

p.m. ■ **John A. Hardin** elected president and chief executive officer of Mutual Broadcasting Corp. ■ Under revised agreement, *Time Inc.* plans to sell five TV stations to McGraw-Hill for \$69.3 million, deleting Time's radio properties from earlier announced package.

March 22 □ Vice President **Spiro T. Agnew** renews attacks on media, including CBS News and its "The Selling of the Pentagon," program he describes as "subtle but vicious broadside against nation's defense establishment." ■ Coast-to-coast flap over *drug lyrics* in songs erupts following FCC notice telling broadcasters to be cautious. ■ **Philo T. Farnsworth**, who obtained first patent for electronic TV system in 1927, dies at age 64.

April 12 □ Stagers subcommittee subpoenas CBS, NBC documentaries in quest of information on how TV networks produce information programs; CBS's **Stanton** refuses to yield outtakes, other unaired material.

April 19 □ FCC backs off slightly on its controversial *drug-lyrics* policy issued in March.

May 3 □ CBS refuses to comply with subpoena from Stagers subcommittee for outtakes, unused material. *National Public Radio* starts up with 90-station interconnected lineup.

May 10 □ FCC's *prime-time access rule* and related restrictions on syndicated and related programming activities of networks is upheld by New York appeals court.

June 7 □ FCC belatedly approves CBS spinoff of cable and syndication to *Viacom International*.

June 14 □ FCC's Jan. 15, 1970, *policy statement*—regarded by broadcasters as protection against challenges to renewal applications—is thrown out by U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. ■ Supreme Court, in case involving WIP(AM) Philadelphia, rules broadcasting has *First Amendment parity* with press and is immune to suits by private citizens under normal circumstances.

June 28 □ President Nixon names special administration subcommittee, headed by **Clay T. Whitehead** and including three cabinet members and three White House aides, to develop cable policy.

July 5 □ President Nixon confirms that Representative **Charlotte Reid** (R-Ill.), who at one time was singer on NBC Radio's *Don McNeill's Breakfast Club*, will be appointed to FCC. She eventually was sworn in Oct. 8. ■ Four different product TV ads of American Home Products Inc. are among latest batch challenged by *Federal Trade Commission*. ■ Stagers committee votes that CBS's **Frank Stanton** be cited for contempt for refusing to supply outtakes from "The Selling of The Pentagon."

July 12 □ House of Representatives refuses to back Stagers committee on Stanton contempt citation.

Aug. 9 □ Washington appeals court overturns FCC ruling and says broadcasters may not impose flat ban on sale of time for discussion of controversial issues.

Aug. 23 □ Washington appeals court rules that advertising of high-power cars and leaded gasoline raises fairness doctrine considerations—just as the FCC had held four years before with respect to cigarette advertising.

Sept. 6 □ Stern Community Law Firm plans campaign to force broadcasters to run "truth-in-advertising" public service spots that could contradict commercial station messages.

Sept. 13 □ **John Thomas Ireland Jr.** picked to succeed CBS President **Frank Stanton**, who becomes vice chairman and continues as

chief operating officer on Oct. 1.

Sept. 27 □ Government plans 1973 experiment with satellite and public institutions in Rocky Mountain area that some see as prelude to satellite-to-home broadcasting.

Oct. 11 □ Office of Telecommunications Policy Director **Clay T. Whitehead** calls for elimination of fairness doctrine, change of license-renewal process to get government out of programming, and to begin steps to deregulate radio.

Oct. 18 □ "Special Report" in BROADCASTING offers compendium of anecdotes about radio and television's yesteryears, based on magazine's personal interviews with pioneers in field. ■ Supreme Court refuses to review FCC decision that will strip WHDH-TV Boston of its license.

Oct. 25 □ **Irving B. Kahn**, chairman of Teleprompter Corp., is convicted of bribery, conspiracy and perjury in connection with award of Johnstown, Pa., cable franchise in 1966.

Nov. 8, Dec. 6, Dec. 13 □ NAB carves out proposed legislation that would favor performance over promise in FCC license-renewal proceedings. ■ Eighteen petitions to deny filed on Nov. 1 against California stations' renewals. by blacks, Orientals and chicanos.

Nov. 15 □ Compromise on FCC's proposed cable rules, orchestrated by Office of Telecommunications Policy, is reluctantly accepted by cable operators and broadcasters. ■ Questions raised in Congress as to why White House had FBI check made on **Daniel Schorr**, CBS correspondent who clashed with White House aides over accuracy of Schorr reporting. White House denies intimidation, says check was in connection with government post for which Schorr was considered.

Dec. 6 □ Nixon nominates FCC General Counsel **Richard E. Wiley** to succeed FCC Commissioner **Robert Wells**, who resigned Nov. 1. ■ **David C. Adams** succeeds **Walter D. Scott** as NBC board chairman.

Dec. 20 □ **David Sarnoff**, dominant force in electronics communications for more than 50 years, dies at 80. ■ Representative **Paul Rogers** (D-Fla.) introduces legislation to ban TV blackouts of sports contests that are sold out; similar bill by Senator **William Proxmire** (D-Wis.) to be subject of congressional hearing next year. ■ Action for Children's Television petitions Federal Trade Commission to ban toy advertising in children's TV programs.

Dec. 27 □ CBS abandons marketing of its electronic video recording system.

1972

Jan. 10 □ Federal Trade Commission urges FCC to enlarge its fairness doctrine to cover product commercials. ■ Former Florida broadcaster **C. Edward Little** is named MBS president. ■ **Dr. Peter C. Goldmark**, inventor and scientist recently retired as president of CBS Laboratories, establishes **Goldmark Communications** with **Kinney Services Inc.** as majority owner.

Jan. 24 □ Surgeon General **Jesse L. Steinfeld** and 12-member Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior releases \$1-million study that says there is casual link between TV violence and aggressive behavior in some children. ■ **Leonard H. Goldenson** becomes chairman and chief executive officer of ABC Inc. and **Elton H. Rule** becomes president and chief operating officer.

Jan. 31 □ Supreme Court refuses to stay August

1971 decision of U.S. Court of Appeals prohibiting broadcasters from enforcing ban on sale of time for discussion of public issues.

Feb. 7 □ FCC delivers its package of basic rules for cable, to be effective March 31.

Feb. 28 □ Satellite coverage of President Nixon's trip to Red China marks new milestone in broadcast history.

March 6 □ First official challenge to FCC's new cable rules comes from **Dale Moore**, Northwest TV station owner, who cites dangers rules pose for small-market broadcasters. NAB seeks stay pending copyright legislation. ■ **Paul Comstock** resigns as NAB executive vice president relations and is succeeded by **Grover C. Cobb**.

March 13 □ Congressional Black Caucus charges mass media is pervaded by racism in employment and news coverage, and conspire to keep public from learning that blacks and poor are exploited in advertising. ■ McGraw-Hill's \$69 million purchase of five Time-Life TV stations is approved by FCC.

March 20 □ Plans for formation of *National Black Network* (radio) are announced.

March 27 □ **David Foster** of Datran Corp. is named president of National Cable Television Association. ■ WHDH-TV Boston goes off air after 10-year fight at FCC for survival; WCVB-TV begins operation on vacated channel 5. ■ FCC is asked to hold up renewals of 11 Massachusetts stations pending inquiry into their employment practices.

April 17 □ Department of Justice files civil antitrust suits designed to prohibit three national TV networks from engaging in any entertainment-program or feature-film syndication. ■ Judge **Benjamin L. Hooks** of Memphis is nominated to be member of FCC—first black ever to serve on any federal regulatory agency.

April 24 □ Federal Trade Commission charges American Home Products, Bristol-Myers and Sterling Drug with false and misleading advertising for their pain-killer drugs.

May 8 □ *Television Communications Corp.* agrees in principle to acquire *Cypress Communications Corp.* in estimated \$58.7 million stock deal that would make TVC nation's second largest cable TV operator (value was restated to be \$51.5 million at completion of merger Sept. 29). ■ In copyright suit brought by CBS and three program packagers against Teleprompter, New York District Court rules that all signals local or far, can be taken by CATV's without liability, and—contrary to plaintiffs' claim—1968 Fortnightly decision still applies. ■ Twenty six stations in New York and New Jersey face license-renewal challenges with women's lib group among challengers for first time.

May 15 □ Citizen groups get unprecedented concessions from McGraw-Hill in form of hard commitments on chicano-black hiring and programming as well as abandonment of one of five VHF's McGraw-Hill planned to buy from Time-Life (FCC already had approved transfer). ■ FCC raises from 1% to 5% limit of broadcast ownership that banks may hold without it counting against station ownership limit.

May 22 □ **J. Paul Getty** among backers of new *Home Theatre Network*, pay-cable firm. Optical Systems and Theatrevision simultaneously announced pay-cable tests at NCTA convention. ■ TV networks under fire for alleged distortion of news: Stagers subcommittee holds two-day hearing on issue; GOP newsletter claims NBC and UPI spread communist propaganda without considering national interest. ■ *Kaiser Broadcasting Corp.*