

CABLE BIDS TO STRESS 'ACCESS' SUPPORT!

"I'm not aware of any city that has made public access as much of a priority as the City of Chicago did."

--John McGuire, Cable Administrator, City of Chicago, during the Cable Access Forum, May 15, 1982

Dig around in your file or drawer and see if you can find the April 1981, CCOM Newsletter. Maybe you remember it--CCOM presented a number of positions on cable communications, like employment goals calling for minority and female employment at parity with their representation in the population of Chicago, along with job training programs, equality of services, and a strong ethics code. While you're looking, see if

you can find CCOM's Summer 1981 Newsletter, the one that called for the creation of a non-profit access corporation.

A year ago, these seemed like 'pie-in-the-sky' positions, with little chance of making it through the early and crucial phases of Chicago's cable franchising process. Indeed, the odds were against the public interest aspects of cable at that time. The City had hired a pro-industry consultant, Malarkey, Taylor & Associates, who in the fall of 1981, released a draft enabling ordinance that blatantly ignored over a year of input from Chicagoans during public hearings, and contained little or none of the recommendations made by the

(Cont. on Page 4)

CCOM

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
ON THE MEDIA

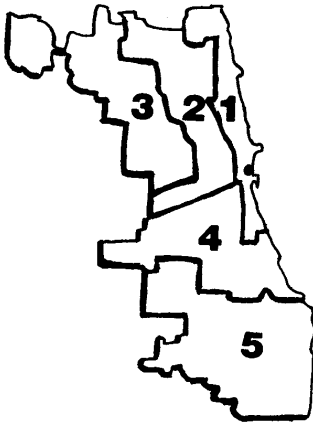
407 S. DEARBORN, SUITE 355, CHICAGO, IL 60605

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newsletter

SUMMER 1982

REPRINT



Chicago neighborhoods are now grouped into five Cable Areas. See Page 3.

Universal Service Victory and More

Perhaps one of the greatest surprises and victories in the RFP is the City's Universal Subscribers Service Requirement. Universal Service means that for only a one time installation fee, any household the cable passes must be able to receive a number of cable channels for no monthly subscription fee. For almost two years Universal Service received little attention in the franchising process, except from groups in CCOM's coalitions. Only in the last revision of the RFP did Universal Service finally become part of Chicago's cable system.

Alderman Vrdolyak told a press conference on May 14th, "In order to ensure that all of our residents will have the opportunity to receive cable on the same terms and conditions and to maximize the potential for cable in all households, we have taken the extraordinary step of mandating that all franchises provide a universal subscriber service." (Cont. on Next Page)

Universal Service (Cont. from Page 1)

Chicago is requiring a 36-channel universal service, which will include the following channels:

- public access channels dedicated to the Chicago Access Corporation
- one (1) leased channel
- one (1) government access channel
- three (3) local organization channels
- all normal broadcast television channels

Universal Service will be available to subscribers under two alternative plans (p. xiv, RFP):

- For subscribers who supply their own converters or have compatible 'cable ready' television sets, the service will be available at an initial installation cost of \$29.95.
- For subscribers who do not supply their own converters, the service will be available for an installation cost of \$79.95. At the subscriber's option, these charges may be paid in monthly installments of \$5.00.

Competing companies, as with all RFP requirements, may offer more than they have to. Universal Service could end up being more channels, at lower rates, and with no new installation charge when families move.

EQUALITY OF SERVICES

Throughout the franchising process, CCOM has sought measures to prevent areas or neighborhoods, especially economically depressed ones, from being ignored or from having to wait for long periods of time to get wired to the cable system, or from receiving a lesser quality of services. CCOM maintained that no one should be at a disadvantage or discriminated against for any reason such as location, financial considerations, type of neighborhood, racial composition, etc.

These concerns were successfully incorporated into the revised RFP:

- The City strongly recommends that companies bidding for a franchise must demonstrate a plan to wire all the occupied dwelling units and commercial establishments within that franchise area. If an exception is made within a particular area, whether in terms of wiring it or higher rates, the applicant must fully explain and justify it.
- The City is not only concerned with construction schedules, but is also requiring companies to demonstrate, by maps and plans, how their delivery of cable services will be equitable and fair to all residents of the franchise area.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS

The employment provisions have come a long way since the days of Alderman Bernie Stone's public misgivings about CCOM's employment goals, because of his "abhorrence to quotas." The Chicago Cable Ordinance sets forth some very far reaching employment requirements:

- Cable companies cannot refuse to hire, or discharge from employment, or discriminate against any person because of age, sex, color, creed, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, marital status, or handicap.
- In order to maximize equal employment opportunities for minorities and women, companies must provide training classes and on-the-job experiences.

- Each cable company must show that it will hire minority persons in proportion to their groups' representation in Chicago's population. 'Parity with population proportions' will result in more than twice as many minority jobs as would the FCC's (unenforced) 'half the workforce proportions.' In their bids, companies must detail how they will achieve parity at all job levels.

The RFP further stipulates that companies must detail their employment policies and describe how they will recruit and train minorities and women. In her introductory statement in the RFP, Mayor Byrne states, "We also require that grantees shall maximize equal employment opportunities for minorities and women and shall work toward the goal of 'parity' for minority employment. We will carefully evaluate bids to determine how applicants will seek to achieve employment goals in all job categories including review of recruitment and training policies." (p. 6, RFP)

MINORITY OWNERSHIP

Traditionally, minorities have been excluded from significant involvement in new business ventures. Cable communications, representing the biggest growth industry to enter the marketplace in many years, was seen as an ideal opportunity for the City to reverse the trend of minority isolation in the business realm. Through genuine ownership and control of a cable franchise(s), minorities could play a significant and leading role in the policies dealing with programming, employment, and use of revenues.

Numerous obstacles had to be overcome for making minority ownership a possibility in Chicago. CCOM, working closely with the Community Cable Committee, and CHOCA-TV, began addressing the issue of minority ownership in the fall of 1981, seeking to:

- (1) make minority ownership and control a goal of the City;
- (2) increase the number of franchise areas (At the time, the City was considering only 3-4 franchise areas--too large for minority enterprises to raise the necessary capital);
- (3) have the City evaluate bids on the basis of general business experience, as opposed to specific experience in cable.

By the time the City Council passed the enabling ordinance, minority ownership had been included as a goal of the City. The efforts of CCOM, CCC, CHOCA-TV, and, later, the Taskforce for Community Broadcasting continued, culminating in the February 20th Symposium on Minority Ownership and Cable Communications. With experts from around the country discussing the technology and ownership of cable franchises, the Symposium was a dialogue between experts and lay persons around the critical political, economic, and social implications of cable franchising in Chicago and minority empowerment.

The status of minority ownership in the latest RFP is summed up by the Mayor in her RFP statement:

With respect to ownership, the City encourages applications from firms or ventures owned and controlled by minorities. Division of the City into five franchise areas should assist such minority applicants. While we stress that Chicago will only make awards to qualified bidders, we will avoid artificial impediments in our evaluation of their financial capacity and cable experience.

We will also encourage non-minority owned and controlled applicants to include minority equity owners. We are convinced that these ownership goals are economically feasible and socially appropriate.

The Cable Access Corporation

CABLE ACCESS AND THE CHICAGO ACCESS CORPORATION

In the Fall of 1981, the City's cable consultant, Malarkey, Taylor and Associates, released a Draft Enabling Ordinance that called for a minimum of two (2) public access channels, with no provisions for an access budget, staff, or equipment. After much public pressure and the recommendations of the Chicago Cable TV Study Commission, the enabling ordinance passed by the City Council on February 10, 1982, made major changes in the City's access requirements. The Chicago Cable Communications Ordinance calls for:

A non-profit Chicago Access Corporation (CAC) will be created "to promote and develop maximum community involvement in and use of cable television for cultural, educational, health, social service, civic, community, and other non-profit purposes, and to administer use of access channels." (p. 9387, CCOO)

CAC will control the use of 20% of the channels on all cables, free of charge, as access channels (the RFP requires a minimum of two subscriber cables and an institutional cable.)

In their bids, cable companies must provide CAC the following funding:

- (a) an initial payment
- (b) a percentage of annual gross revenues subject to a guaranteed minimum annual payment
- (c) contributions of funds for studios, equipment, and technical assistance (the amount of these payments are not stipulated but are left as biddable items to augment competition among bidders).

And that's not all! In the revised RFP, public access is clearly made a high priority of the City, if not the highest. In her introductory statement in the RFP, the Mayor states, "Chicago's institutions, organizations, and neighborhoods are rich in diversity. They have consistently demonstrated their interests in the use of cable. We envision access programming as a significant opportunity to enhance communication among all areas of the City... We expect all applicants to be cognizant... of the importance which we attach to public access." (pp. 2, 3, RFP)

As per the provisions of the Ordinance, the Chicago Access Corporation (CAC) will have fifty (50) incorporators, seventeen (17) of whom will be named directly by the Mayor, with the remaining thirty-three (33) being selected by non-profit cultural, educational, health, social service, civic, and community organizations designated by the Mayor.

Basic Tasks of 50 Incorporators:

- (1) Take all necessary steps to incorporate the CAC as an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, exempt from federal and state income tax.

- *** (2) Select the initial Board of Directors. Subsequent directors shall be selected, and electoral mechanism designed, by the initial directors.
- (3) Develop CAC's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws.

Powers of the CAC:

- (1) Conduct public informational and educational activities.
- (2) Allocate access channel space and time, and access channels interconnections.
- (3) Provide financial, technical, and other assistance for non-profit programming and other non-profit uses of the cable systems.
- (4) Retain ownership of studios and other program production facilities and equipment, and employ staff.

The incorporators and eventual Board of Directors of CAC will play a critical role in the design and implementation of public access in Chicago. Decisions about the number and location of studios, mobile facilities, access personnel, whether or not neighborhood studios will have their own boards, etc., will be made by the CAC. For this reason, it is imperative that the incorporators best represent the access needs of Chicago and reflect the diversity of citizens' interests.

Shortly after the Chicago Cable Communications Ordinance was passed, CCOM began examining the implications of the CAC. Who would be incorporators? How would they be selected? What type of structure for CAC would best meet Chicago's access needs? CCOM initiated a series of planning meetings on access of various organizations, leading to the formation of the Chicago Taskforce on Cable Access.

As a first goal, the Taskforce recognized the need to begin educating non-profit and community organizations about the opportunities of cable access programming. The Taskforce organizers sponsored the Cable Access Forum on May 15th, at Columbia College. Attended by over 150 people, the forum provided an update by William Singer on access in Chicago's cable plan, allowed for actual hands-on experience with portable video equipment, and offered the opportunity for people to view examples of cable access programming.

John McGuire, the new cable administrator for the City of Chicago, attended the closing session of the forum and addressed many of the concerns of the Taskforce. Although the ordinance requires only that CAC have its first meeting by 90 days after the enactment of the franchises, McGuire stated his goal was to have the incorporators named during the summer so the CAC could be functioning during the negotiation/evaluation of franchises.

In terms of the selection of incorporators, McGuire stated he was open to working with the Taskforce and encouraged organizations to submit names of people who would be good incorporators. (Cont. on Page 8)

Cable Area Neighborhoods

- 1** Rogers Park, West Ridge, Edgewater, Uptown, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Near North Side, Loop, Near South Side, Douglas, Oakland, Grand Boulevard.
- 2** Jefferson Park, Forest Glen, North Park, Albany Park, Lincoln Square, Irving Park, North Center, Avondale, Logan Square, West Town, Near West Side, Lower West Side, South Lawndale.
- 3** Edison Park, Norwood Park, O'Hare, Dunning, Portage Park, Montclare, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Austin, Humboldt Park, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, North Lawndale.
- 4** Armour Square, Bridgeport, McKinley Park, Archer Heights, Brighton Park, New City, Fuller Park, Kenwood, Clearing, West Elsdon, Gage Park, West Englewood, Englewood, Washington Park, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, Greater Grand Crossing, South Shore.
- 5** West Lawn, Chicago Lawn, Ashburn, Auburn Gresham, Chatham, Avalon Park, Burnside, Calumet Heights, South Chicago, Mount Greenwood, Beverly, Washington Heights, Morgan Park, Roseland, Pullman, South Deering, East Side, West Pullman, Riverdale, Hegewisch.

INTERCONNECTIONS

Although the City will be divided into five (5) franchise areas, they will not operate as separate or exclusive systems. To ensure and maximize new opportunities for communications among and within the City's neighborhoods, the City expects all applicants to include and finance proposals to achieve maximum interconnections.

Interconnection stipulations in the RFP state, "The City is extremely interested in ensuring, as an outcome of the franchising process, that each cable system serving the City will provide fully interconnected service with every other cable system serving the City, including full interconnection of all access and local origination channels and the Institutional Networks... A fully interconnected system is essential to make possible both City-wide programming and services, and geographically targeted programming to meet the needs of particular neighborhoods and communities." (p. xi, May RFP)

The City has reserved the right to itself to make the final decision concerning interconnection proposals.

In Other Places ...

READING (say 'Red-ing'), Pennsylvania, has its cable communications operated by a non-profit company. The town is world famous for originating creative two-way audio-visual 'teleconferencing' from 70 different locations. And over half the subscribers say they watch this programming. Pittsburgh, too, will have two-way capabilities for access.

BOULDER, Colorado, recently lost to its cable company in a landmark U.S. Supreme Court case. The city had wanted to prohibit more construction by the company while it sought other companies. The Court seems to have said that 'home rule' does not give a city the right to restrain trade without specific authority from its state government.

OAK PARK receives only a 1% franchise fee from its cable company. Most suburbs have not realized their bargaining power with companies expecting huge future revenues from controlling cable communications.

MILWAUKEE may award its franchise to a cooperative (the subscribers themselves own the company). The co-op's proposal looks excellent. Milwaukee, like Chicago now, is requiring Universal Service channels.

NEW YORK City has been divided into 11 cable areas (Manhattan, 2; Brooklyn, 3; Staten Island, 2; Bronx, 1; Queens, 3). Manhattan has had some cable for over a decade; and the other burroughs are looking at proposals now. The cost for printing the current proposals has been estimated at three million dollars.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, may have to sue its cable company for fulfillment of access promises.

NEW ORLEANS, according to the current Channels magazine, is experiencing delays and unkept promises. It "has learned that a piece of paper is no guarantee that a cable company will honor its pledges--especially at a time when the cable industry is vociferously arguing that cities have no right to hold them to the promises they so eagerly make at franchise time." In December, the city council failed to impose any contract penalties.

BOSTON anticipates that 70% of its households will subscribe to its "basic" cable service of fifty channels for two dollars per month. Payments for additional services are expected eventually to make the average monthly cable bill forty dollars. Boston will have a fourth fifty-channel cable, which the non-profit access corporation can operate for additional revenue. Boston hired a Watergate investigator to check out the cable companies who submitted proposals.

PITTSBURGH has over 500 cable jobs right now. 285 are with the cable company itself, and 220 are with construction companies it has hired. This seems to indicate that there will be over 600 cable jobs in each of Chicago's five cable areas during construction. And their 17 regulatory commission staff would indicate 22 for each cable area here.

CALIFORNIA's state legislature is currently looking at a bill which would declare cable to be a public (monopoly) utility. As a "common carrier" like the telephone, it would have to serve all users on a first come-first serve basis at regulated rates. And the operating companies could not control message and program contents.

SAINT PAUL (the city) failed to approve municipal ownership of cable in an April referendum. The National Cable Television Association is said to have given \$300,000 toward the Minnesota Cable Television Association's campaign against the referendum.

WASHINGTON, D.C. Sen. Barry Goldwater is spearheading a federal law to forbid municipal regulations of cable. But no House decision is expected this year.

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Many organizations approached by companies may feel they are simply being used. If your organization is asked to do an interview or survey, and if you need more information before doing it, CCOM staff is available to help prepare for such interviews. The ascertainment interviews are an excellent opportunity to insist that companies are accountable to the citizens of Chicago.

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Bids to Stress 'Access' (Cont. from Page 1)

Subcommittee on Community Participation, headed by Leon Finney. The cabling of Chicago, like so many other Chicago issues, appeared to be relegated to the dark recesses of yet another closed process.

But by January of this year, everything changed. Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, Chairperson of the Mayor's Committee on Cable Television and, later, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Cable Television Systems of the Committee on Finance (when cable was placed in the City Council), apparently went through a radical conversion, and blew the cable process wide open for public input. The dismal ordinance Malarkey drafted was transformed into a model ordinance the City Council passed on February 10th. This open process has continued, with an excellent document requesting companies' proposals (RFP) now released by the City. And it does not stop here. Mr. John McGuire, the newly appointed cable administrator for the City of Chicago, has given every indication of maintaining and encouraging an open, public process in the remaining franchising phases.

Not only the results, but the process of developing the Chicago Cable Communications Ordinance and Request for Proposals may well become a paradigm for other cities. Credit must be given to Alderman Vrdolyak for his demonstrated leadership and the inroads he made for allowing genuine public involvement in such a critical issue. CCOM also recognizes the excellent work of William Singer, Doug Cassel, and the members of the Chicago Cable Television Study Commission, whose work has had enormous beneficial impact on Chicago's cable system.

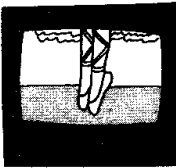
Above all, CCOM applauds the hundreds of organizations and individuals in the City who have been working with us for the last two years in advocating the numerous public interest concerns now greatly incorporated in Chicago's franchising documents. To all who have participated, persevered, and helped forge what will perhaps be the best cable system in the country--this newsletter's for you! Happy reading!

ATTENTION, LATINO ORGANIZATIONS!

On June 23, 1982, from 1 to 3 p.m., the Latino Institute is holding a workshop on cable access and how it will affect the Hispanic community of Chicago. Special attention will be given to recommending Hispanic organizations and individuals to the City as incorporators of the Chicago Access Corporation (CAC). For more information, contact Edwin Claudio (663-3603), or Lilia Delgado (427-4064).

CABLE COMPANY INTERVIEWS

The City expects companies to attempt to identify local needs and to develop their cable proposals to meet these needs. Some cable companies have been actively involved for the last two years doing needs 'ascertainments' by interviewing non-profit organizations in Chicago. Especially with the RFP now requiring ascertainment of needs, organizations can expect to be hearing from many companies.



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Many organizations approach CCOM for information. If an organization is asked to do an interview, CCOM staff is available to assist. Interviews are an excellent way to hear from citizens of Chicago.

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ORGANIZATIONS TO BENEFIT -- by Lois Greenberg

For the past few weeks I have been interviewing for CCOM
the leaders of various private organizations and agencies,
large and small, across the Chicago area, about their
interest in access to cable TV. I've been learning a
great deal about the amazing variety of resources and
activities available to the people of Chicago.

It is clear these organizations have much to offer the
cable viewer. Angry tenants, battered women, hungry
children, troubled youths, the unemployed, and concerned
neighbors, will find a voice, will find information, will
find the help and support they need through this new com-
munications resource, provided this resource is thought-
fully managed.

Without exception, those with whom I spoke recognize the
value of extending their programs and services through
cooperative efforts with other agencies serving like needs
and having common goals.

I have spoken to the executives of large umbrella agencies
such as: United Way; United Charities; Catholic Charities;
as well as to smaller agencies such as: The Mary Crane
Day Care Center; Southwest Women Working Together; The
Center for Neighborhood Technology; The Metropolitan
Housing Development Corporation; and the American Civil
Liberties Union. There is much interest in public access
programming and a clear recognition for the need for
cooperation and coordination because of limited resources
and staff time. Among the uses mentioned are: Public
Education, because services need better understanding;
recruiting of volunteers; information regarding the avail-
ability of services; and where to get help or support.
Some examples of programming are: energy conservation,
infant stimulation, parent support, other support groups,
health information including physical fitness, how coun-
seling works, and nutrition. (One respondent suggested
a program on 20 ways to cook Reagan cheese, or his goose!)
Also, demonstrations and information on where to get help
for: battered wives and children, drug and alcohol pro-
blems, problems of civil liberties, legal problems, city
and community issues, hunger, deaf, problems of rape and
abuse, the elderly, problems regarding gangs, refugees and
the undocumented.

I am excited by the prospect that carefully conceived,
well organized public access programming will be able to
fill the needs, spark the imagination, and touch the
viewing public in ways that commercial TV rarely has. I
look forward to public access cable actually moving people
to come out into the community to help their neighbors to
improve the quality of their lives. I am looking forward
with great anticipation to the effective use of this ex-
citing communications tool.



THE CHICAGO CABLE TELEVISION STUDY COMMISSION

Much of the credit for Chicago's good RFP must go to this independent panel. Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, after doing a cable study for CCOM, got convenors, funding, and staff for the project. Besides BPI and CCOM, the other convenors are: Chicago Urban League, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, and Roger Baldwin Foundation of the American Civil Liberties. Funding was from the MacArthur Foundation. Bill Singer, Douglass Cassel, and Mark Petracca formed the staff. Bill and Doug have been able to promote the Commission's recommendations very well since the Report was issued January 8, as they have maintained close communications with our interested city groups.

MEDIA BITS

● WYEN-FM, headquartered in DesPlaines, is the object of a rare FCC disciplinary action. The station's license is for a one year trial, instead of a three year renewal. The reason cited--a lack of progress in minority employment--could be used also to discipline almost all other stations in the metropolitan area, too.

● Ron Alridge has begun to document in his Chicago Tribune column how 'deregulation' is allowing some radio station managers to cut back their news programming and staffs without fear of FCC concern.

● WTTW-TV, Channel Eleven, now shows animated corporate logos several times each hour. Their announcer has proclaimed, "This Bud's for you!" And local programming is hardly ever produced. It seems the management at WTTW has now almost completed its transition of our local educational television station into the lead station of a new commercial network. Though the public has contributed the (educational) license, and a lot of tax breaks, and a lot of cash, it looks like the main beneficiaries are a group of corporate advertisers.

● Chicago's closed-channel radio programming for the blind, Chicagoland Radio Information Service, may be in trouble. It is broadcast on a 'sideband' of WBEZ-FM. And the leadership of National Public Radio wants such sidebands to be useable for commercial purposes, as income for public radio.

● Companies registered with the cable commission, as required by Chicago's Cable Ethics Ordinance, are: Cablevision of Chicago, Continental Cablevision, Chicago Community Coop, Cox Cable, Group W Cable (formerly Teleprompter), Satellite Inc., and Tele-Communications Inc.

ACCESS PAMPHLETS

CCOM will have available free pamphlets that explain cable access, and how non-profit organizations can benefit from the opportunities cable will bring to the City. Contact CCOM in mid-June for copies. The pamphlet will also be available in Spanish.

GROUPS SEEK TO COUNTER CHANNEL 7 BIAS

Hispanic and immigrants' rights groups are still seeking corrective actions from WLS-TV, Channel 7, for slanted coverage in a news series on undocumented workers. A few cases of abuse were sensationalized in the series, making it appear that many such workers illegally drain the funds of government programs. (In reality the undocumented subsidize these programs by contributing many times more than they can collect.) In a meeting with Peter Desnoes, the station's manager, the groups thought they received assurances of opportunities to present a different viewpoint on the air. But, as things stand now, the groups are angry that Channel 7 has renigged on those agreements.

**NO
MORE
MALARKEY!**

Don't throw away your 'No More Malarkey!' buttons, yet. The Washington D.C. firm, which sees no conflict in working for large cable companies and for our City, is still contracted to evaluate proposals here. (At least three of the five large companies now registered in the proposal process have given Malarkey Taylor and Associates business in the past.)

Unless Malarkey is replaced, our coalition groups will have to do an independent evaluation of all the bids, and to inform Chicago's press and public about what we find.

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN INDIAN MEDIA ASSOCIATION

This new association has been formed "to provide unity and support to Native American journalists and to provide an organization to deal with the mass media in affairs affecting our people and causes." Cable programming is an early interest.



CCOM

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Annual Dues	Individual	Organization
Benefactor	[] \$500	[] \$500
Sponsor	[] 100	[] 250
Patron	[] 50	[] 100
Membership	[] 15	[] 25
	(Seniors, Students, Unemployed. \$5)	

[] Bill me. [] Payment enclosed.

All dues and contributions are tax deductible. Make checks payable to Citizens Committee on the Media.

Name _____

Organization _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

FREE MEDIA LABELS with CCOM Memberships!

Free peel-off labels, pre-addressed to over one hundred major Chicago area print and broadcast media, will be sent to new CCOM members. The labels can greatly expedite your work to get out a press release or a 'public service announcement.'

Memberships are very important to CCOM right now. Although we have significant financial support from local foundations (Woods Charitable Trust, Wieboldt Foundation, the Joyce Foundation, and Chicago Community Trust), our budget is not fully met, yet. But, more importantly, new memberships constitute endorsements that increase our impact as we deal with media owners, regulatory agencies, politicians, and journalists.

Only when citizens are organized can we require broadcasters, publishers, and cable operators to serve the public interest, instead of just their own narrow profit interests. Please join CCOM now! **(FORM INSIDE)**

Cable Access Corporation (Cont. from Page 3)

Because the incorporators will have a significant role in the shape and outcome of public access, organizations concerned about access should get involved. If you are interested in joining the efforts of the Chicago Taskforce on Cable Access and/or know of people from your neighborhood who could represent your access needs, contact the Taskforce, care of CCOM. August 20th deadline! *

CHICAGO TASKFORCE ON CABLE ACCESS includes the following organizations:

Artistic Communications, Inc.
Black Theatre Alliance
Chicago Editing Center
Chicago Labor Institute
Committee of Hispanics on Cable Access TV
Citizens Committee on the Media
Community Cable Committee (CCC)
Community TV Network
League of Chicago Theatres
Network Lambda/Gay-Lesbian Cable Programming

Q U O T E

"Vietnam was the first war fought without any censorship. Without censorship, things can get terribly confused in the public mind. Television is an instrument which can paralyze this country." Gen. William C. Westmoreland, quoted in Time.

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CCOM

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE MEDIA

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