

From: Marjorie Manne [marjorie.manne@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2006 9:22 AM
To: Susan Burgess
Subject: RE: last email

Susan,

I have forwarded you the articles cited. I also have printed them out and can drop them off if you would like.

The only cites I did not pull are 5 listed below. The first one can be found at the website I noted under the cites. The others should be able to be found on Lexis or Westlaw, but no longer have to those databases access through GMU.

Please let me know what else you need.

(1) Thomas P. Southwick, Distant Signals: How Cable TV Changed The World of Telecommunications Chapter 1 (1998).

. Can be found at <http://home.f00.itscom.net/iiizumi/cablevision.htm>

. Also cited as "book"

(2) United States v. Southwestern Cable Co., 392 U.S. 157, 178 (1968).

(3) United States v. Southwestern Cable Co., 392 U.S. 157, 178 (1968).

(4) Fortnightly Corp. v. United Artists Television, Inc., 392 U.S. 390 (1968)

(5) Amendment Of Part 74, Subpart K, Of The Commission's Rules And Regulations Relative To Community Antenna Television Systems; And Inquiry

Into The Development Of Communications Technology And Services To Formulate

Regulatory Policy And Rulemaking And/Or Legislative Proposals; Amendment Of

Section 74.1107 Of The Commission's Rules And Regulations To Avoid Filing Of

Repetitious Requests; Amendment Of Section 74.1031(C) And 74.1105 (A) And

(B) Of The Commission's Rules And Regulations As They Relate To Addition Of

New Television Signals; Amendment Of Part 74, Subpart K, Of The

Commission's
Rules And Regulations Relative To Federal-State Or Local Relationships
In
The Community Antenna Television System Field; And/Or Formulation Of
Legislative Proposals In This Respect; Amendment Of Subpart K Of Part
74 Of
The Commission's Rules And Regulations With Respect To Technical
Standards
For Community Antenna Television Systems, 36 F.C.C.2d 143, 145 (1972)
(describing 20 FCC 2d 201 (1969))

-----Original Message-----

From: Susan Burgess [mailto:susan@CWX.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2006 8:03 AM
To: Marjorie Manne
Subject: RE: last email

Thanks, Marjorie. This is really helpful. I couldn't tell from your email, though, if you meant that these documents were the ones you had used and cited. Would you please clarify that for me? If not, would you please send me those documents, too? Thanks again.

Susan

-----Original Message-----

From: Marjorie Manne [mailto:marjorie.manne@gmail.com]
Sent: Tue 9/26/2006 9:07 PM
To: Susan Burgess
Cc:
Subject: last email

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

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

<<http://il.proquest.com>> ProQuest

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

Documents

*

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. CLINESSpecial 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 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.)

*

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. JOKESSpecial 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.)

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Citation style: ProQuest Standard

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: 1

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:

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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.

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
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me=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79467824&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
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me=HNP](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.

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
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ame=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=96532411&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
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me=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.

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:
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me=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=80788487&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=80788487&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VNa
me=HNP](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.

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:

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Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=604966922&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>

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ame=HNP](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.

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?
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[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=80792405&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](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 programming.

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)>
[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.

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>
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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:
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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.

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:

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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.

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

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Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=596932282&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>

[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=596932282&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN
ame=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=596932282&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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-...

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>

<[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=667870292&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&V
Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=667870292&Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)> &Fmt=1&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

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?](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90719504&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

did=90719504&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90719504&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

did=90719504&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP

me=HNP

Abstract (Document Summary)

IN his paeon 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.

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)>

[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 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.

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)>

[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.

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&V
Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=684737442&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=684737442&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN
ame=HNP](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.

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>>
<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=91351831&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>
me=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.

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)>
[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.

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)>
[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.

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>>
<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79484900&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>
me=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.

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&V
Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=110550341&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=110550341&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&V
ame=HNP](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.

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

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&VNa
me=HNP](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&VNa
me=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.

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)>
[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)
me=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.

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](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119833785&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=119833785&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119833785&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)
ame=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.

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: 1
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>>
<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.

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>>

<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

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&V
Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119843139&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>

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did=119843139&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN
ame=HNP](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.

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&VN
ame=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=79851326&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>

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did=79851326&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VNa
me=HNP](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.

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>>

<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?](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119847945&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

did=119847945&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>

[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=119847945&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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.

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: 1

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?](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=71898045&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=71898045&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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:

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[Name=HNP>](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=266248342&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&V)

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

[did=266248342&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=266248342&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN)

[ame=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=266248342&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN)

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.

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:

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Abstract (Document Summary)

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.

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:

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did=93288789&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VNa
me=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=93288789&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=93288789&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VNa
me=HNP](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&VNa
me=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=90948275&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=90948275&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VNa
me=HNP](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.

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>>

<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.

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?](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=136439162&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

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[Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=136439162&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>

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[ame=HNP](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:

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ame=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.

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>>
<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=692690282&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP>
ame=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.

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&V
Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=692697962&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>
[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=692697962&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN
ame=HNP](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...

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?>

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Name=HNP>
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ame=HNP](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.

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

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:

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

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

Abstract (Document Summary)

Watergate has made a difference.

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:

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did=692735182&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&V
Name=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=692735182&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)>

[http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?
did=692735182&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VN
ame=HNP](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=692735182&Fmt=2&clientId=31810&RQT=309&VName=HNP)

Abstract (Document Summary)

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

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: 1

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)>

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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.

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:
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Name=HNP](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&VN
ame=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.

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:
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Name=HNP](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&VN
ame=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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F.C.C. SAID TO PLAN CURB ON CABLE TV

**Congressional Sources See
Freeze on Applications—
Pay Television Backed**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—
The Federal Communications
Commission was reported to-
day to have agreed on
proposals to restrict the ex-
pansion of cable television
systems and to curtail their
right to rebroadcast television
programs.

At the same time, it was re-
ported that the communications
commission would authorize a
go-ahead on pay television sys-
tems, which until now have
been held to an experimental
status.

In cable television systems,
which have been expanding in
New York and other metropol-
itan areas, programs are car-
ried by coaxial cables into
homes. A monthly charge, usu-
ally about \$5, is paid for the
service.

In pay television, by con-
trast, the programs are broad-
cast over the air in an encoded
form. A person is then charged
for the programs he chooses to
see by using a special decoder
on his television set.

Congressional sources re-
ported that the commission
would propose tomorrow a
freeze on all new applications
for cable television systems,

Continued on Page 34, Column 3

F.C.C. Reported to Plan Curbs On Growth of Cable TV Systems

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

known also as CATV, in the nation's top 100 market areas.

In addition, the proposed regulations would restrict the right of CATV systems in the metropolitan areas to retransmit programs broadcast by over-the-air television stations.

In smaller market areas, it was reported, the Federal Communications Commission will propose a restriction on the number of channels that can be carried by CATV networks.

CATV systems are now carrying six to 10 channels and are capable of carrying as many as 21 channels. Under the proposed regulations, the CATV networks in the smaller areas would be limited basically to five channels.

Limits of Proposal

The effect of this proposed regulation would be to limit the CATV networks in smaller areas to rebroadcasting the programs of the three network stations, one independent station and one educational station.

To go beyond the five channels, the CATV system would have to get retransmission rights from other stations, which presumably would be difficult to obtain.

The proposed regulations of the Federal Communications Commission were agreed upon after years of consideration by the commission and mounting

controversy between the over-the-air and cable television systems.

The seven-man commission was reported to have met Monday and then again today on the proposed regulations and finally agreed upon them by a 6-to-1 vote, with Robert T. Bartley of Texas dissenting.

The commission plans to announce the proposed new regulations at a news conference tomorrow afternoon.

The proposed regulations will be issued only a few days after submission to the White House of a report from a presidential study group on telecommunications policy. The latter recommended an expansion, rather than restriction of cable television. The argument of the interagency study group, headed by Eugene V. Rostow, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, was that cable television, with its multiplicity of channels, offers the potential for diversity of television programming that is not being provided by over-the-air television stations and probably cannot be provided for economic reasons.

The reported rationale of the F.C.C. for the new regulations is that restrictions on the growth of cable TV are necessary to protect the over-the-air television stations from competition, particularly the ultra-high-frequency stations that are encountering considerable economic difficulty.

TelePrompter Gets Franchises

Wall Street Journal (1889-Current file); Mar 23, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Wall Street Journal (1889 - 1989)
pg. 12

TelePrompter Gets Franchises

NEW YORK—TelePrompter Corp. was granted cable-television franchises in nine Connecticut communities by that state's Public television franchise grants since 1964. Connecticut is the only state in which the commission Utilities Commission. The commission had icut is the only state in which the commission been studying possible community antennas has jurisdiction over CATV.

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Cable TV-Satellite Plan Told

DAN KNAPP

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Oct 23, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. G18

FEASIBILITY STUDY MADE

Cable TV-Satellite Plan Told

BY DAN KNAPP
Times Staff Writer

In an address before a luncheon meeting of the Hollywood Radio and Television Society Tuesday, Irving B. Kahn, cable television pioneer and president and chairman of the board of TelePrompTer Corp., revealed that his firm is contemplating the eventual development of its own satellite communications system.

Hughes, one of the nation's leading satellite communications hardware producers, has been requested by TelePrompTer to study the feasibility and cost of relaying CATV (community antenna television) programming via satellite and ground stations for the cable television giant.

TelePrompTer has more than 150,000 cable television outlets—which carry network programs, and in some cases, original programming, to relatively remote areas and in-city homes and apartments where ordinary reception is poor—in the New York area.

Kahn said Tuesday that the corporation is in the final stages of negotiating a merger with the H.B. American Corp., another cable television firm headquartered in the West. Should the merger materialize, TelePrompTer-H.B. American would jointly service a total of 500,000 outlets from coast to coast, making it the nation's largest cable television operator.

Mildly castigating network television and telephone interests that are still attempting to squelch the development of cable TV, Kahn called upon members of the HRTS to think of his firm, and others that now serve more than 4 million U.S. subscribers, as outlets for creative efforts that present-day communications systems cannot or will not employ.

"Here is where your opportunity lies," said Kahn. "How are we going to fill all these (new cable) channels? We are going to have more, not fewer entertainment channels."

Beyond new creative avenues in entertainment

programming, Kahn continued, "why not apply a little show business to help explain more efficient methods of food buying, or better health habits or family planning to the underprivileged...?"

Kahn does not consider the satellite study in terms of a "far-out concept. We do not think we should place ourselves in bondage to Comsat or the networks," he said.

"The study we have requested envisions a ground station serving each of 88 combined TelePrompTer-H.B. American CATV systems... and this, of course, is where the merger of our two companies is going to give us the size and geographical distribution we require to even envision such a project."

Limited Pay TV Approved by FCC
Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Dec 14, 1968; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. 1

Limited Pay TV Approved by FCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission authorized Friday a limited system of pay television. At the same time, it proposed new rules for cable television that were promptly denounced by an industry spokesman.

The proposed FCC rules would require that cable television, also known as community antenna TV (CATV), obtain permission for picking up programs in larger cities. And they would place limits on ownership of cable systems.

Within hours after the FCC announcement, Frederick W. Ford, president of the National Cable Television Assn., issued a statement accusing the commission of trying "to bring a halt to further expansion of CATV, disrupt the patterns of ownership, curtail any improvement of operating systems, and probably destroy the present manufacturing capacity of the industry."

Please Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

PAY TELEVISION

Continued from First Page

About 2,000 cable television stations now operate in the country, picking up programs from the air and sending them into paying subscribers' homes via cable. The systems first were built to supply programs to remote cities with poor reception via the air waves. Some operators later went into larger communities.

Among the rules proposed for cable television were:

—CATV systems must originate some programs.

—CATV systems that propose to operate in a major market must obtain retransmission consent of the originating station.

—CATV systems would be permitted to carry distant signals within specified 35-mile zones in the 100 largest television markets only if the system had the express authorization of the originating stations to retransmit the programs of such distant

signals. The proposed rule lists the 100 markets and provides that the specified zone is the area extending 35 air miles from the main post office.

Within the 35-mile zone of stations in smaller markets, CATV could pick up programs without permission from the three network services, one independent station and any educational stations. However, the FCC said the signals must come from the closest source.

Distant Signals

The FCC said systems outside the 35-mile zone of any station could carry as many distant signals as they chose but would have to carry them from closer stations and not "leap-frog" to get more distant stations.

The agency also proposed to limit on a nationwide basis the total number of CATV systems to be commonly owned, based on the number of subscribers, the size of the communities and the regional

concentration and other broadcast interests of the CATV operator. The latter provision would bar common ownership of a CATV operation and a conventional TV station in the same market.

The FCC also announced that it would hold oral arguments in the latter part of January on the subjects of program origination for cable television, technical standards and other matters.

The decision on the cable television was 6 to 1 among the seven commissioners, with Commissioner Robert T. Bartley dissenting. On pay TV it was 5 to 1, with Bartley dissenting and H. Rex Lee not participating.

The commission said it specified the six-month waiting period for pay TV to provide time for congressional and court review.

It said that before June, however, it will issue technical standards for pay, or subscription, television systems, although no

grants for the systems will be made until the rules become effective.

Rosel Hyde, FCC chairman, said he believed that the two actions "look to-

ward development of additional services to the public." He said he believed

that in both instances the actions "will lead to a better-informed public

and "I think also they will add to the entertainment facilities."

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COMMUNICATIONS

FCC Debating Fate of Cable TV Firms

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission went into closed session Thursday to debate its role in controlling community antenna television (CATV), a fast-growing by-product of television that has become increasingly controversial in the broadcasting industry.

The special meeting—expected to be the first of several — was not a hearing. There were no witnesses, and nobody in the room except the seven commissioners and their staff.

A commission source said he doubted there would be an public announcement about Thursday's discussions. It was not expected that the FCC would officially divulge anything until it has reached a final decision on how much to regulate CATV.

The result, sources close to the commission said, is expected to be a decision to control all 1,600 CATV systems in the nation—including the more than 1,000 that operate merely by erecting a master antenna outside a town to pull down available television signals and transmit them by cable into the homes of fee-paying subscribers.

The commission decided last spring to assume control of the 450 or so CATV operations that use microwave relay systems — already controlled by the FCC—to relay the programs of distant television stations to their master antennas.

At the heart of the controversy between broadcasters and CATV interests is the so-called "carriage and nonduplication" requirement now in effect.

Television Cable Franchise Voted

10-Year Pact to Offer Better Service to Hastings Ranch

PASADENA — Improved television reception will be available to Hastings Ranch residents as a result of a cable antenna franchise agreement authorized by the Board of City Directors Tuesday.

Homeowners in that northeast section of Pasadena have long complained they can not get good reception because the mountains block the TV signal from Mt. Wilson.

The franchise agreement is with the International Cable Television Corp. and calls for a 2% fee over a 10-year period.

Not Pleased

City Manager Elder Gunter recommended the contract but added he was not pleased with it.

"It's far too long a period and for not enough money," he complained.

He said he recommended it, however, in the interest of the Hastings Ranch residents, who have been waiting several years.

Gunter added he did not think this would set a pre-

cedent in future television franchise contracts because the situation here is unique.

He explained that the power poles in the Hastings Ranch area are owned by the California Water and Telephone Co. While the Pasadena Department of Water and Power can use the poles, the company itself has control over any other users.

Exclusive Rights

California Water and Telephone has granted International Cable Television a 10-year franchise to use them for its TV antenna system.

Because of the company's exclusive rights to the poles, the city is unable to award the franchise on an open bidding base.

Gunter said he negotiated for a five-year franchise with International Cable Television but it insisted on the 10-year period to match its agreement with the telephone company.

There are approximately 2,000 homes affected by poor television reception.

Expansion of Cable TV Opposed in San Diego

Threat Seen to Ability of Existing and
Future Local Stations to Serve Area

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Midwest Television Inc., which operates KFMB-TV here, has asked the Federal Communications' Commission to halt expansion of community antenna television systems locally "pending a careful study of public interest considerations in the area."

George Whitney, vice president and general manager of KFMB-TV, told a news conference that large-scale expansion of CATV systems, which enable viewers here to receive Los Angeles programs, may threaten the ability of existing and future local television stations to provide "free quality television geared to lo-

cal needs and the interests of this area.

"We believe that CATV unlimited and unrestricted would make a secondary city out of San Diego, a suburb and satellite of Los Angeles," he added.

Whitney said KFMB-TV was not opposed to CATV per se, noting that it is useful in bringing clear signals from San Diego stations to parts of the San Diego area which otherwise would not receive them. But he objected to the use of CATV to bring signals from other cities into the area.

Los Angeles would dominate the area because of the large number of channels there and the "weight" of their stations, Whitney said. As a result, he added, San Diego stations would not have the revenue to present news and public service programs such as they now offer.

Whitney said the FCC must determine whether CATV systems, extended beyond their original concept, will destroy free television and promote pay television.

About 17,000 homeowners in San Diego County subscribe to CATV service offered by six companies, Whitney said.

FCC Begins Moving in on Cable Television Systems

THE FEDERAL Communications Commission Friday took its first official step toward regulating community antenna television systems, asserting its jurisdiction over such systems when they use microwave radio links.

The commission also said it believes it has the authority to regulate all CATV operations, even those depending solely on cables to carry signals to their customers.

However, the commission deferred any step toward regulating the latter category which accounts for the bulk of CATV operations pending further inquiry. It noted Congress is about to undertake its own investigation into CATV regulation.

The new FCC rules would require a microwave CATV system to carry the signals of all local television stations, and to refrain from duplicating the programs of local commercial stations for 15 days before and 15 days after the local broadcast.

A television controversy has grown hotter as the antenna systems expand. At stake is the increased competition between local programs and those brought in from distant stations. Several lawsuits have been filed charging that CATV is an illegal infringement on network and film company ownership of specific programs and broadcast material.

COMMODITIES: Latin sugar producers ask for 90% of U.S. market

LATIN AMERICA'S sugar producing countries asked the United States Friday to reserve for Latin America 90% of its market for sugar from foreign countries, other than the Philippines which has special treaty rights. There was no immediate U.S. reaction to the Latin American move at the second meeting of sugar authorities of members of the Organization of American States meeting in Washington. The Latin American delegates also asked the United States not to impose any kind of "import fee" in addition to the tariffs already in effect.

INDUSTRY ABROAD: British delay plan to take over steel companies

THE BRITISH government's plan for a takeover of 12 steel firms will be published late next week and not on Monday as originally expected. Official sources said Friday a white paper will go to the cabinet for final approval Tuesday and if any changes are made publication could be delayed until the end of the week. One of the government's preoccupations is to arrange the detailed announcement in a way that will avoid undue stock market speculation in the shares of the affected companies.

MINING: Canadian executive says world competition increasing

WORLD COMPETITION is affecting Canada's mining industry and production cost must be lowered to maintain the country's place in world markets, a mining executive said. F. A. F. Fairley, president of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., said Friday in Toronto that provincial mining taxes must not be raised, as proposed by the Quebec government. "World iron ore markets are under heavy pressure and the glut of iron ore in the world has made the business bitterly competitive," he said. Cana-

dian copper mines now have to compete with the lower-cost metal from Chile, Rhodesia and even the Congo, he said.

ACQUISITIONS: Di Giorgio buys money-losing division of Seeman Bros.

SEEMAN BROTHERS said it is selling the assets of its Carlstadt (N.J.) grocery division to Di Giorgio Fruit Corp. of San Francisco. The assets being transferred are largely inventory and labels. Miles J. Kehoe Jr., chairman and president of Seeman, put the price of the cash transaction at "in excess of \$3 million." He said the move is the final phase of termination of operations of the division that has contributed heavily to Seeman's losses of fiscal 1964 and 1965.

AUTOS: Mid-April sales rise; Ford, Chrysler gain in penetration

NEW CAR SALES spurted to another record in the middle 10 days of April. The nation's car dealers sold 254,873 U.S.-made cars, up 14% from 223,126 sales a year ago. The 31,859-a-day selling rate in the April period was 5% ahead of the 30,337-a-day pace in the mid-March. GM took 53.9% of the sales against 57.7% a year ago. Ford took 27.9% against 23.4% a year ago. Chrysler had 14.8% of sales against 14.2% a year ago and American Motors had 3.4% against 4.6% a year ago.

PETROLEUM: Sunset acquires 79% interest in Southwest producer

SUNSET INTERNATIONAL Petroleum Corp. said it has acquired a 79% interest in Panhandle Petroleum, Ltd., Partnership, Dallas, for "slightly over \$2 million in bonds, production payments and \$188,000 in cash." The acquisition gives Sunset an interest in 17,000 acres of producing oil fields in Texas and Oklahoma with 35 producing oil wells and 23 natural gas wells. The properties have proven reserves estimated at 675,000 barrels of crude oil and 15 billion cubic feet of gas.

MUTUAL FUNDS: Industry marks first billion-dollar-sales quarter

THE NATION'S mutual fund industry marked its first billion-dollar-sales quarter during the three months ended March 31. The Investment Company Institute reported sales of mutual fund shares were \$1,076,350,000. At the end of March assets of the institute's member companies totaled \$30.46 billion.

More Diversity Expected

FCC to Permit Advertising On Cable Television

By Robert J. Samuelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

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

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

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

Future Growth

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

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

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

Ruling Welcomed

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

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

As important as the FCC's decision on advertising may be the Commission's affir-

case basis). The possibilities are scary."

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

Jurisdictional Dispute

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

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

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

Taking the FCC to Task

For a Tilt Against Cable

The House subcommittee on Communications has told the Federal Communications Commission to stop favoring the commercial industry over cable television in bringing television service to the nation.

In a report on cable television, which acted on by the Congress could have a significant impact on the future of television programming, the subcommittee charged the FCC with pursuing a "protectionist" policy which favors commercial broadcasting in its battle with the cable television industry.

It urged Congress to pass legislation which would permit competition between

upon which those profits are based, and the broadcasters reacted with all-out opposition to this new form of cable.

The report finds that the FCC has generally aided that opposition. It charges that the FCC while speaking about the "potential" of cable television,

has followed a "protectionist" policy.

"It has chosen to interpret its mandate from the Congress as requiring primary concern for individual broadcasters rather than for the needs of the audience being served. The FCC has continually refused to confront the basic issues presented by cable television and is not likely to unless Congress provides the impetus."

Television

The two systems to be decided primarily by "experimentation and the marketplace" without federal regulation unless the public interest was at stake.

The report, "Cable Television: Promise Versus Regulatory Performance," is based on a six-month-long subcommittee staff study. Tracing the development of television in this country, the study finds that the FCC seriously underestimated the growth of the medium when it drew up a blueprint for its regulation in 1952 and set goals for 2,000 television stations to service 1,300 communities.

By the beginning of the '70s, with 95 per cent of the homes in America being reached by television, the study reported only 900 television stations in operation. Nearly 25 per cent of these were non-commercial education or public television stations.

The result of this miscalculation, according to the study, was an "artificial" scarcity of broadcast outlets, not only in the sparsely populated areas of the country, but in some major markets as well.

Cable television, the study found, responded to those flaws in the original FCC blueprint initially by bringing network television service to those sparsely populated areas and later, into major markets.

"This threatened the large profits of the television broadcasters in those markets," the report states, "since it would undermine the artificial scarcity

In addition to making certain recommendations, chief among them amending the Communications Act of 1934 to encompass cable television, the report lists nine "principles" which should govern the direction of future regulation of cable television.

The principle which will probably provoke the greatest opposition from commercial broadcasters is the one that states: "Constraints should not be imposed upon cable television simply to protect broadcasting from competition. Such constraints are called for only if there is a clear showing that absent them, the overall public interest will suffer. Constraints, when imposed, should be limited strictly to those necessary to effect the particular interest purpose involved."

'Freeze' of Cable TV Claimed

BY MARY BEGLEY
Times Staff Writer

Wally Briscoe, managing director of the National Cable Television Assn., said Friday at a luncheon at the Biltmore that the cable television industry has been put in a temporary "freeze" by a combination of inter-industry problems, government regulations and Federal communications Commission restrictions, but that the industry is keeping an open mind and continuing talks to try to break down restrictive barriers.

He said the best hope for relief of restrictions is federal legislation. "We think Congress could pass a new copyright law covering CATV in this session. Our position is that we will support copyright legislation providing for reasonable payments by CATV of copyrighted materials." He also cited pending legislation in the House of Representatives to provide legislative guidelines for the industry as another possible step in the thawing process.

Hit Hard

Briscoe said that the FCC, "which has hit us hard in the past," has given the industry a "break in the last three weeks with decisions permitting advertising, interconnections and local micro-waving."

Commercial cable television beginning with three channels in Lansdown, Pa. in the early 50s, has 2,400 systems in 49 states, with a subscription total of 3.6 million people. Its purpose was to eliminate TV antennas from rooftops, take the lines out of picture tubes, and bring in distant signals.

"We now have luxury services and hope to provide, in New York for instance, a play, a symphony from Carnegie Hall, a local basketball game and a program on rodent control at the same time," said William J. Bresnan, president of H&B American Cablevision Co. and an officer of NCTA.

Weakness Cited

A weakness in the industry seems to be the lack of a trained technical staff for cable casting local production. "We are not schooled, trained or house broken in local news and stage production, so it is a slow process," said Briscoe.

The process will have to be speeded up since the FCC has recently said that by 1971 CATV systems must originate programs of their own in a community of more than 3,500 subscribers.

The showcase of CATV, in terms of facilities, and locally originated daily shows is in Meadville, Pa. "We have news, a kids' show, college instructions, high school sports and programs on state and local political races," Briscoe said.

In the future the industry hopes to offer services to its viewers which include facsimile reproduction of newspapers, documents and magazines; merchandising by stores where products will be shown on television with equipment on the set permitting placing of orders, and increased educational usage that eventually will permit a person to complete a college education at home.

TV Franchise Cost Criticized by Firm

JOHN GLENN

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Apr 1, 1968; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. 5G1

TV Franchise Cost Criticized by Firm

BY JOHN GLENN

Times Staff Writer

ARCADIA—A consultant for a cable television company claims it will cost Arcadians \$90,000 if the City Council grants a 10-year franchise to Foothill TV Cable of Sierra Madre. He says his firm can do it for less.

The council is expected to adopt an ordinance giving Foothill TV Cable the franchise to serve homes north of Foothill Blvd. when it meets Tuesday.

Although the City Charter prohibits the granting of exclusive franchises, licenses to serve the city must be approved by the council and councilmen agree the cable television franchise would, in effect, be an exclusive one.

In fact, it was not until the ordinance was introduced March 19 that some councilmen discovered they were not dealing with an exclusive franchise.

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CITY TELEVISION FRANCHISE

Continued from First Page

Charles Griner, franchising consultant for International Cable TV Co., Pomona, an unsuccessful bidder for the franchise, said he will protest adoption of the ordinance Tuesday.

He says his firm offers lower rates and better service and has a declining monthly service rate based on the number of customers served, something that Foothill has declined to offer.

The council said March 19 that International's declining scale is based on unrealistic numbers of customers and thus is not a legitimate offer.

Uses Overlooked

"What has been overlooked," Griner said, "is the other uses of a television cable. This is why companies are competing so keenly for franchises.

"In a few years the television service will be a minor part of the business."

Among the other uses cited by Griner for the television cable are facsimile newspapers, a machine that will reproduce whole newspapers in the home, both on screens and on paper; police and fire alarm systems in every home and pedestrian alarm buttons on city streets.

Service Rates

International's proposal would have a monthly service rate of \$5.95 each for up to 1,000 subscribers; \$5.75 from 1,000 to 1,500; \$5.50 from 1,500 to 2,250; \$5.25 from 2,250 to 3,000 and \$5 for more than 3,000.

If paid annually in advance, Griner said the monthly rate would decline from a high of \$5.45 to \$4.75 in the same increments.

Foothill's rate is a flat \$5.95 a month.

Said City Manager Lyman Cozad, "I recommended Foothill for the franchise because I believe it will provide better service. More important to me on quality is that Foothill has been clear from the beginning that

they would have an antenna directly above us.

"International has been vague on the location of the antenna. I think they are talking about an extension of service from Monrovia which would extend the length of the cable.

"Quality suffers as cable length is extended."

More Cities Served

Griner said his company serves more cities and unincorporated communities in the San Gabriel Valley than any other company including San Dimas, Azusa and Glendora. He said all will attest to the quality of service.

Foothill has an exclusive franchise in Sierra Madre and that city has praised the quality of service.

However, Griner said the city of Lompoc has complained over service provided there by the Lompoc Valley Cable TV, a subsidiary of H & B Communications Corp., the parent company of Foothill.

Rates offered by the two companies include: additional sets, International, 75 cents each, Foothill, \$1 each; overhead installation sets, International, Foothill, \$6.95; underground installation, International, \$5.95, Foothill, \$19.95.

Also, moving an outlet or installing new outlets, International, \$5, Foothill, \$3.50; reconnect discontinued service, International, \$5, Foothill, \$3.50 (Foothill charges \$6.95 if new occupant).

Quiet Struggle Grows Over Shape of Cable TV's Future

MIKE CASTRO

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Sep 24, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - pg. SG1

Quiet Struggle Grows Over Shape of Cable TV's Future

BY MIKE CASTRO

Times Staff Writer

A quiet struggle has been developing during the past year over the future of cable television in the Valley.

On opposing ends are the cable television firms and a loosely-knit organization known as the San Gabriel Valley Public Cable Council, with the municipal governments caught in between.

The issues are what kind of cable television system will be established, who will own it, who will administer it and what kind of programs will be presented.

Cable television was designed originally to provide better picture reception to residents of hilly areas. It was done by erecting a huge antenna that picked up television signals and then transmitted them by cable to homes that shared the cost.

The new use being planned with electronic sophistication will enable homes to obtain added television programs through a cable for a set fee.

The Federal Communications Commission has delegated the responsibility for wiring homes with cable to municipal governments through the right to award franchises.

Three cities in the Valley—Covina, Rosemead and Temple City—have done so. However, broadcasting has not started.

Dr. Louis C. Riess, coordinator of the San Gabriel Valley Public Cable Council, has cautioned other cities not to award franchises before deciding on what kind of a system they want.

Riess, who is also assistant to the president of Pasadena City College, said he started to study cable television to obtain channels for public service and teaching.

City representatives from Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, Monterey Park, El Monte and South El Monte have been attending meetings called

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Battle Lines Forming Over Cable Television

Continued from First Page

by Riess and have effectively prevented any other Valley city from awarding franchise since the unfunded group was formed last spring.

In a recent speech before El Monte and South El Monte city and school officials, Riess charged that cable firms have been "picking off" one city at a time in obtaining franchises without much consideration to any regional approach. Riess said the firms are willing to compete before the franchise is awarded but not afterward.

Riess also criticized the League of California Cities and the model ordinance on cable television it has drawn for presentation Thursday at a workshop at the International Hotel in Los Angeles.

Regional Market

Riess said the model ordinance presupposes policy decisions and the danger is that cities will obtain a copy of the ordinance and feel, "I've got the Bible now." They will enact it without studying the cable television field in depth, he said.

Riess proposes the establishment of a regional market for cable television in the Valley which would give participating cities greater negotiating power with cable television firms. Riess said it might be possible for government to establish ownership of a cable firm itself.

The only Valley city using cable television for added programming is Sierra Madre, although service for better picture reception is being provided in portions of Glendale, Monterey Park, Monrovia and Glendora.

Unique System

Sierra Madre has a unique system that originated eight years ago, before the recent FCC regulations came into effect. The city is in a poor reception area and everyone needs the cable service to obtain adequate commercial reception. Added programming of special

events was offered there five years ago and exists today.

The added programs and public service programs are both beamed over Channel 3 at different times.

A \$16.95 installation fee is required for hookup and a monthly \$5.95 fee is charged although Teleprompter, holder of the franchise, is currently offering a special \$1 installation charge.

Added Programming

Covina was the second Valley city to award a franchise for added programming. Nationwide (since absorbed by Telecommunications Inc. (TCI) of Denver) obtained the franchise 18 months ago and paid the city about \$16,500. The practice of paying a franchise fee has since been outlawed by FCC action, effective last March 31 which limited payment to cities to 3% of gross revenue from cable firms.

Some officials within the San Gabriel Valley Public Cable Council have been critical of the haste with which Rosemead and Temple City wrapped up their negotiations. Both awarded the franchise just days before the new FCC rules became effective.

Denial Made

Representatives from both cities vigorously deny that either acted in haste. Rosemead obtained a \$20,000 franchise fee from TCI and Temple City reached an agreement for 5% of gross revenue from Theta Cablevision but did not negotiate for a franchise fee, a city spokesman said.

However, whether the FCC will accept the terms is yet to be seen. Both cities are awaiting action on certificates of compliance before the FCC, an action that is required prior to final awarding of the franchises.

But the final judgment on whether cities acted wisely will be decided by the resident one day when he sits before the television set and either likes or dislikes the offerings and the price that he has to pay.

New Rules for Cable TV Issued, Seen Widening Program Choice

ROBERT ROSENBLATT

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Feb 4, 1972; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. A1

New Rules for Cable TV Issued, Seen Widening Program Choice

BY ROBERT ROSENBLATT

Times Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cable companies were jubilant about the new rules.

"After all of these years of pulling itself up by its own bootstraps,

the cable industry finally is getting some encouragement from the FCC," said Hubert J. Schafly, president of TelePrompter Corp., which operates Theta Cable here as a joint venture with Hughes Aircraft Corp.

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CABLE TV

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

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

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

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

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

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

Franchises Needed

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

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

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

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

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

All Stations

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

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

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

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

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

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

UCI Channels Culture to Cable TV

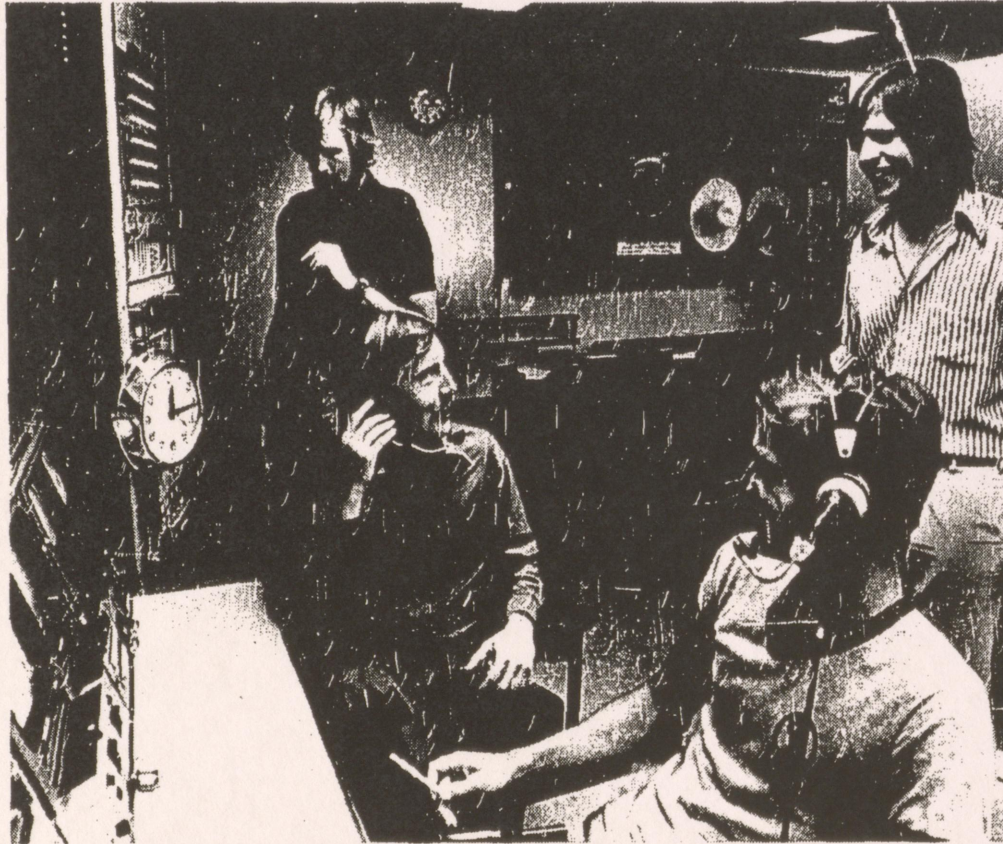
ANNE LARIVIERE

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jul 31, 1979; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)

pg. OC_C1

UCI Channels Culture to Cable TV

BY ANNE LARIVIERE
Times Staff Writer



VIDEO-ORIENTED - Leaders of The Television Project programs at UCI discuss a series now in production. Thom Pratt, striped shirt, conceived project. Others, from left, Rick Barker, John Monsen, Jerry Baysdorfer.

Times photo by Hal Schulz

IRVINE — The phenomenon created by the cable television industry and Ted Turner — colorful yachtsman, sports team owner and highly unconventional broadcasting executive — has reached UC Irvine and sparked the imagination of a student television crew.

Satcom 1, a communications satellite launched by RCA in 1975, is responsible for the excitement.

Turner, successful defender of the America Cup yacht race in 1977 and owner of the Atlanta Braves baseball team, used Satcom 1 to turn his ailing Channel 17 in Atlanta into one that now reaches nearly 4 million households on cable systems throughout the country.

In 1976, Turner bounced the signal from Channel 17 off an earth "uplink" station that sent it up to Satcom 1.

The satellite relayed the signal back down to nearly 1,000 cable television stations throughout the country which own their own receiving stations.

Networks and telecommunications companies had been doing the same thing for several years, and this technique got UCI students thinking: Why not originate television programming from the university, and interest neighboring colleges and universities in joining a consortium that would beam combined public affairs programming, via the satellite, to viewers throughout the United States?

Cable TV already is reaching about a fifth of the national television audience because of Satcom 1 — 14.5 million out of roughly 73 million households having one or more sets. A whole new era of programming — beyond the conventional commercial stations — has dawned.

The ad agency Young & Rubicam has predicted that nearly one out of three TV households will be on cable by 1981.

And the students felt their university was a rich source of intellectual and cul-

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UCI Puts Product on Television

Continued from First Page

tural activity, eminently appropriate for mass public exposure.

With this information as background, a group that is loosely called The Television Project was formed.

Originally the brainchild of undergraduate student Thom Pratt, 26, it soon included another undergraduate, Rick Barker, 22, and graduate student John Monsen, 30.

Today, The Television Project is transmitting a documentary called "Writer in Performance" (produced by UCI student Michael Borich) up to the satellite via the Satellite Program Network, a subsidiary of Southern Satellite Systems Cable Network.

The program is then beamed down to those 4.5 million cable television subscribers coast-to-coast on Saturdays and Sundays.

(According to members of The Television Project, this UCI program is unique because no other university is producing programs and bouncing them off the satellite in this manner.)

The "Writer in Performance" programs include interviews with writers who either visited UCI or who were in the area on tour — everyone from Carolyn See (author of "Mothers, Daughters") and Pulitzer Prize-winner Joseph Meeker (author of "Comedy of Survival") to professional screenwriters Deena Goldstone (ABC movies) and Linda Bloodworth ("M.A.S.H.").

'UCI is ideally located for regional transmission to the Southern California area.'

The Television Project is also producing a program of documentary profiles on men and women in the Los Angeles entertainment industry (including Paul Bogart, director of "All in the Family," and Frank Pierson, Academy Award-winning screenwriter and director).

The program has even reached the executive offices of Columbia Pictures and Warner Brothers, where the success secrets of film executives were documented.

Other programs in production include profiles of American business leaders, live telecasts of classical music, dance and opera, and screenings of documentary films by new producers.

The Television Project has plans for a program on senior citizens and another on women's issues.

Not all of them will be broadcast via the satellite.

The group is planning a series of documentary programs dealing with the social impact of computers and their technology based on interviews with experts who will conduct the Irvine Research Conference on the Social



REHEARSAL -- Hank Fortenbaugh focuses TV camera, while Rick Barker, seated left, Thom

Pratt study their lines for Television Project program at UCI. Ernie Bohr is behind bar.

Times photo

Impacts of Computing at Lake Arrowhead in August.

The impact of computers on employment will be discussed in one program while "Computers and Personal Privacy" is the subject of another.

Six of these programs will be aired as a PBS video-documentary.

Others will be edited as part of an instructional media series to be distributed nationwide by UC Extension to schools, colleges and universities.

Part of the series could go on the satellite.

"We are trying to find more than one use for the series," Pratt explained. "That way we can afford to do it at a lower price. These projects have to find a way to pay for themselves."

This summer the three co-producers, now graduated, are working full time at the UCI television studios with a \$27,370 budget from the combined academic sources.

The money will partly be used to insure the continuation of "Writer in Performance" and also to help support the group as it works to find major funding resources.

The Television Project will also use the money to implement its college and university consortium and invite colleges and universities with television departments to share the costs and provide programming that can be relayed via a university channel on Satcom I.

To this end the group has applied to the National Telecommunications and Information Agency in the Department of Commerce for a grant to help plan the consortium.

This is how their programming will be distributed on a national level, but The Television Project also has plans to distribute programming which is of more regional interest.

It hopes to set up a regional microwave network utilizing existing cable television stations from Los Angeles to San Diego — "for certain programs," Pratt said. "A program on Orange County economics, for instance, would be of more significance locally than it would be to someone living in Montana."

"UCI is ideally located for regional transmission to the Southern California area, being almost an equal distance from Theta Cablevision in Los Angeles and Mission-Southwestern in San Diego and only a few miles from the Times Mirror's large network."

The next roadblock is finding sponsors.

The Television Project is appealing to foundations and local corporate sponsors for funds to produce programs,

with the guarantee that they would be mentioned in title credits just as sponsors of PBS shows are now.

"We're beating the bushes for corporations that are interested in this type of exposure," Pratt explained. "This is an exciting area in an exciting medium and we're just scratching the surface as far as its possibilities are concerned."

Plan for Developing Cable TV Offered

DON IRWIN

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jan 17, 1974; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)
pg. A1

Plan for Developing Cable TV Offered

Panel Would Exempt It
From Most U.S. Controls

BY DON IRWIN

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—A Cabinet committee Wednesday proposed a revolutionary blueprint for development of cable television that would exempt "pay-television" from government regulation of program content but would impose new safeguards against monopolistic practices.

The long-term plan submitted to President Nixon was pitched over the next two decades during which, the report said, cable television "has the potential to become an important and entirely new communications medium, open and available to all."

Cable television requires special treatment, the 20,000-word report said, because its still-developing technology can make "an almost limitless number of channels" available to subscribers to provide entertainment, news, educational programs and specialized information.

Because the potential number of programs is so great, and because cable transmission makes no direct use of the publicly owned airwaves, the Cabinet committee urged that cable programming be allowed the same freedom of expression accorded printed media under the "freedom of the press" clause of the Con-

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CABLE TV PLAN

Continued from First Page
stitution's First Amendment.

Accordingly, the committee urged exemption of cable television from regulations that the Federal Communications Commission applies to over-the-air broadcasters in an effort to ensure fairness in treatment of controversial topics. Those regulations primarily are the FCC's "fairness doctrine," requiring balance in discussion of public issues and the requirement that equal time be given to competing political candidates.

Even though it proposed the relaxations, the report recommended continuation of existing curbs on the use of cable transmission of sports events to exclude sports coverage by over-the-air "free" television. Any change in this policy is up to Congress, it said.

The committee also proposed regulations to keep owners of cable systems from controlling broadcast content and to prevent monopolistic ownership of programming and transmission facilities.

The report is the product of 2½ years of work by the committee of present and former Administration members working under the chairmanship of Clay T. Whitehead, director of the White House Office of Telecommunications. Although the committee consulted industry groups and coordinated its activities with the FCC, it produced its report independently.

The report proposed congressional action to carry out the committee's recommendations, and legislation is being drafted in Whitehead's office. No leg-

islation to carry out the complex, inevitably controversial proposals is expected to be ready for about two months.

The only immediate comment from a group affected by the plan came from the National Cable Television Assn., which praised the committee for producing "a regulatory scheme based on the television of plenty, not the television of scarcity," but questioned the practicality of the proposed rigid separation between cable operation and programming.

Cable television, the report noted, has expanded more than tenfold in the past decade to an industry composed of 3,000 systems that link household television sets by wire to transmitting stations. For a fee of \$5 to \$10 monthly, subscribers are furnished with high-quality transmissions of relayed programs and, sometimes for a special charge, with programs not otherwise available.

Twenty channels usually are available to cable transmitters, but the Cabinet committee worked from the premise that 50 or more can be provided and that they can be used for purposes other than direct television transmission, including information retrieval, ticket sales and meter reading.

The report foresaw at least a decade of heavy capital investment—estimated by Whitehead at \$50 billion—before the cable industry reaches the point where most households in all U.S. cities have cable TV. It suggested a transition period, ending when half of the nation's households are linked with cable transmitters, before

full implementation of its program.

The plan includes the following proposals:

—Cable operators would be free to sell time at non-discriminatory rates, or to lease their channels, but would not be allowed to have any financial relationship with any channel user.

—Common ownership or control of complete transmission systems and program supply services would be forbidden but networks based on leased channels would be permitted. Attempts to take over any substantial portion of a local cable system should be dealt with through antitrust actions.

—No restrictions would be imposed on ownership of cable systems by broadcasters or newspaper publishers in their own areas but no owner would be permitted to turn more than one or two channels to his own use. Publishers or broadcasters would be permitted to own cable systems outside the area they normally serve.

—Copyright laws would be fully applied to cable users, both to protect the originators of programs

and to provide a financial incentive to producers to supply material.

—While government regulation of program content would be dropped, this "should not remove local, state and federal sanctions on pornography, libel, criminal incitement and the like." The committee suggested consideration of additional safeguards patterned after after postal laws under which there would be penalties against distribution of specified material to customers who have served notice that they do not wish to receive it. Programs could be screened by using scrambling codes and locked channels.

—The only areas recommended for continued federal supervision would be enforcement of technical transmission standards and the restrictions against "siphoning" sports programs away from over-the-air broadcasters.

—The principal responsibility for regulation of cable systems should rest with local franchising authorities, which presently perform this function. The report suggested that state

governments act to ensure that cable systems do not "abuse their natural monopoly positions." States could also oversee rates charged consumers.

—Reservation of special channels dedicated to governmental or instructional purposes is unnecessary, the report said, because so many channels will be available and charges for cable TV time are expected to be substantially lower than those for time on conventional television stations.

—Franchising authorities should act to assure that basic cable communications are available to residents of rural areas and to the poor. Without spelling out details, the report suggested that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare study the feasibility and cost of using cable television to deliver informational programs to poor areas.

—Steps should be taken to encourage participation by minority groups in cable system ownership, operation and planning through job-training and loan-guarantee programs.

There were clear areas for controversy in the report. Some may question its failure to make specific suggestions for financing pay-TV service in low-income areas. There are likely to be network challenges to the report's assumption that competition from cable TV for advertising dollars need not reduce funds with which the networks finance costly news and public affairs programming.

"If it is true that no other entity is capable of matching the broadcast network's scale of national and international news coverage," the report said, "there will continue to be advertiser and subscriber dollars available to support the networks' news and documentaries."

Cable TV Wins Fight Over Copyright Fees

High Court Rules Operators Can't Be Charged Royalties

BY PAUL E. STEIGER
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Copyright law does not require cable television operators to pay producers or television programs for using their shows, even when CATV operators take television signals from cities hundreds of miles outside their subscription area, the Supreme Court ruled Monday.

The 6-3 decision means that television artists will have to depend on Congress to write a new copyright law compensating them for loss of royalties as CATV systems expand.

A bill to do that—the first comprehensive rewriting of U.S. copyright law in 65 years—has been held up in Congress for five years awaiting final court action in the CATV case. Now it can be expected to get moving and could pass the Senate this year.

Meanwhile, the nation's more than 3,000 cable television firms—which capture signals from the air and channel them to their 8 million subscribers by cable or microwave relay — apparently are immune from copyright suits.

With this legal shadow removed, they may be able to expand more rapidly and bring a broader range of programs to subscribers.

In a separate decision also cheered by CATV interests, the High Court ordered the Federal Communications Commission to recalculate the fee it assesses CATV operators, declaring the present rate of 30 cents per subscriber is too much.

The copyright decision concluded 10 years of litigation during which, in 1968, there was another, narrower Supreme Court ruling in a separate case that also went in the CATV companies' favor.

Monday's decision, based on a suit first brought in 1964 by Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and three television production concerns against the nation's biggest CATV operator, Teleprompter, Inc., of New York, appeared to settle all the outstanding legal issues.

The decision, written by Justice Potter Stewart, declared that CATV operators' piping of a television program into subscribers' homes does

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Cable TV Wins Fight Over Copyright Fees

Continued from 6th Page

not constitute a "performance" of the program. Therefore, it said, such piping is not subject to the law that authorizes performances of copyrighted material only when royalties are paid.

The decision overruled a federal appeals court in New York, which had drawn a distinction between two kinds of activity by CATV operators.

The simplest kind, that of enhancing television signals normally available in the subscribers' home viewing area, did not constitute a performance, the New York court said. But it declared that channeling to subscribers a signal too distant for them to receive on their home sets—even with the aid of the fanciest antennas—did constitute a performance.

The New York court decided that modern equipment gives the CATV operator so much choice of distant signals to offer its subscribers that it becomes in effect like a separate, local television station, and should be subject to similar copyright restraints.

The high court rejected that view. "The reception and rechanneling of (television) signals for simultaneous viewing is essentially a viewer function, irrespective of the distance between the broadcasting station and the ultimate viewer," Stewart wrote for

the court majority.

He said that since CATV operators can only decide what programs to air and cannot edit them, they are not sufficiently like local broadcasting stations to be treated like them under existing copyright law.

This is true, Stewart wrote, no matter how extensively a CATV operator leapfrogs local stations to bring in programs from distant cities. He specifically cited the case of a Farmington, N.M., CATV firm alleged to have reached as far away as Los Angeles for programs while spurning those of 113 other stations as near or nearer.

Stewart agreed with CBS and the television producers that as CATV expands, they may lose opportunities for second and third sales of their programs through syndication to local stations around the country, since the CATV operators will be picking up the programs and channeling them into areas that currently don't receive the shows the first time they are run.

But he said this was a matter to be addressed by Congress and could not be dealt with by the courts.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William O. Douglas joined in a dissent from Stewart's majority opinion. They endorsed the appeals court's distinction between near and distant signals. Justice Harry A. Blackmun filed a separate dissent.

Study Due on Cable Television

GARY — The city's corporation counsel is reviewing ways to bring a pay television cable to the Steel City after the project recently was thrown into "limbo" when a contractor backed out, according to Glen Vantrease, city controller.

"The corporation counsel will decide whether we should readvertise for proposals, or review a second proposal originally rejected," Vantrease said.

Terms Move "Surprise"

The Gary Cable Television Inc., at a recent ordinance committee meeting, withdrew its proposal because allegations had been made that Milton Roth, former Gary corporation counsel, had an interest in the business.

"It came as a surprise," Louis Karras, chairman of the committee, said.

Vantrease said the second proposal was rejected for two reasons. "The written proposal did not show adequate experience with this sort of thing, nor adequate financial backing," he said.

Consider Further Study

"We may reconsider this proposal and ask for further information," he said. The petition was made by George Metroyanis, a Gary mobile communications system operator.

Such a cable system could be constructed for about 4.2 million dollars, Karras said.

Pay TV Test OK'd; Cable Rules Rapped

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission today authorized a limited system of pay television. At the same time it proposed new rules for cable television which were promptly denounced by an industry spokesman.

The proposed rules would require that cable television obtain permission for picking up programs in larger cities. And they would place limits on the ownership of cable systems.

Quick to React

Within hours of the FCC announcement, Frederick W. Ford, president of the National Cable Television association, accused the commission of trying "to bring a halt to further expansion of cable television [C. A. T. V.], disrupt the patterns of ownership, curtail any improvement of operating systems, and probably destroy the present manufacturing capacity of the industry."

Ford, a former FCC member, accused the commission also of flouting the will of Congress, and called on the industry to fight for legislation to abolish all FCC control of C. A. T. V.

Harvey Hits Action

The agency's go-ahead for pay TV was praised by Sen. George Murphy [R., Cal.], but attacked by Rep. James Harvey [R., Mich.].

Harvey, a member of the House commerce committee's subcommittee on communications, called the FCC action "a direct challenge not only

HAILS DECISION

Chairman of Zenith Radio corporation, developers of pay-TV hardware, hails FCC decision. Details in Business Section.

to our committee but to the entire Congress."

He said: "Congress not only has the responsibility but the right to set the policy guidelines for pay television." He added his hope that Congress "will take appropriate action" to reply to this decision of the FCC's early next year.

Within the 35-mile zone of stations in smaller markets, the proposed C. A. T. V. would allow pick up of programs without permission.

Forbids Leapfrogging

The FCC said systems outside the 35-mile zone of any station could carry as many distant signals as they choose, but must carry them from closer stations and not "leapfrog" to get more distant stations.

The agency also proposed to limit on a nation-wide basis the total number of C. A. T. V. systems to be commonly owned, based on the number of subscribers, the size of the communities and the regional concentration and other broadcast interests of the C. A. T. V. operator. The latter provision would bar common ownership of a C. A. T. V. operation and a conventional TV station in the same market.

► **From Wall Street**

Growth Seen for Cable TV

BY JOSEPH EGELHOF
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

NEW YORK, March 7 — Cable television, an industry born in the efforts of TV set sellers and repairmen to capture faraway signals for isolated areas, is pounding on the door of national television and vast growth could be in prospect, one of its leaders says.

Monroe M. [Monty] Rifkin, president of American Television & Communications Corp., Denver, said in an interview that "wiring the nation" for better TV will be a "many, many year development" requiring capital of nearly \$10 billion. He said it may take 10 years even to "make a big dent" in the job.

Rifkin's company is the third largest and "after coming from no place, we're breathing down the neck of No. 2," he contended.

Will Attend Hearings

Rifkin is one of the chiefs of CATV—standing for "Community antenna television" — who will appear during the 7½ days of hearings to be held by the Federal Communications Commission, beginning Thursday.

Subjects include the FCC's proposal for a limited opening of the "top 100 markets" [including Chicago which has no cable TV] to the cabling into homes of so-called "distant signals" from other markets.

Rifkin said these and other new rules proposed by the FCC in a change of regulatory direction last year "would pretty much open the country to us." Importing distant signals into the top 100 markets is forbidden by a "freeze" in effect since 1968, he said. He expects rulings by May or June.

A cable distribution system consists of a network of coaxial cables, which can carry 30 or 40 or some say 80 channels. Classically, local signals, which cable TV is required to carry for the viewer's selection, or those from other nearby stations are picked up with a high antenna and transmitted to the viewer via drops to the consumer's TV set. The customer pays a varying installation charge plus a monthly fee estimated by Rifkin at an average \$5. Distant signals, if permitted, come in over communications "common carriers."

Far more than this is fore-



Monroe M. Rifkin

seen by Rifkin for his TV "wave of the future."

Also Local Programs

Not only selected "distant" broadcasts but also a variety of locally originated specialized programs can be channeled to the viewer.

"The total television system we're putting into the Orlando, Fla., area will have more than 40 channels of capacity," he declared, contrasting this to the seven channels New Yorkers regularly watch.

One of the effects Rifkin expects from fuller development of cable TV is competition against the mass programming tactics of big-city television stations.

Farther in the future is the notion of cable TV providing not merely specialized programs but individualized ones. Rifkin said that at the push of a button a viewer might be able to get a recipe, a page of an encyclopedia, his bank balance or the CHICAGO TRIBUNE on his viewing screen. He cited Japanese experiments with transmission of newspapers.

Practically all of cable TV's revenue comes from the monthly charge to viewers. "Commercials" are sold by a few systems but this source of revenue, "definitely big in the future," is in its infancy, Rifkin said. An idea intriguing Rifkin and other cable men is selling local advertisers sections of metropolitan areas that correspond precisely to their trading areas.

Rifkin said that the "economic base" need of cable TV is the right to import distant

[Continued on page 8, col. 1]

Growth Foreseen for Cable Television

[Continued from page 7, col. 2] signals because "we know people will buy that."

Naturally, controversy is raging over cable TV's ambitious plans. The stakes are large. Rifkin estimated that cable TV so far has won only about 8 per cent of the nationwide market.

"This new industry has been held back and stifled," asserted Rifkin, stating that the reaction was like that which broadcast television in its own infancy got from the movies, which were the "establishment" of that era.

"Our basic enemies are certain individual stations and film people, the owners of programs," he said.

Rifkin said that outlying community antenna systems have added millions of persons to the coverage of big-city stations.

He phrased the cry of the "stifled" cable industry as:

"If cable TV can do all these things at an average cost of about \$5 a month to the customer, why not open the country and let the customer choose whether he wants it or not?"

Rifkin, a New Yorker, said he never heard of the cable TV industry until 1959 when he saw a few local systems in the West "that opened my eyes to future possibilities." He worked on cable TV with another company, then as a consultant and finally with the company he now heads.

"Near the end of the 20th century, we still feel we're pioneering," said Rifkin, whose company operates in 20 states. American Television & Communications is not in any of the top 25 cities but "we probably will be three years from now," he added.

The company is not one of the contenders for CATV franchises in Chicago.

Cable TV Promises to Clear Up Picture, Add Some More

Cable television, which soon will be established in Chicago, will provide improved reception for many and make a wide range of television programs available to all viewers.

Cable TV, a product of the 1950s, initially was operated in rural areas, in communities too small to have a television station and in areas beyond the effective signal of nearby cities' stations. As a consequence, some rural areas have had a wider selection of television programming than the various cities that are the sources of the programs.

Helps "Ghost" Victims

In Chicago, cable TV will benefit many viewers who often see "ghosts" or other distortions on the screens because high-rise buildings or air traffic interfere with a station's signal.

Cable TV also will make possible a multitude of new community programs and bring in stations that are too far away for home antennas to bring in.

This improved and expanded reception is possible because the sets of cable TV subscribers are connected to coaxial cables,

similar to telephone lines, which bring the signals directly to the set. Some applicants for Chicago franchises have said they can make as many as 45 channels available for each subscriber.

About \$5 a Month

The projected cost to television owners is expected to be a \$15 to \$20 installation charge, plus a monthly charge of about \$5.

Cable TV operators either erect a huge antenna in the best location for reception or directly monitor broadcast signals from commercial stations by cable.

Several applicants for Chicago's cable TV franchises have said they plan to use Illinois Bell Telephone Co. facilities rather than try to create their own network of cables.

Became Local Matter

The General Assembly in 1965 empowered Illinois municipalities to grant and regulate cable TV franchises. However, legislation is expected to be introduced in the current Senate session which will propose that the state regulate all cable TV in the state. Similar legislation

failed in committee last year.

Presently municipalities enter into a contract with cable TV operators who pay a percentage of their profits to the licensing authority.

TV by Cable Has Stations in a Tangle

Cynthia Lowry

Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Apr 10, 1966; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)

pg. P10

TV by Cable Has Stations in a Tangle

By Cynthia Lowry

A *New York* FRED LUNT and Lynn Fontanne are fond of television, particularly westerns. But when they are occupying their small Manhattan townhouse, they are not only deprived of the westerns, but all other television snows as well.

New York City has seven commercial television stations whose programs are on tap for most residents in and around the city. But the Lunts live in an area that is cut off by tall buildings, by steel and stone from the TV signals that emanate from the Empire State building, less than a \$1 cab ride away. Many other locations are plagued by distorted pictures and interference.

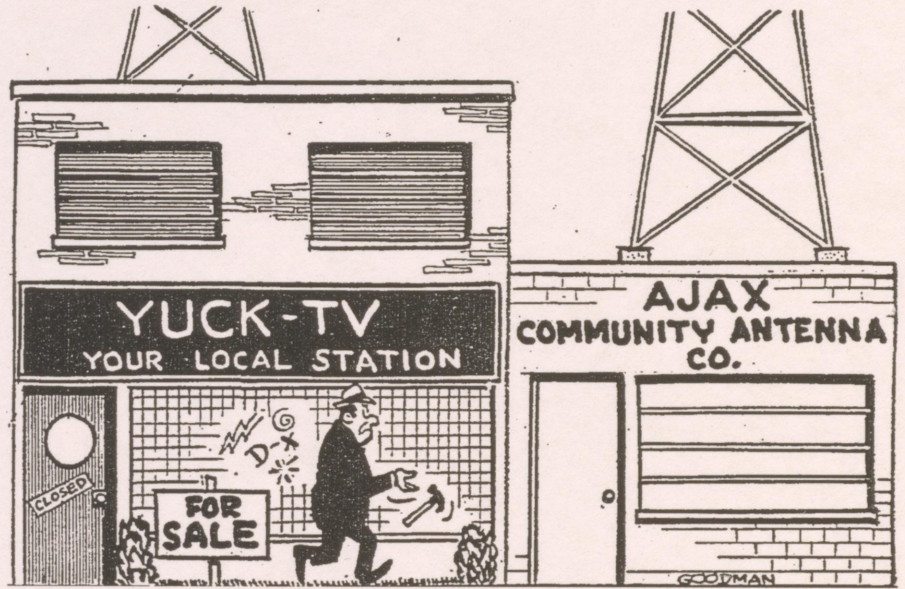
Mary Margaret McBride lives about 95 miles north of the television mast of the Empire State building, on the far side of a mountain in the heart of the Catskills. Some days, television reception in her home is close to perfect. But at other times the picture

writes like a snake, and the screen is full of snowy flakes.

The Lunts live in a black-out area. Miss McBride, like millions of others, lives on the outer reaches of the usual television broadcast signal.

In the early 1950s, some enterprising men worked out a method to feed clear television signals into communities in the mountain valleys of Pennsylvania, and push them across vast distances in the west. It involved erecting tall towers, some as high as 500 feet, to capture signals which were then fed into cables and—for a fee—shot to the TV receivers of the townsfolk.

THAT, QUITE simply, was the beginning of CATV, which stands for community antenna television. At first, because the systems increased the audiences of stations, it was a helpful little sister of the TV medium. No one minded that the antenna towers picked up, without fee, programs of networks and



local stations and sent them on.

Now, however, CATV has mushroomed. There are about 1,600 individual systems. More than 2.5 million homes use the service, and there are ambitious plans for the future. CATV has alarmed the broadcasters, become a controversial subject, and now has brought the Federal Communications commission into the picture.

FCC Commissioner Kenneth Cox, in a recent interview, attempted a simple explanation of a complicated, many-faceted technical problem.

"It [CATV] extended television in areas where there was no support, at that time at least, for stations," Cox said. "But a little later on,

it began moving into markets which had stations of their own—first the one- and two-station markets and then some of the smaller three-station markets. More recently, within the past year and a half or two years, there have been well-publicized plans for CATV to move into the major markets. And it is here that the commission has become concerned."

One concern is that cable television might adversely affect the development of new stations, most of them in the ultra-high frequency range [most established commercial stations today are in the very high frequency range] in the nation's 100 most important market areas. Another is that with CATV systems pulling in TV signals from outside points to smaller communities, existing stations in such towns would have a hard time staying in business.

ALL THIS has opened a wiggling can of worms that promises to keep broadcasters, CATV operators, the FCC, and the courts busy for a long time to come.

The Federal Communications commission, in mid-February, assumed jurisdiction over all CATV systems—a decision which will undoubtedly be tested in the courts—and recommended that congress amend the Federal Communications act to give it that authority.

Hearings on this recommendation—and a bill to forbid FCC jurisdiction—have already been started.

But before the decision was made, the issue flamed fur-

iously, with organized broadcasters on one side talking darkly about "safeguarding the American system of television," and CATV organizations proclaiming the inalienable right of all people "to maximum use of their television sets, as well as the right to receive any programs made available to them."

Of deep concern to the broadcasters is the possibility that programs brought in from distant stations will duplicate those on local stations. This, station operators fear, would reduce a local station's audience and deprive it of advertising revenue.

Whatever the outcome, it appears that CATV has arrived to stay. Legislation is being drawn in all 50 states to cope with it. A lot of money is involved. The American Telephone & Telegraph company, some of whose subsidiaries have leased pole-rights to cable operators so they can string wires, has decided to get into the cable operation itself, on an experimental basis.

NBC recently acquired a small CATV operation outside of New York, just to see how the thing works. CBS has an option on an operation. Several TV broadcasting chains and independent stations are active.

Millions of Americans who have poor TV reception or limited access to television channels—one or two stations only—are the ones eager for CATV. So far it has not been much help to rural or isolated homes, since the cost of stringing lines into widely separated houses is too high.