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## HEARING

BEFORE THE

### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

### UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

NOMINATIONS OF

GLORIA ANDERSON, MICHAEL GAMMINO, JOSEPH D. HUGHES,  
THEODORE W. BRAUN, AND NEAL BLACKWELL FREEMAN,  
TO BE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

JUNE 13, 1972

Serial No. 92-59

Printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce



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HEARING  
BEFORE THE  
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE  
UNITED STATES SENATE

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(II)

Serial 181, 82-82

Printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce

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NOMINATION OF GLORIA ANDERSON, MICHAEL GAMMINO, JOSEPH D. HUGHES, THEODORE W. BRAUN, AND NEAL BLACKWELL FREEMAN, TO BE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1972

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 1318, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John O. Pastore, presiding.  
Present: Senators Pastore and Stevens.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR PASTORE

Senator PASTORE. This hearing will come to order.

This morning we have before our committee several nominations to the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The nominees are Mrs. Gloria Anderson, Mr. Michael Gammino, Mr. Joseph D. Hughes, Theodore W. Braun, Neal Blackwell Freeman. Two of them, of course, are reappointments—Mr. Gammino and Mr. Hughes. They have served the board with distinction since the time of its creation.

At the time this Corporation was created—and this is the committee that considered that legislation which I managed on the floor—there was a tremendous amount of discussion about how we were going to finance it.

We looked to the Federal Treasury only as a temporary source, but nothing has been forthcoming from either this administration or the previous administration as to how the Corporation should be financed on a permanent basis.

I think myself more serious thought ought to be given to long-range financing because we are somehow getting into the area of programing. As long as Federal money pours in to any large extent, there will always be a desire, of which I do not approve, to more or less talk about programs and what they are and what they mean. That is a dangerous course to pursue, because when Dr. Killian was before this committee, he was quite emphatic that there hadn't ought to be any influence on the part of the Congress to dictate the shape and form of the programing.

That made a lot of sense. But the big question is this, of course, and I hope you gentlemen realize it. As long as you put taxpayers' money

in anything, it is the responsibility of Congress to determine how the money is being spent.

We just can't appropriate money and then just sit back and say, "Well, you do what you want with it."

We are confronted here today with five nominees who are outstanding citizens, each of them having achieved success in his field and, beyond that each of them is very much concerned with the civil life of his own particular community.

We just don't have bankers here and presidents of companies here who have just sat back and done nothing to make their community a better place within which to live. That is quite important.

We have before us today these four gentlemen, and one fine lady who has a very, very imposing record—I was really charmed and excited when I read her biography and background.

I am happy to see the President of the United States did appoint you, Mrs. Anderson, and I know that this is going to be an exciting experience for you, and I think you are going to bring a great deal to it.

At this juncture, I am going to ask that Mrs. Anderson's background, as she has furnished it to the committee, be part of the record.

(The documents follows:)

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GLORIA L. ANDERSON

Born: November 5, 1938, Altheimer, Ark.

Marital status: Married.

Education: 1958, B.S., Summa Cum Laude, Arkansas A. M & N College; 1961, M.S. (chemistry), Atlanta University; 1968, Ph.D., University of Chicago (chemistry).

Career: 1961-62, Instructor, South Carolina State College; 1962-64, Instructor, Morehouse College; 1964-68, Teaching and/or research assistant, University of Chicago; 1968-Present, Associate Professor and Chairman of the Chemistry Department, Morris Brown College.

Summer Programs: 1967, Laboratory Instructor, NSF Summer Program for High School Chemistry Teachers; 1969, NSF Post-Doctoral Research Program for College Teachers, Georgia Inst. of Technology; 1970, Faculty, NSF Summer Institute, Morris Brown College; 1971, Faculty, South Carolina State College.

Organizations: American Chemical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; National Institute of Science; New York Academy of Science; Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society; Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.; and Atlanta University Center Science Research Institute.

Honors and awards: Outstanding Educators of America, 1971; American Men and Women of Science, Vol. 1, 1971; Personalities of the South, 1972; Nominated for National Outstanding College Chemistry Teacher Award, 1972. (Did not qualify because length of service was less than ten years.)

Advisory Boards, Committees, and Special Projects: Advisory Committee, Program for Professional Graduate Education in the Predominantly Black Liberal Arts College in the Southeastern United States, Oak Ridge Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Tennessee (Funded by Carnegie Corporation).

Advisory Board, Special Student Services, Morris Brown College. (Funded by Health, Education & Welfare Department).

Advisory Committee, Minority Schools Biomedical Support Program, Atlanta University Center. (Funded by National Institutes of Health.)

Advisory Committee, Research Program in Macromolecular Science, Atlanta University Center—Case-Western Reserve University. (Funded by Research Corporation.)

Liaison Officer, United Negro College Fund Premedical Summer Program, Fisk University.

Board of Governors, Atlanta University Center Computer Science Program.

Advisory Committee, Atlanta University Center Dual Degree Program (Co-operative Program with Georgia Institute of Technology).

Morris Brown College Liaison Officer For National Science Foundation Programs.

Project Director, HEW Title VI Instructional Equipment Grant.

Project Director, National Science Foundation College Science Improvement Program Grant (proposal pending).

Project Director, National Science Foundation Research Grant.

Special Consultant, National Institutes of Health General Research Support Division, Minority Schools Biomedical Support Program.

Scholarship Committee, Model Cities Program Atlanta, Georgia.

Publications: Anderson, G. L. and Stock, L. M., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 90, 212 (1968); Anderson, G. L. and Stock, L. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 91, 6804 (1969); Anderson, G. L. and Stock, L. M., *J. Org. Chem.* 36, 1140 (1971); Anderson, G. L., Parish, E. C., and Stock, L. M., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 93, 6984 (1971).

Senator PASTORE. Then there is Mr. Braun, a successful individual in public relations and management consultant work.

Those activities, of course, are important and integral parts of the responsibility of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Frankly, I must say this at this juncture, I don't know whose fault it is, but I don't think public broadcasting has been sold the way it should have been sold. We also find various people hacking away at it, finding some excuse in this and some excuse in that.

Naturally, nothing is perfect, and you have to look at the overall picture to determine whether or not you have got something that is reasonably good.

But at this point, I would like to make the observation, that not too long ago we had before us the Surgeon General and the members of the advisory committee, many of them scientists, ecologists, and people of that caliber with relation to violence on television, and they were unanimous in saying that more ought to be done in public broadcasting.

Well, somehow that admonition always falls on deaf ears, because, No. 1, we come up against the proposition—are you going to authorize this for 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, or 4 years. You gentlemen have got to understand for practical reasons Congress is somewhat hesitant to go beyond the 1-year period for the simple reason that it wants to guide not only the authorization but what direction the program takes.

But here we have a special case that I think it ought to be considered more or less as an exception. I am going to ask Mr. Macy about this this morning.

The administration is insisting on a 1-year authorization. I think that is the viewpoint of Mr. Whitehead, and I think he is joined in that by various and sincere and dedicated people.

I think that the Corporation itself would like to see anything from 3 to 5 years. Of course, that may be stretching it a little bit, knowing the practicalities and the pragmatics at this time.

But the House voted a 2-year authorization period. What this committee is going to do and what the Senate is going to do, of course, at this point, is an imponderable. We don't know, but my own personal feeling is you have got to go beyond the 1-year authorization period because of the very nature of the responsibility you have.

You have got to plan sometime long before September what your programs are going to be in September. I mean, it is just that kind of a setup. If you have to wait until July or August to find out just where you stand, you are just going to have a dud when it comes to Septem-

ber. Because you will have had no means with which to negotiate and to make your long-range planning.

I am afraid that in this field, unless you have the ability to get into long-range planning, you are going to find that your planning is going to be inadequate. How far the committee can go in convincing the Senate on this is questionable at the moment, but at least it is going to be my personal position to try.

I have had a talk with Mr. Howard Baker, who is a fine Senator, who feels that it ought to be 1-year, but we will have to thrash that out in a reasonable way.

I am going to try to convince him and maybe he is going to try to convince me, and I hope that I win.

So, I say to Mr. Theodore W. Braun, we have your biography before us, and I am going to ask that it be made part of the record.

(The biography follows:)

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THEODORE W. BRAUN

T. W. (Ted) Braun was born in Newark, New Jersey on December 26, 1901. He is chairman and chief executive officer of Braun & Company, public relations and management consultants, with headquarters in Los Angeles and branch offices in San Francisco, New York and Washington, D. C.

Mr. Braun is a Governor of the United States Postal Service. He has served the U.S. Government in various capacities since 1941, including consultant to the Commanding General, Fourth Army and Western Defense Command; Director, Technical Information Division, Army Service Forces; consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, 1953-54; Member of a special committee on reorganization of the National Security Council, 1953; Staff member on Gordon Gray's Report to the President on U.S. Foreign Economic Policy; also, served on Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense on General Military Training.

Mr. Braun is a former president of Town Hall; past chairman of the board of the Hollywood Bowl Association; past president of the California Club; past president of the Men's Garden Club of California; and a trustee of Harvey Mudd College of Science and Engineering.

#### WHAT WE DO

Braun & Company has been serving the nation's business community longer than any other public relations and business counseling organization headquartered on the West Coast. Since our founding in 1930 by T. W. Braun, we have served as nationwide business and public relations counsel to a number of the country's largest corporations.

Although our organization ranks among the foremost counseling firms in the United States, it has always been difficult to describe our business in truly representative terms. The traditional public relations labels do not apply to us, nor do we attempt to apply a stereotyped "program of public relations services" to meet the individual and varying needs of our clients. Each of our clients is unique and our services are tailored to meet a company's specific requirements.

In designing and carrying out a client program, we are likely to make use of the skills and experience of our staff in many of the following areas:

*Financial and Shareholder Relations.*—Planning and implementing complete financial relations programs/Writing and administering the production of annual and interim reports/Arrangement of security analyst luncheons and similar events/Personal contact with members of the financial press and with security analysts/Preparation of speeches to security analyst groups/Preparation and dissemination of financial news releases/Planning and arranging annual stockholder meetings.

*Media Relations.*—Counsel and interpretation of media's needs to business and business' problems and goals to media/Development of effective media relations programs/Preparation of news, features and background material for both print and broadcast use/Planning and arranging news conferences and interviews/Counsel on the specialized requirements of radio, television, trade publications, weekly newspapers and other publications.

*Community Relations and Environmental Affairs.*—Development of company-wide public affairs programs/New approaches to the public relations aspects of environmental and conservation problems/Counsel on relations with special interest groups/Planning and structuring corporate charitable contributions programs/Counsel on plant-community relations and on corporate relations with trade and industry associations.

*Legislative-Governmental Relations.*—Liaison with federal, state and local agencies and officials/Development of plans to deal with governmental and regulatory problems/Counsel on presentations to congressional and senatorial committees and government agencies/Planning and implementing press relations related to Washington activities/Direction of state wide initiative and referendum campaigns on non-partisan issues. (Our firm has successfully directed more than 20 such campaigns.)

*Business and Marketing Counsel.*—Guidance and assistance in corporate planning, organizations, mergers, acquisitions and diversification programs/Recommendations on marketing strategy/Development of programs for the introduction and promotion of new products and services.

#### HOW WE WORK

The more we are involved in all areas of your corporate plans and programs, the more effective we can be in your behalf. When initially retained, it is our practice to undertake a broad "audit" of the corporation. We study and evaluate corporate policies and operating practices to provide a basis for the development of public relations recommendations and programs.

In some situations, where a specialized service to meet a particular objective is of primary importance, our organization may be available on a limited or a temporary basis.

Fee arrangements vary with client requirements, although they are based primarily on an annual retainer billed monthly. This retainer includes general services of the organization including all consultation and supervision by Braun & Company management. Out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of a client, including purchase of printing, design and production services, are billed at net. Staff time devoted exclusively to client operations beyond the counseling relationship is billed at an hourly rate.

R. Bruce Nathan, *Vice President, Los Angeles.*—An attorney and member of the California and Alabama Bar Associations, Mr. Nathan has been with the Company since 1938. Earlier he served eight years as special agent and special agent in charge with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He specializes in the development and implementation of community and governmental relations programs.

Gene L. Cooper, *Vice President, Washington, D.C.*—Has served Braun & Company clients in the nation's capital since 1938. Earlier he was press relations consultant to a major auto manufacturer. He began his career as a correspondent and later was editor of newspapers in Austin and Dallas. He is a specialist on Capitol Hill activities and corporate relations with government agencies.

Thomas M. Reed, *Vice President and Director of Financial Relations, New York.*—Joined Braun & Company in 1967. He previously was an associate editor of *Forbes* magazine, an editorial analyst with Standard & Poors Corporation, and served on the staff of a prominent New York investment company. He has served as corporate and financial relations consultant to a number of leading corporations.

Lawrence W. Fisher, *Los Angeles.*—Prior to joining Braun & Company in 1966 he served for seven years as an executive in governmental and political public relations. A former legislative aide to the Speaker of the California Assembly, Mr. Fisher has broad experience in financial relations and marketing as well as government affairs.

Jack J. Heeger, *Los Angeles.*—Prior to joining Braun & Company, he directed his own counseling firm in Los Angeles. Previously he served as West Coast manager for one of the nation's largest public relations counseling organizations and has had corporate, newspaper and wire service experience as well. He is a specialist in marketing and financial/shareholder relations.

Gordon A. Sinclair, *New York.*—Prior to joining the Company in 1969, he held a variety of executive positions in public relations with General Motors Corporation for ten years, specializing in community and press relations; visual and employee communications.

## BRAUN AND COMPANY MANAGEMENT AND PRINCIPALS

T. W. Braun, *Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer*.—Member of the Board of Governors of the New U.S. Postal Service. Former Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and past member of the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Secretary of Defense on General Military Training. Mr. Braun is a past president of the California Club of Los Angeles and Town Hall and is active in numerous civic organizations. He currently also serves as a consultant to Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Clifford A. Miller, *President and Chief Operating Officer*.—Joined the Company in 1955 after holding executive positions with a national news wire service and two metropolitan newspapers as a political and business correspondent. In addition to his corporate responsibilities, Mr. Miller is counsel to the White House, serving in an advisory capacity, and is active in California political, civic and cultural affairs.

James Q. Posey, *Washington, D.C.*—Joined Braum & Company in 1958 after having served three years as assistant to a senior member of Congress. He began his professional career as a journalist in his native Texas and now specializes in Capitol Hill assignments.

Harold O. Belknap, *San Francisco*.—Has directed the Company's San Francisco office since 1950. Earlier he was a marketing and financial consultant in Seattle and Kansas City. He is active in San Francisco's Press and Union League Club.

Michael Hudoba, *Washington, D.C.*—Braun & Company's Director of Environmental Affairs and Manager of the Washington, D.C., office, brings 35 years of extensive experience in legislative, executive and regulatory agency operations to his new position. He has been a pioneer and close observer of the development of conservation and environmental activities in Washington. For 25 years his column, "Report from Washington" for *Sports Afield* magazine, was considered to be the authoritative voice in the conservation field in the Nation's capital. He has served on the boards of a number of prestigious conservation organizations, was the secretary and conservation director of the Outdoor Writers Association, and chaired the Advisory Committee on Conservation, Department of the Interior, in the Eisenhower administration. An immediate past president of the National Press Club, Mr. Hudoba served as board chairman for three years and a member of the board of governors for ten years.

BRAUN AND CO. OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, 625 SOUTH KINGSLEY DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90005, TELEPHONE: (213) 385-3481; NEW YORK, 299 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, TELEPHONE: (212) 758-6912; WASHINGTON, D.C., 707 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004, TELEPHONE: (202) 737-3443; SAN FRANCISCO, 1204 RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104, TELEPHONE (415) 986-6698.

CURRENT CLIENTS OF BRAUN AND CO.: ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CORPORATION; THE BEKINS COMPANY; DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION; GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA; MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH, INC.; OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA; R. J. REYNOLDS INDUSTRIES, INC.; SANTA ANITA CONSOLIDATED, INC.; SMC INVESTMENT CORPORATION; TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION; THE TOBACCO INSTITUTE; TRANSAMERICA CORPORATION; UNITED FINANCIAL CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA; U.S. PLYWOOD-CHAMPION PAPERS, INC.

*(Partial list)*

Senator PASTORE. Now, we come to Mr. Neal Blackwell Freeman. It is accurate for me to say you are a former newspaperman?

Mr. FREEMAN. Present newspaperman.

Senator PASTORE. That may be even better, because we need a little more favorable publicity on this, because we certainly do get criticism. It is about time we get some favorable publicity.

I think you are going to be a fine adjunct to the Corporation, Mr. Freeman. We have your background here, as I said, and I am going to ask that that be made part of the record.

(Mr. Freeman's biography follows:)

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF NEAL BLACKWELL FREEMAN

Neal Blackwell Freeman joined King Features Syndicate, the world's largest newspaper syndicate, in August of 1967. He was named Executive Editor in

October 1968 and became a Vice President of King Features Syndicate, Inc. in 1970.

Freeman previously was senior editor of Arlington House, publishers. Earlier, he was assistant to the President of the Washington Star Syndicate and Associate Producer of the Emmy-winning television show, "Firing Line." He started his career with Doubleday & Co., book publishers.

Born in New York, N. Y., Freeman was educated at Manhasset, N. Y. schools and at Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1958. He received his B. A. degree from Yale magna cum laude in 1962. He studied at the NYU Graduate School of Business in 1962-3.

While at Yale, Freeman was a founding editor of Moderator magazine and a member of Berzelius, Yale Key and Zeta Psi. In his senior year, he placed high in the national collegiate sabre-fencing championships.

During 1970-71, Freeman was a member of the New York panel of the President's Commission on White House Fellows. He also served as a consultant to the Public Broadcasting Service show, "The Advocates." He is an agent of the Yale Alumni Fund and is a director of the Historical Research Foundation and National Review, Inc. He has contributed to many periodicals and during 1967-1970 was a commentator on public affairs for New York radio station WBAI. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, the Colony Foundation, the National Press Club and the Yale Club of New York City.

Freeman is married to the former Jane Louise Metze. They have two sons, Malcom T. Freeman II and James B. Freeman.

Senator PASTORE. Now, we come to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Gammino.

Mr. Hughes, of course, has an imposing background and he has been before this committee before and he has played a very active role in whatever successes Public Broadcasting has achieved up to this point.

I am going to ask that his biography be placed in the record.  
(The biography follows:)

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH D. HUGHES

Education, Auburn University, B.S. 1931; The George Washington University, J.D. (w.h.h.) 1934; Georgetown University, LL.M. 1936; Graduate School of Public Affairs, American University 1937.

Honorary Degrees: Waynesburg College, LL.D., 1956; Auburn University, LL.D., 1962; The George Washington University Law School, Alumni Achievement Award, 1965; Thiel College, L.H.D., 1971.

Present Business Connections: Trustee, Richard King Mellon Foundation; Vice President, Richard K. Mellon and Sons, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Previous Business Connections: United States Department of State, Washington, D.C.; United States Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Military: Assistant Adjutant General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1963; Brigadier General Parng; Awarded Distinguished Service Medal, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; United States Army 1942-46; Chairman, Japanese-American Joint Board; Awarded Legion of Merit; Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army, 1955-63, Received Outstanding Civilian Service Medal.

Other Activities: Trustee, Auburn University Foundation, Auburn Alabama; The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; Alabama Wildlife Research Foundation.

Director, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C.; Council on Foundations, Inc., New York, New York; Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Chicago, Illinois; National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.; Pittsburgh Zoological Society, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (President of Board 1955-56).

Senator PASTORE. Last but not at all least, of course, is Mr. Michael A. Gammino, Jr. He has a two-page biography here. He, too, has had an intense interest in this Corporation, I daresay, at a personal sacrifice on many occasions, and I am going to ask that his biography be placed in the record.

(The biography follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MICHAEL A. GAMMINO JR.

Date of Birth: December 18, 1922, Cranston, Rhode Island.

Education: Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island; Brown University; St. Louis University Graduate School of Philosophy.

Military Service: World War II, USAR; Korean Conflict, USAFR.

Trustee of Brown University; Trustee of Salve Regina College, Newport, Rhode Island, and Member of the President's Council Providence College.

Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, Rhode Island College; Rhode Island Commodore appointed by Governor Chafee; Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Paul VI; and Knight Commander Order of Merit of the Italian Republic by the President of the Italian Republic.

Profession: Chairman of the Board and President of the Columbus National Bank of Rhode Island and the Bank's holding company National Columbus Bancorp, Inc.; Member Rhode Island Bankers' Association Legislative and Education Committee; Member of the Education Committee American Institute of Banking; Member of the State of Rhode Island Investment Commission appointed by Governor Licht, and Member of the New England Council Banking and Finance Committee.

Past Professional Service: Board of Directors and Executive Committee Rhode Island Bankers' Association; Member of a number of American Bankers' Association Committees; Member of the Regional Advisory Committee for the First National Bank Register; Member of the Stockholders Advisory Committee of the First Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and Director of the New England Bankcard Association (NEBA).

Public Service: Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting appointed by President Johnson; Member of the State Advisory Council on Libraries appointed by Governor; Director of United Fund Rhode Island and Southeastern New England; President of the Providence Off-Street Parking Corporation appointed by Mayor Reynolds. Reappointed by Mayor Doorley; Governor and National Trustee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and member of the Rhode Island Executive Committee; Member of Rhode Island Historical Society, member of the societies Investment; Member of the Newport Historical Society; Member of Urban Coalition of Rhode Island; Trustee and Treasurer of the Fogarty Foundation for Mental Retardation; Director of Federal Hill House, and Director of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra.

Past Public Service: Delegate to the Rhode Island Constitutional Convention 1964-1968) from Fourth Representative District of Providence; Member of Rhode Island Public Building Authority appointed by Governor D. J. Roberts; Member of Rhode Island Fish and Game Commission appointed by Governor D. J. Roberts; Chairman of Rhode Island State Goals Committee appointed by Governor John Notte, Jr.; Chairman of the Rhode Island Small Business Administration Advisory Council; Member of the New England (Boston) Small Business Administration Advisory Council; Chairman Providence Elderly Citizens Advisory Council appointed by Mayor Walter Reynolds; Member Rhode Island Comprehensive Health Planning Advisory Council appointed by Governor Chafee; Director and Treasurer Rhode Island Health Facilities Planning Council; Chairman Rhode Island Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; Organizing Director and Treasurer of Marathon House (a center for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addiction); Chairman Rhode Island Committee for United Negro College Fund; Chairman Rhode Island Committee for Fair Housing Legislation; Rhode Island Trustee Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Director (Rhode Island President for one term) Rhode Island and New England Holstein-Friesian Associations; Chairman Farmers Milk Marketing Committee (Rhode Island); Rhode Island Chairman for the National Commemoration of the Reunification of Italy; Chairman of the Rhode Island Italian Heritage Festival (1967); Organizing Trustee and Treasurer Foundation for Reportory Theater in Rhode Island; Organizing Trustee and Treasurer of the Newport Metropolitan Opera Foundation; Director of the Rhode Island Civic Choral, and Director of the Rhode Island Opera Guild.

Religion: Roman Catholic. Lay participant at the International Liturgical Congress in 1956 at Assisi, Italy; National Vice President and Director National Catholicity Laymen's Retreat Center; Member of Executive Committee For Catholic Charities (Diocese of Providence); Member of Catholic Diocesan

(of Providence) Human Relations Commission; Chairman of Human Relations Commission Housing Sub-Committee, and Director and Treasurer Homes for Hope Foundation.

Senator PASTORE. Now, I am going to start with Mr. Hughes.

What is good or bad about this Corporation?

Mr. HUGHES. I think there is much good, Mr. Chairman. There are some things which could be done better.

The most urgent and pressing need, and I cannot make the case as eloquently as you have just stated it, is for a long-range program of financing.

The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 envisaged that. Four years of operation of the Corporation have demonstrated that what is critically needed is a long-range program of financing.

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Gammino, will you follow up?

Mr. GAMMINO. Senator, I would hope that you are successful in your efforts for the 2-year authorization. This is a strong step down the road to permanent long-range financing which we very badly feel, after 4 years of experience, is necessary for us to do our job.

Senator PASTORE. Mrs. Anderson, would you want to say anything with reference to this Corporation? I do not know how familiar you are with it, so I won't ask any direct questions, but merely ask your general observation.

Mrs. ANDERSON. I am honored that the President chose me to serve on this Board. I think it is going to be a challenging and very rewarding experience. I look forward to it, but until I have had time to examine more carefully the past transactions of the corporation, I really don't care to comment on it at this time.

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Braun, would you like to say anything?

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. Chairman, all I would like to say is I am going into this with a completely open mind. I hope to make a constructive contribution. I have had a little experience which may help.

We have in Los Angeles an organization called Town Hall, which is somewhat similar to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco. We have about 7,500 members from all walks of life, and we thrash out various issues week after week, and I think make a contribution to both the thinking and the government of southern California.

Also, for a number of years, I was on the board and subsequently became president and chairman of the board of the Hollywood Bowl Association, which has made, I think, an important contribution to music in this country. It is a currently famous organization, we have a fine orchestra, and this, too, I think, may help me in making a contribution to the Corporation of Public Broadcasting.

Thank you very much.

Senator PASTORE. And Mr. Freeman.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't at this point want to speak about the long-range financing. I don't think I understand the nuances or the positions. But I would like to echo the thoughts of the other new nominees and say that I am honored to be here and I hope I can make a contribution.

As long as I have the floor for a second, I would also, as a young father, like to say that a special magic of Public Broadcasting, to date at least, in our household have been the children's programs. I would like to have a special interest in that and see if I can make some kind of a special contribution.

Also, I do most profoundly second your thoughts on the selling of PBS. It was only by accident that I discovered some of the very good material on the PBS system, and I think we ought to concentrate on alerting the public to the good stuff. The bad stuff seems to get out and be publicized, perhaps overpublicized.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Now, under the law, it is required that a certain number be Republicans and Democrats. So I will have to ask the five nominees what their political affiliation is.

Mr. Hughes, what is yours?

Mr. HUGHES. Republican.

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Freeman?

Mr. FREEMAN. Republican.

Senator PASTORE. Mrs. Anderson?

Mrs. ANDERSON. Democrat.

Mr. GAMMINO. Democrat.

Mr. BRAUN. Republican.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you. If you please, I will step aside for a few moments.

Would Frank Pace and John Macy come forward? There are some questions I would like to ask you.

Frank, you have been the Chairman of the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for some time. What can you tell us this morning?

#### STATEMENT OF FRANK PACE, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I would echo what Joe and Mike have said about long-range financing. I think that the independence of the Corporation is essential to its effective functioning, and I believe that its independence can only be achieved by long-range financing.

Also, I would note that the staff of the Corporation spends a great deal of its time each year in organizing and preparing annually for a presentation that in some instances could be addressed to the constructive development of the Corporation itself.

I share with the oncoming members a sense of some frustration in the public aspect of the Corporation, at least, as it is reflected from time to time in various comments.

However, I must say that as I review where we were when first I was made Chairman up to the present time, the progress has indeed been very substantial.

The breadth of our audience, which is not a measure of the success of the Corporation, has increased substantially. The financial support for the independent stations has come forward, I believe, in a very substantial way from the public.

The acceptance of responsibility on the part of the State systems is a matter of great satisfaction to me as I look at the substantial development of the educational process in South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and now coming on in Louisiana and Arkansas; and in Mr. Hughes' own State of Pennsylvania.

The development of the educational process through public broadcasting has come off. These things need to be understood better in the society, but they are a fact.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we are now a meaningful and viable force in this society. I believe, if I may say so, with the help of men like yourself, who saw it from the beginning, and have consistently recognized its affirmative qualities, this is going to be a very important force as America moves on into the next series of decades.

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Macy, we come to you. There were several amendments considered on the House floor on the authorization bill H.R. 13918 about which I would like to ask you.

No. 1. What does a 1-year or 2-year authorization mean to you in the Corporation?

#### STATEMENT OF JOHN MACY, PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Mr. MACY. A 2-year authorization, Mr. Chairman, as you have indicated in your opening remarks, would provide a greater element of planning in the development of programs for television and radio. This is most necessary if we are to uphold the mandate in the 1967 statute which calls for higher quality and greater diversity of programming for the stations that exist across the country.

Senator PASTORE. When do you start the procedure as to programming?

Mr. MACY. The programming procedure starts at various points for different types of programs. I particularly have in mind those program series of long-term development, such as we have been able to acquire from the British Broadcasting Corporation; programs like "Civilisation," and the "Tudor" series that have been on "Masterpiece Theater." Programs of this type take 2 to 3 years to develop because they have to be scripted, their cast has to be selected, and settings have to be prepared, even before the shooting starts.

I also have in mind the development of additional programs of an educational nature, such as the outstanding effort that has been made by the Children's Television Workshop for us in children's programming, in "Sesame Street" and the "Electric Company."

In that particular instance, which predates the establishment of this Corporation, the initial efforts were launched 2 years before the programs eventually went on the air.

It is the belief of the Corporation's Board and the management that it was the intent of Congress that more programming of that type be developed. In order to provide for its development over that 18- to 24-month period, there must be some assurance of continuing funding, which is extremely difficult to provide when we recognize that the funding is on a year-to-year basis.

A 2-year authorization, which we have had for the past 2 years, has made it possible for us to make some preliminary moves in the direction of longer range planning.

If I were to identify one of the deficiencies in our development to date, Mr. Chairman, it has been that we have not been able to plan as far ahead as we would like. We have formulated preliminary plans, but in the absence of some assurances of continuing operation, even recognizing that the appropriations process comes subsequent to authorization, it is extremely difficult for us to make such planning meaningful.

Some programs do not require that long leadtime, programs that are more topical in nature, programs that must be undertaken on a relatively short journalistic basis. But even in those cases, it is necessary to bring together the people that are going to carry on such programming in a professional capacity, and it is difficult to bring those into Public Broadcasting unless there is some assurance of more than just a spot form of service.

#### LOCAL EMPHASIS OF CPB

Senator PASTORE. What do you have to say to this theory that this Corporation was created more or less to stimulate activity on the grass-root level, on the State level, and for that reason, more of the money ought to be made in grants to the various local broadcasting stations?

Mr. MACY. I do not dispute that thesis at all. In fact, from the beginning, it has been a policy of the Board to proceed with additional financial assistance to the stations to permit them to augment the programming that they develop for their own communities. We should not overlook, however, that in the 1967 Public Broadcasting Act, there are mandates for the Corporation to fulfill with regard to the development of an interconnection system to permit the distribution of an agenda of national programming from which each station may choose programs to broadcast.

Those initial efforts in the creation of the interconnection and the subsequent efforts in trying to expand that inventory of national programming utilized a significant proportion of the resources that were available to the Corporation.

Senator PASTORE. What would you say has been the decision in the past as to how much of it goes to the local stations and how much of it is dispensed by the Corporation itself?

What would be the figure?

Mr. MACY. The total funds in fiscal 1971, collected by Public Broadcasting, including all of the stations, came to about \$187 million. The amount of money that the Corporation expended during the same year was \$29.3 million. That is the relationship between the total and the amount that the Corporation provided.

Senator PASTORE. Did that whole \$187 million come under the jurisdiction of the Corporation?

Mr. MACY. No, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Most of the amount was contributions that were made to the local stations?

Mr. MACY. Yes, sir. These are State and local tax moneys, contributions of foundations, corporations and individuals which were made to individual stations which in cumulation, totaled \$187 million.

Senator PASTORE. Does that include your \$29.3 million, too?

Mr. MACY. That includes our \$29.3 million, too.

Senator PASTORE. Of the money that the Congress gave you, \$29.3 million of that, of course, was used by the Corporation?

Mr. MACY. That is correct. The rest was made available to the stations or to other organizations within the system.

As far as the Corporation's distribution of its funds to the stations is concerned, the plan for the current fiscal year is to distribute to the stations about 17.5 percent of the roughly \$37.6 million that the Cor-

poration has budgeted. The balance of the funds is necessary to provide for the interconnection service and to make the Corporation's contribution to national programing.

In the bill that passed the House, the amount that would be provided for the stations is prescribed as a minimum of 30 percent of the amount authorized. The Corporation is entirely in accord with that percentage and believes that that should be a minimum percentage.

Senator PASTORE. You mean whether you get the \$65 or the \$45 million?

Mr. MACY. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. It would still be 30 percent that will go to the local stations?

Mr. MACY. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. And you have no objection to that?

Mr. MACY. We support that. In fact, we have indicated to the stations over a period of a year and a half that this is the direction in which we wish to move. We do not believe that the Federal contribution to stations should replace funds that they receive from other sources but should be additive, to permit the stations to undertake additional programing which they are unable to financially support with the funds that they receive locally.

Senator PASTORE. So under that formula, in H.R. 13918 if you took that as a criteria, it would naturally mean that of the \$187 million that was spent in this overall situation, the amount that would have been spent by the Corporation would have been much less than \$29.3 million?

Mr. MACY. That is right. But I cannot emphasize too much the need for longer range planning. Now, I believe that we in the Corporation must take some responsibility for the absence of that long-range financing plan which you cited earlier. Clearly, the Congress looked to the Johnson administration and Nixon administration for such a plan. We believe, however, that there must be more initiative exercised by the Corporation and the other elements in the industry during the coming year. To that end, a task force has been formed within the industry under the chairmanship of Mr. Hughes to bring the various elements together to talk about the substantive options that are available. We anticipate coming to the administration and to the Congress in 1973 with a plan that hopefully represents the unified views of all of those who are presently in public broadcasting.

Senator PASTORE. Are we talking about long-range financing?

Mr. MACY. We are talking about long-range financing.

Senator PASTORE. This was done on the initiative of the Corporation itself?

Mr. MACY. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. What have you got to say about this restriction on polls in H.R. 13918?

Mr. MACY. That amendment surprised me, Mr. Chairman. I believe that as a matter of philosophy, returning to the basic act that Congress passed, that it is a mistake for the Congress to prescribe various conditions with respect to programing. However, I believe that under the circumstances Public Broadcasting can live with that restriction until a case is made for future changes.

## FOURTH NETWORK

Senator PASTORE. There has been quite a bit of discussion with relation to the effect that what we are doing here is actually developing a fourth network and that you are duplicating a lot of things on your programing that are being undertaken by commercial stations, and that was not what this Corporation was intended to do.

Could we hear you on that?

Mr. MACY. Yes, I would be happy to, because I feel such allegations are unwarranted. I believe that we have something of a rhetorical problem with respect to the phrase "fourth network" and, unfortunately, we have used it ourselves inaccurately in describing what we are doing.

If it means a network like the three commercial networks, then it is an improper description of what we are doing, because what we are proceeding with in public broadcasting is the development of a very different type of system. This system is an interconnection of independent stations that have a complete right and freedom to run any program they wish. There is no contract that stipulates they have to run a certain number of programs that are nationally distributed.

Further, the organization of this interconnected system is totally different from commercial broadcasting in that the distribution organization, the Public Broadcasting Service, PBS, is made up of station members. The stations themselves, in effect, are the shareholders in that enterprise, and they elect a majority of the directors of the Public Broadcasting Service Board. They determine its policies for distribution.

## PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

Senator PASTORE. What is that, a membership of 17?

Mr. MACY. The membership is 19, with 12 station managers, six public members, and the president of the Corporation. That is the new composition. The Board in recent times has been expanding in order to have a larger number of station representatives so that the various types of stations can be better represented. I believe, it was extended also to expand the public membership.

Senator PASTORE. Let me get this straight, 12 members are from local public broadcasting stations?

Mr. MACY. Right, elected by the entire body of station licensees.

Senator PASTORE. And then six are from the public in general?

Mr. MACY. Six are then selected by that group from the public. This is a recent change. They are in the process of installing this. The change was motivated by a desire to have an even broader representation of the stations.

Senator PASTORE. Has this come about because you have no authority to do any operational work?

Mr. MACY. The creation of the Public Broadcasting Service was a necessity from the point of view of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, because in the statute, we are not permitted to own or operate any facilities.

I believe, however, that it was a desirable move to create an organization representing the stations, representing the users, or, if you will, a cooperative organization, to manage the interconnection. In

this way, it is totally different from the commercial networks. It is a cooperative enterprise on the part of the stations with financial support coming from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Senator PASTORE. You will recall that when President Nixon announced that he would go to China, there was some talk that Public Broadcasting was going to go there like the commercial broadcasters. Was that decision ever made?

Mr. MACY. No. The Public Broadcasting representation was a consulting arrangement with Theodore White to attend the meetings in China and upon his return to participate in discussions with respect to the visit. There was no camera team, there was no team of correspondents that went to Peking and China with the President.

Senator PASTORE. John, wouldn't you say that was more or less a duplication of the function of the commercial stations?

Mr. MACY. No, my contention would be that the programs that were offered, in this case and in others, though they may relate to the same theme, the same incident coverage, are of a different nature and a different quality and in a different context.

They are of a different nature because they endeavor to deal with the background and history—

Senator PASTORE. Now you are indulging in platitudes. You are just substituting one personality for another. What would be the difference between Theodore White and, let's say, John Chancellor? It is only a question of personality.

Mr. MACY. Mr. White is an expert who lived in China during World War II, and has written one of the authoritative books on China. Upon his return, he dealt with the historical context in which the China visit occurred.

We feel that it was a more educationally oriented program than the very effective programs that were offered by the commercial broadcasters.

Senator PASTORE. And you felt at the time that it was necessary for him to go there with the other journalists?

Mr. MACY. Yes. I would make a distinction between that representation and the very substantial coverage that was carried out by the commercial broadcasters in that event.

Senator PASTORE. But that only involved one person?

Mr. MACY. One person.

Senator PASTORE. How about going to the Democratic and Republican conventions? There was some talk of that.

Mr. MACY. Yes, sir, there has been some talk of that. But the decision by those that are handling the coverage of the campaign is that instead of having full-time coverage, there will be a brief daily summary with respect to the events of the conventions in the context of the year long series that has been carried covering the political process that we go through in this country in selecting a President.

Senator PASTORE. Would that involve cameras or anything at all like that?

Mr. MACY. This will involve a mobile unit that will be present in Miami Beach at both conventions.

Senator PASTORE. I think in that area—I am addressing myself now to the board—you have got to be very careful, because there is a tremendous sensitivity that this is a Corporation that is being supported

by taxpayers' money. It was never intended to do the job that can be done by the commercial stations and the commercial networks. For that reason, you have got to be very, very careful that whatever you do with reference to engaging in these enterprises where commercial television and the networks are already involved, that yours become strictly an educational program. Otherwise, I am afraid you are going to be in trouble. People are going to say we don't need this, we don't need a fourth network.

Be ever so careful about that, because there has been criticism along that line.

Mr. MACY. There has, Mr. Chairman, and it is our belief that it is essential that our public affairs programming be different and distinctive and have this educational, in-depth orientation. This is the objective we are endeavoring to pursue.

Senator PASTORE. Now, there is a lot of talk about Sander Vanocur, people just whisper it, and there seems to be some disturbance within the Congress and maybe within the administration as well, and I am not being critical of that, because each man has a right to his own opinion, but no one seems to talk about the "Firing Line," that is William Buckley.

Now, is he being paid?

Mr. MACY. The arrangements with Mr. Buckley are quite different from those that are provided for Mr. Vanocur. A contract was made by the Southern Educational Communications Association, a group of southeastern public stations, with Mr. Buckley's corporations for the delivery of a certain number of programs in the course of the year.

Senator PASTORE. And none of that money comes from Public Broadcasting.

Mr. MACY. Oh, yes, the \$725,000 that is paid for those programs comes from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in a grant to SECA, the regional group in the southeast. They, in turn, have the contract with Mr. Buckley. SECA is the production center for "Firing Line." Upon completion of taping, the programs are then distributed by the Public Broadcasting Service.

Senator PASTORE. I merely want to say this, I hope I am not misunderstood on this, I think Bill Buckley is one of our intellectuals of the time. But the question still remains, can you tell me what the difference is between his program and David Frost?

Mr. MACY. I haven't followed the Frost program in detail.

Senator PASTORE. I have. I have followed both of them.

Mr. MACY. My feeling is that Buckley brings a special and unique quality, representing an articulate, conservative point of view, and that his discussions are usually with people who also have strong and decided views. The illumination is very beneficial from a public information point of view.

Senator PASTORE. Now, the third point with reference to the restriction on salaries in H.R. 13918. What have you got to say on that?

I think I will address that to Mr. Pace.

Mr. PACE. Thank you, sir.

I share Mr. Macy's earlier statement, Mr. Chairman, that restrictions of this nature on the Corporation really affect to a certain degree its independence. You have 15 members of an independent Board that were appointed by two Presidents and confirmed by the Senate,

whose responsibility is to determine how Public Broadcasting can basically be independently managed. A restriction on the salary of, in this case, the chief executive officer, in my estimation will inevitably affect the ability of the Corporation, both to retain and to attract the highest form of quality.

It is not a situation in which, in my estimation, our judgment has basically been remiss. We considered this over a long period of time. A very distinguished committee was set up who selected the chief executive officer and established the recommendation for his salary under Mr. John Rockefeller, and this has been consistently supported by the Board. I, myself, find that the restriction is not one that will be ultimately beneficial. I am quite sure that the members of the Board, generally speaking, share that feeling.

However, as we said in the other instance, this may be a situation with which we would live for a period and test out its validity and then come back to Congress for a determination.

Senator PASTORE. That is the question I wanted to ask you, Mr. Pace. Could you live with that until such time as we decide a long-range financing plan dealing exclusively with the taxpayers' money? There seems to be a sensitivity in the Congress with reference to some of these salaries. I suppose each Congressman judges it from his own salary, which is a natural thing, and you are up against this proposition that you may be subject to criticism if most of the money goes for administrative purposes and loses its way for the real purpose and objective of the whole Corporation. There is reason on both sides, I know exactly what you mean. In Comsat, for instance, some of those salaries are even larger than the Justices of the Supreme Court and almost match the salary of the President of the United States.

Of course, the argument you can use there is that was not taxpayers' money. It is stockholders' money, and while it is a quasi-public corporation, it is privately financed. This, of course, is entirely different. This is financed by the taxpayers' money. Questions naturally are asked, and people rebel against high salaries.

Now, I know exactly what you mean when you begin to get people in private industry. Of course, public salaries in many, many instances have always been somewhat below what private industry will pay for the same kind of work.

But the fact still remains that as long as you use taxpayers' money, you have got to keep them within the gage of reference, and that is the feeling.

I am very happy to hear you say you can live with this, because I am afraid in conference it would be a donnybrook.

MR. PACE. Yes. I want to say that I feel in establishing a quasi-public corporation, so long as the Board of Directors is careful in its judgment—and we have been quite restrictive in my estimation in the quality of the present incumbent. I have had many members of the board come to me to justify more than what he was receiving, but I understand that is the nature of the operation.

I would hope that in its wisdom in looking over this situation, in recognizing the values that come from the independence of the quasi-public corporation, that the Congress would realize that, at least in my judgment, the values outweigh the limitations. Because we have kept the staff small—very small—because we have been extremely tough in administrative control, I feel that after a careful review,

this situation might well be reconsidered. I think we have had very much in mind what the Chairman has in mind, and I myself am troubled—I know Jim Killian is troubled—by the fact that you may be limiting our capacity to serve you as well as we might.

However, Mr. Chairman, we are, under the circumstances, prepared to live with it.

Senator PASTORE. All right, I have no further questions other than to say I congratulate the nominees and I congratulate the President of the United States for having appointed you, and that is my own personal view.

Do you have any questions, Mr. Stevens?

Senator STEVENS. Only one. I am sorry I was late, Mr. Chairman.

I have no questions in particular. I have one in general, and that is my State, Alaska, and many of the rural States, are lacking in programming for the new public radio stations. Have you taken on any new programming for those efforts that are being undertaken in very small communities, utilizing very small radio stations?

Mr. MACY. Senator Stevens, we are very much interested in working with the representatives of the State of Alaska on the utilization of those small radio stations in the State. We have been working closely with the planning commission that was started 2 years ago to see what collaboration we can develop in the way of television transmission as well under the unique conditions that exist there.

Further, we are currently in discussions with the Office of Education and National Institutes of Health to see what we might be able to work out jointly in the utilization of the ATSF satellite for experimental delivery during the year 1974-75 to some of the outlying communities with fairly low population density broadcast services that are not now otherwise available.

Senator STEVENS. I am familiar with those. But I was interested to know whether you were familiar with the growth of these very small radio stations that have some very difficult funding problems, particularly in the area of news programming and their dealing with communities of normally less than 2,000 or 3,000 people. These stations have no capability to support commercial broadcasting, and they are in zones that cannot be reached easily with commercial licensees.

I will visit with you some other time. I thought perhaps this might be the time to ask the question.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, I have known Mr. Braun for many years. I am happy to see the other nominees here, and was pleased to join you for a short period of time.

Senator PASTORE. Now we will hear from the Network Project.

**STATEMENT OF GREGORY KNOX, THE NETWORK PROJECT,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, N.Y.; ACCOMPANIED BY  
DENNIS GROSSMAN, COUNSEL**

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Gregory Knox. I am a member of the network project of New York City.

With me is Dennis Grossman, counsel to the project.

As members of the public which gives noncommercial broadcasting both airways and tax moneys, the network project has long been

concerned about the membership of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, and appreciates the opportunity to address this committee concerning the nominations under review.

In order to assess the current nominees qualifications for membership on the Corporation's Board of Directors, the network project believes that it is necessary to examine the principles which govern confirmation. According to the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, the members of the Corporation's Board of Directors must "provide as nearly as practicable a broad representation of various regions of the country, various professions and occupations, and various kinds of talent and experience appropriate to the functions and responsibilities of the Corporation." It follows, then, that an assessment of the Corporation's appropriate functions and responsibilities must serve as the basis for determining whether the required diversity is present.

Since one of the Corporation's responsibilities is to obtain high quality programs from diverse sources, as the Public Broadcasting Act states, one would expect membership of the Board of Directors to reflect a variety of professions and occupations that differ not only in name but, more importantly, in overall life style and cultural bias. Diverse programing can only come from those persons who represent the needs and interests of the various cultural and socioeconomic communities which noncommercial broadcasting is supposed to serve. Board members with experience in banking and insurance will do little to enhance the diversity of membership or programing when compared with other members having extensive backgrounds in government or experience in manufacturing or law.

Since it is an appropriate function of the Corporation to provide excellence in programing—meaning programs that enable Americans to more clearly evaluate themselves, their communities, and their world—then the network project believes that persons, who are directly involved in, and capable of appreciating the broad significance of social affairs should also receive significant representation on the Corporation's Board of Directors.

The responsibilities of public television should go beyond the mere reporting of incidents; programs should examine the past and present context of social affairs, analyze the groups involved, and consider the impact of the incidents upon particular individuals and upon the society in general. In addition to corporate executives and government leaders, the public needs significant numbers of creative performing artists, astute social critics, and concerned citizens on the board of directors to promote "excellence" in public television.

On the basis of these functions and responsibilities of the Corporation, there is no substantial justification for weighting the board of directors' membership in favor of any professional or occupational constituency, even if that constituency be viewed in terms so broad as to represent the business community as a whole.

Moreover, the network project cannot conceive of an appropriate function or responsibility of the Corporation that would sanction a heavy corporate and government bias among Corporation Board members. Yet, the network project's published research, following a year-long study of public television, revealed that the Corporation's Board of Directors represents, both by experience and by present profession, a small and highly specialized interest group: Of a 15-member Board,

at least eight Directors had served in the executive branch of the Federal Government; at least seven held positions dealing with military or intelligence matters; nine held positions as executives in manufacturing and industry; five had extensive backgrounds in banking and insurance; and at least six held high managerial positions in large foundations. Indeed, only three of the 15 Directors of the current Corporation Board—

1. Are not former government officials who held positions directly dealing with military or intelligence matters; or

2. Do not currently hold or have not previously held positions as chairman, president, partner, director, and other top executive positions in manufacturing and industry.

In the light of the foregoing, the network project must conclude that confirmation of Messrs. Gammino and Hughes, who are currently on the board and are being renominated by the President, would merely serve to continue the Board's present lack of diversity and, therefore, serve to continue the Board's makeup in violation of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Mr. Gammino is chairman and president of both the Columbus National Bank of Providence, R.I., and its holding company, the National Columbus Bancor, Inc., and is a member or director of eight other banking associations or committees, with connections to both the First National Bank and the First Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Bankers are already significantly represented on the Corporation Board.

Senator PASTORE. Is that all you know about Mr. Gammino?

Mr. KNOX. Excuse me?

Senator PASTORE. Is that all you know about Mr. Gammino?

Mr. KNOX. No, I know some other things.

Senator PASTORE. If you have got 5 minutes, I would like to read something to you.

Mr. Gammino is a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation of Broadcasting appointed by President Johnson.

He is a member of the State advisory council on libraries appointed by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

He is the director of the United Fund of Rhode Island and South-eastern New England.

He is president of the Providence Off-Street Parking Corp., appointed by Mayor Reynolds and reappointed by Mayor Doorley.

He is governor and national trustee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and a member of the Rhode Island Executive Committee.

He is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

He is a member of the Urban Coalition of Rhode Island.

He is a trustee and treasurer of the Fogarty Foundation for Mental Retardation.

He is director of the Federal Hill House, which takes care of the poor and the ill.

He is a director of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra.

Past public service:

He was a delegate to the Rhode Island Constitutional Convention.

He was a member of the Rhode Island Public Building Authority appointed by Governor Roberts.

He was a member of the Rhode Island Fish and Game Commission appointed by Governor Roberts.

He was chairman of the Rhode Island State Goals Committee appointed by Governor Notte.

He was chairman of the Rhode Island Small Business Administration Advisory Council, a member of the New England Small Business Administration Advisory Council.

He was chairman of the Providence Elderly Citizens Advisory Council appointed by Mayor Reynolds.

He was a member of the Rhode Island Comprehensive Health Planning Advisory Council appointed by Governor Chafee.

He was director and treasurer of the Rhode Island Health Facilities Planning Council.

He was chairman of the Rhode Island Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

He was an organizing director and treasurer of the Marathon House which has to do with the rehabilitation of drug addicts.

He was chairman of the Rhode Island Committee for United Negro Colleges Fund.

He was chairman of the Rhode Island Committee for Fair Housing Legislation.

He was Rhode Island trustee of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

He was director—and Rhode Island president for one term—of the Rhode Island and New England Holstein-Freisian Associations; chairman of the Farmers Milk Marketing Committee of Rhode Island; Rhode Island chairman for the National Commemoration of the Reunification of Italy; chairman of the Rhode Island Italian Heritage Festival in 1967; organizing trustee and treasurer of the Foundation for the Repertory Theatre in Rhode Island; organizing trustee and treasurer of the Newport Metropolitan Opera Foundation; director of the Rhode Island Civic Choral; and director of the Rhode Island Opera Guild.

Did your investigation show that?

Mr. KNOX. Yes; we have that.

Senator PASTORE. Wouldn't you say he is more than a banker?

Mr. KNOX. If you would permit us, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Grossman, counsel for the project, would answer that.

Mr. GROSSMAN. The point of the testimony, Mr. Chairman, is that—

Senator PASTORE. I know what the point is. The point is just because a man is a banker doesn't disqualify him. What kind of a citizen has he been? Has he been in urban coalition, has he been in infantile paralysis, rehabilitation of drug addicts?

You come here and you say this man should be rejected because he is a banker.

Mr. GROSSMAN. It does not say that that does not count for a man.

Senator PASTORE. Give me your background. Have you ever collected any money for the United Fund?

Mr. GROSSMAN. No.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have connection with any organization that has to do with retardation?

Mr. GROSSMAN. Mr. Chairman—

Senator PASTORE. I am asking you questions.

Mr. KNOX. These questions are irrelevant.

Senator PASTORE. What is irrelevant to you may be relevant to me. I would like to get the record straight, because this is a citizen of Rhode Island who is held in high esteem, and you come here and tell me he is disqualified to be a member of the Corporation.

Mr. GROSSMAN. The point of the testimony, as the record will demonstrate later, is the project is not intending to cast any aspersions upon Mr. Gammino and Mr. Hughes. We are saying they are fine, Mr. Gammino is involved in extensive civic affairs, he is involved with banking, he is involved in industry, he is involved in various philanthropic endeavors. The point of the testimony is that in order to effectuate the occupational, professional talent, and experience diversity requirement of section 396 of the Public Broadcasting Act, that there should be no common strain of professional experience or occupational bias that runs a common thread through a significant, indeed a majority, of the members of the board.

We are not trying to cast any aspersions upon Mr. Gammino. We are not questioning his integrity. We are not attempting to judge the value in society of banking. All we are saying—

Senator PASTORE. I know that, Mr. Grossman. But the fact remains we have five nominees here, and you took it upon yourself to urge that two be disqualified.

Mr. GROSSMAN. Mr. Knox hasn't finished.

Senator PASTORE. Oh, he is going to get to the third one?

Mr. KNOX. We will get to all of them, if you will let us.

Senator PASTORE. I am going to let you. As a matter of fact, you wanted to appear before the House and they wouldn't let you talk. I am going to let you read your statement. But you got to the point you disqualified an individual and I asked you if you knew the full background of this individual.

You didn't know these things, did you?

Mr. GROSSMAN. The project—

Senator PASTORE. This list that I read to you, did you know it?

Mr. KNOX. Yes, I have it before me.

Senator PASTORE. In spite of that, you say he should not be confirmed?

Mr. KNOX. The argument that we are concerned with here is an argument which is based upon section 396, paragraph (c) (2) (b) of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.

Senator PASTORE. That is right.

Mr. KNOX. There is a question concerning diversity, both in the programing and in the board of directors.

Senator PASTORE. That is true. The man's vocation is a banker. But besides that, he has other qualifications that President Nixon really considered, and you have got to take the whole man, you have got to take the whole man. When you judge an individual, you judge the whole man. You take him apart, and then you put all of these little components together, and then you see this individual as to whether or not he is a fit person or an unfit person.

After all, here is a man that has been concerned about drug addiction. Here is a man who has been concerned about his community. Here is a man that is interested in music. Here is a man that is interested in libraries and the historical society. Then you come here and say, oh, that is just a lot of rubbish, he is a banker, so throw him out.

Mr. KNOX. That is not what we are saying at all.

Mr. GROSSMAN. The project is not saying that is a lot of rubbish. We are not concerned with his general nomination here, whether there is no explicit or implicit standards that govern a nomination and confirmation to the Board. There is an expressed diversity requirement in the Public Broadcasting Act that does not exist, for example, where the President might have much latitude in appointing Cabinet members.

Senator PASTORE. May I ask you two gentlemen, because after all we have a right to know a little bit about your background, Mr. Knox, will you give us your background?

Mr. KNOX. Excuse me?

Senator PASTORE. What is your background?

Mr. KNOX. Insofar as the network project is concerned—

Senator PASTORE. I mean your whole life background. What is your background? What have you done in your life? What do you do now? Do you work?

Mr. KNOX. I am a member of the network project.

Senator PASTORE. You are what?

Mr. KNOX. I am a member of the network project. I work full time as that.

Senator PASTORE. How much do they pay you?

Mr. KNOX. Well, they don't pay me anything. People in the network project don't get paid per se. We operate somewhat differently from other organizations within the society.

Senator PASTORE. How many people belong to your organization?

Mr. KNOX. People just take whatever money they need whenever they need it.

Senator PASTORE. You mean you live from hand to mouth?

Mr. KNOX. No. I say we have an account, and whenever someone needs money, he takes as much money as he needs, whenever he needs it.

Senator PASTORE. How long have you been doing this?

Mr. KNOX. There are no salaries is what I am trying to say.

Senator PASTORE. How long have you been doing this?

Mr. KNOX. A little more than a year and a half now.

Senator PASTORE. What did you do before that?

Mr. KNOX. I made a film for the Town Broadcasting Corp., a documentary that was produced by RAI. It was shot with a crew in New York City and produced by Radiotelevisione Italiana.

Senator PASTORE. What did you do before that?

Mr. KNOX. I was a student at Columbia College, a college at the Columbia University in New York City where I majored in classical languages, concentrating on classical Greek. I finished that major in my sophomore year and began another major on Oriental studies and concentrated in classical Chinese poetry.

Senator PASTORE. Are you involved with any civic affairs in New York?

Mr. KNOX. I am involved in the network project.

Senator PASTORE. Just the network project, but nothing else?

Mr. GROSSMAN. Mr. Chairman—

Senator PASTORE. Wait a minute, Mr. Grossman. I will get around to you.

Mr. KNOX. The network project, as you probably know, Mr. Chairman, is involved in a fairly wide variety of activities, I suppose. We produced a series of programs for WBAI in New York, one of which is a series like we ran last November.

Senator PASTORE. Are you connected with any civic organization that has to do with drug addiction in New York; with the libraries in New York; with the opera in New York; with the poor in New York; with the coalition in New York; with the Urban League in New York; are you connected with anything along that line?

Mr. KNOX. You mean any establishment organization?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. KNOX. No; I am not connected with any establishment organization.

Senator PASTORE. Now, Mr. Grossman, have you got something to say?

Mr. GROSSMAN. The network project and I do not come before this committee or subcommittee attempting to foist ourselves as appropriate for nomination to the Board of Directors. The network project has been involved in extensive investigation of corporations. The project comes before this committee or subcommittee simply as concerned citizens offering the viewpoint of a citizenry who may not be up to the standards of Mr. Gammino or Mr. Hughes or anybody else, who may or may not be involved in civic affairs, merely as concerned citizens who are the ultimate beneficiary and who according to the Supreme Court have a paramount interest in the substance of television programming. That is all.

The project does not attempt to foist itself on this committee as appropriate for substitute nominations.

Senator PASTORE. I agree with you, 100 percent, Mr. Grossman. No one can disagree with your thesis that you have got to have diversity of region, you have got to have diversity of occupation, you have got to have diversity of cultural interest, you have got to have diversity of educational interest. That is the point I am establishing here. You come here and you say this man has been a banker, he is related and connected with certain banks, but you haven't said one single word of all of the civic participation of this man, and yet you have put all this down.

You are a lawyer, you know when an expert comes and testifies in the courtroom you have a right to interrogate that expert who is giving an opinion, and you are giving an opinion.

You are giving an opinion here that Mr. Gammino and Mr. Hughes are disqualified. That is what you are saying here: "In light of the foregoing, the network project must conclude that confirmation of Messrs. Gammino and Hughes, who are currently on the Board and are being renominated by the President, would merely serve to continue the Board's present lack of diversity, and, therefore, serve to continue the Board's makeup in violation of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1964."

Aren't you actually saying this committee should reject them?

Mr. GROSSMAN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. That is what you are talking about.

Mr. GROSSMAN. The point of the testimony is in order to effectuate the diversity requirement of 396 that the Senate must look to more than

the activities and the indulgences, endeavors, no matter how laudatory they may be, of individuals as they come before this committee.

Senator PASTORE. I read you two pages. Do you find anything wrong with this man's affiliation?

Mr. GROSSMAN. Not per se. But in the context—

Senator PASTORE. What do you mean "not per se"?

Mr. GROSSMAN. In the context of the other Board memberships, the network project feels that Mr. Gammino's confirmation to the Board of Directors of the Corporation of Public Broadcasting would manifest an excessive representation of business and banking interests that already exists upon the board. The project is not attempting to criticize banking, is not attempting to criticize business, certainly not attempting to criticize—

Senator PASTORE. But you are criticizing the individual for his capacity and his eligibility on this Board. Am I right or wrong?

Mr. GROSSMAN. Yes; only because there are too many others the project feels has similar professional and occupational biases, a rounding out of a common stream of professional interest.

Senator PASTORE. All right, you may proceed.

Let's hear what you are going to do to Mr. Hughes now.

Mr. KNOX. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Joseph Hughes has represented the Mellon fortune in a variety of posts including his positions on the Richard King Mellon Foundation, the Mellon Institute, and T. Mellon & Sons. Prior to this, Mr. Hughes served in both the U.S. Department of State and the Internal Revenue Service.

The network project, therefore, requests that the committee reject the nominations for reappointment of Messrs. Gammino and Hughes on the basis of the diversity requirements of the Public Broadcasting Act.

The network project also wishes to address itself to the three new nominees to the Corporation's Board of Directors. In the case of Mrs. Anderson, the network project does not presently feel qualified to suggest either endorsement or rejection on the basis of our knowledge of her talents and experience. Although the project does not oppose the nomination of Mrs. Anderson on the grounds of diversity, nonetheless, other considerations which will be presented shortly, prevent our immediate endorsement of her nomination.

Mr. Theodore W. Braun, a west coast public relations executive and partner in the firm of Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc., has held posts with both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Defense following his involvement in the reorganization of the National Security Council in 1953. As a member of the same corporate financial sector which already dominates the Corporation's Board of Directors, Mr. Braun would add no diversity to the Board and the network project therefore urges that the committee reject his nomination.

As far as the nomination of Mr. Neal Freeman is concerned, the network project can raise no specific objections to his profession, talent, or experience in terms of the diversity requirement of the Public Broadcasting Act. However, the project feels that Mr. Freeman's nomination raises serious questions concerning the overall process by which Corporation Board members are chosen. In light of Mr. Freeman's own

political involvement—as past senior editor of Arlington House and as present director of the National Review, Inc.—the network project believes that his nomination by the current administration raises the specific question of partisan interest in the nomination of Corporation Board members.

The present law authorizes Presidential appointment of all 15 members, and although the Public Broadcasting Act also precludes a political test for appointment to the board, it is only reasonable to expect political considerations to dominate selection of several board members, given the fact of Presidential initiative. Nonetheless, an element of the political process, of which television and all media are a part, must be able to operate independently of political considerations. The network project, therefore, has the following request to put before the Senate Commerce Committee: That the committee defer consideration of the five nominations currently under review until it has held additional hearings to seek alternative mechanisms for selecting members of the Corporation's Board of Directors.

This committee's—and ultimately the Senate's—confirmation of Messrs. Hughes, Gammino, and Braun would only aggravate the professional imbalance that already exists on the Corporation's Board of Directors and thereby contravene the very interests which Congress sought to vindicate in enacting the diversity requirement of section 396(c)(2)(b) of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.

More importantly, however, confirmation of these nominations would run counter to a basic constitutional interest retained by the citizenry pertaining to broadcast programming. As the District of Columbia Court of Appeals recently emphasized, the first amendment contemplates diversity in not only the substance, but also in the sources of initiative and control of broadcast programming. To the extent that a narrowly drawn group of professionals and former government officials may control the financial initiatives of a publicly established broadcast system, this first amendment interest is undermined. In the context of the current Board of Directors, therefore, the nominations of Messrs. Gammino, Hughes, and Braun run afoul of the diversity required both by the Public Broadcasting Act and by the first amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

In closing, the network project wishes to emphasize that its testimony here today is in no way intended to denigrate the personal integrity or character of any of the nominees currently under consideration by this committee. Nor is the network project's testimony intended as a value judgment concerning their various professions, occupations, talents or experience per se. The project's primary concern here is with the excessive and illegal representation that those professions and experiences already enjoy on the Corporation's Board of Directors. In light of that dominance, the network project urges this committee to vindicate the interests in representative diversity by rejecting the nominations of Messrs. Hughes, Gammino, and Braun and by deferring the nominations of Ms. Anderson and Mr. Freeman for the reasons already given.

Senator PASTORE. As I understand it, you gentlemen have brought a suit in this matter?

Mr. GROSSMAN. Yes. There was a lawsuit filed in the Federal court of New York State in September 1971.

Senator PASTORE. What is the status of the case?

Mr. GROSSMAN. Nothing basically has changed. I have discussed the matter with the attorneys for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting and Public Broadcasting Service and our collective preliminary schedule indicates that we will probably be arguing a motion to dismiss the lawsuit some time in late July or early August of this year in Federal court in New York City.

Senator PASTORE. It will be interesting to know what the outcome of that is.

But I do want to say this to you two gentlemen. The prerogative of appointment is exclusively that of the President of the United States, and in my opinion I don't think that the President violated in any way the spirit or the letter of the law. I realize that is the position you have taken here today. I don't question your sincerity for one moment. The one point I meant to make, and I did make, I hope, is the fact that there are a lot more to these individuals than just their immediate occupation.

The reason why I spoke out so emphatically on Mr. Gammino, I have known him all my life—I knew him when he was a baby—and I know what he has done in our community, I know his dedication. When you come here and say because he is a banker he should be out of this—a man who gives practically his whole life to his community; who he is in everything that means anything to the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded or the drug addicted or the development of the cultural well being of the State. To have anyone come in here and say because he is a banker he doesn't know what it means to do a good job in public broadcasting, I am afraid you are touching a rather soft spot with me.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, may I just emphasize that we are sure that what you have said of Mr. Gammino is absolutely true, we don't question that at all. Perhaps if we restate positively what concerns us, and that is where are the other sectors of our society of American people represented on the Board?

Senator PASTORE. That is the responsibility of the President.

Mr. KNOX. Where are the welfare recipients, the high school dropout, the Armed Forces member, the young, and so forth?

Senator PASTORE. I know, but here is a man—

Mr. KNOX. These are substantive questions that would naturally concern anyone who is concerned.

Senator PASTORE. Here is a man who is a director of the organization of Christians and Jews. That brings him into the field of racial discrimination, doesn't it? Here is a man who is a director of the libraries in Rhode Island, so that brings him into literature. Here is a man who is the treasurer of Marathon House—I don't know if you have ever heard of it, Marathon House is unique in the whole country. It is maintained by public subscription. That is, the State pays nothing, the public contributes, and they have a home there to rehabilitate these addicts who want to be rehabilitated. He is the treasurer of that. So he knows something about addiction.

He is a member of the urban coalition. That means he is involved with the poor. He is on the advisory board of the housing for the elderly; so, he knows about the elderly. How much more do you want of a man?

Mr. KNOX. I feel, and I am speaking for myself now and not for the project, that one can find much better representation, and indeed as an important principle in that—

Senator PASTORE. Where do we go for it, the network project?

Mr. KNOX. No. Someone who is peripherally or indirectly involved with activities that deal with poor people does not certainly share a perspective that comes from having been poor. Someone who is involved with young black ghetto residents, and involved in the most noble ways, we don't doubt that, does not share the same perspective of someone who is young and black and who has lived in the ghetto all his life.

Senator PASTORE. We have a black lady who is going on this. I think the President was wise to do that. She is a very educated person. That doesn't necessarily mean that she doesn't know the plight of the blacks just because she happens to be a college professor.

Mr. KNOX. I do not doubt that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. But you want to hold that one up, too.

Mr. KNOX. I think there are very important questions raised here in terms of political interference in this whole process, and these questions should I think beg resolution.

Senator PASTORE. Let me ask you another question. I am not going to ask you to do this, but I was wondering if you would be willing to do it. Would you be willing to give us a list of the officers of your organization and the membership of it?

Mr. KNOX. Well, there are no officers.

Senator PASTORE. There are no officers? How many members do you have?

Mr. KNOX. Well, there are about a half dozen of us.

Senator PASTORE. Just a half dozen people?

Mr. GROSSMAN. There are a half dozen people who participate in the organization full time.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have a membership, people who come there, the regular members who participate? Do you have headquarters?

Mr. KNOX. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Where is your headquarters?

Mr. KNOX. 102 Earl Hall—it is on the testimony—at the Columbia University, Broadway and West 176th Street.

Senator PASTORE. What is that, a dormitory room?

Mr. KNOX. No, it is the center for religion and life.

Senator PASTORE. But it belongs to Columbia University, doesn't it? To whom do you pay rent? Do you pay rent?

Mr. KNOX. Oh, no, we don't pay any rent.

Senator PASTORE. How do you get it? Who gave it to you?

Mr. KNOX. Well, the building, which is on the campus of Columbia University, is not actually owned by the university, I believe it is owned by a trust which was established by—

Senator PASTORE. And they allow you to use it?

Mr. KNOX (continuing). Which was established at the end of the 19th century. The network project as a member of the governing board is entitled to space in that building. Therefore, we receive space.

Senator PASTORE. Do you solicit funds for your project?

Mr. KNOX. Could you define what you mean by "solicit"?

Senator PASTORE. I mean, how do you support this organization? You have got a brief here. I am not finding any fault with this. But I mean, do you go out and solicit funds; do people contribute to your organization?

Mr. KNOX. Yes, people do. We don't generally solicit in the sense of advertisements or whatever.

Senator PASTORE. Where do you get most of it, off the campus or from the outside?

Mr. KNOX. No, in fact we get—one point I want to make clear is we receive no money from Columbia University and we do not speak here for or represent Columbia University.

Senator PASTORE. But you don't have a regular roster of membership, do you?

Mr. KNOX. Well, no.

Senator PASTORE. You mean there is a group of young people like yourselves?

Mr. KNOX. Right.

Mr. GROSSMAN. There is a group of young people who got together, I was told, about a year and a half ago, who were concerned about broadcasting. They put together programs and retained an attorney—myself.

Mr. KNOX. We spent a year doing research.

Senator PASTORE. I am not finding any fault with that, and I think your appearance here today is salutary. But I would hope you would address yourselves to what is right and wrong about public broadcasting. We are in trouble on public broadcasting. It is not getting the financial support that we would like to have it get.

The only reason why this thing got off the ground was because we took the money out of the U.S. Treasury and CBS came along and made a grant some time back, and I understand they are doing it even now. I think myself if you gentlemen more or less devoted yourselves as to how this should be financed and how we create this independence that you are talking about, because I think that the individuals that appeared before us today are people of prestige and character and integrity, people who are concerned about the United States of America, concerned about our youth, concerned about you, concerned about me, and I don't think the fault is there.

If there is any fault at all, it is this program hasn't been properly financed. There is a reliance upon the Congress, which I resent and which I don't like too much, but for mere necessity we have to live with it. I would hope the next time you fellows come here, you come here with a pocket full of dreams, that you come here and give us something that we can work on and improve. You just come here and say by appointing these men you are violating the spirit of the law. The problem is there is no money to do what needs to be done here.

Mr. GROSSMAN. Mr. Chairman, the network project confined its testimony to the matter that was immediately germane to these hearings, and that is the question of the nominations under review. The project certainly appreciates this opportunity to deliver its feelings. But the project did attempt to testify before Congressman McDonald's subcommittee in the House.

Senator PASTORE. You didn't testify there; did you?

Mr. GROSSMAN. The project I was informed was invited to testify. The project at its own expense came down to Washington and at the last minute was told there was no time for it to testify there. The project had gone to time and expense to propose a kind of insulated long-range funding.

Senator PASTORE. That of course was unfortunate. I can't give you an answer there.

Mr. GROSSMAN. I can assure you that network project fully supports the whole concept of insulated long-range funding.

Senator PASTORE. I doubt very much, Mr. Grossman, you are an intelligent man and you are a lawyer, and the same goes for your colleague, who is college educated, Mr. Knox—you are; aren't you?

Mr. KNOX. Yes. I am not a lawyer.

Senator PASTORE. No; Mr. Grossman is a lawyer. But I say you both are college educated. I dare say that if you were sitting where I am, you would not rebuke the President on these appointments.

The meeting is recessed until further call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the committee was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)





