

**From:** Marjorie Manne [marjorie.manne@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 26, 2006 8:08 PM  
**To:** Susan Burgess  
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**Attachments:** ProQuest\_71901289.pdf; ProQuest\_79467824.pdf; ProQuest\_96532411.pdf; ProQuest\_80788487.pdf; ProQuest\_604966922.pdf; ProQuest\_80792405.pdf; ProQuest\_169369462.pdf; ProQuest\_605023212.pdf; ProQuest\_75865670.pdf; ProQuest\_99603102.pdf; ProQuest\_596932282.pdf; ProQuest\_667870292.pdf; ProQuest\_90719504.pdf; ProQuest\_90719505.pdf; ProQuest\_684763222.pdf; ProQuest\_684737442.pdf; ProQuest\_91351831.pdf; ProQuest\_79482416.pdf; ProQuest\_99664885.pdf; ProQuest\_79484900.pdf; ProQuest\_110550341.pdf; ProQuest\_603568612.pdf; ProQuest\_79832048.pdf; ProQuest\_79839319.pdf; ProQuest\_119833785.pdf; ProQuest\_70671697.pdf; ProQuest\_99127733.pdf; ProQuest\_119843139.pdf; ProQuest\_79851326.pdf; ProQuest\_119846972.pdf; ProQuest\_119847945.pdf; ProQuest\_71898045.pdf; ProQuest\_266248342.pdf; ProQuest\_99143254.pdf; ProQuest\_93288789.pdf; ProQuest\_90948275.pdf; ProQuest\_79856550.pdf; ProQuest\_136439162.pdf; ProQuest\_263205302.pdf; ProQuest\_692690282.pdf; ProQuest\_692697962.pdf; ProQuest\_692707592.pdf; ProQuest\_136450942.pdf; ProQuest\_601301082.pdf; ProQuest\_692735182.pdf; ProQuest\_70789190.pdf; ProQuest\_263216922.pdf; ProQuest\_656685422.pdf

Hi Susan,

I did a search and emailed what I thought would be relevant to research. I specifically look for the ones I had used, but I can do that too if you would like. Just let me know. I hope this helps, and sorry if there too many.

Thanks

Marjorie

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**From:** ProQuest [mailto:noreply@il.proquest.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 26, 2006 9:01 PM  
**To:** marjorie.manne@gmail.com  
**Subject:**



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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.**

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## Documents

- **Cable TV Ruled Not in Violation Of Copyrights:TelePrompTer's Picking Up Of Signals Was Challenged By CBS in Suit Filed in '64 Winner Posts Profit Leap**  
**Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:May 3, 1972. (1 pp.)
- **State Cable TV Regulation Approved by the Assembly**  
*By FRANCIS X. CLINESS*Special to *The New York Times*. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:May 5, 1972. p. 46 (1 pp.)
- **Splitting Up the Cable**  
*By Tom Shales*. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:May 8, 1972. (1 pp.)

- **C.B.S. APPEALS CASE RULED FOR CABLE TV**  
New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:May 11, 1972. (1 pp.)
- **FCC Chief Cites Flaws:New Regulations for Cable TV Hit**  
CAROLYN TOLL. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:May 16, 1972. p. a15 (1 pp.)
- **HIGH COURT BACKS F.C.C. ON CABLE TV:Upholds Agency's Authority to Order Programing**  
New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 8, 1972. (1 pp.)
- **Most Cable TV Giants See a Silver Lining In Court Backing of FCC on Programming**  
By JAMES MACGREGOR Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 9, 1972. (1 pp.)
- **U. S. Court Rules Cable TV a Utility**  
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Jun 14, 1972. p. 7 (1 pp.)
- **TelePrompTer Motion For New Trial Denied:Firm, Ex-Chairman Irving B. Kahn Claimed Added Evidence in Case Involving Cable-TV Contract**  
Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 21, 1972. (1 pp.)
- **Airing Cable TV Issues**  
By John Carmody. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jul 11, 1972. (1 pp.)
- **Investment Scene:FCC Ruling Brightens Cable TV Picture**  
GEORGE GUNSET. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Jul 27, 1972. p. c9 (1 pp.)
- **FCC URGED TO LIMIT SPORTS ON CABLE TV**  
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Aug 1, 1972. p. g5 (1 pp.)
- **A Few Kinks in The Cable**  
JERROLD OPPENHEIM. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 1, 1972. p. D19 (1 pp.)
- **PREPARE FOR SNOW**  
HERBERT COHEN. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 1, 1972. p. D19 (1 pp.)
- **Nowell Will Oppose Tax on Cable TV**  
IRV BURLIGH. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Oct 10, 1972. p. sf6 (1 pp.)
- **Churches Put Programs on Cable TV**  
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Oct 7, 1972. p. a27 (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV Planning 23 Major Concerts:Cable TV Is Planning to Relay 23 Major Concerts**  
By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS. New York Times (1857-Current File). New York, N.Y.:Oct 10, 1972. (2 pp.)
- **BILL TO REGULATE CABLE TV PASSED:Assembly Votes to Set Up Agency -- Senate Must Concur on Changes**  
By ALFONSO A. NARVAEZSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 30, 1972. p. 90 (1 pp.)
- **Councilman Will Sell His Cable TV Holdings:White Will Sell Cable TV Stock**  
By Charles A. Krause Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Nov 30, 1972. (2 pp.)

- **A CABLE TV MERGER IS BLOCKED BY U.S.**  
*Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Dec 22, 1972. p. 15 (1 pp.)
- **U.S. Sues to Block Cox Cable Sale To American TV:Justice Department Action Is First in Cable TV Field: Injunctions Are Requested Firms Deny Antitrust Charge**  
*By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Dec 21, 1972. (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV OK'd for Eight Towns**  
*Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File).* Los Angeles, Calif.:Jan 16, 1973. p. d14 (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV Blanked Out By Theft of Amplifiers**  
*New York Times (1857-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Jan 18, 1973. p. 43 (1 pp.)
- **Magnavox Teams With Teleprompter On Pay-TV System:Homosexual Group Gets Its Say on the Paar Show**  
*New York Times (1857-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Feb 3, 1973. p. 59 (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV Control Bill Introduced**  
*By Edward Walsh Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973).* Washington, D.C.:Feb 16, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV System Subject to Copyright Law, Court Says, if It Imports Distant Signals**  
*Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Mar 12, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **CABLE TV TO TEST A SATELLITE LINK:Teleprompter Plans Use of a Mobile Station**  
*By ALBIN KREBS. New York Times (1857-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Mar 17, 1973. p. 63 (1 pp.)
- **FCC to Probe Broadcast Obscenity:FCC Sets Secret Hearings On 'Obscene' Broadcasting**  
*By John Carmody Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973).* Washington, D.C.:Mar 28, 1973. (2 pp.)
- **Cable-TV Progaming Curb Is Expected:Progaming Ban Reported**  
*By RICHARD L. MADDENSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Apr 16, 1973. p. 74 (1 pp.)
- **Obscenity Dilemma**  
*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973).* Washington, D.C.:Apr 16, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **Teleprompter Ruled Qualified**  
*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973).* Washington, D.C.:Apr 18, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **TelePrompTer Given Cable-TV Expansion Clearance by FCC**  
*Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Apr 18, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV impact delayed:Big battles Gains forecast**  
*Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file).* Boston, Mass.:Apr 19, 1973. p. 5 (1 pp.)
- **P.U.C. Approves Rules for Cable TV:But Operators Say Filing for Franchises Is Hurt by 'Overregulation'**  
*By FRED FERRETTI, Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file).* New York, N.Y.:Apr 24, 1973. (1 pp.)

- **N.B.C. HEAD ASKS CABLE-TV CURBS:Goodman Voices Concern Over Growth of Medium**  
By ALBIN KREBS. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:May 7, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **Time Inc. Will Sell Cable TV Systems.:TIME INC, TO SELL CABLE TV SYSTEMS**  
By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:May 9, 1973. p. 65 (2 pp.)
- **Converter Adds Four Cable TV Channels:Scrambling Capacity Makes Pirating of Program Material Extremely Difficult Way to Add Four TV Channels Among Ideas Patented in Week Computerized Signatures Hepatitis Test**  
By STACY V. JOKES*Special to The New York Times*. **New York Times (1857-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:May 19, 1973. p. 49 (2 pp.)
- **Cable TV: Life Line or a Noose for Sports?**  
By Dave Brady. **The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Jun 11, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **Big Brother--could he see you on cable TV?:Privacy-issue clash**  
By Stephen Silha *Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor*. **Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file)**. Boston, Mass.:Jun 15, 1973. p. 4 (1 pp.)
- **CABLE TV CONVENTION SET TO OPEN TODAY**  
**Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 18, 1973. p. g15 (1 pp.)
- **SPECIAL INTERESTS WARNED:Cable TV 'Will Rock Boats'**  
JERRY BEIGEL. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 20, 1973. p. i18 (1 pp.)
- **ACTION PROMISED:Unsnarling the Chaos in Cable TV**  
JERRY BEIGEL. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 21, 1973. p. h19 (1 pp.)
- **Burch: Cable TV To Pose Challenge**  
**The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)**. Washington, D.C.:Jun 21, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **WHITEHEAD VIEWS CABLE TV:'Don't Wait for Government'**  
JERRY BEIGEL. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 22, 1973. p. g22 (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV's Promise: Plug Into a More Abundant Life**  
STEVEN C SMITH. **Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 24, 1973. p. se1 (2 pp.)
- **Warner Communications, Sterling End Agreement Over Cable TV Systems**  
**Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file)**. New York, N.Y.:Jun 28, 1973. (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV--an awakening giant with problems:Public access Servicing calls Rebuilding job Whole block 'You have a right'**  
By Arthur Unger. **Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file)**. Boston, Mass.:Jun 30, 1973. p. 12 (1 pp.)
- **Cable TV Firm Criticized for Service Lag**  
**Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File)**. Los Angeles, Calif.:Jul 15, 1973. p. cs6 (1 pp.)

## Document 1 of 48

### Cable TV Ruled Not in Violation Of Copyrights:TelePrompTer's Picking Up Of Signals Was Challenged By CBS in Suit Filed in '64 Winner Posts Profit Leap

Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:May 3, 1972. (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Section: I  
Publication title: Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 3, 1972. pg. 2, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 71901289  
Text Word Count 527  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=71901289&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### Abstract (Document Summary)

NEW YORK A federal court ruled here yesterday that cable television companies that pick up signals broadcast by commercial stations aren't violating U.S. copyright laws.

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## Document 2 of 48

### State Cable TV Regulation Approved by the Assembly

By FRANCIS X. CLINESSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:May 5, 1972. p. 46 (1 pp.)

Author(s): By FRANCIS X. CLINESSpecial to The New York Times  
Document types: article  
Dateline: ALBANY, May 4  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 5, 1972. pg. 46, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 79467824  
Text Word Count 1167  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79467824&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### Abstract (Document Summary)

ALBANY, May 4 -- Creation of a state commission to regulate the burgeoning field of cable television was approved today in the Assembly.

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## Document 3 of 48

### Splitting Up the Cable

By Tom Shales. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: May 8, 1972. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By Tom Shales

Document types: article

Section: *SCENE*

Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: May 8, 1972. pg. B5, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 96532411

Text Word Count 355

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=96532411&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

Everybody wants a piece of the cable, and at a seminar on cable TV this weekend, 240 people talked about how to go about getting one for themselves.

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## Document 4 of 48

### C.B.S. APPEALS CASE RULED FOR CABLE TV

New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 11, 1972. (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 11, 1972. pg. 90, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 80788487

Text Word Count 164

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=80788487&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

The Columbia Broadcasting System said yesterday that it would appeal the decision last week by Judge Constance Baker Motley in Federal District Court here upholding the Teleprompter Corporation's transmission of C.B.S. shows and movies to its cable TV subscribers without payment of copyright.

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## Document 5 of 48

### FCC Chief Cites Flaws:New Regulations for Cable TV Hit

CAROLYN TOLL. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:May 16, 1972. p. a15 (1 pp.)

Author(s): CAROLYN TOLL

Document types: article

Section: *1A*

Publication title: Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.: May 16, 1972. pg. A15, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 604966922

Text Word Count 292

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=604966922&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

The chairman of the Federal Communications Commission yesterday charged that "there are bugs the size of elephants" in the commission's new regulations on cable television.

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## Document 6 of 48

### HIGH COURT BACKS F.C.C. ON CABLE TV:Upholds Agency's Authority to Order Programing.

New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 8, 1972. (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 8, 1972. pg. 94, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 80792405

Text Word Count 241

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=80792405&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP) -- The Supreme Court strengthened the Federal Communication Commission's authority to regulate cable television with a ruling today that the regulatory agency had authority to order cable operators to originate some of their own programing.

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## Document 7 of 48

### Most Cable TV Giants See a Silver Lining In Court Backing of FCC on Programming.

By JAMES MACGREGOR Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 9, 1972. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By JAMES MACGREGOR Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
Document types: article  
Dateline: *NEW YORK*  
Publication title: Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 9, 1972. pg. 7, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 169369462  
Text Word Count 1063  
Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=169369462&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=169369462&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

NEW YORK--At first glance, the cable television industry shouldn't have been too happy about the Supreme Court's ruling Wednesday that the Federal Communications Commission was within its powers in requiring many CATV systems to originate their own programming.

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### **Document 8 of 48**

#### U. S. Court Rules Cable TV a Utility

Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Jun 14, 1972. p. 7 (1 pp.)

Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=605023212&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=605023212&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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### **Document 9 of 48**

#### TelePrompTer Motion For New Trial Denied:Firm, Ex-Chairman Irving B. Kahn Claimed Added Evidence in Case Involving Cable-TV Contract

Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 21, 1972. (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Publication title: Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 21, 1972. pg. 36, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 75865670  
Text Word Count 156  
Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=75865670&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=75865670&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

### **Abstract** (Document Summary)



NEW YORK A federal judge denied a motion by TelePrompTer Corp. and its former chairman, Irving B. Kahn, for a new trial in the case where the company and Mr. Kahn were convicted of conspiracy and bribery in the award of a cable television franchise.

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## Document 10 of 48

### Airing Cable TV Issues

By John Carmody. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jul 11, 1972. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By John Carmody

Document types: article

Section: *ENTERTAINMENT*

Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Jul 11, 1972. pg. B5, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 99603102

Text Word Count 689

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=99603102&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark N.J., had sent two representatives, and there was a fellow from California and a public utility man from Rhode Island, but most of them at the meeting yesterday were cable TV industry types.

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## Document 11 of 48

### Investment Scene:FCC Ruling Brightens Cable TV Picture

GEORGE GUNSET. Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.:Jul 27, 1972. p. c9 (1 pp.)

Author(s): GEORGE GUNSET

Document types: article

Section: 3

Publication title: Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Chicago, Ill.: Jul 27, 1972. pg. C9, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 596932282

Text Word Count 488

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=596932282&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

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## Abstract (Document Summary)

Despite extensive competition and an intricate maze of local, state, and federal regulation, the outlook for the cable television industry appears bright-...

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### Document 12 of 48

#### FCC URGED TO LIMIT SPORTS ON CABLE TV

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Aug 1, 1972. p. g5 (1 pp.)

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=667870292&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

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### Document 13 of 48

#### A Few Kinks in The Cable

JERROLD OPPENHEIM. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 1, 1972. p. D19 (1 pp.)

Author(s): JERROLD OPPENHEIM

Document types: letter\_to\_editor

Section: *arts and leisure*

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 1, 1972. pg. D19, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 90719504

Text Word Count 180

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90719504&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

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## Abstract (Document Summary)

IN his paean to cable TV, "Getting Wired or the Day the Fog Lifted in Our Living Room," Robert Berkvist suggests that the Federal Communications Commission requires every cable operator to provide two free public access channels for the general public. Alas, this is not so.

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### Document 14 of 48

#### PREPARE FOR SNOW

HERBERT COHEN. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Oct 1, 1972. p. D19 (1 pp.)

Author(s): HERBERT COHEN

Document types: letter\_to\_editor

Section: *arts and leisure*  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Oct 1, 1972. pg. D19, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 90719505  
Text Word Count 146  
Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=90719505&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90719505&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

As a subscriber to cable TV for the past eight months, I read with great interest and an occasional snicker the article by Robert Berkqvist extolling the virtues of cable television. From personal experience I feel that before long he will find his enthusiasm for cable TV beginning to wane and turning to utter boredom, due to repetitive programing.

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#### **Document 15 of 48**

##### Nowell Will Oppose Tax on Cable TV

IRV BURLIGH. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Oct 10, 1972. p. sf6 (1 pp.)

Author(s): IRV BURLIGH

Document types: article

Section: *San Fernando Valley*

Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Oct 10, 1972. pg. SF6, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 684763222

Text Word Count 272

Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=684763222&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=684763222&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

Councilman Louis Nowell said he will oppose as "highly discriminatory" a proposal coming before City Council today to levy a 5% tax on fees charged for cable television service.

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#### **Document 16 of 48**

##### Churches Put Programs on Cable TV

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Oct 7, 1972. p. a27 (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Section: *PART ONE*

Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Oct 7, 1972. pg. A27, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 684737442  
Text Word Count 170  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=684737442&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

A number of Long Beach area churches are showing what they are doing in music, counseling, housing, education and other work through cable television.

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#### **Document 17 of 48**

Cable TV Planning 23 Major Concerts:Cable TV Is Planning to Relay 23 Major Concerts  
By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS. New York Times (1857-Current File). New York, N.Y.:Oct 10, 1972. (2 pp.)  
Author(s): By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS  
Document types: front\_page  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current File). New York, N.Y.: Oct 10, 1972. pg. 1, 2 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 91351831  
Text Word Count 921  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=91351831&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

A season of 23 major concerts -- including 10 live programs by the New York Philharmonic -- is planned for cable television here by three of the city's foremost art institutions, Lincoln Center, the City Center and the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

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#### **Document 18 of 48**

BILL TO REGULATE CABLE TV PASSED:Assembly Votes to Set Up Agency -- Senate Must Concur on Changes  
By ALFONSO A. NARVAEZSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Nov 30, 1972. p. 90 (1 pp.)  
Author(s): By ALFONSO A. NARVAEZSpecial to The New York Times  
Document types: article

Dateline: *TRENTON, Nov. 29*  
Section: *NEW JERSEY PAGES*  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Nov 30, 1972. pg. 90, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 79482416  
Text Word Count 525  
Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=79482416&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79482416&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

TRENTON, Nov. 29 -- Regulation and supervision of cable television in the state was virtually assured today by passage in the Assembly of a bill creating an office of cable television with power to regulate the industry.

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**Document 19 of 48**

Councilman Will Sell His Cable TV Holdings:White Will Sell Cable TV Stock

By Charles A. Krause Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Nov 30, 1972. (2 pp.)

Author(s): By Charles A. Krause Washington Post Staff Writer  
Document types: article  
Section: *METRO Local News Obituaries Classified*  
Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Nov 30, 1972. pg. C1, 2 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 99664885  
Text Word Count 616  
Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=99664885&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=99664885&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

Prince George's County Councilman Francis W. White said yesterday that he will sell his 11 per cent interest in Prince George's Community Cablevision Corp. (PGCCC), a leading contender for the county's cable television franchise, because his involvement with the company "has left a considerable question mark in the community.

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**Document 20 of 48**

A CABLE TV MERGER IS BLOCKED BY U.S.

Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 22, 1972. p. 15 (1 pp.)

Author(s): Special to The New York Times  
Document types: article  
Dateline: WASHINGTON, Dec. 21  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Dec 22, 1972. pg. 15, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 79484900  
Text Word Count 156  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79484900&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -- The Justice Department filed suit in Federal District Court in Atlanta yesterday blocking a merger of Cox Cable Communication, Inc., of Atlanta and the American Television and Communications Corporation of Denver, charging that the merger would violate the antitrust laws.

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#### **Document 21 of 48**

#### U.S. Sues to Block Cox Cable Sale To American TV:Justice Department Action Is First in Cable TV Field: Injunctions Are Requested Firms Deny Antitrust Charge

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter. Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Dec 21, 1972. (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.: Dec 21, 1972. pg. 10, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 110550341  
Text Word Count 317  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=110550341&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON--In its first attempt to block a cable television merger, the Justice Department sued to prevent the acquisition of Cox Cable Communications Inc., by American Television & Communications Corp.

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## Document 22 of 48

### Cable TV OK'd for Eight Towns

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jan 16, 1973. p. d14 (1 pp.)

Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=603568612&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=603568612&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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## Document 23 of 48

### Cable TV Blanked Out By Theft of Amplifiers

New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jan 18, 1973. p. 43 (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jan 18, 1973. pg. 43, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 79832048  
Text Word Count 140  
Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=79832048&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79832048&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

Thieves made off late Wednesday with three amplifiers that feed the main cable lines of Sterling Manhattan Cable Television, Inc., leaving 50,000 cable-TV subscribers with blank screens.

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## Document 24 of 48

### Magnavox Teams With Teleprompter On Pay-TV System:Homosexual Group Gets Its Say on the Paar Show

New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Feb 3, 1973. p. 59 (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Feb 3, 1973. pg. 59, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 79839319  
Text Word Count 362  
Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=79839319&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79839319&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

The Magnavox and Teleprompter corporations have demonstrated a 'new pay-television system that will permit cable TV. subscribers to press a button, select and be automatically billed for movies, sporting events

and other special programs.

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## Document 25 of 48

### Cable TV Control Bill Introduced

By Edward Walsh Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Feb 16, 1973. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By Edward Walsh Washington Post Staff Writer  
Document types: article  
Dateline: ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15  
Section: METRO Local News Obituaries Classified  
Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Feb 16, 1973. pg. C2, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 119833785  
Text Word Count 457  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119833785&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15 -- Two state senators introduced legislation today that would give the state's secretary of licensing and regulation the power to regulate cable television franchises throughout Maryland.

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## Document 26 of 48

### Cable TV System Subject to Copyright Law, Court Says, if It Imports Distant Signals

Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Mar 12, 1973. (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Section: I  
Publication title: Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Mar 12, 1973. pg. 8, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 70671697  
Text Word Count 452  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=70671697&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)



NEW YORK - A federal appeals court narrowed considerably the circumstances under which a cable television system can transmit a broadcaster's programming without incurring copyright liability.

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**Document 27 of 48**

CABLE TV TO TEST A SATELLITE LINK:Teleprompter Plans Use of a Mobile Station

By ALBIN KREBS. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Mar 17, 1973. p. 63 (1 pp.)

Author(s): By ALBIN KREBS  
Document types: article  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Mar 17, 1973. pg. 63, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 99127733  
Text Word Count 328  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=99127733&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

The Teleprompter Corporation announced yesterday plans to test the feasibility of linking by satellite its cable systems in 33 states and two Canadian

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**Document 28 of 48**

FCC to Probe Broadcast Obscenity:FCC Sets Secret Hearings On 'Obscene' Broadcasting

By John Carmody Washington Post Staff Writer. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Mar 28, 1973. (2 pp.)

Author(s): By John Carmody Washington Post Staff Writer  
Document types: front\_page  
Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Mar 28, 1973. pg. A1, 2 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 119843139  
Text Word Count 683  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119843139&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

The Federal Communications Commission announced yesterday it is launching a "non-public" inquiry into obscenity on television and radio and over cable TV.

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## Document 29 of 48

### Cable-TV Programing Curb Is Expected:Programing Ban Reported

By RICHARD L. MADDENSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Apr 16, 1973. p. 74 (1 pp.)

Author(s): By RICHARD L. MADDENSpecial to The New York Times  
Document types: article  
Dateline: *WASHINGTON, April 15*  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Apr 16, 1973. pg. 74, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 79851326  
Text Word Count 683  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79851326&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

A special committee of the Nixon Administration that has been working for nearly two years on a long-range Government policy for cable television is expected to recommend soon that cable-system operators be prohibited eventually from producing their own programs.

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## Document 30 of 48

### Obscenity Dilemma

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Apr 16, 1973. (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Section: *MEDIA*  
Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Apr 16, 1973. pg. B6, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 119846972  
Text Word Count 239  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119846972&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

The National Cable Television Association is urging the government to clarify rules which have resulted in obscenity being broadcast over some cable TV public access channels.

---

## Document 31 of 48

### Teleprompter Ruled Qualified

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Apr 18, 1973. (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Section: *SPORTS Business Finance Comics*

Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Apr 18, 1973. pg. D13, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 119847945

Text Word Count 211

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119847945&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday found Teleprompter Corp. qualified to run cable television systems, clearing the way for the agency to consider the firm's 55 pending cable TV applications.

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## Document 32 of 48

### TelePrompTer Given Cable-TV Expansion Clearance by FCC

Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Apr 18, 1973. (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Section: *I*

Publication title: Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Apr 18, 1973. pg. 13, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 71898045

Text Word Count 414

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=71898045&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

WASHINGTON The Federal Communications Commission declared TelePrompTer Corp. legally qualified to expand its cable television system and began processing a backlog of 55 applications from the company to initiate operations in new areas.

---

## Document 33 of 48

Cable TV impact delayed:Big battles Gains forecast

Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Apr 19, 1973. p. 5 (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Dateline: *Washington*  
Publication title: Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.: Apr 19, 1973. pg. 5, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 266248342  
Text Word Count 203  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=266248342&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

One year into the era of what was billed as the communications revolution, the average American has yet to see the impact of cable television.

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**Document 34 of 48**

P.U.C. Approves Rules for Cable TV:But Operators Say Filing for Franchises Is Hurt by 'Overregulation'  
By FRED FERRETTI, Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Apr 24, 1973. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By FRED FERRETTI, Special to The New York Times  
Document types: article  
Dateline: *NEWARK, April 23*  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Apr 24, 1973. pg. 87, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 99143254  
Text Word Count 664  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=99143254&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

The State Public Utilities Commission toby formally approved and sent Out its much-delayed set of rules to regulate cable television in New Jersey's 567 municipalities.

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**Document 35 of 48**

N.B.C. HEAD ASKS CABLE-TV CURBS:Goodman Voices Concern Over Growth of Medium

By ALBIN KREBS. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:May 7, 1973. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By ALBIN KREBS

Document types: article

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 7, 1973. pg. 79, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 93288789

Text Word Count 331

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=93288789&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

Cable television will not gain pre-eminence over commercial television nor become a major mass medium "if left to the normal economics of the marketplace," Julian Goodman, president of the National Broadcasting Company, said today.

---

#### **Document 36 of 48**

##### Time Inc. Will Sell Cable TV Systems.:TIME INC., TO SELL CABLE TV SYSTEMS

By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.:May 9, 1973. p. 65 (2 pp.)

Author(s): By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER

Document types: article

Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 9, 1973. pg. 65, 2 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 90948275

Text Word Count 327

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90948275&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

Warner Communications, Inc., has reached an agreement to acquire the cable-television systems of Time Inc., it was learned yesterday. Announcement of the transaction is expected to be made today.

---

#### **Document 37 of 48**

##### Converter Adds Four Cable TV Channels:Scrambling Capacity Makes Pirating of Program Material Extremely Difficult Way to Add Four TV Channels Among Ideas Patented in Week Computerized Signatures Hepatitis Test

By STACY V. JOKESSpecial to The New York Times. New York Times (1857-Current file). New York,

N.Y.:May 19, 1973. p. 49 (2 pp.)

Author(s): By STACY V. JOKESSpecial to The New York Times  
Document types: article  
Dateline: WASHINGTON, May 18  
Publication title: New York Times (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: May 19, 1973. pg. 49, 2 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 79856550  
Text Word Count 847  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79856550&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

An electronic converter that was patented this week can provide cable television subscribers with four additional channels not normally available. Signals that fall between the regular channels can be received.

---

#### **Document 38 of 48**

##### Cable TV: Life Line or a Noose for Sports?

By Dave Brady. The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jun 11, 1973. (1 pp.)

Author(s): By Dave Brady  
Document types: article  
Section: *SPORTS Baseball Racing Finance*  
Publication title: The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Jun 11, 1973. pg. D8, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 136439162  
Text Word Count 747  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=136439162&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

#### **Abstract** (Document Summary)

Pro football had a prevent defense against Congress tampering with its home-game blackout policy, but discarded it.

---

#### **Document 39 of 48**

Big Brother--could he see you on cable TV?:Privacy-issue clash

By Stephen Silha Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Jun 15, 1973. p. 4 (1 pp.)

Author(s): By Stephen Silha Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor  
Document types: article  
Dateline: *Cambridge, Mass.*  
Publication title: Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.: Jun 15, 1973. pg. 4, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 263205302  
Text Word Count 533  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=263205302&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

You and your TV set--who watches whom?

Citizens here are worried that CATV cable television (or community antenna TV) could be used to watch as well as entertain them.

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**Document 40 of 48**

CABLE TV CONVENTION SET TO OPEN TODAY

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 18, 1973. p. G15 (1 pp.)

Document types: article  
Section: *PART IV*  
Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jun 18, 1973. pg. G15, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 692690282  
Text Word Count 157  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=692690282&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

The 22nd annual National Cable Television Assn. convention opens today at the Anaheim Convention Center, with some 6,000 participants expected to register.

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**Document 41 of 48**

SPECIAL INTERESTS WARNED:Cable TV 'Will Rock Boats'

JERRY BEIGEL. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 20, 1973. p. i18 (1 pp.)

Author(s): JERRY BEIGEL  
Document types: article  
Section: *PART IV*  
Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jun 20, 1973. pg. I18, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 692697962  
Text Word Count 972  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=692697962&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

Association president David H. Foster, in his keynote speech, virtually declared war against other media and special interest groups which he claimed were sabotaging cable at the opening sessions of the...

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**Document 42 of 48**

ACTION PROMISED:Unsnarling the Chaos in Cable TV

JERRY BEIGEL. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 21, 1973. p. h19 (1 pp.)

Author(s): JERRY BEIGEL  
Document types: article  
Section: *PART IV*  
Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jun 21, 1973. pg. H19, 1 pgs  
Source type: Historical newspaper  
ProQuest document ID: 692707592  
Text Word Count 670  
Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=692707592&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

After five California congressmen Tuesday took turns berating themselves and the Congress for their major role in allowing cable television to develop so chaotically, they promised that a definitive statute updating many facets of the communications industry would be hammered out within a year.

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**Document 43 of 48**



Burch: Cable TV To Pose Challenge

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.:Jun 21, 1973. (1 pp.)

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?>

[did=136450942&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=136450942&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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**Document 44 of 48**

WHITEHEAD VIEWS CABLE TV:'Don't Wait for Government'

JERRY BEIGEL. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 22, 1973. p. g22 (1 pp.)

Author(s): JERRY BEIGEL

Document types: article

Section: *PART IV*

Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jun 22, 1973. pg. G22, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 601301082

Text Word Count 893

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?>

[did=601301082&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=601301082&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

Watergate has made a difference.

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**Document 45 of 48**

Cable TV's Promise: Plug Into a More Abundant Life

STEVEN C SMITH. Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jun 24, 1973. p. se1 (2 pp.)

Author(s): STEVEN C SMITH

Document types: article

Section: *Southeast*

Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jun 24, 1973. pg. SE1, 2 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 692735182

Text Word Count 2088

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?>

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

Are you ready for the push-button life-style?

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**Document 46 of 48**

Warner Communications, Sterling End Agreement Over Cable TV Systems

Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.:Jun 28, 1973. (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Section: *I*

Publication title: Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Jun 28, 1973. pg. 26, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 70789190

Text Word Count 189

Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=70789190&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=70789190&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

NEW YORK Warner Communications Inc. and Sterling Communications Inc. said they were unable to reach a definitive agreement for the sale of Sterling's cable television systems and franchises in Manhattan and Long Island to Warner.

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**Document 47 of 48**

Cable TV--an awakening giant with problems:Public access Servicing calls Rebuilding job Whole block 'You have a right'

By Arthur Unger. Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.:Jun 30, 1973. p. 12 (1 pp.)

Author(s): By Arthur Unger

Document types: article

Dateline: *New York*

Section: *Arts/Entertainment*

Publication title: Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.: Jun 30, 1973. pg. 12, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 263216922

Text Word Count 1555

Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=263216922&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=263216922&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

Cable TV, the awakening information-entertainment giant in your community, is already showing signs of becoming an electronic monster in your home.

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**Document 48 of 48**

Cable TV Firm Criticized for Service Lag

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.:Jul 15, 1973. p. cs6 (1 pp.)

Document types: article

Dateline: *INGLEWOOD*

Section: *Centinela-South Bay*

Publication title: Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File). Los Angeles, Calif.: Jul 15, 1973. pg. CS6, 1 pgs

Source type: Historical newspaper

ProQuest document ID: 656685422

Text Word Count 207

Document URL: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?  
did=656685422&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=656685422&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

Theta Cable of California failed to meet its July 1 starting date for service in this city and one councilman is demanding to know why.

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# Cable TV Ruled Not in Violation Of Copyrights

## TelePrompter's Picking Up Of Signals Was Challenged By CBS in Suit Filed in '64

### Winner Posts Profit Leap

*By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — A federal court ruled here yesterday that cable television companies that pick up signals broadcast by commercial stations aren't violating U.S. copyright laws.

The decision by Judge Constance Baker Motley resulted from a suit brought in late 1964 by Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. and others against TelePrompter Corp., the nation's largest operator of cable television systems.

In its original complaint, CBS said that cable systems were violating the copyright laws by transmitting copyrighted programs without permission. At the same time the network said it would grant the systems permission to use network programs once the copyright principle was established.

In reply, TelePrompter said at the time: "These programs have already been paid for by sponsors. We aren't being paid by our subscribers for programming. We are being paid for building antenna towers, stringing cable and making connections."

CBS officials said they would decline comment on Judge Motley's ruling until they had had time to study it more thoroughly.

Raymond P. Shafer, chairman and chief executive of TelePrompter, said: "We are very pleased with the decision in this case, which very clearly is a victory for the television viewer."

In her ruling, Judge Motley said: "We find that the cable television systems before us don't function as broadcasters . . . that they don't 'perform' plaintiffs' works and hence don't infringe their copyrights."

Referring to the fact that the nation's largest cable television operators were recently ordered to "originate" a certain amount of programming on their spare channels, she said: "We are of the opinion that the copyright liability for the 'reception service' shouldn't be affected by what can be considered an unrelated function—program origination.

"It is true that the originated programs and the received programs are sold to subscribers as a package; nobody buys one without the other. But the nature of the function of a cable system with respect to received shows isn't changed by the presence of original material on other channels or at other times. What TelePrompter is doing to plaintiffs' copyrighted material, and other over-the-air broadcasts, is the same whether the cable television systems originate programs or not."

Meanwhile, Mr. Shafer told the TelePrompter annual meeting yesterday that first quarter earnings had risen 60% to \$2.8 million, or 20 cents a share, from the restated \$1.7 million, or 13 cents a share, a year earlier. The 1971 figures were restated to take into account a four-for-one stock split effected on Feb. 24, 1972. Mr. Shafer also said the company had a total of more than 665,000 subscribers as of last week, up from the 620,951 it had at the start of 1972.

Mr. Shafer said the company expects to file later this month its registration statement for an offering, through underwriters, of common shares in an amount sufficient to provide net proceeds of up to \$50 million.

Shareholders at the meeting approved an increase in the company's authorized common to 40 million shares from 20 million.

## State Cable TV Regulation Approved by the Assembly

By FRANCIS X. CLINES  
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, May 4—Creation of a state commission to regulate the burgeoning field of cable television was approved today in the Assembly.

The bill, passed by a vote of 111 to 23, was sent to the Senate, where sponsors hoped for passage, and eventual final approval by Governor Rockefeller.

The regulatory commission, appointed by the Governor, would set guidelines to be followed by local government in granting franchises. The commission also would oversee contract obligations between companies and customers, set subscriber rates in cases of dispute and order the coordination of separate cable systems when deemed necessary.

The commission would have to confirm any franchise approved by a locality. Existing cable companies would continue for five years, and then would have to have their franchises renewed under the new law.

The Assembly debate included complaints that newspaper officials had been lobbying against a clause that would limit their ability to invest in CATV. The clause was to have been deleted by an amendment following debate of the main bill, but the amendment was laid aside after members rose to complain about reports of pressure by publishing executives.

W. Melvin Street, executive director of the New York State Publishers Association, said later that he had been lobbying against the clause because the association, which includes most major newspapers in the state, felt that members would be unfairly restrained from moving into CATV. He said individual member newspapers had not been consulted.

The amendment to delete the restrictive clause was withdrawn temporarily after charges that newspapers had "gotten" to sponsors. This was denied by the floor sponsor, Robert F. Kelly, Republican-Conservative of Brooklyn, who said he had not been approached by any publishing officials. Assembly Speaker Perry S. Durvae's office also denied rumors circulating since last night, when the bill was withdrawn for amendment, that his aides had been approached.

Irwin J. Landes, Democrat of Nassau County, read into the debate record a story in today's edition of Newsday in which unnamed legislative sources reported "intense lobbying by newspaper owners, including the Times-Mirror Company of Los Angeles, which owns Newsday; The New York Times; The Buffalo Courier-Express, and the Newhouse papers, which includes The Long Island Press."

James C. Goodale, a senior vice president for The New York Times, denied that the newspaper was involved. "The Times never has lobbied for or against a bill," he said. "We wouldn't dare to. We have never had a lobbyist."

Mr. Goodale added that the newspaper had not been aware of the position of the Publishers Association. Mr. Street said he had not informed The Times of his approaching lawmakers this week.

The Times previously applied for a CATV franchise in Queens, Mr. Goodale said, but later withdrew the application and has no present plans to branch into the field.

When asked on what basis The New York Times had been named in the story, David Leventhal, vice president and editor of Newsday, referred the question to the newspaper's Albany bureau. The bureau chief, Jon Margolis, said it did not attempt to check its report with officials of The New York Times. He also said the paper had "found no legislator who said he'd been directly approached by The Times."

Times Mirror officials declined to comment immediately, and Newhouse officials could not be reached. Howard Clobner, treasurer of The Courier-Express, said he had "no idea as to whether that was so."

Mr. Street had discussed the bill with lawmakers in offices in the Capitol and at a small table equipped with snacks and alcoholic drinks in a back niche of the legislative library, between the two main chambers.

"There are many questions about this bill, many serious questions," John E. Kingston of Nassau County, Republican majority leader, declared in putting the amendment aside.

Members repeatedly referred to the millions of dollars in profits they expected to be generated in CATV, which already exists in the state through approximately 150 franchises. More than 250 other applications are pending under a franchise moratorium that will end next April 1, when the bill's provision for a five-man CATV commission would, if approved, take effect.

As a result of "numerous complaints" about lobbying during the day, Speaker Durvae announced that tomorrow lobbyists would be barred from the chamber, an unusual departure from the Assembly's tradition.

The CATV debate was the only major issue to be treated in either house during the day, as the Republican leadership clearly was falling short of its announced plan to adjourn by 2 P.M. tomorrow or at least sometime next weekend.

Other activities in the Capitol today included the following:

### CITY CHARTER REVISION

The Assembly passed a bill by a 52 to 47 vote that would permit the Governor to create an 11-member commission to revise New York City's Charter. The measure now goes to the Senate, where it is expected to be approved. Governor Rockefeller, one of the initiators of the legislation, is expected to sign the measure into law. Under the bill, the charter commission is directed to have a revised charter ready by June 1, 1973, for submission to the voters in the subsequent November election or in a special election.

### CITY STILL SEEKS FUNDS

New York City's Budget Director, David A. Grossman, met twice with the leaders of the Democratic minority in the Legislature to discuss the city's demands for more state aid to bridge an estimated budget gap of \$768-million. Mr. Grossman and his assistants also met with members of the fiscal staffs of the leaders of the Republican majority. The negotiations were expected to follow a familiar pattern as the Legislature moves into its final day before adjournment. This weekend, or early next week, the demands will be dealt with by the Republicans and the city will probably be given considerably less than it asked for.

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT BONDS

By a vote of 80 to 52, the Assembly gave final legislative approval to a bill extending the borrowing power of the State Urban Development Corporation from its current level of \$1-billion to \$1.5-billion. The measure also would allow a salary of an unimpounded amount for the chairman of the corporation, at present Alton G. Marshall, former secretary to the Governor and currently an officer in the Rockefeller Foundation.

### REGENTS SCHOLARSHIPS

The Assembly gave final approval to a measure providing full Regents scholarships for children of New York State servicemen listed as prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam.

### MEDICAL CONSENT

Following exhaustive debate, the Assembly, by a vote of 84 to 46, gave final approval to a bill permitting persons 16 years or older or who are married or who had had a child to give their consent for medical treatment for themselves or their children.

### BLOOD BANKS

The Assembly passed and sent to the Senate a bill setting licensing requirements for profit-making blood banks and setting minimum standards for their personnel.

## Splitting Up the Cable

By Tom Shales

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 8, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (18 pg. B5*

# Splitting Up the Cable

*By Tom Shales*

Everybody wants a piece of the cable, and at a seminar on cable TV this weekend, 240 people talked about how to go about getting one for themselves.

Educators, clergymen, urban planners, video freaks, members of citizens groups and others attended the seminar, "Talk Back to Cable," at the headquarters of the National Education Association here.

Dr. Harold E. Wigren, an NEA official and chairman of Publi-Cable, Inc., sponsor of the seminar, described the organization as a coalition of individuals concerned with the coming of cable and the public interest. The NEA is a member, but not the sponsor, of the group, he said.

Cable TV differs from reg-

ular TV in the way it delivers a signal through coaxial cables rather than over the air. A cable signal is stronger and clearer, and increases the channels available to as many as 40.

Who will have access to those channels was the principal topic at the seminar. Delegates discussed how they could assure themselves a place in their own community's cable system, anticipating the day when America is an interconnected system of "wired cities" comprising a "wired nation."

The seminar closed with an address by Tony Brown, dean of Howard's School of Communications and executive producer of NET's "Black Journal."

Brown said "cable is passing minority people by" the way mass communications have always done. He told

the predominantly white audience, "We have as much right to educate you about ourselves as you have to educate us about yourselves."

"You helped us develop our problems," said Brown, "so you ought to be included in the resolution of them." He said most journalists in the mass media are white and have "no background, no understanding, no interest, and no sensitivity" for black people.

Fred W. Friendly, once president of CBS News and now TV consultant to the Ford Foundation, opened the seminar Friday night with a speech attacking the FCC's new regulations on cable TV. He charged the rules were a sellout to the "power brokers" of the country at the expense of the viewing public.

### **C.B.S. APPEALS CASE RULED FOR CABLE TV**

The Columbia Broadcasting System said yesterday that it would appeal the decision last week by Judge Constance Baker Motley in Federal District Court here upholding the Teleprompter Corporation's transmission of C.B.S. shows and movies to its cable TV subscribers without payment of copyright.

"In the 1968 Fortnightly Case," C.B.S. said, "the Supreme Court decided that cable television systems which do no more than carry essentially local broadcast signals are not liable for copyright infringement. Now the District Court has decided that cable systems, which among other things import distant broadcast signals—even from hundreds of miles away—without any copyright authorization whatsoever and originate substantial amounts of programming of their own in direct competition with the broadcasters, do not have to pay for the copyrighted broadcast signals they carry.

"We hope . . . the copyright law does not give cable systems this extraordinary privilege at the expense of broadcasters, copyright proprietors, authors, performers and, ultimately, of the public."

FCC Chief Cites Flaws  
CAROLYN TOLL

Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); May 16, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)  
pg. A15

## FCC Chief Cites Flaws

# New Regulations for Cable TV Hit

BY CAROLYN TOLL

The chairman of the Federal Communications Commission yesterday charged that "there are bugs the size of elephants" in the commission's new regulations on cable television.

"I am as perplexed as you are about the regulations," Dean Burch told 5,000 people attending the 21st annual convention of the National Cable Television Association in the Hilton Hotel.

"I am perplexed because we are entering an era of regulatory maze. It's a brand new industry and there are too many unknowns," Burch said.

One of the "bugs" is the question of which level of government has jurisdiction over the industry. The other is conflicts with the broadcast industry over copyrights.

### Jurisdiction a Puzzle

"Here, as in a few other states, even intrastate jurisdic-

tion is up for grabs," he said.

"It is a 'free fire zone.'"

Burch said the industry regulations bring federal, state, and local governing bodies "all into play" and the commission is attempting to integrate cable TV into a national communications structure.

### Up to Industry

"The ball is in cable's court. It is up to you whether cable is going to be just another means of bringing a clearer picture into the home or whether

it is going to become a genuinely new and competitively different media of communication, offering everything from entertainment and sports to classroom instruction, movies, public rap sessions, and commercial services."

Last summer the Illinois Commerce Commission assumed jurisdiction over the granting of cable TV franchises in the state. The ICC jurisdiction is now being challenged in Illinois courts by the Indiana-Illinois Cable Television Co.

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## HIGH COURT BACKS F.C.C. ON CABLE TV

Upholds Agency's Authority  
to Order Programing

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)

—The Supreme Court strengthened the Federal Communication Commission's authority to regulate cable television with a ruling today that the regulatory agency had authority to order cable operators to originate some of their own programing.

The Court ruled 5 to 4 to overturn a decision by the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis that the F.C.C. had overstepped its authority. The challenge to the ruling had been brought by the Midwest Video Corporation, which operates cable television systems in Missouri, New Mexico and Texas.

Such systems capture TV and radio signals and carry them by cables into homes, mostly in communities with poor reception for direct signals.

The F.C.C. ordered in 1969 that cable systems with more than 3,500 subscribers must be able to present programs other than automated services.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said the F.C.C. should be allowed wide latitude until Congress acted to deal with the problems brought about by the emergency of cable TV systems.

Four Justices, William J. Brennan Jr., Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmun voted with Mr. Burger.

Dissenting were Justices William O. Douglas, Potter Stewart, Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist.

Justice Douglas, writing for the minority, said he felt Congress was the agency to decide if cable systems should originate programs and Congress had not acted.

## Most Cable TV Giants See a Silver Lining In Court Backing of FCC on Programming

By JAMES MACGREGOR  
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
NEW YORK—At first glance, the cable television industry shouldn't have been too happy about the Supreme Court's ruling Wednesday that the Federal Communications Commission was within its powers in requiring many CATV systems to originate their own programming.

After all, most CATV systems don't do much in originating programs, they make their money from picking up and transmitting signals from conventional, over-the-air TV stations. The equipment for originating programming can be costly, the programming doesn't attract many viewers, rates to subscribers are fixed by ordinances and advertisers haven't shown much interest in cable TV.

So it's something of a surprise that most of the nation's largest CATV operators aren't displeased by the Supreme Court action. Origination will cost them far less than it appears, they say, and there are hidden benefits in the ruling and in origination that they assert outweigh any additional costs.

### Shafer Praises Ruling

Chief among them, to several of the largest CATV companies, is that the ruling puts the FCC in the driver's seat in regulating cable TV. "I think the whole industry was hoping the FCC would win, for the security it gives them in regulating us," said Henry W. Harris, president of Cox Cable Communications Inc., Atlanta. "Otherwise, they might have wondered what their powers in cable were and held back from rules that would be beneficial to us."

Similarly, Raymond P. Shafer, chairman of TelePrompTer Corp., said the decision "signifi-

cantly confirms the FCC's broad regulatory authority in the cable-TV field, which we consider essential to the orderly development of the medium."

In the context of CATV, an originated program is anything that isn't picked up from a conventional TV station. The category generally doesn't include first-run movies and other premium entertainment programs, for which a cablecaster would probably charge fees besides the basic cost of subscribing.

At issue in the Supreme Court ruling was a 1969 FCC ruling that all CATV systems with more than 3,500 subscribers must originate programming to engage in their normal business of retransmitting over-the-air signals. The ruling was suspended while contested in the courts.

Since then, the FCC has passed other regulations for CATV, which, among other things, require cablecasters to lease channels to outsiders and to grant public access to cable television. In the light of those rules many CATV executives expect the FCC to rewrite its origination ruling.

If that happens, a key issue will be the minimum-size system for which origination will be required. A system with 3,500 subscribers is probably in a town with fewer than 15,000 people, says Alfred Stern, president of Warner Communications Inc.'s TeleVision Communications subsidiary. "I wonder if a town that size can generate the information for local origination," he said. He added that he thought 10,000 would be a more reasonable low point.

### "A Heavy Load" Noted

"The cost of origination could be a heavy load to carry" for small operators, said Mr. Harris of Cox Cable. Some cablecasters seem to be rooting for them to face the heavy load. "The name of the game is acquisition," said one executive. "Anything which hurts the little guy's profitability has got to make him more receptive when we offer to acquire his system."

As to their own origination activities, most major cablecasters say their position is similar to that of Cypress Communications Corp., whose president, Burt I. Harris, said the ruling "will have no significant effect on Cypress, inasmuch as our company has continued with local programming origination policies as a public service. . . . We have been providing for locally originated programs in all of the company's new cable systems."

Viacom International Inc., however, sharply curtailed its origination activities when the rule was first challenged, as did several other CATV operators. "We didn't want the expense," said an official. "As for gaining experience, with our Viacom Enterprises division (a major TV program distributor), we have the experience already." Viacom is committed to high-quality entertainment programming as the key to CATV success but doesn't believe lower-cost local programming is valuable. "No one is going to watch that over the 'Today' show," the official said.

Mr. Harris seconds that position. Origination, he said, "has very little effect on sales. It's one more channel, and there are 12 channels already" on most systems.

### Lower Quality Cited

Gerald Humphrey, vice president, finance, of Cablecom-General Inc., Denver, notes also that cable programs origination isn't really all that costly, because the FCC doesn't require the same technical quality that it demands of conventional broadcasters. To originate black-and-white shows, both live and on tape, he estimated, could cost as little as \$25,000 in equipment plus operating costs.

Most cablecasters, including Cablecom, go beyond that minimum in the origination activities. Even so, Mr. Stern of TeleVision Communications says that if origination required his company to spend an added \$1 million, "it wouldn't be that great" compared with the massive spending already made for construction.

On most systems owned by large cablecasters, origination consists of local sporting events, often at the high school level, public events such as city council meetings, news and weather tickers and a variety of educational material. One significant exception is in Manhattan, where the city's franchise with TelePrompTer and Sterling Communications Inc. explicitly demands a wide variety of local origination.

Sterling, moreover, is controlled by Time Inc., and has major plans for origination. "Once we're through pulling cable," says Charles Windsor, vice president, "we can use it to make communications meaningful." Sterling currently shows 30 live hours a week and 30 to 40 more on tape. The material ranges from lessons on cooking turkeys to an explicit discussion of drugs. The host is a 28-year-old former prostitute. Recently, Deputy Mayor Edward Morrison of New York dropped by to introduce himself to the citizenry on Sterling's Channel 10.

It isn't yet clear whether the FCC will require origination of Sterling's quality or at a more modest level. The higher the standard, CATV men say, the more it will accelerate a current trend toward "clustering"—acquiring systems in neighboring areas and hooking them together. In addition, says Mr. Stern, if advertising revenue doesn't appear to support origination, two possibilities remain: either the city's CATV fees could be diverted to support local public affairs programming or rates might be increased.

Either way, says one Midwestern cablecaster, here's one last kicker. "We've found you can always get the local mayor to stop in and do a show; you might even get his insurance company to place an ad on it. And I don't have to tell you who considers an application to increase our rates."

**U. S. Court Rules Cable TV a Utility**  
*Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Jun 14, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)*  
pg. 7

***U. S. Court Rules  
Cable TV a Utility***

ST. LOUIS, June 13 [UPI]—  
The 8th United States Court of  
Appeals has ruled that cable  
television is a public utility  
which should be regulated ac-  
cording to municipal ordinances.

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TelePrompter Motion For New Trial Denied  
*Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file): Jun 21, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 19*  
pg. 36

## TelePrompter Motion For New Trial Denied

Firm, Ex-Chairman Irving B. Kahn  
Claimed Added Evidence in Case  
Involving Cable-TV Contract

*By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—A federal judge denied a motion by TelePrompter Corp. and its former chairman, Irving B. Kahn, for a new trial in the case where the company and Mr. Kahn were convicted of conspiracy and bribery in the award of a cable television franchise.

TelePrompter and Mr. Kahn had claimed that newly discovered evidence might have affected the outcome of the previous trial. After Judge Constance Baker Motley denied the plea in U.S. district court in New York, TelePrompter said it planned to begin proceedings at the U.S. court of appeals level "fairly immediately."

If the convictions are upheld, TelePrompter faces a \$10,000 fine for its actions in the award of the Johnstown, Pa., CATV franchise, while Mr. Kahn, who was also convicted of perjury, faces a five-year prison sentence.

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## Airing Cable TV Issues

By John Carmody

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 11, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - pg. B5*

# Airing Cable TV Issues

*By John Carmody*

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, N.J., had sent two representatives, and there was a fellow from California and a public utility man from Rhode Island, but most of them at the meeting yesterday were cable TV industry types.

Amos Hostetter, who was down from Boston but who represents a firm in Ohio, pointed out that there was "\$1,500 an hour in advice sitting at this table" during the five-hour talk session at the Federal Communications Commission. You can bet there wasn't much said that would upset anybody, either at FCC or in cable TV, at that table.

It was a new group, something called the "Steering Committee for the Cable Television Advisory Committee to Examine the Problems of Federal-State/Local Regulations for the FCC." They were meeting for the third time since the commission both relaxed the rules on cable TV in March and formed these advisory groups.

Eventually, the steering committee is going to be giving that \$1,500-an-hour advice for free to the FCC on everything from problems of overlapping local regulations to who should be allowed to apply for franchises around the country.

That will be a lot of clout when the billion-dollar cable TV bonanza really sets in, although right now, according to Hostetter, "it's an absolute jungle out there."

Yesterday, the committee

was in town to pick a slate of four chairmen for their four subcommittees. That's part of the eventual national impact they're going to have on cable, too.

They picked the names—for FCC Chairman Dean Burch's final okay—from about 120 volunteers from around the country. Everybody sat at the big table on the eighth floor with 120 mimeographed biographies in front of them while they tried to find old friends and old foes in the pile of unfamiliar names.

Alma Pedroza, who has a Chicano - oriented radio show in Los Angeles and ran for office once in Northern California, didn't make it. Her name was "tabled" after Wayne Current of Buckeye Cablevision of Toledo, Ohio, objected.

Current, who is also general manager of the Toledo Blade, wouldn't say why he had blocked her. As the blackballs went around the table on some others, it was agreed by steering committee members they wouldn't be obliged to say why, either.

Two blacks were on the list of 10 potential committee chairmen finally drawn up. They were Thomas Atkins, who is director of community development for the state of Massachusetts and basketball star Larry Reed of the Milwaukee Bucks, who is part of a group seeking a cable franchise there.

Also named was Prof. Barry Lemieux of Harvard, who is ramrodding an effort to get cable TV into Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn.

But generally, there were

a lot of professors and foundation types, as Roland S. Homet Jr., a local lawyer acting as special counsel for the state of Illinois, pointed out.

Walter Baer of the Rand Corp. was on the list, along with Stewart Sucherman of the Ford Foundation, Prof. Donald Dunn of Stanford, Michael Botein of the University of Georgia, and Dr. John E. Brandl of the University of Minnesota.

Former Pennsylvania Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, who is now board chairman of the Teleprompter Corp., was also suggested as a committee chairman. A Princeton graduate student and a representative of the National Association of Counties were not. The latter, it was finally suggested, might be included if he doesn't push county-level regulation too much.

The steering committee itself, with a strong representation from the cable TV industry, agreed to meet again on August 1. Then they grumbled about a lack of federal funds for inviting experts, and then got in a couple of hours or so of making recommendations to the FCC on what they called "hot issues." These included suggestions the commission consider problems in New York City (closed-circuit movies in motels) and fee setting. Not so surprisingly, these happened to be problems bothering the clients of a couple of the members of the steering committee who happened to be sitting around the table yesterday.

Investment Scene

GEORGE GUNSET

Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Jul 27, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)

pg. C9

► Investment Scene

# FCC Ruling Brightens Cable TV Picture

BY GEORGE GUNSET

Despite extensive competition and an intricate maze of local, state, and federal regulation, the outlook for the cable television industry appears brighter because of recent favorable decisions by the Federal Communications Commission.



Gunset

Under the new FCC ruling, the industry can now originate programs and sell commercials. System operators now have entry into the top 100 television markets where 90 per cent of the viewing audience is located, so importation of distant signals into the top markets allows for potentially lucrative advertising income.

Up to now, the surface of the potential market has only been scratched — 60 million homes with television sets.

### Saturation Low

There are approximately 2,570 cable TV systems in operation, with cables running into an estimated 6 million homes in 4,500 communities. The saturation rate is very low, only 9 per cent of TV households are wired for cable TV—mostly in small towns. Industry officials see a potential of 15,000 more cities and a saturation rate of 15 per cent in 1975 and 20 per cent by 1980.

Total industry revenues this year are estimated at about \$360 million and are expected to advance to \$600 million in 1975 and \$1.3 billion in 1980.

“Altho the FCC decision places a huge financial burden on the operators and carries with it certain restrictions in order to protect the major

broadcasters, it is expected to rejuvenate the industry,” said Babson’s Reports.

“Essentially, the ruling is an interim compromise to the large networks in regard to the copyright controversy which has been stymieing the advance of cable operators.”

### Top 10 Operators

The top 10 operators of systems ranked by subscribers at last count are: TelePrompTer Corp., Warner Communications, Inc., American Television & Communications Corp., Cox Cable Communications, Inc., Viacom International, Inc., Cablecom-General, Inc., Tele-Communications, Inc., LVO Cable, Inc., Columbia Cable Systems, Inc., and Vikoa, Inc.

Among the equipment suppliers, Babson’s said Microwave Associates, Inc., North American Philips Corp., Oak Industries, Inc., and Scientific

Atlanta, Inc., should share in the scramble for cable TV electronic components—a market projected at \$1 billion by 1980—with General Instrument Corp., General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp.

For participation in projected industry growth, the advisory service recommends the speculative grade common stock of General Instrument and Warner Communications.

General Instrument is a diversified producer of electronic components and is the largest supplier of equipment to the cable TV industry. Warner, with a large stake in the entertainment field, recently entered the industry by acquisition of TeleVision Communications, the cable business of Continental Telephone and Cypress Communications—thereby becoming the second largest cable TV systems operator with 360,000 subscribers.

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## FCC URGED TO LIMIT SPORTS ON CABLE TV

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Walter Kennedy, National Basketball Assn. commissioner, has urged the Federal Communications Commission to curtail sharply the broadcast of professional sports events on cable television.

Kennedy told the FCC that pro basketball teams were being hurt at the box office because fans with television sets wired for cable reception were watching games from other cities without cost.

Often the out-of-town games were better, Kennedy conceded, thus making doubly difficult the chore of building local attendance.

The FCC is considering a new blackout rule that in effect would prohibit cabled broadcast in an area of a sports event when a team of that same sport was playing at home.

For example, if the rule were adopted, Pittsburgh baseball fans could not watch a Mets game on cable TV if the Pirates were playing at home the same time.

But Kennedy and other sports officials said the FCC should go further and bar all pro sports cable programming unless approved by the home team.

**TV Mailbag**

# A Few Kinks in The Cable

**TO THE EDITOR:**

**I**N his paean to cable TV, "Getting Wired or the Day the Fog Lifted in Our Living Room," Robert Berk-vist suggests that the Federal Communications Commission requires every cable operator to provide two free public access channels for the general public. Alas, this is not so.

The F.C.C. does require public access in the 100 largest metropolises, but most production equipment and studio time is not free. More important, the F.C.C. limits the number of public access channels on the cable to one.

The only reason New York has two is that the Board of Estimate had the foresight to enact its Manhattan franchise two years before the F.C.C. rules. The F.C.C. permits such arrangements to remain in effect even though they are in violation of its rules. But cable systems in the other boroughs will be limited to one public access channel unless the city seeks, and the F.C.C. grants, a waiver of the rules.

JERROLD OPPENHEIM  
Chairman, Cable Television Committee,  
American Civil Liberties Union  
Chicago.



**PREPARE FOR SNOW**

HERBERT COHEN

*New York Times (1857-Current file)*; Oct 1, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)  
pg. D19

**TV Mailbag**

**PREPARE FOR SNOW**

To THE EDITOR:

As a subscriber to cable TV for the past eight months, I read with great interest and an occasional snicker the article by Robert Berkvist extolling the virtues of cable television. From personal experience I feel that before long he will find his enthusiasm for cable TV beginning to wane and turning to utter boredom, due to repetitive programming. True, some of the films are great, but how many times in one month can you watch the same movie?

Before long he will also experience a phenomenon probably new to his television viewing—snow, large spots of noisy snow completely blanketing the screen on all channels. Take a veteran cable watcher's advice, Mr. Berkvist, and get a second TV set not connected to cable, if you do not already have one.

HERBERT COHEN

New York City.

# Nowell Will Oppose Tax on Cable TV

BY IRV BURLIGH  
Times Staff Writer

Councilman Louis Nowell said he will oppose as "highly discriminatory" a proposal coming before City Council today to levy a 5% tax on fees charged for cable television service.

Nowell said that because of hilly terrain interfering with broadcast signals more families in his district subscribe to cable television than in any other council district in the city.

"I have more than 10,000 families in my district alone who have to pay about \$5 monthly for cable TV service," he said.

#### 'No City Service'

The tax being recommended in a report by the Revenue and Taxation Committee would cost subscribers an additional 25 cents monthly, Nowell said.

"It's grossly unfair to penalize people further with this discriminatory tax just because they live in an area where they are unable to get good television reception without this cable service," Nowell asserted. "They would receive absolutely no city service under this tax.

"These people have already been discriminated against once. The Federal Communications Commission failed them initially when it allowed installation of television transmission towers unable to provide a good signal to all Los Angeles areas."

#### Double Taxation

In another sense it amounts to double taxation since the cable TV companies are already paying a 3% tax on gross revenues to the city under the business license tax, he said.

Discussion of the proposed tax will get underway in the City Council chamber.

**Churches Put Programs on Cable TV**

*Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Oct 7, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)  
pg. A27*

## Churches Put Programs on Cable TV

A number of Long Beach area churches are showing what they are doing in music, counseling, housing, education and other work through cable television.

A series of 26 half-hour programs began this month on Channel 8, which is seen only by the 5,000 subscribers of Long

Beach Cablevision four times a week.

"The Gathered and the Scattered" was a joint production of the cable company and the Long Beach Area Council of Churches. It was financed by a special council fund drive and a matching amount from the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Long Beach.

Putting religious programming on cable televi-

sion was considered mutually beneficial for the congregations and Cablevision, according to a spokesman for the parent company, TM Communications.

"The cable company wanted good local programming, and the churches wanted a better means than the mimeographed pink flier to reach uncommitted citizens," the spokesman said.

**Cable TV Planning 23 Major Concerts**

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

*New York Times (1857-Current file)*; Oct 10, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)  
pg. 1

## **Cable TV Planning 23 Major Concerts**

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

A season of 23 major concerts—including 10 live programs by the New York Philharmonic—is planned for cable television here by three of the city's foremost art institutions, Lincoln Center, the City Center and the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The season came within hours of going on the air last month but was postponed because of a dispute with union officials over certain subsidiary rights.

The season, which was originally scheduled to run from Sept. 20 through May 8 on the Teleprompter system in northern Manhattan, remains alive. It can be set in motion with about a week's notice, but if full agreement is not reached by mid-November the concerts

**Continued on Page 91, Column 1**

## Cable TV Is Planning to Relay 23 Major Concerts

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

will probably have to be canceled until next fall.

The public had no knowledge of how close the dream of years has come to realization, partly because the negotiations have been conducted in secrecy in the belief that this would assure them a greater chance of success.

The plan calls for all concerts to be cablecast live, in color and in their entirety. It includes some coverage of the audience and the musicians tuning up, to give viewers a sense of participation in the whole event.

Cablecasts of the first two of the 10 Philharmonic concerts, on Sept. 20 and Oct. 17, were canceled because of the dispute, but the Nov. 16 concert, with Lorin Maazel conducting, may go on.

In addition to the Philharmonic programs, five to be conducted by Pierre Boulez, the schedule includes nine Sunday performances by the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center from Oct. 29 to April 1, as

well as four events at the Brooklyn Academy.

The latter include the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Japan and the Dancers and Musicians of Bali at the Brooklyn Academy, and the Jewish State Theater of Bucharest in "The Dybbuk" and the Nuria Espert Company of Spain in "Yerma" at the City Center 55 Street Theater.

The series was put together by John Goberman, a cellist who put his bow aside to accept a full-time position June 1 as Director of Media Development for Lincoln Center-City Center. He will move into his new office at 1865 Broadway next week.

"We were right on the brink," Mr. Goberman said. "We had to cancel it at the last minute, but we're all ready to go. We could go next week. It would be very difficult to continue with the season after Nov. 16 because we have a guarantee with the Philharmonic musicians for 10 programs."

"It's still breathing," said

Joseph C. Groth Jr., general manager of Teleprompter Manhattan Cable Television. "We've been working on this since the summer of 1970. I would say our chances of going ahead this year are on the plus side of 50 per cent."

To meet objections that live cablecasts might reduce the size of audiences in Philharmonic Hall, Teleprompter has agreed to sell tickets to all Philharmonic concerts to its subscribers by telephone, with the price of the tickets bought to be put on the regular monthly cable television bill.

The company has been carrying out this part of the agreement in spite of the postponement, offering the telephone ticket service in its monthly program guide.

The series had what amounted to a test run last November in the very well received cablecast of the New York City Opera's "Le Coq d'Or," carried live from the State Theater on both the Teleprompter and Sterling Manhattan systems. Mr. Goberman and Mr. Groth led in that venture and the Sterling

Manhattan system joined in the final days.

Sterling Manhattan said yesterday that it was not involved in negotiations for the concert series, but Mr. Goberman expressed the belief that, if the agreement is worked out, that system would join with Teleprompter in the presentation.

Negotiations with seven unions preceded the City Opera production, which came within a hairbreadth of cancellation. The initial concert series omitted opera to reduce the number of unions to be dealt with at the start. The dispute involves the question of future, or replay, rights to the live cablecasts.

### Future Rights for Unions

Teleprompter, which must pay a flat fee to the Philharmonic, covering roughly double pay for each cablecast performance as well as a "profit" to the management, has 140 cable systems in the United States and about 700,000 subscribers.

A spokesman for the company said it would have the right to use the Philharmonic concerts in other areas by tape. The concerts might also be commercially sponsored, he said.

The performing unions are to have future rights—"a singer exists again and again and again," Mr. Goberman said—but such rights have been refused to the nonperforming unions, and that is the sticking point.

"That principle in the future would be disastrous," Mr. Goberman said. "Everything is ready to go with this next week, or next month, but if they hold out and we hold out it could be never."

Martin Bookspan, the television commentator and critic, is to be the announcer for the Philharmonic concerts. The intermission will be "a kind of musical magazine," Mr. Goberman said, including a pretaped interview "with all the dull parts cut out."

## BILL TO REGULATE CABLE TV PASSED

By ALFONSO A. NARVAEZ Special to The New York Times

New York Times (1857-Current file); Nov 30, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)

pg. 90

NEW JERSEY

## BILL TO REGULATE CABLE TV PASSED

Assembly Votes to Set Up  
Agency—Senate Must  
Concur on Changes

By ALFONSO A. NARVAEZ  
Special to The New York Times

TRENTON, Nov. 29—Regulation and supervision of cable television in the state was virtually assured today by passage in the Assembly of a bill creating an office of cable television with power to regulate the industry.

The measure, passed by the Senate in June and amended by the Assembly's Judiciary Committee, must now return to the Senate for concurrence on the amendments.

The act, which passed the Assembly by a vote of 59 to 1, establishes an office of cable television in the Department of Public Utilities. The office will be headed by a director appointed by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

A cable television advisory council also is created by the bill. The council is to advise the director on implementing the provisions of the bill and in setting up rules and regulations for the industry.

In a related action, the Assembly gave final legislative approval to a bill extending a moratorium on the granting of CATV franchises until Feb. 17. An 18-month-long moratorium would have expired on Dec. 17 and the extra time was said to be needed to allow the new office of cable television to be established and to set up rules and regulations.

The director of the office of cable television, who will act under the supervision of the board of utility commissioners, will be empowered to establish rules and regulations governing technical standards of performance for cable television companies and to set rules for maintenance of their equipment and facilities.

### Authority to Investigate

The board of utility commissioners and the director are also empowered to supervise and regulate every cable television company operating within the state, as well as its property, equipment, facilities, contracts and franchises. The board and director will have authority to receive or initiate complaints of violations of rules and to institute proceedings and investigations.

The act provides for shared control between municipalities and the office of cable television for the establishment and regulation of CATV systems. Municipal consent is required for the operation of a system within a locality and the municipality established rates for CATV service and supervises the local operation of the company.

Although a municipality may grant the franchise, after holding a public hearing on the application, the office of cable television must approve the franchise terms and procedures. The office may also review and revise rates and other franchise terms and will maintain general supervisory powers over all aspects of the operation and finances of cable systems in the state.

Before beginning operations, a CATV company must obtain the necessary municipal approvals as well as a certificate of approval from the board of utility commissioners.

The bill, described as "a long forward step" toward regulating the potentially widespread industry, was a result of a year-long study of community antenna television systems in the state.

Discontinuance of any CATV service by the companies would be regulated by the board, which will also have power over mergers or acquisitions of companies.

**Councilman Will Sell His Cable TV Holdings**

By Charles A. Krause Washington Post Staff Writer

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 30, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (187 pg. C1*

**In Prince George's**

# Councilman Will Sell His Cable TV Holdings

By Charles A. Krause  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Prince George's County Councilman Francis W. White said yesterday that he will sell his 11 per cent interest in Prince George's Community Cablevision Corp. (PGCCC), a leading contender for the county's cable television franchise, because his involvement with the company "has left a considerable question mark in the community.

"It boiled down to making a decision between selling the stock and resigning from the County Council," White said. It was, he said, "a major decision," but he decided to stay in public office.

White's stock had a potential value of more than \$123,000 if PGCCC received the county's cable franchise, according to the company's prospectus. White paid less than \$200 for the 11 per cent interest of 1,000 shares held by him and his wife in the newly-formed company.

White's investment in PGCCC came to light in Oc-

tober when he asked his fellow councilmen to allow him to retain his stock in PGCCC in return for a pledge not to discuss or vote on any matters concerning cable television that come before the Council—as he had been refraining from doing since buying the stock. The Council never acted on White's request.

The Council and the county executive will decide which company will get the potentially lucrative cable franchise. The franchise award may come as soon as next April, White said yesterday.

Shortly before White revealed his interest in the cable TV company, Councilman Francis B. Francois and Samuel W. Bogley introduced a bill that would have regulated the heights of TV and radio antennas in the county.

Francois and Bogley said their intent was to liberalize antenna-height rules already

See **CABLE, C4, Col. 6**

# White Will Sell Cable TV Stock

## CABLE, From C1

on the books, but opponents of the Francois-Bogley bill charged it was designed to help cable TV interests by forcing many residents to subscribe to cable TV.

After opposition from amateur and citizen band radio operators in the county, the bill was withdrawn and revised. It was passed by the Council in early November.

Bogley said at the time that the connection of the antenna-height legislation and White's interest in PGCCC created "the Teapot Dome scandal of 1972" and adversely affected the three councilmen's political careers.

White alluded to this yesterday when he said that "the manner in which the antenna bill was tied into the cable TV business has left a considerable question mark in the community."

"The image of public officials must be maintained as positive and pure," White said. "I would not want the connotation (of the antenna bill's connection to White's financial interests) carried into my public life or that of my colleagues."

White said he would sell his

stock back to PGCCC and that "a fair market price" would be paid for his stock by the company's six other stockholders.

White said his lawyer now is negotiating the selling price, and that the stock would be sold by Jan. 1, 1973. White said he would have no option to buy back his stock and would continue his practice of not voting on cable TV matters.

The other owners of PGCCC are Thomas G. Dugan, a Democratic member of the county board of elections, and his

wife; Edgar L. Smith, a county district court judge, and his wife; Ferdinand S. Cardane, a Democratic candidate for county commissioner in 1970 and presently principal of Kenmore Elementary School in Cheverly; and Harold J. Rogers, a Riverdale attorney and 1970 Republican candidate for Circuit Court judge.

The six stockholders own 40 per cent of PGCCC at present and First Communications Corp. in Bethesda owns another 25 per cent.



**A CABLE TV MERGER IS BLOCKED BY U.S.**

Special to The New York Times  
New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 22, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)  
pg. 15

**A CABLE TV MERGER  
IS BLOCKED BY U.S.**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—The Justice Department filed suit in Federal District Court in Atlanta yesterday blocking a merger of Cox Cable Communication, Inc., of Atlanta and the American Television and Communications Corporation of Denver, charging that the merger would violate the antitrust laws.

On Nov. 8 the two corporations agreed that Cox would be merged into A.T.C. as the surviving corporation under the name of Cox American Communications, Inc. The merger was scheduled for completion yesterday.

In its suit, the Justice Department charged that acquisition of the Cox franchise would permanently eliminate competition between the two corporations for cable television franchises, especially in the nation's larger markets.

The Justice Department also held that the merger would serve to encourage others by major cable television companies and that competition generally for cable television franchises in these markets would be substantially lessened.

# U.S. Sues to Block Cox Cable Sale To American TV

Justice Department Action  
Is First in Cable-TV Field;  
Injunctions Are Requested

Firms Deny Antitrust Charge

By WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—In its first attempt to block a cable television merger, the Justice Department sued to prevent the acquisition of Cox Cable Communications Inc. by American Television & Communications Corp.

The suit was filed in federal district court in Atlanta where Cox is headquartered. American Television & Communications is based in Denver.

The proposed merger, agreed to by the companies on Nov. 8, was scheduled for completion yesterday. American Television & Communications would have been the surviving corporation, to be called Cox American Communications Inc.

The suit charges that the proposed combination would violate provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act. Specifically, it asserts that the acquisition would permanently eliminate competition between two "active and successful rivals" for cable television franchises, particularly in the nation's largest markets, that competition generally for such franchises in these markets would be "substantially lessened," and that concentration in the number of companies capable of competing for these franchises would be increased "and mergers of other major cable television companies may be fostered and encouraged."

Cox Cable Communications and American Television & Communications said in a joint statement that they intend to oppose the effort to prevent the proposed merger. They said they believe the merger doesn't violate antitrust laws.

The Justice Department suit says recent mergers in the cable television field have "eliminated some other of the limited number of companies capable of competing for these franchises."

A permanent injunction to block the proposed merger is sought by the suit, which also asks a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, pending the court's final decision.

The companies added that they anticipate the closing will be delayed at least until the court rules on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

**Cable TV OK'd for Eight Towns**

*Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jan 16, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)*  
pg. D14

**Cable TV OK'd  
for Eight Towns**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cable television service to eight Central California towns has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC announced that

a construction permit was granted to Televents of San Joaquin Valley, Inc.

Ralph King, Televent's general manager, said he hopes to soon bring 13 stations into homes at Los Banos, Mendota, Firebaugh, Dos Palos, Gustine, Newman, Patterson and Chowchilla.

## **Cable TV Blanked Out By Theft of Amplifiers**

Thieves made off late Wednesday with three amplifiers that feed the main cable lines of Sterling Manhattan Cable Television, Inc., leaving 50,000 cable-TV subscribers with blank screens.

The thefts began at about 9 P.M., when an amplifier was removed from its receptacle below the sidewalk on Park Avenue. By 10:30 P.M., amplifiers on the Avenue of the Americas and Ninth Avenue had also been removed.

Sterling Manhattan, which serves about 57,000 of the estimated 638,000 homes in the borough that have television sets, reported that the amplifiers, with a total value of about \$2,500, were new and recently installed.

Despite the loss of the amplifiers, whose resale value was said to be "practically nil," service to all subscribers was returned to normal by yesterday morning, the company said.

## **On Pay-TV System**

The Magnavox and Teleprompter corporations have demonstrated a new pay-television system that will permit cable TV subscribers to press a button, select and be automatically billed for movies, sporting events and other special programs.

The system, called "premium television," unlike others now being tested, does not depend on plastic code cards, advance ticket purchases, telephone calls or other devices to "unscramble" signals and produce clear reception of pay-TV programs.

The technique, demonstrated Wednesday, is built around a device that gathers data from up to 32 cable TV homes in a neighborhood. The viewer, after seeing a preview of attractions, presses a button on a special unit wired to his set and receives a program. The data device, outside the home, simultaneously records the viewer's program purchase on a computer.

Robert H. Platt, president of Magnavox, declined to say how much it had cost his company to develop the system. Another company official said he hoped the system could be delivered to cable operators at a cost of about \$100 for each subscriber.

Magnavox plans to supply the system to other cable operators as well as Teleprompter.

### **Homosexual Group Gets Its Say on the Paar Show**

The Gay Activists Alliance yesterday won a promise from Jack Paar to put two members of the homosexual-rights group on his program to explain why he and other entertainers should not call homosexuals "fairies," "dykes," and "fags."

A spokesman for the group said Mr. Paar's concession came after Mr. Paar had learned that the militant homosexuals organization was planning a demonstration during the taping of "Jack Paar Tonight" next Monday at an American Broadcasting Company studio here. The demonstration has now been canceled.

The group objected to several allegedly pejorative references to homosexuals during the first week of Mr. Paar's new A.B.C. series and wrote to him saying that "in the course of one week you have managed to offend and infuriate 20 million American citizens with a barrage of antihomosexual jokes and innuendos."

A spokesman for Mr. Paar

# Cable TV Control Bill Introduced

By Edward Walsh Washington Post Staff Writer

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 16, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1990)*

pg. C2

## Cable TV Control Bill Introduced

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15—Two state senators introduced legislation today that would give the state's secretary of licensing and regulation the power

to regulate cable television franchises throughout Maryland.

Sens. Victor L. Crawford (D-Montgomery) and Harry J. McGuirk (D-Baltimore) told a press conference the state

should control the potentially lucrative cable TV field to prevent dozens of local jurisdictions from authorizing cable TV systems that might conflict with one another.

Unlike standard television transmission, in which pictures are sent through the air, cable TV uses underground cables for transmission and can provide 40 or more channels and the possibility of two-way communication.

"This is something that can't be left to wander about in the local subdivisions," McGuirk said. "It's too powerful and all-encompassing."

Under the proposed bill, similar to measures that have been defeated in the General Assembly in past years, the state would grant 10- to 20-year franchises for cable television systems to serve different parts of Maryland. Local governments would be authorized to levy a gross receipts tax on the franchise operating in their area, and pass on to the state only enough tax revenues to cover the cost of administering the law.

The bill would also require full disclosure of all partners, stockholders and others with a financial interest in a group seeking a cable TV franchise. Crawford said inability to learn who has a financial stake in groups seeking such franchises has been a particular problem in the Maryland suburbs of Washington.

McGuirk said several Maryland cities, including Gaithersburg, have already granted cable TV franchises, although some of these are not actually operating. Neither Baltimore nor any of the state's 23 counties has granted a franchise,

although Baltimore County is close to doing so, he said.

Montgomery County Executive James P. Gleason has called for a local study of the cable TV question, including the possibility of the county running its own system. More than 10 groups already have expressed interest in obtaining a Montgomery franchise.

In Prince George's County, where several groups also are eyeing the cable TV field, a citizens committee is studying the county's options.

Elsewhere in the legislature today, the House of Dele-

gates passed and sent to the Senate a slightly amended version of a legislative redistricting bill submitted by Gov. Marvin Mandel. The vote was 93 to 36, with most of the opposition coming from Republicans and rural legislators.

The legislation generally provides for districts represented by three delegates and one senator. The General Assembly has until Feb. 22 to adopt its own reapportionment bill or the governor's original, unamended plan automatically will go into effect.

## Cable TV System Subject to Copyright Law, Court Says, if It Imports Distant Signals

*By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—A federal appeals court narrowed considerably the circumstances under which a cable television system can transmit a broadcaster's programming without incurring copyright liability.

The ruling involved a case in which Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. and three other companies sued TelePrompTer Corp. in 1968 for alleged infringement of copyrights by TelePrompTer systems. The Second Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals said that although a CATV system is exempt from copyright laws when it transmits a broadcast signal available in its home area, it infringes on copyright laws when it imports TV signals from distant areas without obtaining permission from the copyright owner.

The ruling modified the basic Supreme Court decision on cable TV, *Fortnightly Corp. vs. United Artists*, which said CATV merely improved reception of available TV signals and wasn't therefore subject to copyright law. Since the decision was handed down, microwave transmission and other technology has allowed CATV systems to bring in signals not otherwise available to TV viewers in any given area.

Speaking for the court, Judge J. Edward Lumbard said the *Fortnightly* rule applies if, under existing technology, a CATV system can pick up an over-the-air signal in the area in which it is cablecast. But if the CATV system has to use facilities outside that area, it is subject to copyright law for the use of the programs it picks up. Local courts are to decide which case applies.

CBS said the decision "should have the effect of eliminating the CATV industry's unfair competitive advantage of using distant signals on a scot-free basis at the expense of broadcasters, authors, performers, copyright proprietors and the public."

TelePrompTer Chairman Raymond P.

Shafer expressed pleasure that the decision "upheld the basic principle that local programming and reception services provided by cable TV systems don't infringe the TV network's copyrights."

Other CATV operators, however, felt the decision would have relatively little effect on their operations, other than "perhaps prodding Congress into writing a copyright law that specifically includes cable TV," as one cablecaster put it.

That feeling stems from the view that in rural areas, the basic selling point of CATV is its improvement of available signals, while in major cities, it's generally conceded that pay TV, offering a variety of local programming, is the element on which cable TV will rise or fall. Thus, the importation of distant signals would affect the profitability of a relatively small number of markets. Even then, one cablecaster argued, the copyright fee "shouldn't be more than 2% or 3% of our gross revenue from showing the material in question."

## CABLE TV TO TEST A SATELLITE LINK

Teleprompter Plans Use of  
a Mobile Station

By ALBIN KREBS

The Teleprompter Corporation announced yesterday plans to test the feasibility of linking by satellite its cable systems in 33 states and two Canadian provinces.

The company has asked the Federal Communications Commission to approve its purchase and use of an experimental mobile earth station that would use signals transmitted via ANIK-I, the Canadian domestic satellite, to demonstrate and test Teleprompter's program system, called Spacecast.

The test would be in anticipation of early use of a United States domestic satellite proposed for launching in 1974, according to Raymond P. Shafer, chairman and chief executive officer of Teleprompter.

"Teleprompter believes that early use of the domestic satellite system is essential to the cable television industry's ability to realize much of the potential for providing new uses of cable as a programing, educational and information medium," he said.

Satellites offer the opportunity to interconnect individual cable systems into regional and national networks, Mr. Shafer said. Among the cities to be covered are New York, Los Angeles and the Houston area. The Canadian provinces are New Brunswick and Ontario.

Satellite cable systems, it is anticipated, will one day make it simple for national simultaneous transmission of live programs originating here and in other cities to a national audience. Such transmissions are now feasible, but because of costs and other reasons they are not common.

The initial test of the Teleprompter Spacecast system is scheduled for June 17-20, when the National Cable Television Association, an industry organization, holds its annual convention in Anaheim, Calif. At that time, Teleprompter hopes to transmit, via satellite, a program from the East Coast to Anaheim.

The earth station to be used by Teleprompter is a mobile unit, capable of being moved from location to location for engineering studies. It will be bought, for \$100,000, from Scientific-Atlanta, Inc.



## FCC to Probe Broadcast Obscenity

By John Carmody Washington Post Staff Writer

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 28, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1990)*  
pg. A1

# FCC to Probe Broadcast Obscenity

By John Carmody  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Communications Commission announced yesterday it is launching a "non-public" inquiry into obscenity on television and radio and over cable TV.

The decision followed increasing congressional and public pressure on the FCC. It reached a peak last month when the commission received 1,878 complaints about allegedly obscene programming. Since December, the FCC has

received more than 3,000 such complaints.

In recent appearances on the Hill, the commissioners had also heard from Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) and Rep. Torbert H. MacDonald (D-Mass.), among others who pressed the issue, which was reflected in a growing volume of mail to Congress on the subject.

Prime targets of the nationwide wave of complaints have been so-called "X-rated" or "topless radio" shows featuring intimate discussions between radio personalities and

predominantly female listeners concerning their sex habits. A typical show originating in Los Angeles has been nationally syndicated in recent months.

The commission, as well as Congress, has also received numerous complaints about late-night cable TV shows and other local TV programs featuring "blue movies." In addition, "public access TV shows" in at least two major cities have drawn the attention of irate viewers, distressed by occasional displays of sexual

organs and what they considered obscene language.

Public access shows make air time available to special interest groups and individuals.

No national shows are targets of the inquiry, although Pastore, who is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Communications, warned the networks last month against programming "permissive" material.

The commission voted the hearings, due to start in the

See FCC, A6, Col. 1

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# FCC Sets Secret Hearings On 'Obscene' Broadcasting

## FCC. From A1

near future, last Thursday. The vote was 5 to 1, with Commissioner Nicholas Johnson dissenting.

Johnson said yesterday he walked out on a "25-minute spectacular" of allegedly obscene radio tapes prepared by the FCC staff for the commissioners. The tapes were obtained after several weeks of monitoring around the country, according to Johnson.

He said he participated in the discussion of the order following the playing of the tapes, however. Johnson said he objected to the planned hearings as a step toward FCC "censorship."

He complained that the "FCC has no business listening to subject matter of programs. The rules are specific that we judge only by the percentage of program categories offered and — in judging under the Fairness Doctrine— whether the program has been balanced."

Johnson, who has pointed out in the past that there is no precise legal guideline on obscenity, said yesterday "that the name of the game is intimidation. What do you think the NAB (National Association of Broadcasters) is thinking today, seeing a story about something some of them may have been thinking about starting when they're right here in Washington at a convention? You're taking away his property."

(Some 6,000 members of the NAB are attending a national convention here. FCC Chairman Dean Burch is scheduled to address the group today at noon.)

The brief FCC statement said an administrative law judge would be named to hold the secret hearings. It said "the inquiry would remain non-public unless it determines that public sessions would serve the public interest."

Broadcasting Magazine Monday reported that the FCC is considering a fine against at least one Illinois FM station using female call-ins.

Stations could also be liable to criminal action under Sec. 1464 Title 18 of the U.S. Code, which bans the broadcast of "obscene, indecent or profane material." The FCC could also call for early hearings on license renewal for offending stations in extreme cases, with the potential threat of license loss.

MacDonald, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Communications presently probing license renewals, hailed the FCC decision.

"Mail has come from all over the United States complaining of the effect of these programs on children and others," MacDonald said. He said he was "delighted that Burch and a majority of his fellow commissioners have acted with such dispatch." Burch appeared before MacDonald's committee March 14.

# Cable-TV Programing Curb Is Expected

By RICHARD L. MADDEN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 15—A special committee of the Nixon Administration that has been working for nearly two years on a long-range Government policy for cable television is expected to recommend soon that cable-system operators be prohibited eventually from producing their own programs.

According to Administration sources familiar with the project, the thrust of the committee's recommendations will be that the cable-television industry should be encouraged to grow with a minimum of Government regulation, except for the existing policies of the Federal Communications Commission and the conventional bars against libel and the like.

The recommendations, which have been revised several times since the committee was formed in June, 1971, and which were delayed by last year's Presidential campaign, are subject to further changes before being forwarded, probably within a few weeks, to President Nixon.

A spokesman for the President's Office of Telecommunications Policy said it was not known whether the recommendations would be made public when they were forwarded to the President, or whether the disclosure would be delayed until Mr. Nixon had had a chance to review the committee's work.

In any case, the recommendations are being awaited eagerly by the cable-TV industry, although the country's seven million cable-TV subscribers, including 100,000 in Manhattan, are not likely to see any immediate changes on their screens.

For one thing, some of the recommendations are expected to require legislative action by Congress, which would take considerable time. Also, the Federal Communications Commission has already moved on its own to establish cable-TV policies, and there has been virtually no coordination between that agency and the President's committee, which is headed by Clay T. Whitehead, director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy.

Last year, for example, the F.C.C. ended a six-year "freeze" on cable-TV development by adopting rules permitting cable systems in the 100 largest television markets to import at least two television signals from other cities. This allowed cable systems to grow from their rural base into the country's urban areas.

Whether the recommendations of the Administration's committee will mesh with current F.C.C. regulations was not known.

## Programing Ban Reported

As early as December, 1971, there were published reports that the committee favored prohibiting cable-system owners from producing their own programs. Cable-system owners want to produce their own programs to increase the diversity of programing and, in effect, keep Government regulations of programing to a minimum.

Persons familiar with the committee's work said that at one point in the drafting stage the committee favored a five-year transition period to separate the cable-system operation from its programing. The transition period is expected to be even longer in the final recommendations.

Such a separation, according to one source, would enable a company to operate a cable system in one city and provide programing for a system in another city, but would not permit the company to do both in the same city.

Cable-system owners are concerned that the recommendations would make them so-called "common carriers," such as the telephone company or a public utility, subject to Government regulations over the rates they charge. However, one source said the final recommendations would not urge Government rate regulations for the industry.

An official of the National

Cable Television Association, the industry trade group, said such "common carrier" status would limit the industry's prospects of raising the investment capital required to establish cable systems in large cities.

"Common carrier equals rate regulation equals public utility—and no money," the official said.

Administration sources said the committee was completing work on the recommendations, even though several of its members had left the Nixon Cabinet.

In addition to Mr. Whitehead, the members of the committee are Elliot L. Richardson, now Secretary of Defense and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; George W. Romney, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Maurice H. Stans, former Secretary of Commerce; Robert H. Finch, former counselor to the President; Leonard Garment, special consultant to the President, and Herbert G. Klein, White House communications director.

**Obscenity Dilemma**

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 16, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1990)*  
pg. B6

## *Obscenity Dilemma*

The National Cable Television Association is urging the government to clarify rules which have resulted in obscenity being broadcast over some cable TV public access channels.

Under rules laid down last year by the Federal Communications Commission cable TV systems in the major markets must provide free public-access channels for individuals to present what they want without censorship. This has created a dilemma for cable operators.

The association's board, meeting here this week, adopted a resolution noting the "apparent conflict between current regulations and laws prohibiting censorship, and the legal obligation to prevent the transmission of obscene materials."

In calling for the government to clarify this, the board said in the meantime, it "endorses the prescreening of material on access

channels by operators in order to eliminate material that would be offensive."

Cable subscribers in a few cities are being offered late-night "adult film festivals" that occasionally present X-rated fare. One system recently showed the controversial film "Deep Throat."

But the main problem has been raised with public access channels, notably some fare carried over New York's Manhattan system.

The FCC, declaring it was responding to congressional and public complaints, recently announced it will hold a closed-door inquiry into possible broadcast of obscenity by cable TV systems and radio and television stations.

The industry board's resolution called on association members "to observe the present NCTA Code of Ethics' prohibition against profanity, obscenity, smut and vulgarity in programs which they control."

## **Teleprompter Ruled Qualified**

Dow Jones News Service

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday found Teleprompter Corp. qualified to run cable television systems, clearing the way for the agency to consider the firm's 55 pending cable TV applications.

Conviction of the company and its former president in connection with illegal payments to Johnstown, Pa., officials in order to win a franchise there had caused the FCC to suspend action on the applications for several years.

The FCC noted that the new management of Teleprompter was not involved in the Johnstown events and that the firm has "taken measures to prevent a recurrence of past actions that resulted in the criminal convictions."

Teleprompter is the nation's largest cable TV operator, owning or controlling 115 systems.

## **Srager Is Named President of Aries**

Leslie Srager has been named president and chief executive officer of Aries Corp., succeeding C. M. Downing Jr., who died Feb. 10 in a sailing accident.

Srager joined Aries, which is based in McLean, in January, 1972, following work with the State Department and private law firms. Aries is engaged in professional services consulting and is a partner in Urban Systems Development Corp., which is developing 330 acres in St. Mary's County, Md.

## TelePrompter Given Cable-TV Expansion Clearance by FCC

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission declared TelePrompter Corp. legally qualified to expand its cable television system and began processing a backlog of 55 applications from the company to initiate operations in new areas.

The agency had blocked the TelePrompter applications following the 1971 bribery conviction of the company and its former president, Irving Kahn. The convictions, in connection with illegal payments allegedly made to city officials in order to win a cable TV franchise in Johnstown, Pa., have been appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Kahn and other TelePrompter officials were also cited as co-conspirators, but not defendants, in a 1971 case involving the alleged bribery of officials in Trenton, N.J.

TelePrompter, already the nation's largest cable-TV operator, owns or has substantial interests in 115 systems, including some in New York City and Los Angeles.

The FCC said TelePrompter is run by new management unconnected with "the past misconduct," and that the company has "taken measures to prevent a recurrence of past actions that had resulted in criminal convictions."

The agency said it believes the company "has been turned around and that controlling management has higher credentials and the necessary motivation to make internal procedures work to avoid misconduct."

However, the FCC said the current board of directors had violated FCC regulations when it took over the company without prior commission approval of the transfer of control. But the commission cleared the change while warning the concern to "adhere strictly to commission procedures in the future."

The agency said it plans to study TelePrompter's applications to operate the Johnstown and Trenton systems in view of what it called the misconduct surrounding the awards. It also ordered the company to refund about \$25,000 in fees to cable-TV subscribers in Montana because TelePrompter hadn't complied with certain conditions the FCC imposed when it allowed TelePrompter to acquire H&B American Co., another cable operator, in 1970.

The FCC action came on a four-to-one vote, with Commissioner Nicholas Johnson dissenting vigorously. "Apparently there will be no limit to what this commission will permit" corporations to do, Mr. Johnson concluded after listing the company's problems with the courts and the FCC.

He criticized the agency for not imposing sanctions on TelePrompter even though several employees allegedly involved in the Johnstown bribery case still work for the company, and despite the fact that TelePrompter has "engaged deliberately and with overt misrepresentation to the commission in an illegal transfer of control."

## Cable TV impact delayed

By the Associated Press  
**Washington**

One year into the era of what was billed as the communications revolution, the average American has yet to see the impact of cable television.

There has been frenzied activity within the industry since the six-year government freeze on new cable TV systems was lifted last April 1. About 800 applications for new cable TV systems have been filed with the Federal Communications Commission, with 206 approved.

### Big battles

But the big battles are within communities for franchises, with as many as 10 to 20 groups contesting for some. And most disturbing to industry leaders is a growing move by local officials seeking to operate their own cable systems rather than franchise them to private firms.

Most of the new systems approved are still under construction, so the number of subscribers to cable TV has increased only from 6 million to 7 million, according to the National Cable Television Association.

### Gains forecast

The Commerce Department has forecast 1.1 million new cable TV subscribers this year for a 16 percent gain. An increase of 16.5 percent annually is expected to bring the total to 23.5 million by the end of 1980 if the industry meets the "very substantial capital requirements" and communities do not delay issuing franchises.

## P.U.C. Approves Rules for Cable TV

By FRED FERRETTI

Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, April 23 — The State Public Utilities Commission today formally approved and sent out its much-delayed set of rules to regulate cable television in New Jersey's 567 municipalities.

But the cable TV operators around the state maintained that the flood of franchise applications predicted would not be forthcoming because of the delay in setting up the rules and staffing the P.U.C.'s Office of Cable Television and because of what they feared was "overregulation."

John F. Scarpa, president of the New Jersey Cable Television Association in Avalon, said in an interview the delays in promulgating rules had led many entrepreneurs to abandon planned cable TV systems in New Jersey for the lesser regulated areas in the Midwest, Southeast and on the West Coast.

Mr. Scarpa, whose association represents 25 operating cable TV companies serving 150,000 subscribers in 75 municipalities, said that the association's view was that the rules were good and "were try-

### But Operators Say Filing for Franchises Is Hurt by 'Overregulation'

ing to accomplish what the legislative intent had been." But, he said, "our feeling is that perhaps we're too over-regulated."

Last Dec. 15 the State Legislature authorized creation of the State Office of Cable Television within the P.U.C. and gave that agency 120 days to promulgate rules. A moratorium on the granting of franchises began in July, 1971, and expired April 15, but then was extended again until today because the P.U.C. Commissioners found themselves unable to approve the complicated rules and modifications drawn up by its staff.

The rules provide basically for a three-level approval and regulatory process. Individual municipalities have the right to decide upon a licensee either by awarding a contract directly or as a result of competitive bidding. The applicant then must have his performance

goals approved by the cable TV office here and then must receive final approval from the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

The cable TV association had been pressing for New Jersey to adopt Federal standards. In many instances that was done. Cable operators will have to construct their facilities along F.C.C.-approved lines, and will have to follow a prefired order of construction.

All operators will have to test the sets of subscribers periodically to see if the transmission signal is adequate, and franchise holders will have to file with the P.U.C. annual reports on their performance.

#### Expansion Is Required

Every operator will be required to maintain an office within its service area and to expand its facilities on a percentage basis each year until its service area is covered. In addition, every franchise holder will have to carry the signal of one of the authority's four transmitting stations, when the New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority requests it.

Two areas were unacted upon today. The P.U.C. refused to file on so-called extension of services. This means that no rules yet exist to force an operator to extend his services to a remote house far from existing transmission lines.

The agency also said it wanted more time to deliberate on how often reports should be made on customers' complaints and to what extent punishments should be enacted. The cable industry, Mr. Scarpa said, agreed with the P.U.C. that these should be studied further.

Cable TV operators will generally have to install systems with a 20-channel capability and will have to set aside channels for governmental use and as public access outlets. Once sent out, the rules can be contested only in court.

The P.U.C. has not as yet hired its director of cabletelevision. Instead, it appointed its executive director, Dr. Arthur A. Schoenwald, as acting director of the Office of Cable Television.

Mr. Scarpa said that cable operators could be expected to concentrate their franchise-seeking efforts in the state's large cities — Newark, Trenton, Jersey City and Hoboken. Several Bergen County communities as well as Morristown in Morris County and municipalities in South Jersey and along the shore already have working cable TV systems. Several of the county's largest cable operating firms, such as Warner Television, TelePromp-ter and Sammons Cable, are either operating systems or are expected to file for franchises.



## N.B.C. HEAD ASKS CABLE-TV CURBS

### Goodman Voices Concern Over Growth of Medium

By ALBIN KREBS

Cable television will not gain pre-eminence over commercial television nor become a major mass medium "if left to the normal economics of the marketplace," Julian Goodman, president of the National Broadcasting Company, said today.

"But our principal concern is that cablevision may be pushed in a direction that is contrary to the public interest, simply to counterbalance television," Mr. Goodman said.

In a speech prepared for delivery this morning in Los Angeles, where executives of N.B.C. affiliate stations are meeting, Mr. Goodman said that cable TV's "push in a direction that is contrary to the public interest can come if cable is allowed to siphon off the television staples it is reaching for—sports and feature films."

The push could also come, he said, from the Government's "failure to apply proper copyright liability to an operation that takes our television programs and distributes them to distant areas for a charge."

"On that sort of a television base," said Mr. Goodman, "cable, which is today's form of pay TV, can divert popular attractions that the whole public can now see in their homes without charge. It can limit these attractions to the few people whose homes are wired and who are prepared and able to pay."

Mr. Goodman referred to the controversy, now in the courts, over whether cable operators should not be charged fees for taking copyrighted material of the commercial networks off the air and delivering it into homes via wire.

Since the cable operators make money from that service, the networks argue that they should pay for network material, particularly when it is taken from the air in one area and delivered via cable into homes in a distant area.

Rather than be given special advantages, such as they seek, Mr. Goodman said, cable operators should develop a variety of supplementary services for the public that commercial TV does not now provide.

**Time Inc. Will Sell Cable TV Systems.**

By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER

*New York Times (1857-Current file): May 9, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)*  
pg. 65

## **Time Inc. Will Sell Cable TV Systems**

By **ALEXANDER R. HAMMER**

Warner Communications, Inc., has reached an agreement to acquire the cable-television systems of Time Inc., it was learned yesterday. Announcement of the transaction is expected to be made today.

The cable-television systems of Time Inc. are operated by its subsidiary, Time-Life

**Merger** Cable Commu-  
**News** tations, Inc. The sub-  
sidiary owns or  
has an interest in  
10 operating cable-  
television systems

that served 116,000 subscri-  
bers in 1972. In 1972 the sys-  
tems had 10,000 subscribers.  
The largest of these is Sterling  
Manhattan Cable Television, a  
subsidiary of Sterling Commu-  
nications, Inc., in which Time  
Inc. has a substantial invest-  
ment.

Sterling Manhattan is the big-  
gest single franchise cable sys-

**Continued on Page 75, Column 3**

## TIME INC. TO SELL CABLE TV SYSTEMS

Continued From Page 65

tem in the country, serving 58,000 subscribers in the southern half of Manhattan, where the audience potential is estimated at 350,000 residential units.

Attempts to get confirmation of the transaction were unsuccessful. A spokesman for Warner Communications said the company had no comment, while spokesmen for Time Inc. were unavailable.

A number of the Time Inc. subsidiary's smaller cable-television systems, such as those

in Terre Haute and Marion, Ind., are profitable.

However, Time Inc. in its 1972 annual report noted that much more construction time and investment in addition to higher customer fees would be required before profits were made by the larger systems, such as that in New York City.

Time Inc. is the largest publisher of magazines in the United States and is also engaged in book publishing and in the production of phonograph records, paperboard, pulp and paper and other products.

Warner Communications is in the record and music-publishing business, motions pictures, publishing and distribution and cable television. It is one of the leaders in the cable-television field, with almost 400,000 subscribers.

## Converter Adds Four Cable TV Channels

By STACY V. JOKES Special to The New York Times

New York Times (1857-Current file); May 19, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)  
pg. 49

# Converter Adds Four Cable TV Channels



Frank N. Cooper, president of Gridtronics, with two converters for cable TV. The converter on the left can be used for first-run movies. The one on the right adds four new channels.

## Scrambling Capacity Makes Pirating of Program Material Extremely Difficult

By STACY V. JONES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 18— An electronic converter that was patented this week can provide cable television subscribers with four additional channels not normally available. Signals that fall between the regular channels can be received.

Patent 3,733,431 is owned by the Warner Cable Corporation, the country's second largest owner and operator of cable television systems.

The inventors are Donald Kirk Jr. and Austin S. Corryell. Mr. Kirk was also granted a patent May 1 for a converter that adds two channels, and is called the Plus 2.

Gridtronics, Inc., the pay cable subsidiary of Warner Cable Corporation, is using the Plus 2 converter in its Star Channel home entertainment system that is providing first-run movies to more than 10,000 subscribers.

Frank N. Cooper, president of Gridtronics, called the two converters the simplest and most economical on the market. He added that either can be attached to the top of a television set in less than 10 minutes.

The Plus 4 converter patented this week, which is in limited experimental production, has a scrambling capac-

ity that makes the pirating of program material extremely difficult.

The Star Channel programs go to Clearfield, Pottsville and Warren, Pa.; Olean, N.Y.; Reston, Va.; Winter Haven, Fla., and Coos Bay, Ore.

Warner Cable is a subsidiary of Warner Communications, Inc. Another subsidiary is Warner Brothers, Inc., the motion picture company.

**\* Automatic Cigarette Smoker**  
Loews Theatres, Inc., of New York, received a patent this week on a smoking machine, but it is not intended for entertainment.

John R. Wagner and Melvin D. Sidbury developed the equipment in the company's Lorillard division at Greensboro, N.C., for tobacco research. They were granted patent 3,732,874.

The machine has a pair of movable disks with spaced holders for cigarettes. The cigarettes are automatically lighted and a valve takes a puff at each, alternating from one disk to the other. The smoke is gathered by "reverse puffing," air being injected around the lighted end.

The equipment is designed to test draw, burning and other characteristics for quality control. The smoke

Continued on Page 54, Column 5

## Way to Add Four TV Channels Among Ideas Patented in Week

Continued From Page 49

can also be channeled to an experimental animal.

The Lorillard division, which was acquired by Loews in 1968, distributes Kent, True and other cigarettes, as well as cigars and pipe and chewing tobacco.

### \* Computerized Signatures

Senators, fund raisers and direct mail concerns add a personal touch to their computerized letters with signatures and postscripts reproduced from magnetic tape.

Patent 3,733,612 was granted this week for an improved form of the Signa-Signer, the automatic handwriting machine on which a preliminary patent was issued two years ago. The "wow and flutter" that afflict many tape recorders have been eliminated.

Another improvement is in varied signatures. A person can sign a dozen or more times, and the recorder will print the signatures in sequence.

The inventors are Harvey L. Huston, president of Signa-Signer, Inc., Fairfax, Va., and Donald K. Belcher, an electrical engineer. The company has a plant in Culpeper, Va.

The machine, with its stand, is about two feet square and 21 inches high. The three models are priced from \$6,500 to \$7,300. Six of the machines have been sold to Senators, and rental arrangements for others are pending with the House of Representatives.

To prevent unauthorized operations as in forging

checks, a machine can be locked when not in use, the magnetic tape cartridges and pen can be removed for storage, and by pressing a button the tape can be cleared of handwriting.

### \* Hepatitis Test

One of the major risks in blood transfusions is hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, caused by a contaminating virus. A hepatitis test was patented this week by Dr. N. Raphael Shulman, chief of hematology at the Institute of Arthritis, Metabolic and Digestive Diseases here.

In the procedure covered by Patent 3,733,398, which is assigned to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, an antigen or antibody obtained from blood is added to the blood being tested. After incubation, it reacts to reveal the disease or immunity to it. The same procedure can be used to test biological materials such as urine or purified blood products.

Dr. Shulman has found that the patented method works well and can be automated for mass screening. He has another patent pending for different test procedure.

To get a copy of a patent, send the number and 50 cents to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. 20231. Design patents are 20 cents each. To reach an inventor or assignee, if the address given is insufficient, write him care of the Commissioner of Patents, being sure to cite the patent number.

## Cable TV: Life Line or a Noose for Sports?

By Dave Brady

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1990)*  
pg. D8

# Cable TV: Life Line or a Noose for Sports?

By Dave Brady

*Washington Post Foreign Service*

Pro football had a prevent defense against Congress tampering with its home-game blackout policy, but discarded it.

Occasionally, when pressure developed to have a sold-out home game shown on free television, arrangements would be made to provide closed-circuit telecasts for the fan who complained he could not buy a ticket to the stadium.

A spokesman for blackout opponent Sen. John O. Pastore agrees that such an option probably would have headed off public demand for home television once a game is a sellout.

Almost invariably the closed-circuit showings were financial flops, either because, as one firm contends, the programs were improperly marketed, or simply because the fan's

choking price had been reached with the cost of the TV ticket matching the stadium ticket.

In retrospect, the losses suffered by pro football on those closed-circuit telecasts might have been insurance as a holding action until the transition could have been made from free television to cable television and then, inevitably, to pay cable television.

Nick Zapple, counsel for the Senate Commerce subcommittee on communications, says chairman Pastore is going to have more hearings shortly to hear the stadium operators' side, but predicts there will be experimental legislation with the lifting of blackouts for home games.

Now, Pastore says, he would regard a retreat to cable television as a subterfuge and is certain that Congress would not permit it.

Yet, if the nation already were wired for cable TV, it would be a natural solution. The monthly fee works out to a fraction of the cost of attending a closed-circuit telecast. The fan at the stadium would not be paying all the freight while someone else saw a sold-out game free in the comfort of his home.

Unfortunately, the President's Task Force on Communications Policy has put the cost of wiring the nation for cable television (which requires a converter on the regular home receiver) at \$123 billion.

Everett H. Erlick, senior vice president and general counsel of the American Broadcasting Co., has said the cost would be more like \$230 billion and would take 15 years. He insists some groups want the federal government to help defray the cost.

Another converter would be necessary to equip home receivers for pay cable. In eastern Pennsylvania, 100,000 cable television subscribers pay \$4.50 a month and receive a choice of about 12 conventional, or free, television channels brought in from other cities. About 12,000 of the subscribers pay an additional \$6 a month for movies and sports events not available on free channels.

The Manhattan area has about 110,000 cable television clients, and San Diego 70,000.

Sports events that would not quite rate prime time on free television are turning to cable television.

Michael O'Hara, founder and executive director of the professional International Track Association, which recently concluded its first tour, says greater tele-

vision exposure is one of his objectives for 1974. He arranged to show his final meet, from Madison Square Garden, on pay cable.

Virtually unnoticed, the National Collegiate Athletic Association-arranged for minor sports championships not picked up by ABC to be shown on cable or pay cable television.

Other new events on pay cable TV are weekly boxing bouts from New York and harness races. The Cleveland Indians were the first in major league baseball to make the jump.

Television Digest quotes an NBC television official as pointing out that there are now 1.9 million cable television subscribers near 19 major league baseball markets.

He pointed out that if the cable subscribers paid only \$12 each a year it would equal the \$23.5 million that the baseball clubs receive from home television contracts.

There are scoffers of the

notion that pay TV is unmined gold for the industry and management. A Chicago investment broker contends, "The technicians and athletes will end up with all the profits."

Conventional telecasters and moviemakers argue that the cable TV outlets will siphon off star attractions, ignoring the intent of anti-trust laws to create competition.

They presume to protect the low-income viewers, despite the evidence that the poor have found public access for community programs in New York City on cable television and might find pay cable cheaper than a movie house.

And the White House expert, Clay Whitehead, remarked on a recent home telecast that cable television would provide a wider range of choices than is provided now by three network companies on Sixth Avenue.

# Big Brother—could he see you on cable TV?

By Stephen Silha  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Cambridge, Mass.

You and your TV set — who watches whom?

Citizens here are worried that CATV cable television (or community antenna TV) could be used to watch as well as entertain them.

Cable TV — hailed as the multi-channelled medium of the future — also faces sharp questioning in a number of Massachusetts communities where CATV companies have failed to deliver on promised systems.

A group called PANIC (People Against National Identity Cards) vehemently opposes the recent Federal Communications Commission requirement that all CATV systems have a two-way capacity, for both receiving and sending information.

The local scrap started — and the city delayed all CATV action for 18 months — when PANIC learned of a plan by Massachusetts Institute of Technology's political-science department to "wire up" Cambridge housing projects with a two-way telecommunications facilities to computers that could monitor their needs and record data.

## Privacy-issue clash

Advocates and opponents of CATV clashed over issues of privacy and participation in recent city hall hearings. PANIC members and other citizens grilled city councillors, a state CATV commissioner, university professors, cable company executives, and local businessmen on communications plans for Cambridge.

Time and again, experts told the 30-some participants that personal surveillance is impossible by television unless there is a TV camera in the home.

Kas Kalba, an instructor at Harvard University's School of Design, reported it is easier to perform a mass "tap" of a CATV line — made of coaxial cable — than a telephone line. CATV wires carry more signals.

But, without a camera in the home, the only information CATV companies could monitor is who watches what programs, several experts testified.

"That could be very damaging if the government knew what kind of

programs you watch — what kind of person you are," cautioned one witness.

"People had a lot of the same problems when the telephone appeared," commented Carroll Bowen, MIT professor who spoke on educational technology.

But the group only objected more strongly to the linkup that already exists between Harvard University and MIT cable systems and the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) computer network run by the U.S. Department of Defense.

The ARPA network allows high-speed computers to exchange information.

While most present CATV systems simply amplify existing channels for cable subscribers, souped-up state and federal regulations call for more and better "public access" stations — where citizens can produce their own programs. Station time is free on a first-come-first-served basis; but, except for five minutes free studio time, citizens must pay production costs.

New York City has two public access channels that have been successfully used by community groups to air their problems — and sometimes bare their bodies. Regulations to define "good taste" are under study.

Joseph G. Sakey, director of the Cambridge public library, predicted CATV would be widely used by his library to broadcast such services as book reviews, tours of Cambridge, illustrated world travelogues, pre-school storytelling, live music and lectures, videotapes, and discussions.

One channel, by FCC rules, must be available to the local government for five years — presumably for use in traffic monitoring, crime detection, or office monitoring. Schools have access to a channel, also.

Mr. Kalba concluded that it would take a carefully structured set of technological, legal, and watchdog controls to put CATV to "its good possible community uses."

City councillor Robert P. Moncreiff, who chaired the diminished subcommittee on CATV, said he would report to the council on the hearings, but would make no policy recommendations yet.

#### CABLE TV CONVENTION SET TO OPEN TODAY

*Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jun 18, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)*  
pg. G15

## CABLE TV CONVENTION SET TO OPEN TODAY

The 22nd annual National Cable Television Assn. convention opens today at the Anaheim Convention Center, with some 8,000 participants expected to register.

Seminars are scheduled mornings and afternoons during the three-day event, with luncheons to offer addresses by key figures.

NCTA president David Foster will kick off the luncheon address schedule today. FCC Chairman Dean Burch will speak at the Tuesday luncheon, and Clay Whitehead, director of the Office of Telecommunication Policy, speaks Wednesday.

In addition, FCC Commissioners Benjamin L. Hooks, Richard E. Wiley and H. Rex Lee will be fea-

tured panelists or speakers during regular convention sessions.

Among topics to be considered at convention sessions will be copyright legislation, subscription cablecasting, local program origination, government regulation, municipal ownership, franchising considerations, networks for cable and education on the cable.



## SPECIAL INTERESTS WARNED

JERRY BEIGEL

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jun 20, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)

pg. I18

## SPECIAL INTERESTS WARNED

# Cable TV 'Will Rock Boats'

BY JERRY BEIGEL

Association president David H. Foster, in his keynote speech, virtually declared war against other media and special interest groups which he claimed were sabotaging cable at the opening sessions of the 22nd annual National Cable Television Assn. convention Monday at the Anaheim Convention Center.

"It is time that we come out from the shadows and admit who we are," Foster said. "We are an industry of boat rockers. Without any question of doubt, we are rocking and will continue to rock the boat of the television broadcasting industry and the motion picture industry and the telephone companies and a host of others."

### Fighting Words

"We should not hesitate to admit that we intend to rock the boat of the educational fraternity or any other special interest group which feels that cable should be fashioned solely in its own image. We intend to rock the boat of every regulatory assumption that the convenience of the established communications giants is more important than the interest of the public."

Following those fighting words, however, Foster frankly told the convention that he has been "dismayed this past year at the degree to which many of you do not have pride in your representatives" at the national, regional and state levels.

The national association and the regional and state associations must have solid cable-owner support, Foster added, because the industry must speak with one voice in the coming battles against its opponents in hearings in Congress and at federal and state regulatory agencies.

### Vested Interests

Later, Foster told the Times that hopes for peaceful and orderly growth of cable—as anticipated by a compromise reached by both parties with the government last year—have been dashed by renewed and fierce hostility by the television networks and motion picture theater owners. That hostility, he said, has both slowed the emergency of new systems and handicapped the operations of systems already in existence. This was true par-

ticularly in the areas of copyright and duplicate programming, he said.

At a later Pay-TV panel session, Washington attorney Phillip R. Hochberg, who specializes in sports and cable legislative matters, amplified Foster's warnings by enumerating various vested interests in government actions and proposals which will block or at least impede the growth of cable.

Urging that cable strengthen its lobbying ef-

forts, Hochberg insisted, "You people must pay attention to what's happening in Washington, or you're going to find yourself with a lot of time and equipment on your hands."

Meanwhile, glowing reports on the successful tests of two pay-TV systems were announced. Dora Schary, president and chief executive officer of Theatre VisioN, said an eight-month test of 1,000 subscribers in Sarasota,

Fla., had exceeded his expectations. As a result, Theatre VisioN and its parent company, Chromalloy, are going ahead with contracts involving about a dozen cable systems in six states—Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Texas. About 170,000 subscribers are now serviced by the cable systems and will be potential future customers, Schary said.

The first of the new generation of decoders to be used in the expanded program will be off the production lines by November, according to Chromalloy board chairman Joseph Friedman, who added that additional cable systems will be signed as rapidly as they can be handled.

Another successful pay-TV experiment was reported by Optical Systems Corp. president Geoffrey Nathanson, who said the company has signed 5,000 customers in 110 days of operations on Channel 100 in San Diego. "This was double our expectations," he said, adding that he is confident that door-to-door salesmen will continue to close contracts on 80% of the homes where presentations can be made.

Marty Newman, representing the National Assn. of Theatre Owners, also was on the pay-TV panel, and an exchange between him and Nathanson concretely illustrated the struggle going on between the two industries. Emphasizing that feature

films are "the meat and potatoes" of his operation, Nathanson turned to Newman and said, "They love the movies, Marty."

"So do we," Newman shot back. He went on to state that NATO was willing to work with cable in devising some orderly system whereby feature films could be shown on cable systems a year after they've premiered or three months after playing at local movie houses. He said the major film distributors may have some master plan which would eliminate about two-thirds of the 11,000 theaters now in operation—leaving mostly the urban first-run houses—but insisted that NATO never would acquiesce to such a plan.

Representing the major studios at the panel, 20th Century-Fox president Gordon Stulberg acknowledged that cable and pay television could be the savior of the Hollywood film industry, but cautioned that this didn't automatically make expendable the neighborhood and small town theater owner.

The convention occupies the entire Convention Center and Arena area, with more than 150 exhibitors and an announced 6,000 cable operators and suppliers in attendance for the four-day event. The numbers are a good indication of the sprouting importance of cable, which has grown from tiny systems in Pennsylvania and

Oregon in 1949 to the present 2,900 systems serving 6.5 million homes in 5,500 communities in all 50 states and the Virgin Islands.

## ACTION PROMISED

# Unsnarling the Chaos in Cable TV

BY JERRY BEIGEL

After five California congressmen Tuesday took turns berating themselves and the Congress for their major role in allowing cable television to develop so chaotically, they promised that a definitive statute updating many facets of the communications industry would be hammered out within a year.

During a seminar at the 22nd annual National Cable Television Assn. convention at the Anaheim Convention Center, Reps. John E. Moss, George E. Danielson, Charles E. Wiggins, Lionel Van Deerlin and Barry Goldwater Jr. acknowledged that the current grab for power by federal, state and local government bodies in regulating the licensing and operations of cable systems was a direct result of the failure by Congress to provide specific statutory guidance.



Dean Burch

Warning that cable television "can't be kept in limbo any longer," Rep. Moss received applause from the audience when he stated that regulation of the industry "should be placed where it belongs, at the federal level."

Rep. Wiggins expressed support for pending Senate legislation which includes provisions for the establishment of a compulsory copyright payment structure for cable systems, similar to the methods used by the music industry in handling royalties. Wiggins predicted that the omnibus bill would be passed by the Senate before the end of the year, and would be put to a House of Representatives vote "shortly thereafter."

After all these years, however, congressional concurrence on legislation still may not be that easy to attain. Several of the speakers disagreed with each other on such matters as the degree of local and state control for cable systems and whether there should be mandatory public access to cable channels. In addition, their unanimity in naming the copyright controversy as the stickiest section in any new piece of legislation raised doubts that a bill really will be passed.

### Settle Soon, Says Burch

Federal Communications Chairman Dean Burch, in his speech to the convention, agreed with the congressmen that the copyright and jurisdictional battles over cable must be settled soon.

Once those questions are resolved, Burch anticipated that cable networks would appear and that the real battle will begin: whether cable or the existing over-the-air networks will carry the major sports events and blockbuster movies.

Burch indicated that cable networks eventually might be able to offer producers and promoters more money for the right to these programs. But, in explaining why cable still might not win that fight, Burch pointed to "the obvious fact that everything else is not equal. There are FCC rules to the contrary. There are deeply engrained audience expectations—amounting to a virtual assumption of a second Bill of Rights—that they are entitled to these programs on free television."

### Shaking Up the Status Quo

Nevertheless, Burch concurred with the fighting speech made the previous day by cable association president David Foster that cable soon will shake up television's status quo. Before this decade is over, Burch said, the existing network "oligopoly may sustain a competitive challenge the likes of which it has never really had to contemplate."

A preview of cable's network potential was on display at the convention. TelePrompTer unveiled its mobile earth receiving station—the first of its kind in the country—and completed the first relays of communications satellite television signals into cable television systems.

What does this mean?

During a panel discussion on the future of cable networks, TelePrompTer executive Robert Button said that it soon will cost no more than \$700 to transmit an hour show via satellite to every cable system in the country—an absurdly small fraction of the current cost for ABC, CBS and NBC. Cable will have this capability by early 1975, Button said, when additional communication satellites will have been launched.

With the satellites in place, the struggles mentioned by Burch and the congressmen will come more sharply into play because an alternative to existing television will be at hand.



## WHITEHEAD VIEWS CABLE TV

# 'Don't Wait for Government'

BY JERRY BEIGEL

Watergate has made a difference.

The message came across loud and clear Wednesday, when the White House's Office of Telecommunications Policy director Clay Whitehead made the concluding luncheon address at the 22nd annual National Cable Television Assn. in Anaheim.

A few months ago, there might have been a touch of obsequiousness in the introduction, a bit of collective holding of breaths until Whitehead had finished his speech. In the past few years, Whitehead had been at the point in the Nixon Administration's battles with the media. At one time or another, he'd sparked anger and fear among commercial broadcasters, Public Television and cable.

### Pointed Statement

But in his introduction Wednesday, new NCTA chairman Amos B. Hostetter Jr. included in his laudatory remarks about Whitehead a pointed statement that the cable industry disagrees with the common carrier status allegedly assigned to cable by a comprehensive study not yet officially released by the OTP.

And Whitehead's response?

The punch lines of his speech were: "Government can go only so far. Cable, like broadcast TV, is going to have to be a profitable private enterprise activity. So don't sit around waiting for the government to tell you what to do. The cable industry is going to have to make the next moves. The industry will have to decide whether to expand the range of programming and services presently available to the viewing public and ultimately take its place as a full-fledged member of the communications industry. Or whether, instead, to accept the view of many of cable's detractors and remain simply an ancillary retransmission medium or merely a purveyor of stale old films on the side."

### Nothing to Fear

Later, in response to the same question twice, Whitehead told The Times that the two-year OTP study of cable was completed, and then said it was nearly completed. In either case, he said that the recommendations would have nothing in them for the cable industry to fear—in the foreseeable future, anyway—in terms of being designated a common carrier. "Somewhere down the line, of course, they will have to undertake some public service functions," he said.

Hostetter, for his part, expressed satisfaction with Whitehead's speech. Alluding to Watergate, Hostetter told The Times that Whitehead "apparently has concluded that his legislative force is now blunted" and that, at best, the OTP will function in an advisory capacity.

As a result, Hostetter believes that the future of cable now lies with the Federal Communications Commission and the Con-

gress, and that the FCC will draw up the rules "the way the Congress wants it to be."

An omnibus bill on communications generally and cable particularly is now before the Senate. Earlier in the week, five California congressmen told the convention they anticipated passage of the legislation before the end of the year. Hostetter, however, said that "we'll be very lucky to get the bill out by the end of 1974."

Earlier, during a seminar on cable franchises, Theodore S. Ledbetter Jr., president of Urban Communications Inc. — a Washington, D.C., cable company controlled by blacks—chided the NCTA for not championing the kind of open competition within its own industry that it is demanding from the broadcast networks.

Multiple franchises in medium-sized cities, Ledbetter said, would benefit the public because it could compare the performance of each cable system. Because the public pays directly for cable service, it would be better informed when exercising its right to demand better service.

Several panelists also told the convention that cable operators need to do a much better job in informing city governments about the capabilities and limitations of the industry.

### Slowdown Lauded

TelePrompTer vice president Hugh Flaherty lauded the present slowdown in franchise awards, and said the time could be well spent by both sides in studying the impact that a cable system can mean on a community.

Harris Cable Corp. vice president Marc Nathanson urged cable operators to stop "buckling under to every request made by the cities" in order to win franchises. In the end, both sides will lose, he said. "We are our own worst enemies."

Later, as the four-day convention drew to a close and the 150-odd exhibitors quickly stripped their booths, Nathanson said the most important business of the convention—making deals—had been accomplished.

Although still a relatively new industry and still rapidly growing, it already is in the shakeout

process. Mergers are continually taking place, or small cable system owners are selling out to larger companies. Nathanson said that Harris Cable had virtually completed one acquisition and had two others in the works. He estimated that several dozen such transactions had been completed or at least begun during the convention.

"Most of us already have heard what was said here, or we knew about it," Nathanson said. "Most of us were here to do business, and in that respect, it was a very good convention."

## Cable TV's Promise: Plug Into a More Abundant Life

STEVEN C SMITH

*Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jun 24, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)*

pg. SE1

# Cable TV's Promise: Plug Into a More Abundant Life

BY STEVEN C. SMITH

Times Staff Writer

Are you ready for the push-button life-style?

You may not have long to wait. Looming on the Southeast horizon is the day when you'll be able to have unlimited entertainment, go shopping, check for prowlers, vote, perhaps even earn a living—all without stirring from your easy chair.

Sound fantastic? Perhaps. But each day these and other technological "miracles" come closer, brought literally to your fingertips on the end of a thin strand of wire cable.

The instigators of this futuristic technology are the cable television companies.

Long considered by their own admission the stepchild of broadcast television, the cable companies for many years were relegated to so-called "shadow areas" in canyons, ravines and in the foothills of the mountains where ordinary television reception is poor.

The cable companies in the beginning really existed for the purpose of improving reception in the shadow areas. Now, however, the companies are starting to emerge from the shadows, and with their emergence are bringing the seeds of a technological and sociological revolution equally as significant as the invention of the telephone and the gasoline engine.

### Silent No Longer

The touchstone possessed by the companies, the innermost "secret" which proclaims them to be the wave of the future, lies in the fact that the cables owned by the companies have two ends.

Not only can subscribers receive with the cable—everything from normal television reception to special education programs to pay television—they can also send information out.

In effect, the television viewer becomes an extension of the set, no

longer a silent, indeterminate force which the commercial network and the program sponsor hope is watching with interest. Now the viewer can respond to what he sees:

Naturally, the potential of such an arrangement is staggering.

In fact, some cable companies envision entire new networks developing with this principle as their cornerstone. Some networks might be shopping tours, organized for housewives who can do their shopping at all the markets in town without leaving home simply by twisting the television dial to the right channel—say "G" for groceries—and making selections by punching a cable-connected keyboard.

Other networks might be organized for educational institutions, using the keyboard in conjunction with the television set to teach and learn an infinite variety of subjects. Still others might be arranged to allow viewers to express opinions on important community matters, with

far greater exactitude than now possible.

Still others might be arranged for certain kinds of jobs, such as sales work; while others might be set up to provide instantaneous notification of fire and police departments, or for municipal matters such as planning, zoning and government.

Another possibility is the so-called "unseen network," by which the vital signs of your house could be monitored night and day for extremes of heat and cold, for unusual power consumption, and for prowlers and other unwanted guests.

### Can Shift Power Load

Called the unseen network because data coming from your house would be fed into a computer without any human involvement, the system is a potentially partial solution to the energy crisis. Already plans are being formulated under which power companies would be able to "rotate" the domestic power

load in peak hours of energy consumption, merely by shutting off a certain number of cable-connected refrigerators at one time for 15 minutes or so, then switching them back on as another group is cut off.

All of this may sound incredible to the average Southeast television viewer, sick to death of program reruns and banal commercials, who often may get poor reception on the set he now has which can't be repaired for less than a kidnaper's ransom anyway.

But cable television systems are now in operation, under construction, or franchised in six Southeast cities, and franchise applications are now pending before six more.

Among the cities which have already taken steps toward cable television service are Bell Gardens, Maywood, Montebello, Whittier, La Mirada, and South Gate. Those cities which have received but not acted on franchise applications are Downey, Lynwood, Pico Rivera, Nor-

walk, Paramount and Compton.  
And judging from the capital funds poured into the cable television field

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# Advent of Cable TV: Orwellian Fantasy May Become a Reality

Continued from First Page  
by the companies for construction of facilities, research and development, for marketing studies and for product promotion, the cable television industry is something more than a pie-in-the-sky dream.

Take, for example, the case of Theta Cable, which holds franchises currently under construction in Maywood and Bell Gardens, and has applications pending before the six undecided Southeast cities.

Theta Cable, a corporate offspring of Hughes Aircraft and TelePrompTer Corp., has cable system now in operation in the city of Los Angeles in the Santa Monica Mountains, in Santa Monica, Inglewood, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, Marina del Rey and El Segundo.

Already the company has spent almost \$25 million, according to President John W. Atwood, and has plans to spend another \$25 million by the time its "plant" is complete in all the cities it is now committed to serving.

By far the largest portion of this money, said Atwood, has been spent in buying cable and other electronic equipment, and "stranding" the cable on existing telephone poles, or where possible with underground utilities.

## Response System

Expenditures are just beginning, said Atwood, for community television studies, for cameras and other equipment, and for development of previously unavailable programming.

A sister company of Theta Cable, said Atwood, is now in the process of developing a subscriber response system or SRS, which will be tested this fall in El Segundo.

Looking like an adding machine, the SRS will allow viewers to respond to such things as teaching programs, marketing surveys, opinion surveys, quiz shows, advertising, and will also provide normal national networks with a 100% Neilson rating on the fall programs.

Atwood promises that as soon as the "bugs" are out of the SRS test model, it will become available to most of the other areas now served by Theta Cable.

## Cables 'Stranded'

And although Atwood admits the company is far from making money right now, he suggests that the amount of capital funds expended on making the cable system operate in the best Buck Rogers tradition indicate that banks and other financiers see the cable industry as a sure bet.

The economics of the cable industry by necessity makes it probable that most homes will be receiving its benefits by 1980 at the latest.

Since most of the cables are "stranded" on existing poles owned by telephone companies, the cable com-

panies must pay rent to the utilities. The fare is currently \$3 a pole, but may go higher since the telephone companies have recently tried to double the rates.

Theta Cable, for instance, pays General Telephone and Pacific Telephone an estimated \$200,000 yearly for use of 77,000 poles in the cities it serves. In addition, the company must also pay for any rearrangement of other wires on the poles, a cost which has contributed to the initial \$25 million capitalization.

Where does the money to pay for this come from? Currently, Theta Cable's two parent companies are supporting their subsidiary joint venture; in the long run, however, the company expects to turn a profit from the sheer number of subscribers.

## 45,000 Customers

Currently, the company has 45,000 subscribers, each of whom pays \$5 a month for the service. This works out to \$225,000 gross receipts each month, and \$2,700,000 annually.

At this rate, it will naturally be some time before the company can recover its capital outlay. But the company is banking on the assumption that the number of subscribers will massively increase over the next five years: in addition, the company has plans to "sell" its subscribers to shopping "networks," as well as provide extra services to subscribers such as pay-TV, sophisticated home security systems, and educational programs.

With this anticipated income, Theta Cable expects to get into the black within the next few years. Since the Southern California area is the nation's largest television market, companies like Theta Cable anticipate that profits will rise in proportion to the number of subscribers. To ensure a high subscription total, the company plans to keep the rate as low as possible so the average resident can easily afford the service.

As a communication industry, the cable television companies are governed by the Federal Communications Commission, which in March, 1972, issued new regulations governing the quality and extent of service provided by the companies.

As a quasi-utility, however, the companies must have franchises in the cities they serve; these can only be issued by the local agency.

Since the act of getting subscribers can make the difference between profit and loss, the companies naturally go all out to get franchises from the cities.

Operating on the theory that the first company to get a franchise will often get most of the subscribers, the companies have offered many inducements to city councils as a means of demonstrating the quality of their product.

Such inducements often involve a local television studio to give coverage of

local events and issues of importance, special education channels to bring the local school district out into the community, and special municipal channels for fire and police surveillance.

The companies also offer improved television reception for normal channels, superior reception of all ultra high frequency (UHF) channels, and the potential for pay television.

In the past, these inducements were up to the individual company to offer as a competitive edge; now with the new FCC regulations, each company must offer a "public access channel," an "educational access channel," and a "government access channel," as well as channels for all broadcast stations, including UHF, in the regional market.

The FCC also requires the companies to provide the two-way type of cable arrangement in anticipation of the SRS facilities.

With the enormous amounts of capital already invested in cable television systems, as well as the additional capital investment required by the FCC and the future plans of most of the cable companies, it would seem that cable television is due for an increasing amount of importance in American society in the last 30 years of the century.

## Pose Problems

But while the companies are calculating their profit and loss statements, and cities are considering which company can offer the most for their citizens, and subscribers are finding new ways to enjoy the new technology, there are also some interesting philosophical and political problems posed by the advent of the cable.

For one thing, just as the automobile helped society to spread out into the suburbs, thus encouraging growth, and some say, more alienation in the community, the cable would conceivably carry this community estrangement a step further.

Taken to its technological extension, it would be possible for an entire community to become voluntarily shut-ins, coming in contact with the outside world only through a television screen and a keyboard.

Of course, no one has really tested what such a social condition might mean to life in sociological and psychological terms, but these would appear to be serious questions.

On another front, those who have read George Orwell's "1984" will doubtless recall protagonist Winston Smith's daily morning experience with the television monitor in his apartment, as well as the omnipresent cameras and microphones throughout that tortured society as a whole. The advent of the cable clearly makes this aspect of technology available; the question yet to be resolved is whether the government and the marketplace will see fit to use it, or guard against it.

## *Warner Communications, Sterling End Agreement Over Cable TV Systems*

*By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Warner Communications Inc. and Sterling Communications Inc. said they were unable to reach a definitive agreement for the sale of Sterling's cable television systems and franchises in Manhattan and Long Island to Warner.

In May the companies announced an agreement in principle under which Warner would have acquired the Sterling properties for \$20 million in cash.

Neither company would give reasons for terminating the agreement in principle. However, industry sources said Warner had been concerned over the large amounts of capital needed to improve and rebuild sections of Sterling's Manhattan cable TV system. That system, with 55,000 subscribers, is among the nation's largest CATV systems.

Sterling said it would continue to operate and develop its CATV systems. But industry sources said it's expected Sterling will soon seek another buyer for the systems. Time Inc., which owns about 70% of Sterling's stock, has made it clear it wants to focus its cable TV efforts on programming and isn't interested in committing large sums of capital to construct or operate cable TV systems.

# Cable TV—an awakening giant with problems

By Arthur Unger

New York

Cable TV, the awakening information-entertainment giant in your community, is already showing signs of becoming an electronic monster in your home.

The Sloan Commission on Cable Communications reported in 1971 that by the end of this decade, between 40 percent and 60 percent of all U.S. TV homes will be serviced by a cable system which sends programs into homes by wire instead of over the airwaves, the way most present-day sets get them.

Yet many CATV consumers and experts say lots of bug are yet to be worked out in even the most basic community antenna service before claims of "ghost-free" and "perfect" reception are valid.

"The consumer is buying basically a pig in a poke . . . on a trial basis," says Jack Danning, vice-president of Sterling-Manhattan CATV of New York City, the system which probably provides the most electronically sophisticated CATV service in the world. "If you don't like what you get, you can have it taken out at no cost to you. We no longer promise 'perfect' reception, though. These days we say 'super' reception. Or 'better' reception."

Better than what, is the obvious consumer question. "It's hard to say," continues Mr. Danning. "Presumably we mean better than what you were getting before."

## Public access

But is the average consumer willing to pay around \$6 per month for merely "better" reception than he has been receiving with his own rabbit-ear antenna? Because, despite all the talk about public access channels, local programming, pay TV and two-way communication TV, the fact is that most cable customers are subscribing for improved reception. All of the other benefits are still too much in the experimental stage to qualify as major subscription lures (except for special sports programming in a few areas.) And even more important, would TV consumers be so ready to subscribe if they were made aware of certain problems in maintaining top quality reception which they might be buying for themselves as well?

Mr. Danning does not deny that there are innumerable opportunities for TV signal interference which can cause home reception to deteriorate while the consumer is connected to the cable. "Let's not kid ourselves," he says, "anything that happens from the point of the head end through the many miles of cable, amplifiers, and connections to your home can obviously affect your signal."

Head end? Is that a new term for non-technically minded TV consumers? Actually, it's part of a whole new CATV lexicon for viewers who have only recently learned to refer casually to "picture tubes" and "fine-tuning controls."

The simplest and most common form of CATV (community antenna TV) involves the erection of an antenna which picks signals out of the air from a conventional TV transmitting station and then transmits them along a cable. Your local CATV company picks up the signal at a point called the "head end," which is attached by cable to a trunk line. Your own connection is most often made outside the window nearest your TV set. This line is attached directly to your TV set in many cases, or sometimes to a home converter which is in turn attached to the set. Since electrical signals tend to lose strength as they pass along the conductor, amplifiers have to be inserted at various points along the line to compensate for the loss. Thus, at any of many places, there can be major

or minor trouble which could affect your reception.

But that's not the whole story — defects in your own TV set can also cause deteriorated reception, of course. And there is often great difficulty in establishing which is the culprit — your cable or your TV set.

## Servicing calls

One New York City CATV subscriber reports that during a period of 12 months, he found it necessary to call for service more than 12 times. Most times the serviceman arrived with 24 hours (the franchise requires service within 48 hours). But the level of competence of the servicemen seemed to vary greatly. Here are the various reasons given for the vertical color bars, haziness and ghosts about which he complained:

1. trouble in the TV set
2. amplifier needs adjustment
3. converter needs adjustment
4. bad connection to feeder line
5. rain in the connecton
6. loose connection of another set on the line
7. defective set on the line
8. weak signal because set was the last on the line
9. stapes cut into cable
10. "trouble in the area"

According to Mr. Banning, all of these reasons might very well have been valid. In any case, reception was temporarily improved, only to become worse at a later date. This subscriber reports that reception remains spotty with periods of perfect reception, mysteriously followed by deteriorating reception.

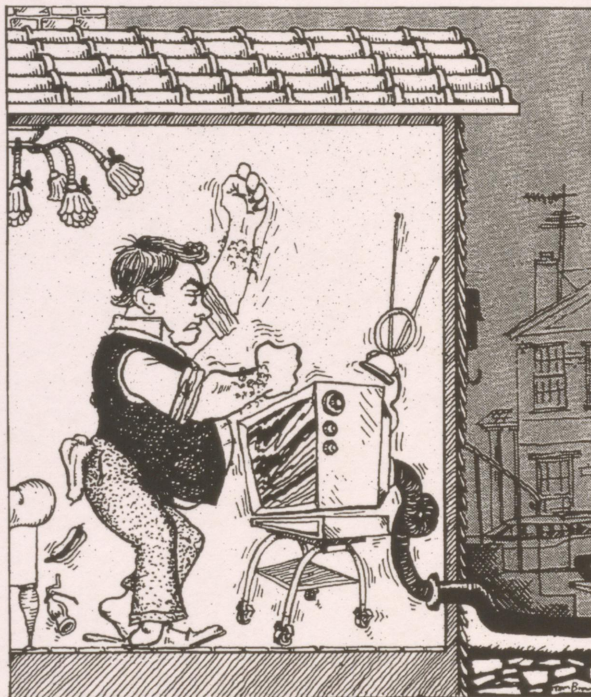
Cable systems vary greatly in clarity of home reception depending upon quality of cable equipment and the skill of installers, maintenance crews, servicemen, and engineers. Few local franchises actually specify minimum levels of reception, although FCC requirements for technical quality are now very specific. These technical requirements, which would guarantee the picture quality if conformed with universally and assuming all local cable problems are ironed out, are simply too technical for most consumers to understand.

## Rebuilding job

According to Delmer Ports, director of engineering for the National Cable Television Association in Washington, D.C., "Practically every one of the new systems during the past two years has exceeded the FCC minimum standards. Older systems, however, may have a rebuilding job to do to get up to the new FCC specifications. The FCC has given them about 3½ more years to comply."

Two very ticklish topics are seldom mentioned publicly by anybody in the cable TV business — interference and radiation. Signal leakage in the cable system may sometimes interfere with the reception received by non-cable-connected TV sets in the area. Says Mr. Ports: "In the early days of cable, there were quite a few such complaints. But stations were often using surplus Army cable and other inadequate equipment. Now, there is a federal requirement that cable stations inspect cable systems regularly and maintain a minimum leakage level. If a cable system is operated properly, there will be no interference. . . ." But, once again, how is the average consumer to know if his bad reception is caused by an improperly operated cable system or a defective TV set?

As to radiation, FCC regulations state that "unauthorized radiation" for a cable system is the responsibility of the operator. Any radiation exceeding the specified limit must be brought under control immediately, even if the originating source is a subscriber's TV set if the radiation



occurs from the cable by transfer of power. However, just how dangerous this "unauthorized radiation" may be to unsuspecting subscribers is a topic about which many cable executives prefer not to speculate.

Assume that you are a cable TV subscriber with bad reception. How do you cope with the billing?

## Whole block

Says V. P. Danning: "If someone complains that their reception is a disappointment and they ask to be disconnected, we say okay, remove the cable, patch and spackle where necessary (although we don't repaint) and then cancel all charges. If the signal just deteriorates temporarily, we credit for the period of time when the consumer is not receiving the proper service. If an amplifier goes out and a whole block is without service for a week, we credit everybody for that week's service. We're very liberal on that side."

However, just as with other public utilities such as the telephone company, chances are that the credit will be slow in forthcoming unless the consumer vigorously calls attention to it.

What of a case where the cable serviceman has mistakenly blamed the TV set and the consumer has thus been charged an unnecessary TV service call? "If the consumer provides us with the bill, we have on occasion credited him. But, as a general rule, when we say it is a set condition, it turns out to be a set condition. After all, each service call costs us about \$30 and we are not allowed to charge any fee at all for it."

"We find that about 35 percent of all calls are due to something wrong with the TV set itself — the set not plugged in or turned on properly or a customer misadjustment like fiddling with the fine tuning dial on the set or converter."

## 'You have a right'

The cable subscriber should not give up too easily and accept imperfect reception. "You have a right to a good picture," says Mr. Ports of

NCTA. "And if you don't get it, you have a right to yell and demand it from your local cable station."

Just what constitutes a "good" picture, though? Well, a good picture, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder.

If you are considering cable TV, be forewarned: you will be subscribing to a service which is by no means perfect. Hopefully, you will have a better picture than you had before. Perhaps even consistently so. But, be prepared for possible difficulties, service calls, and uncertainty whether your set or the cable is at fault. If your cable TV company functions properly, you will be rewarded with as good a TV picture as anybody in your neighborhood (assuming you are not at the end of the line). And, as the months go by, you may be offered all sorts of special programming and services as the potentialities of this awakening giant are more fully realized.

Price? Well the \$6 cost of Sterling-Manhattan service is probably average right now. But, don't count on it remaining that way, especially as additional services are added. According to V. P. Danning: "We lost \$5 million last year. If we had control, you can be certain the cost would be more than \$6 per month. But the franchise limits us to that price at present. There just aren't many other things you can get for only \$6 per month these days!"



## Cable TV Firm Criticized for Service Lag

INGLEWOOD — Theta Cable of California failed to meet its July 1 starting date for service in this city and one councilman is demanding to know why.

R. Gary Smith has refused to accept a progress report from the subscription television service and has asked Theta to send a representative to Tuesday's City Council session.

Theta had agreed to have some cable service available by July 1 with the entire city wired by next January. Its report to the council said it has spent \$168,035 on the project so far and that 47.02 miles have been wired.

### No Explanation

But Smith said the report simply lists statistics and doesn't mention why the service has been delayed or when it will start.

"So far as I'm concerned, the report is nothing more than a lot of technical trivia," Smith said, adding that he was irritated over the scanty information available.

"The residents of Inglewood are not interested in the technical details of cable television service," Smith said. "We are interested in knowing when service will begin and why Theta broke its promise."