bids

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Feb 20, 1972. (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Section:	*METRO Obituaries Weather Classified*
Publication title:	The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Feb 20, 1972. pg. D6, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	98231673
Text Word Count	256
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=98231673&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

A loser in the first round of a contest for exclusive rights to build a cable television system in Arlington County has asked the County Board to disqualify two applicants endorsed by the county's public utilities commission.

Document 37 of 45

Daley Attacks State's Bid to Regulate Cable TV

DAVID GILBERT. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Feb 24, 1972. p. 16 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	DAVID GILBERT
Document types:	article
Section:	*1*
Publication title:	Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.: Feb 24, 1972. pg. 16, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	598413342
Text Word Count	468
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=598413342&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Mayor Daley leveled a stinging attack at the Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday for attempting to regulate cable television and charged the state with "imposing the illusion of big brother watchfulness.

Document 38 of 45

Daley Fights State Rule Over Cable TV

DAVID GILBERT. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Feb 24, 1972. p. n13 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	DAVID GILBERT
Document types:	article
Section:	*NORTH*
Publication title:	Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.: Feb 24, 1972. pg. N13, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	598414532
Text Word Count	467
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=598414532&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Mayor Daley leveled a stinging attack at the Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday for attempting to regulate cable television and charged the state with "imposing the illusion of big brother watchfulness.

Document 39 of 45

Let State Oversee Cable TV: ACLU
DAVID GILBERT. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Feb 25, 1972. p. c18 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	DAVID GILBERT
Document types:	article
Section:	*3*
Publication title:	Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.: Feb 25, 1972. pg. C18, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	598420932
Text Word Count	323
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=598420932&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

A spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union urged the Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday to closely oversee the selection of cable television franchises to reduce the risk of bribery and other forms of franchise stealing from en-...

Document 40 of 45

Better Cable TV Ordered
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Feb 27, 1972. p. sg_a2 (1 pp.)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=668494322&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Document 41 of 45

Plans Announced for Public Access Cable TV
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Feb 28, 1972. p. g18 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Dateline:	*SAN FRANCISCO*
Section:	*PART IV*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Feb 28,

	1972. pg. G18, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	668505752
Text Word Count	328
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=668505752&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

A private group has announced plans for what it says will be the first national cable television network dedicated to public access.

Document 42 of 45

INSIDE THE MARKET:Will Cable TV Suffer From Too Many Fans?
ERNEST A SCHONBERGER. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Mar 7, 1972. p. d13 (1 pp.)

Author(s):	ERNEST A SCHONBERGER
Document types:	article
Section:	*PART III*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Mar 7, 1972. pg. D13, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	641369922
Text Word Count	885
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=641369922&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Wall Street is always looking for those magical words which provide the conduit to hot, quick profits. For some months now, they've been tuning in on cable TV.

Document 43 of 45

Cable TV serves millions
Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Mar 10, 1972. p. 10 (1 pp.)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=264155332&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Cable TV Gets Signal From FCC to Move Into Big City Markets
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Apr 1, 1972. p. b9 (1 pp.)

Document types:	article
Dateline:	*WASHINGTON*
Section:	*PART III*
Publication title:	Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Apr 1, 1972. pg. B9, 1 pgs
Source type:	Historical newspaper
ProQuest document ID:	601044112
Text Word Count	546
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=601044112&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

Cable television viewers will be able to see programs from faraway cities, under new Federal Communication Commission rules that went into effect Friday.

Cable-TV bids flood FCC
Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Apr 15, 1972. p. 13 (1 pp.)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=263030852&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

Backs Cable TV Ownership
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Aug 17, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. 7

Backs Cable TV Ownership

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Prohibiting newspapers from owning cable television franchises in the cities where they publish is discriminatory and will only "impede the development of cable's most intriguing potentialities," the American Newspaper Publishers Association [A. N. P. A.] asserted today.

The A. N. P. A. presented its view in a reply to the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] which is looking into the desirability of imposing such a restriction.

ICC Takes Charge of Cable TV
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Sep 11, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. 1

ICC Takes Charge of Cable TV

David Armstrong

The Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday assumed jurisdiction over cable television in Illinois.

In its controversial order, the commission ruled that cable television, a field in which huge investments are anticipated over the next decade, is a public utility under meaning of the Illinois Public Utilities Act and that the commission has the right and duty to regulate it.

The commission delayed, pending further hearings, decisions on its regulation procedures, including what power municipalities will have in regulation; whether its regulation is to extend to small systems, such as apartment house master antennas; and the extent to which it will assume authority over existing systems.

OK Required to Build

The immediate effect of the order is to require a certificate of convenience and necessity from the commission before construction of any new cable television facility can be started.

According to the order, 48 cable TV systems now are operating in the state, and local franchises have been granted to 66 others.

But in many population centers, franchise applications are pending. There are 21 applications in Chicago. A City Council subcommittee has conducted a series of public hearings on them and plans others.

One Member Dissents

One of the five commission members, Cyrus J. Colter, dissented. Basically, he questioned the commission's authority to assume jurisdiction and contended the commission should await action of the General Assembly on regulation proposals pending there.

The order was certain to meet strong objections from officials in many municipalities, which had hoped for local control over cable TV.

An amendment to Illinois law in 1967 gave municipalities authority to license, franchise and tax cable TV. The commission noted municipalities long have franchised and taxed various public utilities regulated by the state.

Chairman David H. Armstrong said the United States Supreme Court already has ruled that state regulation of cable TV is warranted on the ground it is a public utility.

Hastens to Draw Up Rules

According to its order, the commission will proceed as rapidly as possible in developing specific rules and regulations to "permit it to assume day-to-day regulation of the industry." It noted regulatory de-

[Continued on page 2, col. 7]

ICC Puts Cable TV Under Its Control

[Continued from first page]

lay could have adverse effects on existing investments in the state.

Commission authorization for cable television, according to the order, will not be required for systems on which there already has been substantial construction, as contrasted to those in the planning and negotiation stages. The commission, however, will consider applications for waivers in hardship cases, it said.

The commission's aim, according to the order, is to assure orderly and stable development of the system, in which television pictures are transmitted by cable instead of thru the air, to assure it reaches its service potential in the public interest.

The order cited these three "distinct aspects" of public interest:

Diversification of informational and entertainment services available at option of the viewer.

Availability of service without undue delay, discrimination and excessive signal degradations.

Availability to programmers and advertisers, including sources of information and news, opinion, education, entertainment and home and business services — "now excluded as a practical matter from the mass television broadcasting medium."

Time Inc., Sterling Unit Get FCC Authorization To Offer Pay Cable TV

Agency Rules New York Franchise Mandating the Approval Void; Says Permission Isn't Sanction

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

The Federal Communications Commission has told units of Time Inc. and Sterling Communications Inc. they can offer pay television by cable to subscribers in the New York City borough of Manhattan.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, the autnorization went to Time-Life Broadcast Co., a Time subsidiary, and Sterling Manhattan Cable Television Inc., a Sterling Communications subsidiary. Sterling Communications, itself, is 48% owned by Time.

The companies had requested the FCC action, the AP said, because a New York franchise issued to Sterling said: "The company shall not engage in pay television nor shall it deliver any signals of any person engaged in pay television, unless and until affirmatively authorized by the FCC."

The agency wrote the companies that it preempted authorization for pay television cablecasting and therefore the New York franchise terms don't apply and further authorization isn't required.

The FCC said, though, that the authorization isn't to be construed as sanctioning the carriage of any specific program. It voiced concern that programming currently on broadcast TV might be siphoned off to cable TV.

In New York, Charles F. Dolan, president of Sterling Communications, hailed the FCC decision as "providing an economic base for programs that haven't been shown on TV before." He cited live opera and ballet performances, concerts, heavyweight championship prize fights, blacked-out sports events and first-run motion pictures.

The FCC ruling may make it feasible, he said, for cable subscribers to receive such special events at an additional charge. The 40,000 Manhattan residents who subscribe to Sterling Manhattan Cable Television currently pay $6 a month.

Appeals Court Backs FCC's Right to BarTelephone Companies From Cable-TV Field
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Sep 17, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (188
pg. 28

Appeals Court Backs FCC's Right to Bar Telephone Companies From Cable-TV Field

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans has upheld government rules aimed at preventing telephone companies from taking over the fast-growing cable-television industry.

The appellate court ruled that the Federal Communications Commission has the authority to prohibit telephone companies from furnishing CATV service in their areas either directly or through affiliates. Cable TV is a facility that distributes programs by wire or cable to customers for a fee.

The circuit court ruling came on a case that consolidated petitions for review filed by General Telephone Co. of the Southwest, a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics Corp., New York; Continental Telephone Corp., St. Louis; United Telephone Co. of Kansas and its parent, United Utilities Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; Rochester Telephone Corp., Rochester, N.Y.; and T-V Transmission Inc., a subsidiary of Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co., Lincoln, Neb.

United Utilities said it hasn't decided whether it will appeal further. A spokesman said the company has disposed of most of its CATV operations within its telephone operating areas and has had the others on the block since January 1970.

In New York, General Telephone & Electronics said it hadn't any comment on the decision. The company currently owns 20 CATV systems that serve 32 communities. Twenty of these 32 communities also are served by its telephone companies. General Telephone & Electronics, has sold seven other cable systems since the FCC's prohibition and announced last January that all 20 of its remaining cable systems were being put up for sale.

Rochester Telephone, which also didn't have any comment, owns one cable system, which serves Warsaw, N.Y., south of Rochester. Rochester Telephone leases this system to an independent operator, and would like to build other systems in its telephone service territory for leaseback.

Lincoln Telephone said it hasn't seen the appeals court decision, and therefore hasn't any comment nor decision on the possibility of further appeal.

Continental Telephone last month agreed to sell substantially all of its CATV properties to Television Communications Corp.

The FCC, concerned about the potential monopoly situations posed by telephone companies' entry into the CATV field, in 1970 set up rules to ban the companies from the field except in special situations. Additionally, all telephone common carriers were ordered to discontinue providing CATV service directly or through affiliates by March 15, 1974, unless special authorization is granted.

In its ruling, the appeals court said: "We feel that the public convenience and necessity standard (of the law) is sufficiently broad to permit the commission to issue these rules. As to the question of whether or not the proposed rules would enhance competition in the broadband cable market," the opinion added, "we intimate no views. It is well established law that it isn't for the court to decide the wisdom of an agency's rules."

Answering arguments that it is unreasonable to order the companies out of CATV activities undertaken before the rules were imposed, the court said the concerns should have known the rules were coming.

"That such a rule might eventually come into being was signaled as far back as 1956 when a consent decree was entered against the Bell Telephone Systems, prohibiting affiliation with CATV systems," the court said.

Proposed Cable TV Regulations For D.C. Criticized at Hearing
By Eugene L. MeyerWashington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 18, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (18
pg. B4

Proposed Cable TV Regulations For D.C. Criticized at Hearing

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writers

"We do not know where this ionster is headed and we iust take our time; it's too reat a technological advance o rush into," cautioned Wil-am D. Wright, national coor-inator of Black Efforts for oul and Television.

The "monster" is cable elevision — or CATV — and Vright's warning summed up ie view of most witnesses esterday at the City Council's econd sct of hearings on the ontroversial new communica-ons medium.

CATV has been in opera-on for a few years, but the ederal Communications Com-iission has, until recently, ept the big cities off limits or the potentially lucrative ranchises.

CATV transmits through coaxial cables instead of airwaves, guaranting clear reception and at least 20 more channels. Normally, users pay a $25 installation charge and a $5 monthly fee.

The Council last proposed regulations that would empower the mayor to grant five-year franchises for five or six cable systems, ban pay TV and the selling of franchises and reserve at least three channels for city and government use.

Witnesses complained yesterday that the regulations are too vague, give the mayor too much power and, generally, fail to protect the public interest.

Wright criticized the regulation as a "blank check to the mayor" and urged that the Council create a special committee to determine the com- [illegible] be-fore acting.

Both Wright and Benny Kass, a lawyer who often represents consumer interests, believe that the regulations should require more public disclosure by franchise applicants.

Kass termed them "terribly vague," and said the final draft "must allow citizens as much control as possible, if not total control."

Only one witness urged the Council to act swiftly on CATV. He was Dr. Cleveland Leonard, head of the Washington Technical Institute and president of Capitel Cable Corp., a local group seeking a CATV franchise here.

Cable TV Seen as New Source of City Funds

Study Shows Large Profits Possible, Urges That Stations Be Run as Public Utilities

BY JACK BIRKINSHAW
Times Staff Writer

City councils throughout the Valley are tuning in a new source of revenue and community service in cable television.

Called CATV, it was first used to improve reception in foothill communities and other areas where reception is poor. A cable links individual homes with a master antenna.

Technology, however, has literally opened new channels and new possibilities for the 20-year-old industry, and cities are taking a close look.

By having more channels available, CATV can offer special broadcasts, including sports events, paid movies and other entertainment.

Festival Parade Possibility

Educational programs and local news events, such as Temple City's annual Camellia Festival parade, are other possibilities. It presents a new source of revenue for the industry.

In fact, so vast are the potentials of this business that Pasadena City Director Donald F. Yokaitis has suggested that his city might operate its own system rather than franchising it as other cities are doing.

A study by the National League of Cities shows there are substantial profits to be made in CATV and that cities ought not to overlook the opportunity of operating them as a public utility, Yokaitis said.

Sees Little Conflict

He sees no greater conflict with free enterprise in this than in cities operating their own water and power system as many, including Pasadena, do.

"I'm basically a free enterprise man," Yokaitis said, "but every year we are faced with tremendous pressure for revenue and we frequently must fall back on the property tax."

He noted that the city's water and power departments now pay about $1.5 million a year into the general fund.

"If that wasn't coming in it would have to come from taxation," he said.

The initial investment for such a system would require a substantial sum, Yokaitis said, and this should be weighed against the long-term income.

Speaking in general economic terms, he said, "If it's profitable for private business it would be profitable as a public utility."

The city administrative staff is studying the entire cable television matter.

Yokaitis sees no threat that cities might use the system as a propaganda instrument, selling City Hall programs or candidates. He said he would strongly oppose such use and added, "Its operation would be a matter of good judgment."

But Charles Martin, attorney for several Valley cities, said he has serious reservations about a city operating its own system. He prepared ordinances providing for cable TV franchises in Sierra Madre and Temple City.

South Pasadena Study

South Pasadena, which he also represents, is considering it also.

"I'd have some debate in my own mind about a city operating its own cable television system," Martin said. "It's too much like government-owned TV."

Monterey Park granted an exclusive cable TV franchise in 1969 to International Cable Television Corp. and the system was put into operation last January. Customers are those whose signals are blocked by hills in that city.

Based on an estimated 71,000 customers paying $4 a month, the franchise is expected to yield the city about $2,400 annually. The city's return is 5% of the gross revenue.

News Coverage Offered

Sierra Madre and adjoining portions of Pasadena and Arcadia have had cable TV for some time, most of it offered by Foothill TV Cable Co.

In recent months, however, the station has been presenting local news coverage, even an on-the-spot visual report of a car smashed into a downtown store front.

Roger Walker, station manager, said he expects to increase local news programs, including specials on significant local isues and events.

Walker said two-way signals, already being tried, will offer even greater potentials for cable TV. Now it offers only a one-way signal into the home.

Could Order Merchandise

Eventually, however, a housewife, for example, could order merchandise screened on her set for a local retailer by pushing a series of buttons, like a modern telephone, that would feed into a computer system.

Burglar and fire alarms are some other special uses cable TV is exploring, he said.

Temple City has adopted an ordinance providing for a cable TV franchise and the City Council will get a staff report Tuesday on bids from Theta Cable, Nation-wide and Telecommunications.

City Manager Karl Kosti minimized for now the revenue aspect. It won't be all that significant, he said.

Significant Potential

But he believes that its potential is significant and said that Temple City Unified School District is interested in beaming educational programs into district homes.

Broadcasting council and school board meeting highlights are other possible uses for local cable TV.

He doesn't see such local news coverage as competing with the press but only enlarging the interest of Temple City residents in events here.

"In an era in which cities are being swallowed up in the greater megalopolis, cable TV could mean a return to local identity," Kosti said.

Cable TV Firm Given Permit for Antenna
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Sep 26, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. CS2

Cable TV Firm Given Permit for Antenna

The County Regional Planning Commission has granted a special permit to Palos Verdes Cable TV Co. allowing it to build a 65-foot high antenna on the Palos Verdes Peninsula across from the city of Rolling Hills boundary line.

The company originally asked for a ruling on its application without a public hearing, but that plea was denied by the commissioners.

However, at the hearing no one appeared to oppose the proposal, causing commissioners in later deliberations to comment that the firm apparently had done a good job in explaining its proposal to neighboring landowners.

Height Limited

The antenna, and an adjoining equipment building, will be erected on Daughters of Mary and Joseph of California property at 5300 Crest Road. Although it could be extended to 80 feet in height, the firm said it would only require a 65-foot height and requested that height restriction as a condition of the permit.

Some dissatisfactions nag cable TV users
By Judy Strasser Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file); Sep 28, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Christian Science M
pg. 5

Some dissatisfactions nag cable TV users

By Judy Strasser
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A Malden, Mass., housewife pays $60 a year for television reception.

When Mrs. Nancy Zewiey's family bought a new color TV, Mrs. Zewiey called the local cable television company and ordered cable installation.

"I didn't have to be sold," she says. "I'd seen their advertisements, and it seemed like a good idea. We would have needed a new antenna, anyway."

The Zewieys paid a $12 installation fee, and cable service costs them $5 a month. That's just about average for cable TV — if anything, a little low. In two years, the Zewieys will have paid Malden Cablevision (a subsidiary of the eighth largest cable company in the country) as much as a high-quality rotating antenna would have cost them. But they will have no antenna, and they will still be paying $5 a month for TV.

Local events covered

Mrs. Zewiey admits, "Sixty dollars a year sounds terrible!" But she says the price is worth the clear reception of Rhode Island and New Hampshire stations, and of UHF channels.

Other Malden residents give other reasons for subscribing to cable television. The local origination channel covers high school sports meets and Little League games. Such programming appeals to parents who are happy to pay to see their children on TV. Civic minded residents enjoy watching the televised city council and school board meetings. Elderly people subscribe to receive the senior citizens events on the local channel.

Families across the U.S. are making similar decisions.

Cable television (or community antenna television, CATV) was originally developed to bring TV to rural areas where hills or distance interfered with the signal. A local businessman, often a TV salesman, would construct a large antenna on a nearby mountain, pull the broadcast television signals out of the air, and send them to subscribers' homes by coaxial cable. Now big business dominates the picture. CATV is entering urban areas and capitalization costs are high.

Unlimited channels

This system has certain advantages which make it appealing to subscribers:

- Cable television can end annoying interference from such sources as airplanes and electric appliances.
- It can improve reception in urban canyons created by tall buildings.
- An unlimited number of channels can be carried by cable. A 42-channel system is now being built in San Jose, Calif. These channels can be used to bring programs of special interest to small communities, or to groups of people (for example, mothers of small children, musicians, doctors) within a community.

Some dissatisfaction

But the fact that the cable television industry has not set technical standards for itself, and few localities include such standards in their agreements with cable companies, has created some dissatisfactions.

In San Francisco, for instance, some irate subscribers have for several years written angry letters about the bad TV reception they get — even though they pay for cable. The CATV company says it installed defective cable accidentally, and is slowly replacing it.

In some instances, the cable company's installer has actually removed the customer's roof-top antenna, saying that he is providing a desirable service. But should the home owner at any future time wish to cancel the service he would be in for a major expense for antenna reinstallation.

Other causes for dissatisfaction: Landlords of some new apartment buildings wire the building for cable TV and include the monthly cable fee as part of the rent. In some other new apartments, the tenant has the option of plugging into the cable system, but his only alternative is to suffer with rabbit-ears reception. (In cities like Boston, where cable television does not exist, new apartment buildings often have a master antenna into which each tenant can plug at no cost.)

Subscribers pay twice

Subscribers also complain that it is pointless to receive extra channels of the same old programming. Not all companies offer a local origination channel, and some of those that do show only inexpensive re-runs and free films produced by major corporations. Mrs. Zewiey says she rarely watches the Malden local channel because the programs are on in mid-afternoon when her children have returned from school, and in the evening, when her husband wants to watch national programming. The Malden channel, like many local channels, does not program in color.

Worst of all, some people insist that cable subscribers pay twice for television. In addition to paying hidden costs which have been added to products advertised on commercial television, the subscriber pays a monthly fee to the cable company. The advertising industry views cable television as a major new medium for commercials. Big advertising companies, in fact, have bought up cable franchises and systems, banking on the future when two-way cable television will allow women to shop from home, responding immediately to the stimulus of commercials.

Like Mrs. Zewiey, many people have good reasons to subscribe to cable television. But be sure you know your reasons before you wind up a cable deal.

F.C.C. UPHOLDS CITY ON CABLE TV RULE

Unfranchised Operation in Telephone Ducts Banned

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The Federal Communications Commission upheld today New York City's plans for the local regulation of cable television. Henceforth, the F.C.C. said, cable companies will not be allowed to use leased telephone lines as a means of avoiding the city's franchising authority over the construction of cable systems.

In the case of Comtel, Inc., which has used facilities of the New York Telephone Company to hook up 26 mid-Manhattan hotels with cable service, the F.C.C. said that the unfranchised operations should be permitted to continue only where they are already established.

But in the 71 blocks on the east and west sides of Central Park, where the phone company had proposed to build additional facilities for Comtel's expansion, the F.C.C. called a halt to construction.

Exclusive Franchises

Manhattan Cable Television, which is a subsidiary of Sterling Information Service, Ltd., and the Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corporation are installing cables in different parts of Manhattan under exclusive franchises granted by the city last year.

In deferring to the city's regulatory plan, the F.C.C. saw no room for a competitive wiring race between the phone company and the independent cable enterpreneurs.

"We cannot find it to be consistent with the public interest," said the commission decision, unanimous with respect to New York City, "to risk undermining the city's regulatory authority by certifying the construction of facilities which will enable Comtel to expand its system and thereby enlarge the area not under the city's supervision and control."

At issue in the Comtel case was whether the city had the power to hand out exclusive cable franchises in different neighborhoods, and to impose in return for the monopoly grant a 5 per cent tax on cable revenues and a specific set of rate and quality standards.

The phone company already controls the underground ducts in which the television cables are strung. Under a New York State court decision, it needed no additional franchise from the city to use those ducts to build its own cable networks—free of the city tax and likely therefore to undercut the competition.

Approval Required

The phone company did, however, require F.C.C. approval for the new construction, and that was denied today. Comtel will continue operations only in the 27-block area of the East Side where its facilities were complete in the summer of 1968. The company is now hooked up to 15,500 television sets, most of them in hotel rooms.

In other sections of the decision, the F.C.C. insisted that telephone companies must give cable companies a free choice between using telephone poles and ducts to construct their own cable systems, on one hand, and leasing telephone cables, on the other.

In complaints involving cable systems in Hyde Park, N. Y., and Brookhaven, L. I., the commission found that the New York Telephone Company had brought unfair pressure on cable companies to lease facilities instead of installing them. In both instances, the commission ordered that the lease agreements be dissolved.

No spokesman for the Comtel Communications Corporation could be reached here last night.

FCC Says AT&T Unit Discriminated Against Some Cable TV Firms
By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Oct 8, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 19
pg. 8

FCC Says AT&T Unit Discriminated Against Some Cable TV Firms

It Finds New York Telephone Co. Acted Against Operators Who Sought to Lease Space on Poles

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission said New York Telephone Co. practiced "undue and unreasonable" discrimination in the past several years in leasing its facilities for use by certain cable television operators in New York State.

The utility, which is controlled by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., gave favored treatment to those community antenna television operators seeking to lease channel space on the phone company's own cable for TV program transmission, the commission ruled.

In contrast, New York Telephone discriminated against CATV operators who wanted to build their own cable facilities, then lease space on the phone company's telephone poles to string the cable. These users, who are less profitable for the phone company, were subjected to "undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage," the FCC found.

Long-Pending Case

The commission's findings came in a complicated and long-pending case in which New York Telephone was seeking, in some instances, FCC authority to continue providing cable service to cable TV operators and, in other instances, to expand that service. The findings of discrimination were made primarily in connection with proposals involving the Hyde Park, N.Y., area, and the Eagle Estates section of the Medford area of Brookhaven, N.Y.

In New York, a spokesman for New York Telephone, an American Telephone & Telegraph Co. subsidiary, said: "The legal people haven't seen the order yet, and they won't say anything about it until they do."

The FCC turned down New York Telephone's request for authority to continue leasing cable space to U.S. Cablevision Corp. for CATV service in Hyde Park. It said U.S. Cablevision's existing cable TV operations in that area must be discontinued in 180 days.

New York Telephone's application in the Hyde Park area was prompted by an FCC action in 1968 requiring communications carriers to obtain FCC authorization before building and operating facilities for use by CATV operators. The phone company asked the FCC to give its approval to facilities that already had been constructed at that time for service to U.S. Cablevision. In denying the request, the FCC found that representatives of the phone company in 1965 and 1966 had tried to "discourage and delay" the CATV plans of Better TV Inc., a competitor of U.S. Cablevision that wanted to lease space on the phone company's telephone poles.

Engaged in "Delaying Tactics"

The FCC also refused New York Telephone's application to continue providing cable facilities to Brookhaven Cable TV Inc. in the Eagle Estates area of Medford. It said Brookhaven Cable's CATV operations in that area must be discontinued in 180 days. The commission found that New York Telephone in 1965 and 1966 had engaged in "delaying tactics" that ultimately blocked the plans of a CATV operator who wanted to lease telephone pole space. At the same time, the FCC said, the phone company hastened the construction of cable facilities to be leased to Brookhaven Cable.

The commission did allow New York Telephone to continue providing cable space in the New York City area to Manhattan Cable Television; a CATV subsidiary of Sterling Information Services Ltd. It also approved the phone company's request to continue providing service to Brookhaven Cable in the Selden, Centereach and other parts of the Medford area of Brookhaven.

In another aspect of the case, the FCC said New York Telephone may continue the present cable-leasing service it provides Comtel Inc., a New York City CATV operator, but it refused the phone company's request to expand that service. The phone company had wanted to lease Comtel additional cable space so it could extend its cable television operations to a 20-block area west of Central Park in New York, but the commission said that would be a "wasteful" duplication of cable TV operations already serving that area.

The request for expanded service had been opposed by Sterling Information Services and by TelePrompTer Corp., both of which have New York City CATV franchises.

Report Forecasts Slow CATV Growth in Cities
SKIP FERDERBER
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Oct 18, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 -
pg. E13

Report Forecasts Slow CATV Growth in Cities

New Services May Boost Penetration, Rand Expert Says

BY SKIP FERDERBER
Times Staff Writer

How much of an inroad can cable TV expect to make in today's major metropolitan markets, such as Los Angeles?

Not much, says a Rand Corp. economist, in a report released Sunday which attempts to gauge the impact of CATV in America's top 100 markets.

Dr. Rolla Edward Park, working on a grant from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation of New York, expressed some optimism, however, that penetration into urban markets by cable TV—areas usually served by the three TV networks plus independent stations—could be heightened. This would be done by addition of new services from the cable and the added impetus of more stations which it can bring in.

New rules proposed by the Federal Communications Commission will allow a limited import of distant signals, and cable TV owners hope the added stations will increase business.

But, according to Park, following an analysis of 63 existing cable TV systems in major markets, even with more stations, operators might expect to sign up only 20 to 25% of households located in the center of the market now being served by network-affiliated VHF stations (channels 2-13).

Higher Penetration

In markets where some of the network stations broadcast on UHF (channels 14-83), a higher penetration rate—30 to 35%—is expected because fewer sets can receive UHF channels without use of cable service.

"At the edge of the market," he says, "expected penetration is considerably more variable depending heavily on the signal strength of local network stations. In markets where all three network affiliates have powerful VHF transmitters, expected penetration is only slightly higher at the edges of the market than it is in the center.

"But if some of the affiliates are low-powered UHF stations, poor over-the-air reception at the edges of the market can push expected penetration over 60%."

Color television will have an impact on the market, but how much is not certain, the report states.

Please Turn to Page 15, Col. 1

CATV GROWTH

Continued from 13th Page

The report may prove interesting to a variety of Los Angeles cable firms now attempting to get a toehold or increase their local cable TV markets.

According to the Los Angeles City Department of Public Utilities and Transportation, a number of applicants are seeking franchises in segments of the city.

Several Applicants

For example, Bernstein-KCA Cable TV Industries Inc. is applying for a segment of West Los Angeles not served by Theta Cable, which controls the bulk of the western part of the city. In Watts, Theta, Watts Communications Bureau and Edgar Charles, have applied for a newly offered franchise.

In addition, Theta has applied to cable the whole city. The proposal is still under study by the PUT staff.

"We will probably franchise the whole city sometime," said Lincoln A. Sanders, a senior public utility engineer studying the CATV market. He indicated, however, that he did not know whether it would be given over to one or to a number of applicants.

One conclusion of the Rand report:

"Over-the-air broadcasting is certainly not placed in jeopardy, and the proposed distant signal allowance may well suffice to get cable moving in the cities.

"But more is necessary to keep cable moving, for the rules by themselves are probably not sufficient to make cable profitable in most of the 100 largest markets."

Enthusiasm for cable TV, despite Park's predictions, is being radiated by Sol Schildhause, chief of the FCC's Cable Television Bureau, who said in a speech Friday that the medium would eventually serve as a communication link for educational, social and cultural purposes as well as banking and commerce.

Convict Cable TV Head
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Oct 21, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. C19

Convict Cable TV Head

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Irving Kahn, board chairman of the nation's largest cable television firm, was convicted today on charges of conspiracy, bribery and perjury in connection with a cable television franchise in Johnstown, Pa.

His firm, Teleprompter Corp., was convicted of bribery.

The eight-man, four-woman jury deliberated an hour before advising Federal Judge Constance Baker Motley that they had a verdict. The judge scheduled Nov. 30 for a sentencing when Kahn could receive up to 20 years in jail and $22,000 in fines. He was continued free in $10,000 bail.

Kahn was convicted of bribing Mayor Kenneth O. Tompkins of Johnstown and two city councilmen with $15,000 in 1966 for an exclusive franchise. His attorney said he intends to appeal.

CABLE TV WEIGHS WHITE HOUSE PLAN
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Nov 11, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 19

CABLE TV WEIGHS WHITE HOUSE PLAN

Proposal Would Set Policy for Controlled Growth

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The intricate puzzle of cable television policy appears once again to be on the verge of falling or being hammered, into shape in industry meetings tonight and tomorrow.

The White House, through its Office of Telecommunication Policy, has designed the latest plan for the cable industry's controlled growth in the nation's largely undeveloped urban and suburban markets.

The White House plan is more restrictive with respect to cable than the policy that the Federal Communications Commission put forward last August and proposed to implement next March. For example, the White House plan would inhibit if not block cable's entry into the 50 largest television markets by giving standard broadcasters exclusive rights to any programing they chose to buy.

The Last Chance

Yet Clay T. Whitehead, director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy and the chief author of the White House plan, has told the cable industry that this is the last chance for compromise.

If the cable operators do not yield quickly, Mr. Whitehead is warning, the five-year fight over the future of cable will go to Congress, where the F.C.C. plan will probably be changed and will certainly be delayed.

Against Mr. Whitehead's deadline — set for tomorrow night — for some expression of agreement, leaders of the National Cable Television Association met tonight in Washington. At the same time, two broadcasting groups scheduled separ- meetings on cable policy: The National Association of Broadcasters, which has tended to favor the White House plan, met tonight in Las Vegas, Nev., while the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, which is militantly opposed to any concession to cable, will meet tomorrow in Atlanta.

Hopeful of a Solution

There are disagreements within each group and among them all, but for the first time in years knowledgeable officials at the White House, the F.C.C. and in Congress see some hope for a solution.

The White House plan builds on the formula that the F.C.C. outlined last summer: Cable operators would be allowed to offer their subscribers not only a sharper picture of all the regional channels and their own original programing, but, in addition, two extra entertainment channels imported from out of town. The offer is regarded as good enough to stimulate cable's growth, but not so much as to seriously damage the broadcast industry.

By adding a complex package of copyright rules, the White House has changed the real meaning of the formula in the following ways:

¶Cable operators must agree in principle now that they should pay copyright owners — movie companies and the syndicators of television programing — for the films they pick off the air and retail to subscribers. Detailed negotiations on copyright liability would follow.

¶More important, cable companies could not import into any of the 50 largest markets a movie or series on which a local station had bought exclusive right. A cable operator in New York, for instance, who regularly imported an extra channel from Philadelphia, would have to black out any movie that a New York broadcaster had contracted to show himself.

¶In the 51st through 100th largest markets, the exclusivity of film rights would last only a year for old network series and only two years for movies and series produced outside the networks. The rule means that the most attractive out of town signals would be available, and cable could be expected to expand, not in the top 50 markets (ranking downward from New York City to Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa.), but in the next 50 cities (from Little Rock, Ark., to Columbia, S.C.)

¶Cable companies, which, under the F.C.C. proposal could have chosen one of their out of town signals from anywhere in the country, would have to pick the two nearest big-city stations or else select a station from a city no larger than Memphis, the 25th ranking market.

This provision is designed to head off the broadcasting industry's fear of a cable "superstation," that is, a broadcaster of independent programing that might unite cable systems around the country in what amounted to a fourth national network.

Compromise Reached in Battle Over Cable TV
By Robert J. SamuelsonWashington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 11, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1990)
pg. A8

Compromise Reached in Battle Over Cable TV

By Robert J. Samuelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House yesterday appeared to have achieved a breakthrough in the political and regulatory stalemate that has blocked the expansion of cable television (CATV) into most of the nation's major cities.

Representatives of the CATV industry announced that they have tentatively accepted a "compromise" agreement proposed by the White House's Office of Telecommunications Policy to settle a long-standing controversy with owners of existing television stations. The National Association of Broadcasters, representing the station owners, was also reported ready to endorse the compromise.

Cable and broadcasting interests have been feuding for more than five years.

At the urging of the broadcasters, the Federal Communications Commission issued rules in 1966 and 1968 that restricted growth of CATV in most large cities.

In 1970, cable television systems—which can transmit as many as 40 television channels into a home on a coaxial cable — served approximately 10 per cent of the nation's 60 million television households.

Yesterday's settlement, if accepted by the FCC, would allow a significant easing of the agency's CATV regulations. That acceptance seems likely, because the FCC proposed a liberalization of the rules last summer, and Chairman Dean Burch is said to have been instrumental in composing the compromise.

"Burch engineered the whole thing," one source said. Clay T. Whitehead, chief of the White House's Office of Telecommunications Policy, also played a key role.

The key difference between the cable and broadcasting industries involves the number of "distant" television programs—i.e. those from other cities — that CATV systems could offer their subscribers. As a technical matter, cable systems could transmit those programs via microwave from other cities and then re-broadcast them into homes via cable.

Thus, Washington viewers could theoretically have seen programs from New York, Chicago or San Francisco in addition to regular local stations, which cable systems are required by the FCC to offer to subscribers.

But broadcasters bitterly opposed the inclusion of these extra out-of-town programs. What this would do, the broadcaster argued, is reduce the audience size for local stations, thereby undermining the local stations' appeal to advertisers.

Without the additional out-of-town programs, the CATV industry said, there would be very little inducement for subscribers to pay an average of $5 a month for cable. And only after establishing a base of subscribers, the CATV industry contended, could it begin to provide the variety of other services possible with cable central-station burglar alarms, specialized television programs, broadcasts of local government meetings or school events.

Under the compromise accepted yesterday, CATV systems in the top 50 television markets would be able to carry at least two extra out-of-town commercial programs. In a few instances, where the addition of those two programs did not result in at least three network affiliates and three independent stations on a CATV system, other programs could be imported until the 3-3 balance was achieved.

In the second top 50 markets, CATV systems could add two signals, or enough to have three network affiliates and two independent stations.

These limitations were proposed by the FCC last summer. The White House "compromise" apparently made the FCC recommendations more attractive to the broadcasters by adding some highly complex restriction on the flexibility of CATV systems to use outside programs.

In a statement last night, the National Cable Television Association said that it had embraced the compromise reluctantly. It cited "strong pressures" from the Office of Telecommunications Policy and the FCC, and said it faced the prospect of an "indefinite extension" of the existing restrictive regulations.

Many CATV advocates—including the Justice Department—had urged that cable systems be allowed to rebroadcast a much larger number of outside programs.

CABLE TV ACCORD SETS ITS GROWTH
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Nov 12, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 1

CABLE TV ACCORD SETS ITS GROWTH

Compromise Is Gained With Support of White House —Broadcasters Agree

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The broadcasting and cable television industries appeared today to have resolved a five-year struggle over the future of electronic communications.

Their agreement, reached with the strong encouragement of the White House, is designed to extend cable's growth out of the remote rural areas, where it began, into the nation's smaller cities. But it would purposely slow cable's development in the 50 largest markets where more than two-thirds of the American television audience lives.

The agreement in brief authorizes cable companies for the first time to offer big-city audiences two out-of-town broadcasts, in addition to all the local broadcast channels and the cable system's own original programing. In the 50 biggest cities, however, copyright restrictions will greatly narrow the

Continued on Page 95, Column 1

Broadcasters and Cable TV Industry Reach Accord

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

choice of out-of-town imports.

Both sides in the long dispute said they had agreed on the compromise reluctantly. Many broadcasters are bitter about acquiescing in a deal that will let cable operators play standard TV stations off against each other — importing out-of-town channels to compete with local broadcasts.

At the same time, many cable operators are sorry they accepted changes in the Federal Communications Commission's most recent proposal, which would have given them the same opportunity in large and small markets.

For both sides, however, the agreement ended an era of anxious instability and appeared to remove the threat of direct intervention by the Government. Dean Burch, F.C.C. chairman, has embraced the changes that the White House made in his earlier proposal, and informed Congressional sources speculated this evening that there would be no interference in a plan that the powerful private interests all accepted.

The Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, which has repeatedly attacked "protectionist" measures conceived by the broadcasting industry to limit cable's natural competitive potential, is regarded as a likely source of attack on the plan. One division lawyer predicted today that the Justice Department would have "something to say," but he noted that the new plan already had strong support in other branches of the Nixon Administration.

Barring a major challenge, the F.C.C. is expected to issue new rules, embodying the agreement to take effect next March 1.

The big film companies, which own the rights to television's movies and most syndicated programing, also voted today to accept the cable compromise.

Under the agreement, the cable industry, which has never before had to pay for the broadcast programing it takes off the air and retails to subscribers, will now proceed to negotiate some form of compensation to film copyright owners—probably some precentage of the cable industry's gross income.

Negotiating Rights

In return, cable operators are getting a blanket license to import two out-of-town signals without negotiating rights and fees for specific shows. The film industry, by the same token, is tapping a new source of revenue but losing a degree of control over where and when its products are shown.

The authority to import out-of-town signals, which was the heart of the F.C.C.'s cable plan last August, has been changed fundamentally by copyright considerations, added to the plan when the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy first got involved.

Under the office's redraft, cable companies could import into the top 50 markets only those programs for which local broadcasters had not bought exclusive rights. (New York City is the top market; Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa., form the 50th.)

In the next 50 largest markets (Little Rock, Ark., is the 51st; Columbia, S. C., is the 100th) no exclusive film rights would last more than two years. A broadcaster in Knoxville, Tenn., the 71st market, could monopolize the rights to "Gone With the Wind," for example, for only two years; after that, cable companies in the area could carry the movie whenever they were able to pick it up. A New York broadcaster, by contrast, could block any cable showing of "Gone With the Wind" as long as he renewed his exclusive contract.

The Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, most outspoken arm of the broadcasting industry in the fight against cable, said today that the permission for cable's carriage of out-of-town broadcast channels was in effect a subsidy. It also argued that the relaxation of copyright exclusivity in smaller markets amounted to discrimination against less powerful broadcasters.

Despite its reservations, the association, meeting in Atlanta this afternoon, voted to accept the plan. Early today, the National Cable Television Association, meeting here, and the National Association of Broadcasters, convened in Las Vegas, Nev., announced their support.

It is on the basis of the two-year limit on exclusive film rights that the cable industry is now expected to flourish in the TV markets outside the top 50. It is by no means agreed, however, that the full exclusivity of film rights in the top 50 markets would halt cable's progress in the big cities.

The Teleprompter Corporation, for example, which has developed substantial cable systems in New York City and Los Angeles on the strength of original programing, sports broadcasts that are blacked out on conventional TV and a sharper picture of local broadcast channels, has long argued that the cable industry does not need out-of-town signals to prosper.

A Period of Major Change Is in Store for Cable TV

By JACK GOULD

News Analysis

Cable televisions is off dead center. Clay T. Whitehead, the young activist who is director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, knocked together the heads of cable operators and broadcasters last week. After years of fencing they agreed to an uneasy compromise on what in a decade or two is expected to be the future of home communications. At the moment only 9 per cent of American homes have cable TV links, but no one now can foretell to what extent the United States ultimately is going to be rewired for a profusion of possible services that boggles the imagination. Entrepreneurs, sociologists, educators, politicians, concerned citizens and officialdom from small town to White House will be involved. For the foreseeable years ahead the world of electronics is going to be wedded to change.

Controversies galore will attend the evolution of cable TV in a society already besieged by restless technology, but the layman can leave their resolution to the experts. What is of larger interest is that the emergence of cable TV demonstrates how badly everyone originally misjudged both the total impact of television and the incredible versatility of the wily electron.

Aerials on Mountains

Twenty-odd years ago, cable TV was the solution to a local problem of minuscule proportions. Towns buried in valleys were cut off from TV pictures or suffered poor reception. Enterprising TV servicemen erected aerials atop adjacent mountains and with cable conveyed clear programs to small clusters of customers. The principle was precisely the same as a master antenna in apartments and hence there was the preliminary and since-discarded appellation of community antenna television.

The pursuit of clear pictures, still a primary and basic function of cable TV, was to be rapidly followed by a variety of developments. First, the Federal Communications Commission physically could not gives all parts of the country equal TV service. There wasn't and isn't sufficient room on the airwaves. Cable shows imported from other cities could meet the need.

Second, the cable operator was and is a broadcaster in embryo. The same cable that distributes programs plucked from the air can also deliver programs the operator originates in his own studio, either free or with an extra charge for a given channel or on a per program basis.

The enticement of cable is self-evident: it affords control. At present the offering of programs not available on the air is a promotion gimmick to win cable subscribers, but in the long range no one is being fooled. Cable TV is going to be the heart of pay-as-you-see television and presumably open the wondrous golden door to a box office in the home.

If the door is opened, the race to get in the business could be staggering and interesting. Irving B. Kahn, former chairman of Teleprompter Corporation, recently said that with today's six million cabled households he could outbid the commercial networks for top sports attractions, now a legal impossibility because of F.C.C. rulings and contractual commitments. Also, in the years ahead, the pressure will build and the Motion Picture Association of America is anything but a disinterested party in finding a way to revive the depressed fortunes of Hollywood. New movies definitely loom — at a price.

The F.C.C. has been, is and probably will be in a tight spot. Its problem is whether an existing profitable broadcasting business should be the means to finance the basic appeal of a new enterprise that eventually might be unbeatable in bidding for attractions. It is quite a governmental decision to disfranchise indirectly those unable to pay cable fees to benefit those who can pay. But the United States is far and away the largest country not to impose a receiver tax for programing costs. The apparent solution is that for some years to come both free and cable TV will live together.

A distant vision, moreover, is linking cable systems together for what might be new rivalry for the present three national chains. In years ahead, with TV satellites overhead, the prospect is feasible. Mr. Whitehead has his eye on breaking the Washington logjam over domestic satellites.

Of equal and perhaps greater significance is the capability of a cable system to break up some of its services into specialized parts. Not only is minority programing possible but also cable has enough capacity — potentially up to 40 channels or more in fact — to speak to their own constituencies and render innumerable aids to local government and education through the availability of public access channels. Many experiments are under way, including, one must add, gadgets to televise want ads, supermarket commercials, et al.

But it is a safe guess that TV is headed for perhaps a generation of change. The total stakes run into billions, and William S. Paley, chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting System, once ruefully noted that electronics is no place to seek peace of mind. He was right.

Accord on Cable TV Is Faulted For Allegedly Neglecting Public
By JACK GOULD
New York Times (1857-Current file); Nov 18, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 95

Accord on Cable TV Is Faulted For Allegedly Neglecting Public

By JACK GOULD

The Center for Policy Research has voiced regret that the accord reached last week between broadcasters and cable television operators did not incorporate specific provisions for public use of cable facilities.

Dr. Amitai Etzioni, co-director of the center's current study of cable TV under a grant from the National Science Foundation, expressed the hope that the Federal Communications Commission would now exercise its full influence so that public interest in cable TV will not be neglected.

The agreement between the cable operators and broadcasters, Dr. Etzioni said, was essentially a business compromise. Cable operators were allowed to enlarge their activities in all but the top 50 cities, a step allowing for cable expansion while still shielding broadcasters in the biggest communities, he noted.

Dr. Etzioni said that Dean Burch, chairman of the F.C.C., earlier had outlined specific proposals to involve the public in cable TV and that he anticipated implementation of such provisions before the prescribed deadline of March, 1972.

Among the items "missing," at least temporarily, Dr. Etzioni said, was an agreement to set aside one cable channel each for educational, public dialogue and municipal services.

Part of the revenue from cable operations also should be set aside to pay the cost of educational and public programs on a professional level, he said.

Minimum qualitative standards for cables and amplifiers relaying programs to the homes of subscribers should be established, Dr. Etzioni said. Currently, he observed, some equipment is deficient. He further urged that the Federal Government set cable TV standards of sufficient capacity to meet future needs.

Agreement between the two most powerful commercial contenders in the fields of broadcasting and cable TV, Dr. Etzioni added, should not be allowed to overshadow full participation by the public as a third party at interest.

A Nationwide, Controlled System of Cable TV Is Recommended in Detailed Study by Sloan Commission

By JACK GOULD

Cable television has the potential to revolutionize the nation's culture, journalism, politics and community needs and services, according to a study made public yesterday by the Sloan Commission on Cable Communications.

The commission, headed by Dr. Edward S. Mason, dean emeritus of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, recommended that pay-as-you-see TV be introduced on a controlled basis nationally.

Dr. Edward S. Mason

The 16 members of the commission, including presidents of universities and research centers, scientists, lawyers and public officials, estimated that in the next decade 40 to 60 per cent of the United States could be wired together in neighborhood and national hook-ups. Approximately 9 per cent of homes are now connected to 2,600 local cable systems, which serve 5.5 million subscribers.

The commission has been meeting for 18 months under a grant of $500,000 from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The report, in the form of a 272-page book published by McGraw-Hill, was released at Rockefeller University, York Avenue and 66th Street. The book is entitled: "On the Cable—The Television of Abundance."

Power Seen as Immense

Asserting that the promise of cable TV was "awesome," the commission, in its complex and detailed report, said the power of present TV was immense but had been almost "trivial in scope."

TV has dealt with entertainment at a low level of sophistication and with news and public affairs in general terms, the report declared.

"It has been obliged to think of the mass audience almost to the exclusion of any other, and in so doing has robbed what it provides of the highly desirable elements of particularity."

Cable operators should have the economic incentive to originate programs on two channels in a circuit carrying 20 to 40 programs, the Sloan report said.

In addition to carrying on-the-air programs in a given area, the report added, other channels could be leased to additional producers or reserved for specialized services such as health guidance or discussions of community affairs.

The controversial "fairness doctrine" governing over-the-air broadcasters and the equal time stipulation for political candidates could be abandoned in the case of cable TV, the Sloan commission said. The profusion of available channels and their guaranteed availability to the public would make such policies unnecessary, the report said.

The American Civil Liberties Union took sharp exception to many of the Sloan proposals. Aryeh Neier, executive director, said that allowing cable owners to prepare their own shows would stifle development of diverse programing. He favored classifying cable TV as a public utility, similar to the telephone company, and separating operation of technical facilities and program content.

Retention of Doctrine Favored

Both Mr. Neier and Sidney W. Dean Jr., chairman of the union's cable TV subcommittee, also believed the fairness doctrine and equal-time provision should be retained on cable. Until unlimited access is assured for all at reasonable rates, Mr. Neier said, it is essential that the public hear all sides of major issues.

In championing pay TV, the Sloan commission suggested that Congress might specify which sports playoffs or championships should remain on commercial TV to avoid "siphoning off" sports now seen without direct charge to the viewer. In Washington, the prospect of Congress becoming schedule makers for rival media was not considered overly bright.

The Sloan report saw no such problems for film producers, who long have yearned for a box office in the home; entrepreneurs of grand opera, who would need only a comparatively small audience to be profitable, or electronic journalists, who might have a separate channel for in-depth news coverage.

Such ventures would probably involve extra fees over basic monthly charges connecting a subscriber to a central point from which over-the-air pictures or new programs might be distributed.

Other highlights of the Sloan report, which comes as the Federal Communications Commission hopes soon to announce preliminary ground rules for cable, follow:

¶The next decade should bring "television of abundance" ranging from town meetings in ghettos to nationally distributed programs delivered by satellites.

¶The commission believes today's stations will be adroit in adjusting to change but does not believe it wise governmental philosophy to shield such outlets from technological innovation.

¶The commission feels networks should be prohibited from cable TV ownership but newspapers should be welcome under limited conditions.

¶The commission thinks regulation of the cable should be divided among Federal, state and municipal authorities.

John Gwin, chairman of the National Cable Television Association, gave cautious approval to the Sloan report but took exception to some of the commission's details on copyright and exclusivity questions. Alfred R. Stern, president of the Television Cable Corporation, adopted much the same position.

Hubert J. Schlafly, president of the Teleprompter Corporation, said the report was "not all beer and skittles" but can be accepted with "enthusiasm and encouragement."

The networks had no immediate comment.

Panel Finds Cable TV Is in Public Interest
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Dec 9, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. E24

Panel Finds Cable TV Is in Public Interest

Realization of Potential Lies in Access to Programming, Foundation Study Says

NEW YORK (AP)—The potential of cable television for a wide diversity of entertainment, information and specialized services may be substantially fulfilled within 10 years, the Sloan Commission on Cable Communications reported Wednesday.

In a 256-page report, the 16-member commission said the rapid development of cable television was in the public interest.

The report said that by the end of the decade 40 to 60% of all American television homes would be wired for 20 to 40 channels.

The forecast is contingent upon cable television being given access to programming, with the payment of a copyright fee, and the lifting of present and proposed federal regulations on the importation of distant stations.

The study was undertaken 18 months ago by a panel of economists, attorneys, educators, scientists and public figures to make a comprehensive report on the potential of cable television and to suggest directions for its growth.

The commission predicts cable television will create an entire new communications complex in the home, with a vast array of channels open to networks, stations, pay television, education, public discussion, and programs appealing to only a small segment of the audience.

Stephen White, a vice president of the Sloan Foundation, which sponsored the study, said in an interview, "When we saw the recent proposals of the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of Telecommunications Policy, it dawned on us that the government was speaking only for the broadcast interests and the cable interests and not for the public. This report tries to speak for the public."

The commission called on Congress to resolve the problem of copyright—the report suggests the payment of a reasonable fee to encourage production — and asks the FCC to eliminate its present and proposed restrictions on the importation of station signals from other communities.

If this is accomplished, the commission said it expected cable television to take this pattern: "It will carry mass entertainment, from conventional television, from cable sources, and from pay television; it will transmit news and opinion; it will have channels devoted to governmental, quasigovernmental, educational, and commercial services; and it will have mandated public access channels."

The advantage of cable television, as outlined at a news conference by Jerome B. Wiesner, a commission member and president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is that using a wire, or cable
that using a wire, or cable
gives a better quality picture and large number of channels, and allows for two-way communication.

Cable-TV report urges open market
By Alan Bunce Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor
Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file); Dec 9, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Christian Science Monitor (190
pg. 18

Cable-TV report urges open market

By Alan Bunce
Television critic of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Important—and what some call radical—new proposals for the future of cable TV are made in a major study unveiled here Dec. 8.

The report of the Sloan Commission on Cable Communications challenges current limits on cable operators set by the Federal Communications Commission and urges a virtual open market, in a book-length report that promises a communications revolution in the United States.

The Sloan report would let cable—or "wired"—TV compete directly with the existing broadcast industry, which critics charge is now protected from competition by FCC rules against importing distant TV signals into major cities.

Last spring the FCC issued detailed plans to allow two such out-of-town signals to be imported, but announced the plans would have to be reviewed by Congress first.

Reasoning spelled out

Prepared by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the report also says the "fairness doctrine" now applying to broadcasters should be removed in the case of cable.

'That concept grew from a 'TV of scarcity,' " explained Sloan Commission member Patricia M. Wald, "whereas cable is a 'TV of abundance.' " Her remarks were made during the first segment of a two-part discussion of the report aired over PBS. Plenty of channels will be available for "equal time" and political rebuttals, she predicted.

An electronic superhighway is foreseen by the report, with as many as 40 channels piped into about half of all American homes by the end of the decade. Sixteen attorneys, economists, scientists, and other publicly involved figures have been spending some 18 months on the study. Their proposed system includes a two-way signal for every wired home. All kinds of educational, political, and other uses can be made of this capability.

Pay TV should be open to the cable operator, asserts the report. But special championship events — like the World Series — would be reserved for conventional (or "free") TV.

Cable entrepreneurs would cover costs through advertising, a payment for each program, or perhaps subscriptions to specific "all news" or "all cultural" channels.

As for channels to which "anybody and everybody" can gain access in order to voice opinions, the Sloan report suggests that "public access channels be made an essential element in cable franchise. . . ." But it goes on to recommend a form of "on the spot" censorship by cable operators to prevent undue obscenity or other objectionable material.

But who will the operators be? Who will own cable TV?

This key question is answered by proposals that networks be prohibited from owning franchises. It also suggests a limit of "perhaps 10 percent" on the number of subscribers served nationally by any one cable owner.

Preference for social groups

No restrictions would be placed on public-TV ownership of franchises, and the report urges that community groups — whether profitmaking or not—be given franchise preference if they meet special social or ethnic needs.

In large or medium-sized cities, owners of TV stations and newspapers could seek franchises if they didn't reach more than 10 percent of the area's households, and if the channels plus their other readers or viewers didn't add up to more than 40 percent of the households.

But the "common carrier" idea vigorously defended by many cable theorists—a system by which cable owners could not program channels themselves—is rejected. The motive for "common carrier" status is to attain maximum diversity of services and material.

A fine idea, admits the commission, but unrealistic at this early stage of development. Such a prohibition would scare off potential investors.

Another big question is, "Who should regulate cable?"

In answering that one, the Sloan report takes an even more direct slap at the FCC than in its open-market and other findings, although that agency isn't the only one that comes in for a roasting.

"The past performance of regulatory agencies, at all levels of government, has been less than laudable," it charges. Responsibilities should be divided up among federal, state, and local authorities. Congress would decide on copyright fees for imported signals. It would limit how many taxes states and cities could levy and would maintain other standards, including the allocation of channels within cable systems.

States would set up cable agencies and outline separate cable territories. They'd also establish "homerule" operations, and cities could then work out their own interior boundaries and make their own specific channel allocations.

Consumer service planned

One of the requirements for these local allocations would be channels set aside for welfare, health, consumer information, and other services. An all-news channel would be a more expensive proposition — perhaps as high as $75 million a year, which is more than a network news operation.

So the report advises it be supported by charging $1 a month per subscriber and by advertising. Such a channel would still have to reach 12 million households to pay for itself, and that's half the number all of cable is predicted to reach by the end of the '70's.

Cable TV Owner-Producer Curb Seen
Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 14, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 200
pg. 89

Cable TV Owner-Producer Curb Seen

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The Nixon Administration's Cabinet committee on cable television is expected to recommend regulations to the President next month that would prohibit cable system owners from producing their own programs.

The recommendation, one of four options being considered by the committee, was reported today by Television Digest, a trade publication, to have the support of most committee members.

Clay T. Whitehead, director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy and chairman of the Cabinet committee, was unavailable today. A spokesman for the Office of Telecommunications said it would have no comment, but reliable sources indicated that the committee is preparing recommendations substantially similar to those reported by Television Digest.

The committee is also expected to support the Federal Communications Commission's current regulations prohibiting the ownership of cable systems by local television stations within their scrivce areas or by any of the major networks.

The F.C.C. has no regulations regarding program production by cable owners, however, and is now involved in a court dispute over a rule requiring such production of some cable owners.

Letter Sent to Congress

In an unusual procedure last August, the commission sent a letter to Congress proposing that cable operators be permitted to import at least two out-of-town channels into urban television markets.

The Office of Telecommunications would not discuss the committee's feeling in this area, but an F.C.C. spokesman said the committee's recommendations, as reported by Television Digest, could be interpreted to mean that the committee favors no control of the importation of distant television signals.

Broadcast industry officials have vigorously opposed the use of distant signals by cable systems.

The other three options before the committee that will also be sent to the President:

¶Accept the present integrated control of content and distribution functions, characteristic of the broadcast industry, as the basis for cable TV development. Expand present regulatory controls on program content, service standards, and rates as a means of ensuring balanced programing, equitable treatment, and increased public services despite increased concentration of medium and message control with multi-channel cables.

¶Require complete separation of program supply and distribution functions as in the telephone industry; impose full public utility/common carrier regulation on the distribution function along the lines of telephone regulation, with substantial state control, and broadcast-type regulation and licensing of programers under F.C.C. jurisdiction.

¶Place no restrictions on the organization and development of the cable industry except those statutory restrictions that now govern copyright liability, antitrust considerations, and content (libel, obscenity, etc.).

The committee's summary of its favored option, which sources indicated might be altered slightly, would recommend the following:

Restrict the ownership and control of multi-channel distribution systems by entities engaged in programing or other use of such facilities, in order to avoid excessive concentration of media control. Require non-discriminatory access to the distribution channels to ensure First Amendment privileges, subject only to established statutes governing libel, obscenity, etc.

The committee contends that this option "avoids the problems of private control and government regulation of mass media content that we now face in broadcasting, allows the market to determine the level and rate of cable development, creates incentives for specialized and localized program creation and decreases the power of centralized national media."

In a list of the disadvantages attached to its proposal, the cabinet committee acknowledges that it "may be difficult to accept due to its substantial departure from conventional regulatory practices."

B.H. Cable TV System Ahead of Schedule
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jan 6, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. WS2

B.H. Cable TV System Ahead of Schedule

BEVERLY HILLS—Installation of a community antenna television (CATV) system throughout the city is ahead of schedule and the system will be in service by Sept. 12, 1972 according to a report to the City Council.

The West Los Angeles-based Theta Cable of California, awarded a franchise in February by the city, filed the report at the council's request and it indicated:

—The system north of Sunset Blvd. has been completed and is in service.

—An outmoded underground television system in Trousdale will be replaced by March 1.

—Permits from public utilities needed to begin work south of Sunset have been applied for and Theta hopes to get the project under way in February.

The system north of Sunset is entirely underground and, according to Theta project engineer Jerry L. Schwartz, will represent a $700,000 investment when completed.

South of Sunset, the installation will be overhead on utility poles with the exception of 8 miles that will be underground. Schwartz said it will cost $734,000.

Once construction has begun on the southern system, Theta expects to proceed at the rate of 12 miles a month.

The north-of-Sunset system will total 30 miles while to the south, Theta will install 52 miles of cable.

Schwartz indicated the company will begin a campaign to enroll subscribers in the completed northern areas in mid-January.

Terms of Franchise

Under terms of Theta's 15-year franchise, normal installation for an overhead system will be $19.50 per subscriber—with an added $5 per additional outlet—while rates for underground service will vary with the amount of work required.

Monthly service rates will be $5 for the first outlet and $1 for each additional outlet. In apartments, hotels or motels the charge will vary from $2 to $5 per outlet depending on the number.

FCC GUIDELINES NEAR
JERRY BEIGEL
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jan 6, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. F20

FCC GUIDELINES NEAR

Cable TV at Crossroads

Sometime this year the Federal Communications Commission is scheduled to issue guidelines for the establishment and operation of cable television stations and systems in the country.

The effect of these guidelines, more than likely, will be to take the wraps off many of the restrictions currently hobbling the growth of cable television, possibly to the extent that it could come to rival the popularity of conventional television.

In anticipation of a cable television explosion, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation in New York established a commission of 16 economists, scientists, educators and public figures to study the current and future capabilities of cable. The Sloan Commission's report, after an 18-month inquiry, is now available in paperback, published by McGraw-Hill and entitled "On the Cable: The Television of Abundance."

Major Conclusions

Following are some major conclusions and recommendations of the report:

—As the title implies, the commission characterizes cable as "television of abundance," because program choice will become comparatively unlimited. As many as 40 channels will be available to most cable subscribers by the end of the decade, which will enable viewers to not only watch mass entertainment programs as they do today but also have access to cultural, informational, health, political, ethnic and other specialty programming now largely ignored by the networks and local stations. In addition, two-way television will be technically feasible, enabling subscribers to send information—perhaps to hospitals, police, schools, businesses, etc.—as well as receive it.

—The commission predicts cable will grow from its current level of 5.9 million subscribers, or 9% of the potential total, to between 40-60% by the end of the decade. (The commission, throughout, has limited its prognostications to the next 10-15 years.)

—Networks should be prohibited from owning cable franchises. However, local newspapers and television stations should be permitted to own them, providing they don't achieve more than 10% of a market individually or 40% between them.

Insuring Diversification

The commission feels this rule will insure diversified ownership of cable systems within each community and yet allow existing media operators to compete in cable television. There should be no restrictions on franchise ownership by public television stations.

—A combination of mandated, leased and operator-controlled channels should be instituted by the franchising authority (which the commission believes should be either a state or local agency specifically established for this work, and operating under local, state and federal guidelines).

Mandated channels would be required to carry the programs now seen on network and independent stations, plus specified service programs—health, social services, consumer services, etc.

Leased Channels

Leased channels would be set aside on a first-come, first-served basis for anyone who wishes to buy time on a channel for whatever purpose and for whatever length of time, from a short spot announcement to an entire day, week or even year. The franchise owner would not be held accountable for the material presented on these leased channels, provided he had exercised some minimal control.

A franchise owner also would be permitted to operate a small number of the channels himself with programming of his own choosing.

—Because of the many channels available on cable, the commission feels the Fairness Doctrine and equal time rules are not necessary for it. These rules now require conventional television to present all major sides and personalities involved in an issue.

—The commission wants liberal guidelines established by the FCC and Congress on copyright laws for cable, and cable's right to bring in "distant signals" — programs originated by individual stations in other communities.

Heart of Dispute

The copyright and distant signal provisions have been at the heart of the controversy which has embroiled cable, conventional television and the federal government during the past few years, and which the FCC is due to rule on this year.

The Sloan Commission cautions that many of its predictions are based on what it hopes will be decisions on these two problems which will be more favorable to cable than may be the case, according to preliminary indications from the FCC.

After its lengthy study, the commission feels full development and utilization of cable television would be in the public interest but acknowledges that many of its predictions are only fairly educated guesses; that many imponderables in public policy and consumer interest still exist.

Despite its optimism, the commission concedes cable television could very well fail to attain the growth projected for it and, instead, simply wither away and die.

The Sloan Commission Chairman was Edward S. Mason, dean emeritus, graduate school of public administration, Harvard University.

Other members included Ivan Allen Jr., former mayor of Atlanta; John F. Collins, former mayor of Boston; Lloyd C. Elam, president, Meharry Medical College; Kermit Gordon, president, Brookings Institution; William Gorham, president, Urban Institute;

Morton L. Janklow, attorney, New York; Carl Kaysen, director, Institute for Advanced Study; Edward H. Levi, president, University of Chicago; Emanuel R. Piore, vice president and chief scientist, IBM; Henry S. Rowen, president, Rand Corp;

Frederick Seitz, president, Rockefeller University; Franklin A. Thomas, president, Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp.; Patricia M. Wald, attorney, Washington, D. C.; Jerome B. Wiesner, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and James Q. Wilson, professor of government, Harvard.

—JERRY BEIGEL

Cable TV Gets $2.5-Million and Capital Center

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The Ford Foundation, an important catalyst in the Federal Government's new policies encouraging cable television, announced today a $2.5-million grant to help city and state governments get the most out of the developing medium.

The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation will contribute another $500,000 to establish the Cable Television Information Center here.

Operating within the Urban Institute, the new center will coach local agencies in their complex dealings with franchise-hunting cable entrepreneurs, emphasizing the need for flexibility to exploit the exotic future uses of cable—including burglar alarms and home links to computers—that are now only vaguely perceived.

It will aim, the center reported today, at steering cities and towns away from the common mistakes of the early cable franchises: First, the long-term license awards that imposed virtually no service requirements on operators; and Second, the heavy burden of taxation in other cable franchises that has dampened profits and development.

W. Bowman Cutter, a 29-year-old management specialist who will be the center's executive director, said that one city had already approached him with what seemed a typical dilemma. The city, which was not identified, was torn, he said, between building its own publicly-owned municipal cable system or, on the other hand, licensing immediately one of several competing applicants.

"Our role," he said, "will be to tell cities like that: you have many other alternatives"—including, he suggested, various kinds of city ordinances that would set public-service standards for private operators.

The Ford Foundation is already deeply involved in the subtleties of local cable regulation through its sponsorship of a Rand Corporation analysis of cable needs in Dayton, Ohio.

Rand is reportedly prepared to recommend later this month that a single cable network should encompass Dayton and its suburbs. Meanwhile, a predominantly black coalition of inner-city organizations is organizing to protest that a single, metropolitan cable system would dilute black control and, in effect, subsidize the suburbs, where homes are more scattered and cable construction costs are relatively high.

Other cable issues that local communities are confronting range from who shall own the cable companies to how much original programing they should provide.

The Federal Communications Commission, which is now putting the finishing touches on rules that would allow cable operators for the first time to import a limited number of out-of-town channels into big-city markets, has already specified certain local service standards.

Cable companies, under the proposed F.C.C. rules, will have to keep one channel free as an "electronic soapbox," open to anyone who wants to use it; they must also provide free channels for educational and government use.

Despite these proposed restrictions, the licensing of cable television—unlike the licensing of rado and TV broadcast statons — remains a widely dispersed local responsibility.

The new center, Mr. Cutter said, will try to help local government in a practical, nonpartisan manner.

"Its intellectual biases will be on the side of what is effective for a city," he said at a news conference this morning, "not on the side of any particular point of view on cable TV."

TelePrompTer Plans $55 Million Expansion Of Domestic Cable TV
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Jan 12, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 1989)
pg. 6

TelePrompTer Plans $55 Million Expansion Of Domestic Cable TV

Firm Also to Begin Development Of CATV Systems in Europe; Paid Subscribers Gained 110,000

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—TelePrompTer Corp. expects to spend about $55 million expanding its domestic cable television operations and also will begin developing CATV systems in Europe, company officials said at the annual meeting.

Leonard H. Tow, vice president, administration, said the $55 million would include approximately $5 million for TelePrompTer's share in development of CATV systems in New York and Los Angeles, and about $50 million for other domestic systems. He said the expansion probably would be financed through new debt instruments.

TelePrompTer's move into Europe will begin with the development of CATV systems in Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland and West Germany, Hubert J. Schlafly, president, said. He didn't give details on the size or timing of the systems.

The company currently has about 620,000 paying subscribers, Mr. Schlafly said, about 110,000 more than a year ago. He said TelePrompTer expects to add close to 3,000 new subscribers a week this year.

As a result of the settlement of the proxy fight between company management and dissident forces led by California sports promoter Jack Kent Cooke, shareholders elected a slate of four incumbent and 10 new directors. As previously announced, the incumbents are Mr. Schlafly, T. Newman Lawler, attorney in the firm of Lawler, Sterling & Kent, and two executives of Wrather Corp., a major TelePrompTer shareholder. They are Jack D. Wrather Jr., chairman and president, and Monte E. Livingston, executive vice president.

The new directors are led by Mr. Cooke, who owns or controls about 16.8% of TelePrompTer's outstanding common stock. They include Berle Adams, president of BAC Inc.; Marvyn Carton, executive vice president of the investment banking firm of Allen & Co.; Ralph F. Lewis, editor and publisher of the Harvard Business Review; Philip L. Lowe, a management consultant; Charles Luckman, president of Ogden Development Corp.; Maurice B. Mitchell, chancellor of the University of Denver; and Raymond P. Shafer, former governor of Pennsylvania.

In addition, there are two representatives of Hughes Aircraft Co., another major shareholder: Allen E. Puckett, executive vice president, and John H. Richardson, senior vice president.

ICC Airs Proposed Cable TV Guidelines
DAVID GILBERT
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Jan 13, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. 22

ICC Airs Proposed Cable TV Guidelines

BY DAVID GILBERT

The Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday disclosed proposed rules for the regulation of cable television aimed at better serving and protecting the public and set Feb. 23 for hearings on the recommended guidelines.

Last September, the commission took jurisdiction over cable TV in Illinois, ruling that the industry is a public utility under the state Public Utilities Act and that the commission has the right and duty to regulate it. The commission's ruling has been challenged in a suit filed in the McHenry County Circuit Court by cable TV operators.

In issuing the proposed regulations David H. Armstrong, commission chairman, described them as "innovative, far-reaching, and genuinely exploratory" and said the commission hopes to receive extensive comment on the recommendations, which could be substantially modified before their formal adoption.

The commission reserved authority for final certification of a cable TV system to itself, requiring that the operator meet specific minimum standards. However, municipalities would be allowed to adopt more stringent standards than the state wide minimums specified by the commission.

Tho the commission proposed to allow considerable rate-setting latitude to cable TV systems, it would prevent the application of municipal rate restrictions to those systems.

"The industry cannot be expected to provide tomorrow's services at yesterday's rates," the commission statement said.

The report strongly recommended that past practices in many communities of awarding cable TV franchises to the highest bidder should be discontinued because the practice reduces the justifiability of the franchise fee and awards the franchise "on grounds that have nothing to do with superior service."

Cable TV systems would be required to file with the commission and make public a full schedule of charges for each service offered, to disclose the identity of persons holding 1 per cent or more of the voting stock in a cable TV company, to notify the commission before ownership or control of a company or system changes, and to file annual financial reports.

Cable TV systems in communities of more than 50,000 would be required to have three cables with 24 or more assured channels at the outset which could be expanded to 75 channels. The 48 cable systems in the state would be given "grandfather" certificates meaning that they would not have to abide by the proposed new rules because they were in operation before last September.

CATV Ruling May Cut Out 50 Big Areas

By Robert J Samuelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Communications Commission is on the verge of adopting regulations that should make it difficult for cable television to gain a toehold in many of the nation's largest cities and suburbs.

The FCC's decision will have a profound impact on the future of cable television (CATV), which is a means of transmitting television programs via a coaxial cable instead of sending them "off the air" using antennas.

Cable can offer an almost unlimited number of channels, in contrast to existing systems, which offer up to 40.

Its proponents say CATV will open the way for more diversified programming. Cable's opponents—primarily the owners of existing television stations— argue that cable will simply multiply the amount of today's mass entertainment programming, except that CATV subscribers will have to pay for it.

Supporters of the new rules -- which would allow out-of-town television programs to be shown on local cable systems—say they are the only hope of ending a political and regulatory stalemate that has stymied CATV's growth for the last five years.

But the proposed regulations subject to intensive internal debate at the FCC

See CABLE, A14, Col. 1

FCC's Rules Could Hamper Cable TV in 50 Areas

CABLE, From A1

all last week, have excited considerable controversy not only for their content but also for the way they were formulated.

Key elements of the plan, informally labeled the "cable compromise," were worked out in private meetings among White House officials, representatives of the cable industry, owners of existing television stations, and FCC chairman Dean Burch.

In an interview last week, Commissioner Nicholas Johnson said that the proposed regulations are overly generous to big city TV stations and will still hamstring the growth of cable.

Johnson said that the private meetings that produced the compromise constitute an "appalling" disregard of the FCC's responsibilities to act in the open. Another agency official worries that the cable plan—if adopted without allowing the public a short period to comment on the proposal—will prompt court challenges.

"We're buying a lawsuit," he says.

Adding to the controversy have been charges—rarely made in public but expressed frequently in private—that the White House's intervention in the cable dispute represented an effort to curry favor with the broadcasting industry during an election year.

Officials of the White House's Office of Telecommunications Policy, which fathered the compromise, deny these allegations adamantly. "If that were the case, why do we find broadcasters so unhappy and expressing their dissatisfaction?" says Brian Lamb, assistant to the director at OTP.

Earlier this month, CBS vice chairman Frank Stanton condemned the compromise in a long letter to congressional leaders. In the letter, Stanton implied that most broadcasters had accepted the cable plan as a way of winning the Nixon administration's support for legislation that would make it easy for television station owners to win renewal of their federal licenses, which have a three-year term.

The FCC is expected to vote this week on whether to ask for public comments on the regulations or make them final without additional comments.

There is general agreement that the proposed plan will make it difficult for cable systems to establish themselves in the top 50 television markets, representing about two-thirds of the population. Under the FCCs definition of a television market, this includes most of the nation's major cities and their surrounding suburbs within a 35-mile radius.

But many major cable operators feel that the rules will permit CATV's expansion from rural areas—only about 9 per cent of the nation now has cable—into the second 50 "markets" (including such cities as Rochester, N.Y., Richmond, Va., and Des Moines, Iowa).

Once this happens, they expect that either the rules will be liberalized, or that the experience gained in smaller cities will lay the foundation for construction of profitable CATV systems in larger areas.

At the heart of the current dispute is what is technically referred to as "distant importation."

What this means is that a cable operator can put up an antenna in one city, retransmit the television programs it receives in that system, and then rebroadcast the programs to his subscribers.

In theory, the microwave transmission of out-of-town programs is a potential bonanza for cable operators—the more programs they can offer, the better their chances of attracting subscribers, who typically pay about $5 a month for CATV.

The opportunities, however, are only theoretical. Since late 1968, the FCC has effectively prohibited new cable systems in the nation's top 100 television markets (covering about 85 per cent of the population) from importing out-of-town programs.

Known as the "freeze," this action has blocked cable TV from major cities and suburbs. The "cable compromise" would end the freeze and establish a shaky armistice among the three feuding groups which have been fighting constantly since 1968:

- Broadcasters (owners of existing television stations) —They have supported the freeze, attacked cable on the grounds that additional out-of-town programs would subdivide local audiences and threaten the economic viability of many stations. Although there are some weak stations, television broadcasting as a whole is a highly profitable industry; for example, in 1970, an exceptionally bad year, it had a $454 million profit (before taxes) on $2.8 billion of total revenues.

- Copyright owners (owners of movies and syndicated programs)—Now, major motion picture studios can sell their movies and syndicated programs at high prices. A recent movie, for example, might be sold on an exclusive basis to a network (with the right to run it twice in a two-year period) for $500,000 to $750,000; a local station might buy the same movie for $3,000. If cable systems can import these programs free and spoil a local station's exclusive showing, copyright owners worry that they won't be able to maintain prices.

- Cable Industry—Cable leaders have been willing to support a new copyright law, but they have claimed that some distant importation is necessary to permit them to attract subscribers. Once they have established this base, cable leaders say they will be in a better financial position to promote a wider variety of original new programs and services.

Although the cable owners have sought to cultivate an image of a small, weak industry standing up to powerful broadcasters, an increasing number of major firms have a stake in cable: TelePrompTer, the largest cable company, is partially owned by Howard Hughes; Time-Life is one of the top ten CATV owners; RKO General controls another major firm.

The FCC spent most of last year trying to draft regulations to end the "freeze" and devised a formula that generally allows cable systems in the top 50 markets to import two out-of-town programs.

The compromise worked out by Burch and the White House pledged the National Association of Broadcasters, the National Cable Television Association and major copyright owners to support that formula, plus backing new copyright legislation.

But for cable, the price of the agreement was stiff: in the top 50 markets, broadcasters have exclusive rights to any program they buy, meaning that cable operators will find—despite their copyright payments—that most out-of-town programs can't be shown.

For example, if one local station bought the rights to "I Love Lucy," no cable system in the same area would be able to show "I Love Lucy" as long as the contract between the station and the copyright owners (the owner of "I Love Lucy") remains in force.

To demonstrate the effect of this, the National Cable Television Association took a potential CATV system in Charlotte, N.C. (market No. 42) and assumed that the cable system "imported" programs from an Atlanta station.

The protection was almost total; the "exclusivity" provisions of the compromise would prevent the Charlotte cable system from showing Atlanta programs during all but a few hours of the day.

By contrast, the protection for broadcasters in the second 50 markets is more flimsy. A broadcaster's exclusive rights to a program or film last only a year or two: after that, most movies or syndicated programs can be shown on a cable system regardless of whether local TV stations have a contract.

Proponents of the compromise argue that the agreement was needed to resolve uncertainty in the area of copyright payments.

"Neither broadcasters, cable people or copyright people can pass a copyright bill by themselves—and any of them can kill a bill," Burch said in a recent interview.

Without some sort of settlement of the copyright issue, he said, major investors would never advance the millions of dollars needed to build cable system. The compromise, he added, "is going to be less than anyone (CATV) wants or more than anyone wants —depending on your point of view."

New Cable TV Rules Due Soon From FCC, Effective March 31
By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Feb 2, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 19
pg. 6

New Cable TV Rules Due Soon From FCC, Effective March 31

Commission May Vote Today to Allow CATV to Carry Some Programs From Out of Town

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission expects to issue new rules regulating the cable-television industry this week or next, Chairman Dean Burch said.

He told a Senate Commerce subcommittee that the agency intended to make the regulations effective March 31. The original date was March 1. The FCC chairman also indicated that the cable TV, or CATV, package would closely parallel a plan the FCC proposed in August but include a major modification agreed on in November by major segments of the cable TV and over-the-air broadcasting industries.

Mr. Burch later hedged a bit on what the package would contain, noting that "we haven't voted on this yet and I may end up telling you a bunch of stories." But he said it was his "best judgment" that the rules would follow the August plan and November compromise, which essentially would allow cable TV systems to carry some out-of-town programming in competition with local TV stations while protecting stations in the 50 largest TV markets. He said the commission hoped to vote on the package today.

On other matters, Mr. Burch said the FCC expected within 60 days to decide some "fundamental questions" regarding who should be allowed to build and operate domestic satellite systems. The commission is considering eight applications to build complete systems that could be used to transmit television signals and computerized data within the U.S. The most basic issue facing the commission is whether it should simply let all financially and technically qualified parties compete for U.S. satellite business or whether it would be more efficient to authorize only a limited number of systems.

The FCC chairman also promised the communications subcommittee, headed by Sen. John Pastore (D., R.I.), that the FCC would intensify efforts to get its hearings on American Telephone & Telegraph Co. going again. But he warned that "I cannot promise to pass any miracles, Mr. Chairman. I cannot even set a date" for the hearings to resume.

The commission last week reinstituted a part of its hearings that will deal with the reasonableness of the prices and profit of Western Electric Co., the AT&T subsidiary that makes equipment for the Bell System, and with the amounts claimed by AT&T for investment and operating expenses. In December, the FCC announced it was dropping that phase of its AT&T investigation, citing a shortage of staff and funds, but it ran into a storm of criticism over its decision.

Mr. Burch drew fairly mild questioning from members of the subcommittee, which convened the hearing to review numerous FCC policy matters. Stirring probably the greatest interest was the FCC's plans for new CATV rules.

CATV systems erect large master antennas that pick up over-the-air TV signs and transmit them by cable or microwave to a central community point, where they're carried by wire into a subscriber's home. The CATV industry for years has been feuding with over-the-air broadcasters who fear that cable systems won't carry only local TV programs, as most currently do, but also distant-signal programs from other cities, as they are currently barred from doing. Broadcasters say this would fragment their local audiences and, in turn, reduce their advertising revenue.

The FCC's August plan would loosen current restrictions on distant signals. It would require CATV systems to provide a minimum programming service to subscribers, but if a system couldn't meet this minimum-service quota by carrying local stations' programs, then distant signals could be imported. The November compromise would retain this but would give extra protection to broadcasters by prohibiting cable systems in the top 50 TV markets from using any TV series or film as long as a local station had an exclusive contract with the material's copyright owners. More limited protection would be offered to broadcasters in the next 50 markets.

Cable TV Rules Set for Cities
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Feb 4, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. B12

Cable TV Rules Set for Cities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Federal Communications Commission adopted rules today to allow cable television systems for the first time to import distant TV signals.

The rules permit cable systems to carry three networks and three independent stations in the top 50 markets.

In the next 50 largest markets, they will be allowed to carry three networks and two independent stations and in markets beyond 100, three networks and one independent.

They will be allowed to import staton signals not available within a 35 mile radius to make up the full complement allowed.

The ruling was praised by the cable industry which has had its growth stymied in recent years because of the dispute over how it should be regulated. But FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson charged that the rules mean "at least 40 per cent of the American people, those who live in the largest cities, will not get cable."

The rules take effect March 31 subject to requests for reconsideration. But FCC Chairman Dean Burch said he doubted there would be further delay.

The FCC voted 4 to 1 for the rules on the basis of a compromise agreement worked out last Nov. 10 by the boards of the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Cable Television Association.

New Rules for Cable TV Issued, Seen Widening Program Choice
ROBERT ROSENBLATT
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Feb 4, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. A1

New Rules for Cable TV Issued, Seen Widening Program Choice

BY ROBERT ROSENBLATT
Times Staff Writer

Los Angeles television viewers will someday be able to switch on programs beamed from San Francisco or other distant cities, enjoy all-movie channels without commercials and neighborhood shows starring local people as a result of new federal rules on cable television.

The new regulations will open the Los Angeles-San Bernardino area television market, the second largest in the nation, to the expansion of cable television. However, major changes probably will not take place for several years, since this market already offers viewers broadcasts from 14 stations.

The Federal Communications Commission Thursday issued a complex set of regulations, which permit cable TV systems in 100 big city markets to import signals from stations in other cities. The regulations will take effect March 31.

Currently, cable television here covers only mountain and beach areas where ordinary television reception is poor. For a monthly fee, a coaxial cable brings television signals into homes.

The number of Los Angeles homes with cable TV is probably less than 10% of the total, an industry source indicated.

But growth will be rapid because the new FCC rules permit cable systems to import out-of-town television signals, something they were previously barred from doing.

Cable's only selling point was better reception. Now the cable operators can bring in distant signals and have more to offer potential customers.

The cable companies were jubilant about the new rules.

"After all of these years of pulling itself up by its own bootstraps, the cable industry finally is getting some encouragement from the FCC," said Hubert J. Schafly, president of TelePrompTer Corp., which operates Theta Cable here as a joint venture with Hughes Aircraft Corp.

Please Turn to Page 7, Col. 1

CABLE TV

Continued from First Page

The new rules are complex but discussions with industry sources indicate they will probably affect the Los Angeles area this way:

—Cable systems here will be able to import signals from two independent stations outside Los Angeles. The programs probably will be imported from San Francisco but could come from as far away as New York, according to Marc Nathanson, director of corporate development at Cypress Communications Corp., Los Angeles.

—Viewers will have a choice of at least 20 channels. A system for example will be able to carry all network and independent stations in the area, two imported signals, plus such possibilities as an all-movie channel, a high-school sports channel and channels for specialized interest groups, for example opera lovers.

—Cable TV companies in the major markets must provide three free channels, one for local government, one for educational purposes and one for public access. The public-access station would allow any individual or group to prepare and broadcast any type of program—the only prohibitions would be advertising, lotteries and obscenity.

—Companies must install a two-way capacity on a subscriber's television set. Eventually viewers will be able to talk back to the people appearing on television.

—People who already have cable will suffer somewhat. They fall under the old rules. These people will not be able to watch the programs carried here from stations in San Francisco or New York. The new rules apply only to new cable installations.

Franchises Needed

The big upsurge in cable activity will not occur until franchises are granted for all areas and cable companies spend large sums of money ($10,000 a mile to lay the cable and wire homes) to bring their services to consumers.

This process will take about two years in the Los Angeles market, estimates Nathanson of Cypress Communications.

After that, growth should be swift. Mission Cable Co., San Diego, expects 100,000 new subscribers by 1975, General Manager Donald Williams said Thursday. The firm has 51,000 subscribers now.

Under the new rules, cable television in the top 50 markets, ranked by audience size, would be authorized to carry the programs of the three full-network stations and three independent stations.

In television markets ranking from 50 to 100, the limit would be three network signals and one independent. In markets below the top 100, cable systems could carry three full network signalsand one independent. If the signals are not available within a 35-mile radius, the systems would be able to import distant signals up to the permitted levels.

All Stations

A cable system would be required to carry all stations within 35 miles of it if the stations desired, even if this exceeded the number designated by market size.

The protection for networks and syndicated programs in the top 50 markets, the nation's most lucrative, is continued in a rule which forbids the cable company from bringing in such a program if it is already available on a local station.

Thus, the network outlet would remain protected as the exclusive source for such a program in the local area.

FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson dissented in part although he was among the four commissioners favoring the new rules.

Commissioner Robert E. Lee dissented, saying "a serious procedural flaws" was "the absence of an adequate opportunity for comment from the public on the new rules."

The FCC also announced proposals for applying to cable TV the blackout of sporting events, which is permitted for TV on home games of athletic contests.

New Ruling on Cable TV Limits Its Big-City Growth
By CHRISTOPHER LYDONSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Feb 4, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 1

New Ruling on Cable TV Limits Its Big-City Growth

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Moving cautiously toward a "new era of diversity and mass participation in television," the Federal Communications Commission issued rules today designed to stimulate the growth of cable TV from its rural base into the nation's smaller cities.

But in the 50 largest TV market areas, where most of the American television audience lives, the established broadcast stations will retain control over program materials, thus maintaining a check against cable TV's development in big cities.

The new cable policy, first outlined by the F.C.C. last summer as a consensus solution, was clouded at its formal birth today by controversy and possible legal challenge, largely as a result of the special treatment for the top 50 markets. The rules become effective March 31.

Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, a prime mover behind the general liberalization of cable regulations, objected to the new rules. He charged that as a result of "secret bargaining" among White House officials, leaders of the film, cable and

Continued on Page 62, Column 7

F.C.C.'s New Rules on Cable TV Will Limit Growth in Big Cities

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

broadcast industries and Dean Burch, the F.C.C. chairman, cable TV would be blocked in the cities where it was needed most.

Mr. Burch, whose first priority for the last two years has been breaking the cable impasse, conceded that the incorporation of a private industry agreement, reached last November with the White House's strong encouragement, had made a major change in the rules that the F.C.C. first proposed tentatively last August.

But he argued that the industry pact, limiting the spread of cable networks, was the only practical basis for getting cable TV moving at all.

Mr. Burch said that the real obstacle to any resolution of cable policy had been the rivalry of interests among these groups:

¶Over-the-air broadcasters;

¶The cable operators, who propose to deliver up to 40 TV channels and a variety of other services through coaxial cables wired directly to the homes of their subscribers;

¶The owners of copyrighted film, who until now had never been compensated for the cable industry's use of their property.

"From our point of view, or at least mine," Mr. Burch said, "the problem has always been the interplay of those three interests. It markedly served th public interest to adopt an industry agreement that eliminated those barriers."

Expansion Is Seen

Each of the three industry groups involved has pronounced the new policy acceptable.

Cable interests have won permission for the first time to add two out-of-town broadcast signals to the complement of local channels they offer their viewers. Under the old restrictions, cable's growth has been limited largely to remote communities, where over-the-air reception is weak, or to densely built cities like New York, where interference is a problem. But the opportunity to offer two otherwise unavailable entertainment channels will promote general expansion, the cable industry believes.

Beyond carrying broadcast signals, cable companies are being pushed to develop wholly new services. A requirement, for example, that cables have the capacity to carry messages in both directions will make them adaptable for instructional and security purposes.

Cable operators are also required to provide open channels for schools and local government, and a "soap box" channel that any citizen might use for his own purpose.

Broadcasters have acceded in cable's measured growth but feel they have drawn the line against its unlimited spread.

In the top 50 markets, ranging in size from New York City to the combination of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa., broadcasters are allowed to buy exclusive rights to movies and network reruns. Cable operators in New York, for example, will not be allowed to import "The Bridge on the River Kwai" from Philadelphia if a New York station has bought rights to the movie.

Thus broadcasters, by buying up the most attractive programing, will be able to diminish, if not eliminate, cable's new appeal. In the next 50 markets, ranging from Little Rock, Ark., to Columbia, S. C., broadcasters' exclusive rights to a film would expire after a year. In still smaller markets, there would be no exclusive film rights at all.

Dissenters in Accord

The two F.C.C. dissenters from the new rules argued today that the formal adoption, without a public hearing, of a private industry compromise was unwise and possibly improper.

Commissioner Robert E. Lee wrote that the agreement had been drafted in the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy and presented only to the largest parties involved and, even then, on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis.

"The lack of an opportunity for further comment," he wrote, "is most regrettable, unfair and perhaps in violation of the legal requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act."

Commissioner Johnson, in a "preliminary opinion" that protested the "hurried issuance" of today's rules, said that "the White House interference in the process makes a mockery of the F.C.C.'s independence." Accommodation of private interests after the open hearings were concluded, he added, makes a "shambles" of procedure, and Chairman Burch's involvement in private meetings on the subject is "an affront to a multi-man commission."

Joining Chairman Burch in the 4-2 vote to issue the rules were Commissioners Robert T. Bartley, Charlotte T. Reid and Richard E. Wiley. Commissioner H. Rex Lee, who has been ill, did not vote on the cable policy.

FCC Opens the Door to Let Cable TV Into Major Cities
By Robert J. Samuelson Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 4, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1
pg. A1

FCC Opens the Door to Let Cable TV Into Major Cities

By Robert J. Samuelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday announced sweeping new rules to regulate and promote the growth of cable television into the nation's major metropolitan areas.

The new rules are scheduled to go into effect March 31, but could be stopped by court action.

Yesterday's action ended more than five years of bitter controversy at the FCC. It was described by agency officials as a decision that could be the beginning of a new era in mass communication.

The new rules will govern almost every aspect of cable's growth, although there is sharp disagreement over how fast it will expand. Only about 9 per cent of the nation's 60 million television-equipped homes now have cable, and most are located in rural areas where off-the-air reception is poor.

Cable television brings programs into the home via coaxial cable rather than using an antenna to receive signals "off the air." Subscribers usually pay a monthly subscription fee of about $5.

Advocates have promoted cable television—also known as CATV—as the the only way to assure diversified television programming It can offer an almost unlimited number of channels, and new systems now have from 20 to 40 channels.

But existing television broadcasters, who depend on large audiences to attract ad-

See CABLE, A18, Col. 5

FCC Moves to Aid Cable TV Expansion

CABLE, From A1

vertisers, have fiercely resisted the growth of cable. They contend that cable will only multiply the amount of mass-audience entertainment and evolve into widespread "pay TV."

Specifically, the new regulations will require all new cable TV systems to:

- Have a minimum of 20 channels. (The system must use some of these channels, however, to carry all local television stations while they are broadcasting.)
- Provide two channels free for at least five years, one channel for the use of local government, and one for "educational" television.
- Set aside one spare television channel as a free "public access" station. This is to be used by anyone on a "first come, first served" basis, without censorship except that "advertising, including political spots, lotteries, obscene or indecent matter will be prohibited."
- Install two-way capacity "at least on a non-voice basis" —meaning that viewers would be able to transmit signals back to a central office (This two-way capacity could be used for services such as house to-house consumer surveys.)

For the first time, the rules allow cable television systems to pick up out-of-town television programs off the air, relay them via microwave and show them on a local cable television system. In the largest 50 television markets, including Washington, cable systems can add enough out-of-town stations to have a minimum of three network stations and three independent stations. In cities such as Washington where the 3-3 combination already exists, cable operators would be permitted to import two out-of-town stations anyway.

Cable operators have claimed that they need "distant" programs as a way of attracting subscribers, thereby generating the profits needed to finance specialized programming. Television station owners opposed the use of any distant signals as representing an inexpensive—and unfair—way for cable TV to lure viewers away from existing stations.

Along with yesterday's final rules, however, the FCC proposed regulations that would bar cable systems from violating a sports blackout on local television by bringing in games from other cities.

Yesterday's vote on the cable regulations was 4 to 1, with Commissioner Robert E. Lee dissenting and Commissioner Nicholas Johnson issueing a statement indicating partial support and partial opposition.

Johnson harshly condemned the White House for its role in formulating an agreement between the major factions in the cable television dispute: the television broadcasters, the cable television industry, and the owners of television programs (primarily major movie studios).

"The much-heralded new dawn for cable turns out to be a cold and smog-filled day," Johnson said. "The White House interference in the process makes a mockery of the FCC's independence and role as an arm of Congress."

The White House "cable compromise" was incorporated almost verbatim into the FCC rules.

According to Johnson, it will prevent cable TV from getting started in most of the largest 50 markets, covering about two-thirds of the population, by restrictions on distant programs.

In these cable cities, systems cannot show programs if local stations have contracts with the program owners for "exclusive" rights.

In the second 50 television markets, cable operators can offer three network stations and two independents, or import two out-of-town programs where the 3-2 combination exists. Here, "exclusivity" restrictions are less strict.

The White House's Office of Telecommunications Policy has argued that the compromise was necessary to resolve a stalemate between the broadcasting and cable industries. Otherwise, the White House said, broadcasters would be able to block new copyright legislation essential to resolving complicated legal problems surrounding cable use of out-of-town programs.

In an interview yesterday, Sol Schildhause, head of the FCC's Cable Bureau, argued that the compromise will not bar cable from all top 50 markets.

In 11, he said, there are now only three network stations — providing an ample incentive for cable operators to find independent out-of-town programming not owned by any of the existing stations.

In some other cities, according to Schildhause, there are already so many independent stations that the addition of one or two more out-of-town programs would not have any major effect.

The new rules would leave most cable television regulation to the FCC, rather than the states, cities or counties. Localities could award franchises; that is, decide who is to build (and own) cable systems, what areas should be served, and how long the franchise should last.

But even here, the FCC will have an effective veto over local actions by requiring a federal "certificate." Generally, federal standards will be that a city cannot impose more than a 3 per cent tax on a cable system's gross revenues without special permission, and that a franchise should not last more than 15 years.

Anything longer, according to the FCC, would be an "invitation" to technical obsolescence.

Patronage End Forecast by Del. Fauntroy

D.C. Del. Walter E. Fauntroy told a group of government lawyers yesterday that his favorite-son presidential strategy could end the patronage route by which some of them might have gotten their jobs.

Fauntroy told about 50 members of the D.C. Federal Bar Association that he wants the District's 15-vote Democratic national convention delegation committed to him rather than to any major national presidential candidate, so that a bloc of votes could be bartered to one of the major candidates.

The coalition might seek a promise to give the D.C. Democratic Central Committee a role in selecting the federal office holders who supervise D.C.-related programs.

Wiring up for cable TV
Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file); Feb 14, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Christian Science Monitor (190
pg. 16

Wiring up for cable TV

The new cable-TV ruling by the Federal Communications Commission is a long-overdue break in the impasse between broadcasters and CATV operators. But major questions still block the path to the "wired nation" which the United States could become.

One is the issue of reconciling free TV with cable in the country's largest 50 cities. Cable promises up to 40 channels, offering everything from political polling to minority-group programming. A key to cable's competitive appeal lies in the right — just granted — to import shows from two "distant" TV stations. But broadcasters have retained a degree of control over certain program material that all but nullifies any resulting advantage. This prevents large-scale cable growth in these cities.

That cable operators recognize and accept this is a healthy sign. Even though the new ruling does not approach the virtual open market suggested by the Sloan commission on cable communications, it does open up other cities to them for the first time. And many broadcasters are glad to see their top 50 markets preserved by the device of exclusive program rights.

But the public should never again be denied a service of such scope by the kind of intercorporate factionalism that dominated this case. The accord came about only after tough pressure from the Nixon administration's office of telecommunications. The result provided a realistic basis for the FCC ruling.

The new regulatory blueprint is still only a halting forward step. But it will provide an opportunity to judge cable's benefits on performance. It will try the theory of some citizens that any go-ahead for cable will start a parade of programs away from free over-the-air TV and put them on cable, where they must be paid for. And the broadcasting systems will soon learn if imported signals really do subvert the present system by fragmenting audiences.

It is unfortunate that stations in the "unprotected" smaller cities have been chosen as the battleground. They stand to lose the most from the cable breakthrough. Large network affiliates in the 50 biggest cities, which capture 65 to 70 percent of the viewers, would have been less vulnerable to the introduction of cable than that of the independent, nonaffiliated stations. Some accommodation should soon be reached to take the onus off these less prosperous stations.

If cable thrives in the smaller cities, it is only a matter of time when that burgeoning industry will be at the gates of larger ones with demands for more concessions. The FCC should be ready with constructive proposals, arrived at through open hearings, not private bargaining among industry and agency leaders.

Meanwhile, the expected rush for cable franchises must be carefully watched. Bungled opportunities, even bribery, have already spoiled it for some localities. State and local governments can prevent this by a thorough airing of competitive bids, with broadcasters given ample chance to enter warnings about threats to free TV. And citizens should familiarize themselves with the new technology opening up to them.

Cable TV Talks

By Henry Mitchell

Chairman Dean Burch of the Federal Communications Commission told a college conference on cable television yesterday that he felt it was the federal government's job to make cable television possible and then leave it to the entrepreneurs and citizens to develop it.

Answering questions before a large group for the first time since the FCC announced new rules for cable television last week, Burch began his hour-long session by saying he didn't expect the exchange to be "love's old sweet song," but his meeting with 200 youths from colleges across the country was friendly enough.

Gary Frank, 20, of the University of Denver was one of several who called Burch "cool, real cool."

One of the continuing arguments in cable television, which has been in business for 23 years but of renewed interest now with the approach of metropolitan cable systems, is about community control.

Many minority spokesmen have repeatedly said they fear entrepreneurs will take over the system, reaping vast profits and yet not serve the community needs of the inner cities.

This point came up several times yesterday and one youth asked Burch what assurance he could give that cable television would be wired into the ghettos, even if financial returns did not make it attractive for an investor.

Burch asked if he favored free phone service for the poor and the youth said yes. Burch said that was not his own idea, and warned that somewhere cable television has to be paid for.

"Should the government pay for it?" he asked rhetorically, adding he thought the best system was a free-enterprise one offering a return on investments.

On "public access" the government - approved scheme by which anybody can use a channel for five minutes—he said there is a difference between access and audience.

The mere fact that you're on the air doesn't mean people necessarily will watch.

A youth in the audience said public or community broadcasting already offers many educational shows but that people do not necessarily watch them.

Burch said an entrepreneur would have profit incentives to do ethnic programming — Greek-language shows, for example—and in various questions and answers indicated he felt the government should not impose too many controls.

"You can't expect government to go further and do the programming," he said.

The day-long conference at George Washington was sponsored by the National Cable Television Association, which represents the 2,800 cable systems now in operation, and the university's journalism department.

Linda G. Brodsky of New York, associated with TeleVision Communications Corp., which has various cable franchises, said during a lunch break to students at the table, "Everyone here is idealistic. There are business conferences about cable TV, and conferences like this one . . . it's too bad they never get together. The thing some idealists don't ask is who is going to pay for the cables (which will cost perhaps $50,000 a mile in cities) and answer the service calls?"

. . . and Cable TV
New York Times (1857-Current file); Feb 14, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 28

. . . and Cable TV

In the more complex area of cable broadcasting, a similar principle of greater choice and diversity on the dial should prevail. Here, too, the influence of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy (O.T.P.) has been felt. It has helped to effect agreement between commercial broadcasters and cable operators but only by restricting the possibilities of bringing in any and all programs from one location to another.

Now the Federal Communications Commission has bowed to the O.T.P. by issuing rules that permit viewers with cable service in small cities to get more programs from various points of origin. But in the country's fifty major cities cable operators will not be able to pick up and transmit films, sports and other programs except under limited conditions. This means, for example, that a major movie on a Philadelphia station will be barred from a New York viewer, and vice versa, if already controlled by a local broadcaster.

Admittedly, this cable compromise involves property and copyright laws which must be protected. Yet deference to the major broadcasters must not be allowed to hobble new systems in small or large cities. Dean Burch, the F.C.C. chairman, is aware that network, cable and copyright interests require balancing; but there must be comparable concern for the public. Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, dissenting from the new ruling, calls for a public hearing on cable instead of an agreement worked out by private interests with "White House interference."

Such public hearings can still be held in order to amplify cable opportunities for innovative programing, for access on a common-carrier basis and for broadcasting of informational, educational and entertainment programs with unlimited horizons.

Rejection Sought Of Cable TV Bids
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 20, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Pos
pg. D6

Rejection Sought Of Cable TV Bids

A loser in the first round of a contest for exclusive rights to build a cable television system in Arlington County has asked the County Board to disqualify two applicants endorsed by the county's public utilities commission.

Representatives of Northern Virginia Cable Casters, a new company jointly owned by an Oklahoma-based cable-TV firm and the publisher of the Northern Virginia Sun newspaper, complained in a letter to the Board Friday that the two applicants recommended by the commission had not submitted complete financial statements.

The County Board, whose members declined to comment on the complaint, will make the final determination of who gets the franchise, although its decision can be challenged in court, county officials said.

The commission noted deficiencies in the financial statements of the two companies, Arlington Telecommunications Corp. and Arlington Community Television Co., Inc., in recommending them to the County Board Jan. 10. But it said the proposals by the two Arlington-based companies were better than those by Northern Virginia Cable Casters and two other applicants because of their greater accent on local programming and local financial control.

The Board is scheduled to hear public comment on the five applications at a hearing March 4. It may, under county procedures, approve any one of the five applicants. The winner would then be empowered to charge $5 a month and a $10 hookup charge to any resident who wished cable reception. The county would receive a minimum $12,000 a year in taxes from the winning applicant.

Daley Attacks State's Bid to Regulate Cable TV
DAVID GILBERT
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Feb 24, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. 16

Daley Attacks State's Bid to Regulate Cable TV

BY DAVID GILBERT

Mayor Daley leveled a stinging attack at the Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday for attempting to regulate cable television and charged the state with "imposing the illusion of big brother watchfulness."

Daley said that an interim commission order assuming jurisdiction over broad band cable systems in Illinois was "a totally unnecessary and unwarranted intrusion by state government into matters of local government and affairs."

Urges "Home Rule"

Daley's comments were read by Bernard Rane, city assistant corporation counsel, before a commerce commission hearing exploring proposed rules and regulations of cable communications.

"No support exists in Illinois for the proposition of state involvement in local governmental affairs," Daley contended.

He asserted that new home rule powers granted under the 1970 Constitution mean that "local government ought to take the lead in franchising proceedings."

Daley also said the commission "should not attempt such a role for itself; nor should it, by imposing the illusion of big brother watchfulness, discredit local government's ability to responsibly meet and discharge its obligations with regard to cable television."

Ald. Simpson Dissents

After Rane completed reading Daley's statement, Roland S. Homet Jr., special consultant to the commission, said jokingly, "I take it that other than that the mayor is in favor of what we are doing."

Ald. Richard Simpson [44th] testified next and took exception to Daley's position. He charged that utility franchises in Chicago "have most frequently been obtained by bribing public officials."

Simpson urged the commission to regulate and control cable TV in Illinois to prevent corruption from entering on the local level.

Believes State Fairer

He said the commission "needs to be a partner in the franchise process if we are to avoid a steal in this century equal to those of the worst period of boss control in the 19th century."

Simpson added that he favored state regulation of the rapidly growing cable industry. He said the commission would be "more likely to give fair and impartial consideration to many of these matters then the Chicago City Council which is notorious in its blatant disregard of the public interest."

Simpson also submitted a copy of a proposed ordinance regulating cable television which he and eight other minority aldermen have introduced in City Council.

He said that the ordinance contained most of the provisions in the proposed commission rules and new rules recently promolgated by the Federal Communications Commission.

The hearings will resume at 10 a. m. today in the Commerce Commission's main hearing room in the State of Illinois Building, 160 N. La Salle St.

Daley Fights State Rule Over Cable TV
DAVID GILBERT
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Feb 24, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. N13

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Let State Oversee Cable TV: ACLU
DAVID GILBERT
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Feb 25, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. C18

Let State Oversee Cable TV: ACLU

BY DAVID GILBERT

A spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union urged the Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday to closely oversee the selection of cable television franchises to reduce the risk of bribery and other forms of franchise stealing from entering the industry.

Jerrold Oppenheim, chairman of the ACLU's Cable TV Committee, also asked the commission to broaden rules requiring public access to the records of city agencies dealing with cable television.

Oppenheim spoke during the second day of hearings by the commerce commission which is reviewing proposed rules and regulations governing cable communications as a public utility.

The ACLU attorney charged that secrecy has shrouded cable franchise deliberations by a City Council subcommittee headed by Ald. Paul T. Wigoda [49th].

"Wigoda's secret subcommittee on miscellaneous matters is operating with such furtiveness that we do not even know how many organizations have applied for cable franchises in Chicago," Oppenheim said.

Mayor Daley criticized the commission Wednesday of attempting to usurp home rule powers by regulating cable television on a statewide basis.

"Altho, as a matter of general principle, it may be desirable for government to be as local as possible, bribery and other forms of franchise stealing are too great a risk where lucrative cable franchises are concerned," Oppenheim said.

Martin E. Firestone, an attorney representing the National Association of Theater Owners, urged the commission to adopt safeguards in its proposed rules to prevent the motion picture theater industry from being put out of business by increased use of cable television systems.

He said that downtown areas, such as the Loop, would die if the theater industry was forced to close its doors.

The hearings will resume at 10 a. m. on April 11 in the Commerce Commission hearing room, State of Illinois Building, 160 N. La Salle St.

Better Cable TV Ordered
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Feb 27, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. SG_A2

Better Cable TV Ordered

GLENDORA - Nationwide Cablevision Inc. is under orders to substantially improve its service in 90 days or risk the loss of its franchise.

The City Council ordered the company to submit a plan within 30 days for improving its service and to start improvements within 60 days and complete them within 90 days.

Nationwide Cablevision holds a non-exclusive franchise to serve 70% of the city and thus far has established lines in about 10% of the city, according to City Manager Grant Brimhall.

Brimhall said many residents in the Hidden Springs area and in the area south of South Hills want to subscribe to cable television, but the service is not available.

In addition, Brimhall said, there have been maintenance problems where lines have been installed.

A spokesman for Nationwide Cablevision told councilmen that the service is being improved and will soon be something "we can all be proud of."

Plans Announced for Public Access Cable TV
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Feb 28, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. G18

Plans Announced for Public Access Cable TV

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A private group has announced plans for what it says will be the first national cable television network dedicated to public access.

They said the Public Access Network will seek to develop community-originated programming and serve as a clearinghouse and distribution center for local programs of national interest.

"Through PAN," said executive director Joan McKenna, "the community — men and women, blacks, whites, Chicanos, Asians, children and adults, the aged, the great majority of us who have never had our say—can actively communicate with each other."

Miss McKenna said in a statement and interview that PAN hopes to get a minimum of 700 of the 3,000 cable systems in the United States to join the network and expects to start operation Aug. 14.

In the next few months, she said, PAN will have representatives in every cable TV community in the nation. She said they will provide technical assistance, help communities identify funding sources for programs and prepare them for full participation in the network.

Miss McKenna explained that the Federal Communications Commission recently limited the number of broadcast channels that can be received on cable TV in the top 50 markets.

She said the FCC also said the cable systems must have a government channel, a public access channel and an educational channel.

She said PAN would help fulfill the public access requirement by providing programming and information to cable systems.

Miss McKenna said PAN's financing would be disclosed in three weeks. She said charges to the cable systems will be based on the number of systems that subscribe.

She added that PAN plans to "dedicate a certain portion of its revenue —we estimate $6 million the first year—in matching funds to communities to develop local programs."

INSIDE THE MARKET
ERNEST A SCHONBERGER
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Mar 7, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. D13

INSIDE THE MARKET

Will Cable TV Suffer From Too Many Fans?

BY ERNEST A. SCHONBERGER, Times Staff Writer

Wall Street is always looking for those magical words which provide the conduit to hot, quick profits. For some months now, they've been tuning in on cable TV.

Ever since Teleprompter began skyrocketing and drawing attention to the group—booming from 56 to 142 in less than a year—companies entering or expanding in the field have been almost surefire gainers in the market.

To be sure, whenever the "surefire" syndrome surrounds a group, it has often paid to become cautious—or at least start anticipating that the caution light can't be too long in coming.

Nonetheless, for the moment, Wall Street still seems to be seeing all green on CATV.

Viacom Stock Spurts

On Monday, Viacom International, of New York, announced it plans to acquire some Pacific Northwest cable franchises and the stock spurted 3/4 to 22, close to the all-time high of 23 3/4 it set a few weeks back. Viacom traded as low as 9 7/8 on the New York Stock Exchange last year.

Last week, Vikoa, Hoboken, N.J., maker of coaxial cable and CATV componentry as well as a holder of some TV franchises, announced plans to merge with a Texas outfit and the stock had one of the sharpest spurts in its history before backing off to 15 on Monday. It was as low as 4 5/8 last year.

Almost every firm in the cable TV business, including some whose management or balance sheets leave certain Wall Streeters cold, has climbed to new highs within the past month or so.

Prices have continued to hang within a point or two of those highs in most cases.

But spots of weakness have arisen—and only time will tell whether they are permanent or temporary sinking spells. Teleprompter is now about 15 points below its recent high. Cox Communications dropped some six points from its 43 1/2 high but has perked up again in recent days.

Dennis McAlpine, analyst specalizing in CATV for the brokerage firm of Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day, doubts if much weakness will set into the group as a whole, largely because he senses an almost overpowering buildup of interest in the industry among institutional investors.

A major problem for institutional investors is that so few shares of stock are available in the industry and many institutions hesitate to get involved in such situations because of the "thinness" of the auction markets when they decide to buy or sell shares.

A recent announcement by Teleprompter that it plans to split its stock 4-for-1 helps on that latter point.

But some analysts fear that the split will merely draw in public investors for the first time. John Q. Investor has been hesitant to buy Teleprompter thus far because of its so-called high price. The split changes none of the fundamentals—but may lure in the type of nervous public investor that spells temporary caution, the pessimists say.

McAlpine notes that the industry in general got quite a shot in the arm when Irving Kahn was ousted as chairman of Teleprompter after conviction on a bribery charge. Wall Street seems convinced that a housecleaning has gone on among the CATV franchise seekers.

Teleprompter made a special point of improving its image by hiring ex-Pennsylvania Gov. Raymond P. Schafer as temporary chairman. He got the responsibility of hiring the firm's next president. This has yet to be done.

But, in McAlpine's view, it was a shrewd move. "Schafer has the reputation of 'Dudley Do-Right' himself, a lily-white image. They'll send him around when they go bidding for franchises."

Many institutional investors look upon Teleprompter as the only company in the nation with enough stock to make it worth taking a position in. But McAlpine feels there's plenty of floating stock in Viacom International, American Television Communications and Cox Cable.

His pets are American Television and Cox for the longer term.

Rated as Soundest

He rates Viacom as the soundest financially, but wants to be shown that the company has the expansion plans to go along with its financial muscle. Viacom was established as a separate entity in 1970 after many years as an operating subsidiary of CBS. The Federal Communications Commission had required CBS to divest Viacom, which at that time was distributing CBS TV films—not via cable.

With the already established CBS TV-film operation, Viacom immediately had a healthy flow of revenue to put to work and has been able to build its CATV franchises using the most conservative debt planning in the industry.

George C. Castell, treasurer of Viacom, says his firm now focuses on building franchises on the West Coast and Midwest and expects to open in a third, unspecified area. But he couldn't pin down a year—and that's what Wall Streeters seem to be waiting to hear. They're not quite ready to buy his projections that Viacom profits will grow at least 20% yearly for the next five years. Net last year was 44 cents per share.

Several analysts are particularly skeptical of Teleprompter's use of longer-term depreciation—15 years, whereas the industry standard is 10 years. Longer-term depreciation helps near-term profits seem larger.

Cable TV serves millions
Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file); Mar 10, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Christian Science Monitor
pg. 10

Cable TV serves millions

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Communications Commission says that cable-television outlets were serving more than 5 million subscribers as of Jan. 1.

The FCC says service is available in more than 4,000 communities.

There are 50 communities with 10,000 or more cable subscribers, the FCC reports, and nearly 200 communities with 5,000 or more subscribers.

Cable TV Gets Signal From FCC to Move Into Big City Markets
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Apr 1, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. B9

Cable TV Gets Signal From FCC to Move Into Big City Markets

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cable television viewers will be able to see programs from faraway cities, under new Federal Communication Commission rules that went into effect Friday.

The new rules also will eventually bring two-way communications and at least 20 channels to the nation's 100 largest metropolitan centers.

Lifting a long-imposed freeze on the expansion of cable television, the new regulations not only permit cable systems to import signals from distant stations, but they also spur the industry into offering an infinite variety of programming and services beyond the mere retransmission of broadcast signals.

Some proposed services, such as home shopping, opinion surveys, and fire and burglar alarms, would require two-way communications.

Sound Economic Base

"This puts us in the direction of what cable could and should become —a total communications medium," said John Gwin, chairman of the National Cable Television Assn. in Washington, D.C. "It will allow cable systems to establish a sound economic base on which to build for the future."

Impact of the new rules will not be felt immediately becuse communities usually take a long time to grant cable TV franchises and followup FCC clearance takes an average of 18 months.

But William J. Bresnan, a vice president of Teleprompter in New York, the nation's largest cable company, predicts that within five years 35% of the nation's television homes will have cable. At present about 10% of the 65 million TV homes pay an average of $5 a month for cable.

"I think the industry will grow a lot faster than some people have anticipated," Bresnan said.

Here, briefly, is what the rules say:

—All cable systems in the top 100 markets must carry all stations within 35 miles.

—Existing cable systems may use the rule's "grandfather" clause to continue to transmit the same station signals as before March 31, 1972, or elect to abide by the new rules outlined below.

—In the top 50 markets all new cable systems must carry three network stations, three independent stations, at least one educational station, and in addition may import two independent stations.

—In the next 50 markets, minimum service for new systems is three network stations, two independent stations, at least one educational station, plus the option to import two independent stations.

—New systems in cities below the top 100 must carry three network stations, one independent station, at least one educational station, with no extra importations allowed. Systems in rural areas outside of TV markets have unlimited importation.

—All systems in the top 100 markets must have a minimum capacity of 20 channels and two-way communications. They must match every broadcast channel with a channel of cable origination and must provide three channels for public access, education and local government. Other channels must be available for leasing on a first-come, first-served basis. Systems now in existence have five years in which to comply.

Cable-TV bids flood FCC
Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file); Apr 15, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Christian Science Monitor
pg. 13

Cable-TV bids flood FCC

By the Associated Press

Washington

Applicants have flooded the Federal Communications Commission with requests for approval of community cable-television systems.

Cable applications were frozen by the FCC until March 30, but since that time, the commission has received 121 new applications — all from operators who already have been approved by local governments.

Anyone who wishes to comment on a given application has 30 days before the FCC acts.

Cable TV brings television signals into a home via coaxial cable, which carries broadcasts usually received by a central antenna.

All systems must at least provide the initial service of giving cable-TV viewers the transmissions of every TV station within 35 miles.