DIRECT AND INDIRECT RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN NETWORK CORPORATE GROWTH AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMS

Thesis for the Degree of M. A. MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY PHILIP ROBERT BANDY 1972

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ABSTRACT

DIRECT AND INDIRECT RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN NETWORK CORPORATE GROWTH AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMS

By

Philip Robert Bandy

Within the past fifty years, there has been a tremendous upswing in the number of conglomerate corporations. This has been a factor in all industries, but seems to be especially prevelant in national television. Critics of the medium have suggested that there are numerous problems associated with this type of a corporation. Broadcasting station ownership by only a few, disservice to the public, concentration of news and information outlets, and focalization on profit instead of "the public, interest, convenience and necessity" are just a few of the problems cited. One of the most serious is the possibility that the network corporations may encourage their news operations to report favorably on specific subjects, so that network subsidiaries could reap economic rewards.

Since the newscasts of ABC, CBS and NBC would be impossible to survey, due to their volume, the survey was done on network news documentaries over a fifteen year period. The results from this study were then compared to the growth of the network corporations in the same fifteen year period. The information concerning the networks' corporate growth was relatively easy to acquire. The only enigma was in attempting to obtain a list of their subsidiaries. However, partial lists were acquired. A complete listing of the documentary programs for ABC, CBS and NBC was a problem. The only available source

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 material was <u>TV Guide</u> magazine, and though it has its limitations, it was used. The documentaries were categorized into one of thirteen categories and divided yearly. All years and categories were compared as to the number of programs and hours broadcast. Finally, comparisons were drawn between the networks themselves.

No cause-effect relationship could be established between the television documentaries and the networks, but the results of the research proved interesting. RCA (the parent corporation of NBC) had the greatest amount of income. CBS was second. ABC had the third highest amount. NBC produced the most documentary material, before repeated programs were subtracted. CBS produced the second largest amount and ABC broadcast the third. Even though the networks performed in the economic sphere in the same order as they did in the documentary, the proportions were far from equal. NBC, CBS and ABC were very close to each other in documentary output. The networks tended to specialize in certain categories.

The results of the specialization by the networks was particularly interesting. A possible danger was found in this specialization. NBC dominated the less controversial categories while CBS controlled most of the controversial classifications and ABC mastered the category concerned with science, technology and nature. ABC seemed to be more consistant in its documentary coverage than the other networks. Finally, the networks had economic interests in many of the fields covered by the categories. Some of the programming done by the networks could have affected the network's corporation. Because of the specialization trend

on the part of the networks and the conglomerate shape of the network corporations, documentaries produced may have covered corporate holdings of the individual corporations. Due to the specialization by ABC, CBS, and NBC, statistics point to the possibility of a conflict-of-interests on the part of all three networks, but especially NBC.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN NETWORK CORPORATE GROWTH AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMS

Ву

Philip Robert Bandy

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM

Everything seen on commercial television networks is produced by companies whose main business is to make a profit. The Congress of the United States has encouraged this system of broadcasting. In the Communications Act of 1934, Congress has also placed certain responsibilities on the shoulders of the broadcasters. Commercial television networks have been profitable business enterprises: their profits run in the millions of dollars and increase annually. The networks have augmented their profits by maintaining an audience of great proportions. Using this audience to entice advertisers, the networks generate revenue. The free enterprise system is not being questioned here. This is a limited investigation of the performance of the television It is a study of networks' corporate growth and it relationship to network documentaries.

In order to successfully comprehend the growth of networks, financial growth in an institution must be studied. There are two types of growth, internal and external. Internal growth in an institution is achieved by expanding facilities, operations and products within the company. External growth

Whether or not the broadcasters and networks have met these responsibilities is a matter of great debate. It is not going to be covered in any great depth in this paper.

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is achieved when facilities, products and operations indigenous to an independent institution are added to the growing corporation.

A corporation desiring to expand in a certain direction has two choices. One, it can grow internally, a process that may waste years before the manufacturing of products begins. Internal growth also lengthens the time period needed for return on investment. Two, the corporation can grow externally. Normally this would be done by merging with another corporation. External growth via mergers is very rapid, because the merged company is already tooled up for the product and probably has an established position in the marketplace.

Mergers tend to make the stock of corporations grow quickly. Companies do not have to wait as long for the investors' reactions when they grow through mergers. On the other hand, internal growth is slower. The stock price of the corporation may rise when investors learn the company is growing, but it will be a slow rise. Internal growth is not as secure as external growth. When two companies merge, normally they both have a reputation or position in the market. A corporation that grows internally does not have an established position in its new market; it must prove itself.

Quick growth, security and established positions are some reasons why mergers have grown in popularity recently.

Many people have expressed concern over this method of growth.

1 7 ۷, **3**' :: ۷ Some people contend that when networks and other television companies merge and grow, they are undermining the rights of the people. Many of these people express fear that media owners will use their holdings to their own advantage.

There is debate as to whether it is better for the networks and others to increase their holdings within the media or whether they should grow outside the media. In the past, CBS and ABC have tended to stay within the media. Their growth was internal, to a large extent. NBC, on the other hand, is an arm of a huge corporation, RCA. RCA is the manufacturer of many items other than television programs. Many critics of the media point to corporations like RCA and accuse them of using their media holdings to increase the profits of other holdings. These people have expressed fear that when a corporation, developed via mergers, is faced with the decision to support their corporate growth or the public, they too often support their corporation. Many critics contend that this is a flagrant disregard of their responsibilities as broadcasters.

On the other hand, proponents of centralized ownership feel that the size of the corporation allows it to serve the public better. They contend that only networks with large financial holdings in other businesses can absorb the losses incurred by the networks in news and public affairs programming. They also note that stations who receive the majority of the rewards for news and public affairs programs

are owned by multi-media owners. They reason that the size of the corporation gives the station the extra money needed to do a better job.

Opponents of the small company stations say that the conglomerate is the answer to a lot of the problems American business is facing. Media conglomerates, they assert, are beneficial for the nation because they serve as a unifying force. Corporate diversification supposedly helps the conglomerate overcome financial disasters that may strike the media as a whole.²

In order to completely comprehend what both sides are saying, it is necessary to look at the three types of media conglomerates: the national, the regional and the local. The national conglomerate can best be described by example. In 1927, the company currently known as the Columbia Broadcasting System, was founded. At that time it owned only a handful of radio stations, yet by 1938 it had acquired both a radio network and a major record company. Between 1945 and 1965 the corporation was constantly searching for new properties. By 1971, CBS had increased its number of national and international subsidiaries to 134. CBS has

See Paul W. Cherington, Leon V. Hirsch and Robert
Brandwein, eds., <u>Television Station Ownership</u> (New York:
Hastings House Publishers, 1971), Kenneth R. Andrews, "Product
Diversification and the Public Interest," <u>The Harvard Business</u>
Review, (July, 1951), James A. Anderson, "The Alliance of
Broadcast Stations and Newspapers: The Problem of Information
Control," <u>The Journal of Broadcasting</u>, (XVI, Winter 1971-72),
Corwin D. Edwards, "Conglomerate Bigness as a Source of Power."
Bigness as a Source of Power (Princeton University Press, 1955).

holdings in 20 foreign countries and 13 states. CBS produces millions of records each year, thousands of books, hundreds of films, dozens of television series and with one subsidiary, the New York Yankees, scores of baseball games.

The RCA Corporation, owner of the NBC television network is much larger. While CBS had net revenues and sales of \$1,230,534,000 for 1970, RCA had \$3,291,888,000 for the same fiscal period. Although CBS owns numerous corporations, it seems to stay near the communications industry, RCA, however, manufactures records, TV sets, computers, electronic components, books, music, prepared foods, carpets, furniture, wall coverings and even rents cars and trucks.

The American Broadcasting Companies, Incorporated, is a media conglomerate. It owns five TV stations, seven AM and seven FM radio stations, a major television network and four radio networks. ABC was formed when NBC was ordered by the FCC to divest itself of one of the two networks it owned. This new network became the American Broadcasting Company. In 1949, ABC merged with a corporation that was formed when Paramount Pictures was ordered to divest itself of its motion picture theatres. Presently ABC owns approximately 450 theatres. Because of its merger with Paramount's theatres, ABC had an interest in motion picture production; hence it has been producing pictures since 1967. ABC has also been a major force in the recording industry with such labels as ABC, Dunhill, Impulse and Command.

The network corporations are nationally known conglomerates. Almost everyone who watches television and most people who listen to radio in the United States realize the presence of the networks. But there are many other conglomerates within the media who reach out to millions of people and are not readily recognized. The Cowles family companies stand as testimony to that. Cowles Communications' main economic base was Look magazine. When the publication folded, many media specialists were expecting Cowles to face economic troubles. But the experts did not count on Cowles' other support such as Family Circle and Fortune.

The Cowles family has interests in numerous other branches of the media. The Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company is owned by members of the Cowles family. It owns Minneapolis' morning and evening papers, papers in Montana and South Dakota, Harper's magazine, a CATV outlet, a TV station in Kansas and 47 per cent of Minneapolis-St. Paul's CBS-TV affiliate. The other 53 per cent is owned by the publisher of St. Paul's two daily newspapers, the Ridder family. The Ridder family owns its share in the Minneapolis-St. Paul CBS affiliate through another company, which owns another company, which in turn is a non-Cowles stockholder in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company.

^{3&}quot;Travels in Medialand," The Atlantic Monthly, July, 1969, pp. 90-94.

The Des Moines Register and Tribune Company, a Cowles company, publishes both of Des Moines' daily newspapers and a Sunday paper. At the same time, Cowles Communications owns the CBS radio and TV affiliate in Des Moines. The Cowles family insists that the family holdings are separate; however, they do admit to a certain amount of overlap in the upper echelons of the companies. Gardner Cowles is president of the Des Moines Register and Tribune Company, his brother John Cowles, Sr. is the chairman of the board of that company and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company, while John's son, John, Jr. is president of the Minneapolis company.

In addition to the national and regional media conglomerates, there are the local owners who many times have a virtual monopoly on the media. Niles, Michigan is the home of the Plym family, a family that, like the Cowles, has many media holdings. Although the Plym's are not as diversified as the Cowles, they are much more valuable to Niles. The Plym family owns the only AM station and the town's sole daily newspaper. Since there is no local television outlet, the Plyms have control of all local news outlets. Much of the regional and national news is obtained in Niles from the South Bend, Indiana and Chicago, Illinois TV stations.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

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Opponents of this multi-media, conglomerate ownership voice a concern for the potential monopoly. Fred Friendly, former president of CBS News wrote:

It's like the game of Monopoly, in which you sell off lesser properties and buy 'Boardwalk' or 'Park Place' to put up rent producing houses or hotels. For example, Capital Cities might be prepared to sell off Albany or Providence in order to buy a station in Cleveland or Los Angeles. And Corinthian might want to give up Houston to obtain a franchise in New York or Chicago.?

Statistics bear out what Fred Friendly has said. But, the trend toward concentration is not limited to television stations.

According to FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, of 1500 cities with daily newspapers, 96 per cent of those cities were, in 1970, served by single owner monopolies. He stated "there were nearly 72 cities where the only broadcasting station is owned by the only local newspaper." But even though the broadcasting outlets are owned by the same people who own the local newspaper they probably are not owned by a local citizen. Commissioner Johnson goes on to say, "In 1967, 81.3 per cent of the commercial VHF television stations were either owned by a group broadcaster or a newspaper." In the top ten markets of the United States, thirty-seven of the

⁶It should be noted that Fred Friendly's book was published by Random House, a subsidiary of RCA, instead of Holt, Rinehart & Winston, a subsidiary of CBS.

⁷Fred W. Friendly, <u>Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control</u>... (New York: Random House, 1967), p. 277.

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forty VHF television stations are licensed to either group owners or daily papers.⁸

In the 50 largest markets of the United States 526 of the 715 AM and FM radio stations are owned by multiple-media owners. The radio networks themselves are reflecting the trend. The American Broadcasting Corporation owns four radio networks—out of seven national radio networks.

Cable television—in many eyes the savior of the future—is no exception to the rule of concentration. In 1968, 255 newspapers owned at least part of a cable television system, and in 1970, 32 per cent of the systems were owned by broad—casters, including the networks.

In some eyes, the worst possible consequence of local concentration is the diminishing number of independent news and information sources available to the public. Allowing only one editorial voice in a community, no matter how small is, in their opinion, dangerous and undemocratic. They argue that since the United States is a participatory democracy, citizens need correct, unbiased information for their decision making. If the citizen lived in a community where the local newspaper, radio station and television station were owned by a single person or corporation, he would have

⁸ Proceeding of the Special Senate Committee on the Mass Media, Senate of Canada, Document No. 32, p. 32:15 (1970).

^{9&}lt;sub>Ibid.</sub>, p. 32:15.

a difficult time determining all the facts in local issues.
Unless the owner of the media allowed each separate medium
a free editorial voice, there would be little opportunity
for the effective operation of the "marketplace of ideas".
In the small community, with a concentration of news
dissemination, there is little chance that the news the
audience hears will be comprehensive. The proponents of
single-media ownership contend that if the same community
had separate owners for the media, the chances are that
every story would have a slightly different interpretation.
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Consequently, a study conducted for the National Association of Broadcasters hints that newspaper-allied radio and television stations have fewer stories in common with the local newspaper than those radio and television stations not affiliated with the local paper. It also shows that the electronic media's stories are longer when allied with a newspaper. The study points out that more of the stories carried on radio and television stations affiliated with newspapers are locally written than those not affiliated with papers. The proponents of multi-media ownership are quick to point out that this study concludes non-newspaper-

Osee Nicholas Johnson, How to Talk Back to Your Television Set (Boston: Little, Brown, 1970), Morton Mintz and Jerry S. Cohen, America, Inc. (New York: Dial Press, 1971), Mark J. Green, Beverly C. Moore, Jr. and Bruce Wasserstein, The Closed Enterprise System (New York: Grossmann Publishers, 1972), Fred W. Friendly, Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control... (New York: Random House, 1967).

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allied stations show greater interrelationships with the local newspaper than those stations affiliated with local papers. 11

Other defendants of the conglomerate owner maintain that manipulation of public opinion by large owners is virtually impossible because: the viewer is selective in his viewing; the industry itself is not structurally able to mold opinion; and stations are dependant on wire services and networks for news. Finally, they cite psychologists who contend that non-media forces are more important in the molding of individual opinion than are the media. 12

There have been arguments pro and con since the early 1900's concerning ownership of broadcasting stations. Some people felt the government should be the sole broadcaster; however, they were not able to convince Congress. The private-enterprise system of broadcasting has prevailed. There are advantages and disadvantages to this system, many of which have previously been stated. Some potential problems that have not occurred or may not ever occur are also a concern to some people and should be studied.

One of the most interesting problems is the possibility of a direct correlation between the growth of a company and its

ll James A. Anderson, "The Alliance of Broadcast Stations and Newspapers: The Problem of Information Control," <u>Journal of Broadcasting</u>, XVI (Winter, 1971-72), p. 61.

¹² Paul W. Cherington, Leon V. Hirsch and Robert Brandwein, eds., <u>Television Station Ownership</u> (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1971), pp. 75-78.

product performance. This paper concerns such a correlation.

Networks and other media corporations have grown to immense size, but whether or not their product (programs) has increased in performance at a corresponding rate is not known.

Have the network corporations grown to such proportions that they no longer care about their television programs?

Or have they realized their "civic duty" as they have grown and thus increased their efforts?

Have the network parent corporations been careful not to investigate their own holdings or types of businesses in documentaries? Or have they made a conscious effort to look at themselves long and hard before anyone else?

Have the networks, due to some bureaucratic manipulation, lost their interest in public affairs programs (particularly documentaries)? Or have they increased the number of documentaries produced proportionate to their growth?

The Need to Study the Problem

To date there have been no studies establishing a relationship between the economics of television broadcasting and the performance of the medium. This work is an attempt to draw together information on both economics and documentary programs so that some inferences might possibly be drawn. Because of the potential for both good and evil in our broadcasting system, the governing force of the system must be studied. Since the increase in monetary reward is the basis of television broadcasting, its effects should be noted.

This increases the understanding of the system and allows people in key decision-making positions in government and the networks more knowledge.

to the program performance than the economic effects on those programs. One notable study was done by Peter Steiner. 13 It was basically an attempt to prove his theory of program preferences and performance. John McGowan went into some detail in his analysis of the same subject and his conclusions are quite similar to Steiner's. 14 Finally, Rolla Park conducted a study of cable television's impact on broadcasting. 15 Many of his conclusions and theories can easily be applied to other areas without losing validity. Most of these studies involve the performance of the medium, viewer preferences, and their relation to the economics of the company that is broadcasting (or cablecasting) the programs.

There have been a few studies on the concentration and growth of businesses. Many of those dealing with growth and concentration appear to only view the negative aspects

¹³ Peter Steiner, "Program Patterns and Preferences and the Workability of Competition in Radio Broadcasting," Quarterly Journal of Economics, May, 1952.

¹⁴ John J. McGowan, "Competition, Regulation and Performance in Television Broadcasting," in The Radio Spectrum: Its Use and Regulation, reprinted from the Washington University Law Quarterly, Vol. 1967, No. 4 and Vol. 1968, No. 1.

¹⁵Rolla Park, Potential Impact of Cable Growth on Television Broadcasting (Santa Monica: Rand, 1970).

of business. Ralph Nader, the well-known consumer advocate. has frequently commissioned studies that have attacked corporations whose size and profits give the company autonomy The most recent published study his "raiders" from consumers. have completed was on the "closed enterprise system". 16 Morton Mintz and Jerry Cohen wrote a book entitled. America, Inc., in which they claim to investigate "who owns and operates the United States". 17 Their basic research method was the compilation of data from numerous sources. They deal with many of the practices of big business that irritate concerned citizens, for example the "buying" of politicians, the regulatory agencies, "crime in the suites" and the corporations' tendency to play God. Nicholas Johnson has published a few articles and a book expounding his theory of concentration and growth. 18 FCC data reinforces his view.

The biggest fault with these studies, theories and writings is that none of the authors have collaborated and combined their information. This is the first study attempting to link corporate growth with economic performance. If this study, or any other were able to establish a direct link

¹⁶ Mark J. Green, Beverly C. Moore, Jr. and Bruce Wasserstein, The Closed Enterprise System (New York: Grossmann Publishers, 1972).

¹⁷ Morton Mintz and Jerry S. Cohen, America, Inc. (New York: Dial Press, 1971).

¹⁸ Nicholas Johnson, How to Talk Back to Your Television Set (Boston: Little, Brown, 1970).

between program performance and corporate growth it could act as a warning (if the results were negative) or as a "how to" manual (if the results were positive). Either of these functions would serve the public good.

Purpose of the Study

Instead of speculating on the outcome of theoretical problems that may occur and that possibly could have potential side effects, this study is intended to offer conclusions based on vigorous analysis as to the effects of corporate growth in certain aspects of television broadcast performance. This study could serve as an input to the decision-making process in determining whether or not new legislation limiting ownership of media should be approved by the FCC. It should serve as a useful reference to people in legislative positions. The basic purpose of this study is to allow those people who govern the country access to analysis, so that any decision that they make will be based on as much factual information and analysis as possible.

The Hypotheses to be Tested

Today's television networks are not completely autonomous business units. They are parts of larger corporations. These corporations' main purposes are to make money. The Michigan Supreme Court has declared that: "A business corporation is organized and carried on primarily for the profit of the

stockholders. The powers of the directors are to be employed for that end."¹⁹ Since corporations are required to act in that prescribed manner, how is television to act? The broadcasting industry is required by Congress to act in the "public interest, convenience and necessity". These two requirements appear to be diametrically opposed. How can a corporation program public affairs (thereby generally suffering a loss in potential revenue) when it is supposed to make a profit?

Since industry as a whole has been instructed by the courts to obtain profits for the stockholders and the broadcasting industry is required by law to act in the public interest, which rule does the broadcasting industry follow or is there a constant? Chances are most media corporations cannot satisfy both without doing a disservice to each one. The network corporations have generally followed the will of the courts; they have continually made a profit for their stockholders. But have the network affiliated stations and the networks themselves performed in the "public interest"? Though corporations are instructed by the courts to make a profit for the stockholders, they are not told to abandon all else in favor of profits. In a speech before the Radio-Television News Directors Association Edward R. Murrow, a CBS television journalist, said:

¹⁹Ibid., p. 18.

There is no suggestion here that networks or individual stations should operate as philanthropies. But I can find nothing in the Bill of Rights or the Communications Act which says they must increase their net profits each year, lest the Republic collapse.

The focal point in this study is the growth of the networks' corporations and that growth's effect on performance of the media. The area of particular concern is documentary programs. Have the ownings of the networks' affected their performance in the production of documentaries? Have the networks increased the number of documentaries as they have grown? Or has the network corporation's growth encouraged strong statements or documentary positions?

There is a second hypothesis that will be tested. It is independent of the first, but utilizes the same fundamental data. Since a chronological development pattern was formed, it will be elementary to establish whether or not there was a peak period of network documentary performance. The peak period is defined as that point where the network produces the maximum number of documentaries. This chronological outline shows the periods in time that proceeded to encourage the maximum number of documentaries. When this period is compared to the size of the network corporation, it may be hypothesized that network holdings were: too large, too little, or were about the right size to encourage the

²⁰Friendly, p. 252.

production of the maximum number of documentaries. (Other exogenous factors affecting network programming cannot be taken into account in this study).

Limitations of the Study

The ideal way to research this study would be to view each documentary program in the study and for each documentary write a content analysis and score each program on its merits. This is not possible, because of time limitations, the inaccessibility of many of the programs, and monetary restrictions. If this procedure were possible, control would be maximized; however, some of the programs were not preserved and have been all but forgotten. Even if all other limitations were removed and each documentary could be viewed, it would still be an impossible task.

Content analyses cannot be performed on every program. Therefore, a feasible substitute was found. Instead of viewing each program and then judging it via a set of criteria, each program was categorized into one of thirteen groups:

- History
- Science/Space/Nature 2.
- U.S. Government/Politics
- Business/Economics/Labor
- Fine Arts/Media
- 4. 5. 6. Civil Rights
- **7.** 8. Crime/Police/Justice
- Religion/Medicine/Education
- 9. Sports
- 10. Biography
- Life/Leisure/Entertainment 11.
- 12. U.S. Foreign Affairs
- 13. Foreign Countries

The basis for the decision made on categorizing each program was the title of the program and the summation printed in TV Guide. The inherent problem in this is that TV Guide is a magazine devoted to the medium's status quo and its entries are written basically by the networks. A secondary limitation encountered by using TV Guide is the fact that all documentaries listed in the magazine were listed three weeks before they were scheduled to air. That is the current deadline set for listings by TV Guide (in limited instances, a program entry can be ammended two weeks before air).

Documentaries that were not aired during the prime-time viewing period have not been included. There were only a few programs in this category and the majority of those were aired in the "Sunday-afternoon ghetto". Since this time period has one of the lowest number of viewers per hour (except on football days), it would appear that little is lost by not including such programs in this study. Those time periods that have the largest number of viewers and are readily accessible to the majority of the potential audience were included in the study. Consequently the study is measuring those documentaries that had the potential for the greatest amount of impact.

The documentaries studied were from January 1, 1957 to
December 31, 1971. It is a period of fifteen years. This
time period is useful because it contains: "the golden age of
television", the quiz scandals, the Kennedy years, the Beverly

Hillbillies, the Beatles, Johnson's Great Society, Bonanza, and Richard Nixon. Within this fifteen-year period industry growth was the largest on record. It encompasses a large period of time, but not so large that it is hard to comprehend or retain the details.

Definitions of Terms

To be able to understand and correctly comprehend the methodology, analysis, conclusions and policy propositions found in this paper, it is first necessary to define some terms.

- Documentary—the term is used in a limited sense here. It includes the depiction of "things as they are", a journal—istic report on events of the world (past or present) but does not include debate or discussion programs (which may or may not have a documentary flair), nor news programs. It is an in depth look at a single event—conditions leading to the event, its consequences and the event itself—presented in a journalistic style. A dramatic recreation of the event is not qualified under this definition of documentary.
- Prime Time--is defined as the period of time in a day in which the number of people in the audience is the largest for that twenty-four hour period. During the study period this was between 7 p.m. and ll p.m. Eastern Standard Time. For the purposes of clarity, this study will use the seven to eleven time period exclusively.

Regularly Scheduled -- a program that is assigned a particular time period on a particular day for at least a three month period of time.

The Study Design

Between January 1, 1957 and December 31, 1971 ABC, CBS and NBC produced numerous television documentaries. The data compiled on those documentaries were culled from the <u>TV Guide</u> magazine. Although this method does have its limitations, it is by far the best practical method.

This study compares two sets of figures—data on the growth of network corporations and data on documentaries. Comparisons are made for each year as a whole. They will also be compared to the previous and following years so changes can be detected. Comparisons will be made between first year and the final year. With these comparisons, charts can be made that show the growth in both corporations and documentaries. After all of the data are compiled and comparisons made, the results will be subjected to the hypothesis.

Description of the Population

In the category of documentary programs all are network, prime-time documentaries dealing with one subject. Each program that meets this criteria will be included in the study. Only prime-time documentaries were included because they had the greatest possible impact, due to their large audience.

Documentaries that dealt with more than one topic per program were impossible to categorize in this paper due to time limitations. It was not feasible to give each segment of a program equal credit when they were of differing lengths, therefore, those documentaries dealing with more than one topic were excluded from this study.

Sources of Data

Most of the information necessary for judging the documentary programs was gathered from TV Guide magazine, as was the basic list of programs. On programs where insufficient information was available through TV Guide, other sources were consulted. Those sources were: the New York Times, which assisted in establishing the subject of the program and the general reaction to it; Documentary in American Television, which also assisted in establishing the subject. The networks were asked to contribute lists of documentaries produced during that time period. The final source of data was Fred Friendly's book Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control..., since this book is probably more biased than the others, it was used merely to ascertain the subject matter and production methods used in some documentaries.

Information on the growth of the network corporations was available from many sources. The two most widely used in the charting of corporate growth were: Standard and Poor's

Industrial Index and Moody's Industrial Index. These reference books provided the data necessary for judging: number of acquisitions, the cost and expenses, the net income, gross income and profit for every year at each network corporation. They also established a rough estimate of what percentage of profit the networks gave their parent corporations. All three network corporations and the Securities Exchange Commission were asked to provide lists of network subsidiaries. Other sources that were consulted were: the Atlantic Monthly, July, 1969; Nicholas Johnson's How to Talk Back to Your Television Set; Fred Friendly's book--again--: Broadcasting magazine and finally information published by the FCC. Although most of this additional data was not used directly in this paper. it was necessary for a better understanding of corporate growth and to assure that the facts and figures cited were correct.

Treatment of Data

All of the information compiled that concerned the documentary programs studied was put into one of thirteen categories. Each of these categories was chosen because it was (or is) a current problem in America. Some of the categories are combinations of related subjects, all of them are self-explanatory. They are:

- 1. History
- 2. Science/Space/Nature
- 3. U.S. Government/Politics
- 4. Business/Economics/Labor
- 5. Fine Arts/Media

- Civil Rights 6.
- Crime/Police/Justice
- 7. 8. Religion/Medicine/Education
- 9. Sports
- 10. Biography
- 11. Life/Leisure/Entertainment
- U.S. Foreign Affairs 12.
- Foreign Countries 13.

From the reference material referred to previously, each documentary program was assigned one category. On documentaries that seemed to fit into more than one category the program was credited to the category that was the documentary's chief concern.

All of the programs were listed chronologically in a table to show their relationship to one another. Each year involved in the study was illustrated in a like manner, thus facilitating comparisons between the different years.

The graphs illustrate the number of documentaries and the number of hours of documentaries programmed by the networks. This allows the total number of hours of this program type to be compared network by network, year by year. It also enables the number of documentaries produced by a network in one year to be compared with the number produced in a different year. Finally, the total number of hours over the fifteen year study period and the total number of programs produced by each network were compared to the corresponding data of the other networks.

The information compiled on the network corporations is just as important as that of the documentary programs.

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data concerns itself basically with the growth of the corporation, but also mentions the corporate structure, the corporate divisions and the products produced by the companies. The data collected were: the net revenues, the gross revenues, the corporate costs and expenses, corporate profit and the number of acquisitions. This was done for each network corporation, each year of the study. The data was chronologically arranged so that comparisons could be made. Finally, the data concerning the documentaries and the data concerning the corporate growth were compared. This was the true test of the study. It answered the hypothesis' question and hopefully will contribute to the knowledge of corporations.

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

For the most part, attempting to find literature dealing with conglomerates, business or economics is not difficult.

Nor is it very hard to find literature on television documentaries. Some articles and books have been written on the effects the number of channels have on television programming, but little has yet been written on the significance of ownership on programming. This paper investigates this latter question.

Review of Previous Research

In 1966, a study was conducted by a group of broadcasting executives in answer to the FCC proposed rule of "one to a customer". The report, entitled <u>Television Station Ownership</u>, concluded that multiple ownership was not as terrible a curse as some people had supposed. Since many of the hypothesized implications of multiple owners are similar to those hypothesized for the networks, some conclusions can possibly be extended to the networks. For example, the effects of multiple ownership with regard to serving community needs may find a parallel to the question examined here. ²¹

With regard to local programming, the authors based their conclusions on only 476 stations. They contend that in the top fifty markets, group-owned stations presented more "local"

Paul W. Cherington, Leon V. Hirsch and Robert Brandwein, eds., Television Station Ownership (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1971).

programming" than single-owner stations. The authors' results were presented as proof of the superiority of multiple owners' programming in the community interest.²²

Review of Related Theories

There have been a number of people who have attempted to investigate the problem of television programming. Some have attempted to relate the parent corporation's economic welfare to the corporation's product performance. Dr. Peter Steiner, a noted economist from the University of Michigan and Dr. John McGowan, economist from Yale University, for example, have tried to analyze programming in this light. Both men established economic models that, when applied to television, answer some basic questions about programs and the lack of television diversity.

According to Steiner's theory, each station attempts to maximize its audience in order to maximize revenues. 23

To do this the first station in the market would schedule a certain program type (e.g. a Western). This station would not change its programming practices for fear of losing audience. He assumed that the total audience is composed of a number of groups and that these groups are fixed in size.

During the program period, the audience in mass, views what

²²Ibid., p. 105.

²³ Peter Steiner, "Program Patterns and Preferences and the Workability of Competition in Radio Broadcasting,"

Quarterly Journal of Economics, May, 1952, p. 183.

is presented. He hypothesized that if two stations programmed the same program type, the audience would divide equally between them. Therefore, when one station enters a market, it will have all of the viewers who are the audience for that program type. If a second station enters the market and programs the same program type, both stations will split the audience. In all probability both stations, in attempting to get the largest audience will broadcast the same program type.

When a third station enters the market the situation may change. The new station may be forced to counter-program in order to maximize the audience. This third station may be forced into non-duplication because, by imitating the programming of the other two stations the entire audience would split three ways, and it may be possible to secure a larger audience by offering a new program type. Neither of the two stations programming the first type would be induced to emulate the third station, because then they would be splitting the third station's share of the audience. 24

John McGowan's theoretical conclusions are similar in many ways to Steiner's. Both men concluded that competition

²⁴ Steiner, p. 185.

breeds more program diversity, but only slowly. 25 McGowan differed from Steiner only in his methodology.

Edward Greenberg and Harold J. Barnett both of Washington University collaborated on research attempting to show a relationship between diversity and the number of television channels available. They found that if the number of channels are increased without duplication of program types, the diversity increases in a linear fashion. They also found that program type diversity is not dependant solely on stations numbers, because programs of the same type do not increase diversity. 26

Other writers have investigated conglomerates, but have not incorporated economic studies of the industry in their works—see for example Ralph Nader's task force report on anti-trust enforcement entitled <u>The Closed Enterprise</u>

System. 27

The authors of the Nader report, Mark Green, Beverly Moore, Jr. and Bruce Wasserstein investigated the political

John J. McGowan, "Competition, Regulation, and Performance in Television Broadcasting," in The Radio Spectrum:

Its Use and Regulation, reprinted from the Washington University Law Quarterly, Vol. 1967, No. 4 and Vol. 1968, No. 1, p. 505.

²⁶ Edward Greenberg and Harold J. Barnett, "TV Program Diversity--New Evidence and Old Theories," The American Economic Review, May, 1961, pp. 89-93.

²⁷Mark J. Green, Beverly C. Moore, Jr., and Bruce Wasserstein, <u>The Closed Enterprise System</u> (New York: Grossmann Publishers, 1972), p. 15.

force of the huge corporation and found it to be relatively important. As was brought out in other Nader reports, the control regulated industries have over their regulatory agencies is, supposedly, so complete that one can look at both of them "and be unable to distinguish them". The authors proposed that the number of business advisory councils in the Executive Branch (approximately 1500) help to shape the opinions and decisions made by various agencies. The third basic political power they see used by corporations is the army of lobbyists who cover the Senate and House. While the single most powerful lever exerted by business on Congress is the campaign contribution. ²⁸

A misconception they attempt to disprove concerns the argument that the larger the business, the more efficient because of the company's ability to utilize all available resources. The authors disagreed with this logic.

Competition is the whip of efficiency, driving firms to produce better goods at lower costs to maximize profits. Monopoly and oligopoly lead to...a state of mind and economy where there is no need to seek efficiency since the targeted return is fixed and market percentage is predictable.²⁹

As a matter of fact, they state that the larger the corporation the more bureaucratic and wasteful. Some noted economists

^{28 &}lt;u>Ibid</u>., p. 17.

²⁹<u>Ibid.</u>, pp. 21, 22.

agree, "most studies show that within their range of observations, size adds little to research intensity and may actually detract from it." 30

On the whole, the authors were extremely critical of conglomerates and the Justice Department. They felt that conglomerate business poses a threat to effective competition. For example, conglomerate ownership may result in reciprocity, (where firms buy materials from other firms owned by them, effectively foreclosing market competition). Furthermore, conglomerates with numerous diversified interests have frequent contacts with competitors, suppliers, retailers, etc. 31 Such contacts may result in the diminishing of competition in any one field, but "aggregate" concentration is affected.

The United States Attorney General's Committee on Antitrust Laws contends that their hands are tied. They cannot
prosecute firms under anti-trust laws unless proof is offered
that an acquisition "may tend to reduce competition". Unless
this is proved, corporations are exempt from monopoly
legislation.³² Many large conglomerates, therefore, have not

³⁰ Green, Moore, Wasserstein, The Closed Enterprise System, p. 23, quoting; Weiss, "Econometric Studies of Industrial Organization," (a paper done while resident economist at the Justice Department, Anti-trust Division).

^{31 &}lt;u>Ibid.</u>, p. 27.

The Attorney General's National Committee to Study Anti-trust Laws, "Workable Competition," in Monopoly and Competition, ed. by Alex Hunter (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1969), pp. 77-89.

been prosecuted under the anti-trust laws. The government is not empowered to judge the efficiency of a private corporation, nor is it empowered to judge the effect the corporation's size may have on the public.

Anti-trust Subcommittee and Morton Mintz, a <u>Washington Post</u> reporter, have written a book entitled <u>America</u>, <u>Inc.</u> 33 In the book, they chastise conglomerates and big business for their unrelentless search for increasing profit, at the cost of many people especially consumers. Their basic argument throughout the book, including the chapter devoted exclusively to the media, is that conglomerates do not do any real good for the country. The conglomerates only worth is to the stockholder.

In his book, <u>How to Talk Back to Your Television Set</u>, Nicholas Johnson, an FCC Commissioner contends that the news portion of the medium is more susceptible to business pressures than other branches of the medium.

Commissioner Johnson feels that there is a danger of censorship from within the industry more than from within the government. The Commissioner recommends that the government, the people and business should not interfere with the work that professional newsmen are doing--except to protect them

³³Morton Mintz and Jerry S. Cohen, America, Inc. (New York: Dial Press, 1971).

from physical assault. He stated, however, that if the facts could be opened up to the news media and more newsmen or women were interested in specific areas, then news programs could be serving all of the people better. 34

In the book, <u>Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control...</u>, Fred Friendly, an ex-President of CBS News, refused to limit himself to explaining the networks position. He found the only reason for news and public affairs inaction by the networks was, "because the corporate money making machine has no input for such a command. Maximum profit is the only input it hears loud and clear." He felt it is a sad state of affairs when decisions of this magnitude are relegated to people who are only concerned with corporate profit. 35

Through the writings of Fred Friendly the story of the documentary television program is told. Through the theories of Steiner, McGowan, Greenberg, and Barnett insight into the economics of television and diversity is gained. Through the writings of Commissioner Johnson the holdings and inner workings of the media are exposed to light. Hopefully, these can be brought together to build a basis of opinion concerning the economics of television and its documentary program performance.

³⁴ Johnson, pp. 34-36, 83.

³⁵ Friendly, p. 189.

CHAPTER III

NETWORK CORPORATION RESEARCH

Conclusions cannot be reached on program performance until the company that produces the program is examined. The size, growth and structure of the three network corporations must be known if any knowledge of their performance is to be acquired. This study will investigate whether or not the holdings and growth of these corporations have influenced the documentaries' subject matter. Many renowned educators have stated that as corporations grow, their preoccupation with corporate profit takes a dominant role, while their product many times diminishes in importance. If this is the case in television, action could be taken to help alleviate the problem.

There are other people, however, who contend that corporate growth encourages corporate responsibility and product-company identification. They state that this identification forces the company to insure positive product performance. If this is the case in television, action could be taken to encourage this activity. This study will examine the three television network corporations, NBC, CBS and ABC from January 1, 1957 to December 31, 1971. (Much of the information in this chapter has been acquired from Moody's Industrial Manual, 1972).³⁶

³⁶George H. Parsons, ed. Moody's Industrial Manual (New York: Moody's Investors Service, 1972), pp. 3139-3143.

The RCA Corporation

Corporate Structure. RCA is an extremely diverse conglomerate. It owns companies that produce everything from television programs to frozen foods and electronic equipment. There are eleven major subsidiaries in RCA:
Banquet Foods, Coronet Industries, Cushman and Wakefield, Hertz Corporation, National Broadcasting Company, Random House, RCA Distributing Corporation, RCA Global Communications, RCA Institutes, RCA International Service and RCA Sales Corporation.

Four of RCA's eleven subsidiaries are not related to the media, and have all been recently acquired. Banquet Foods Corporation purchased in 1970 produces a nationally known brand of frozen prepared foods. Coronet Industries, Incorporated, acquired in 1971, is a manufacturer of carpets, rugs, carpet tiles, furniture and vinyl wall coverings. Cushman and Wakefield, Incorporated is a real estate broker that was acquired in 1970, and provides services such as property management and project consulting.

The fourth subsidiary not related to media is Hertz Corporation. Hertz is a well-known renting agency dealing with cars and trucks. It is a world-wide organization acquired in 1967 and operates in about 20,000 cities. A subsidiary of Hertz, Hertz System, Incorporated, is a francise agent for the parent corporation and allows dealers to use the Hertz system of operation and the Hertz name.

Another subsidiary of Hertz is Meyer Brothers Parking

System, Incorporated, which operates parking garages in

twenty cities in the country. Through other wholly owned

subsidiaries, Hertz rents equipment used in shows, conventions,

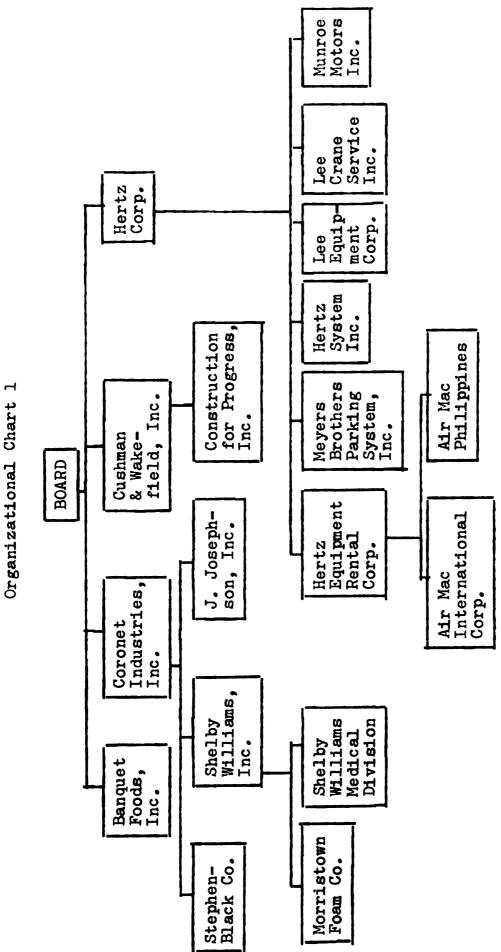
construction work, and business offices. It is expanding into

hotels and lodging services at airports (refer to Organiza
tional Chart 1).

The National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated owns and operates five television stations, six AM radio stations, six FM radio stations, one television network and a radio network. As a major subsidiary of RCA, it is responsible for international distribution of programs and licensing of materials and rights. The NBC television network has 215 regularly affiliated stations throughout the major cities of the United States. The NBC radio network has 230 affiliated stations. Those stations owned by NBC are situated in the largest cities of the nation.

A division of NBC is RCA Records, one of the largest producers and distributors of recorded music in the world.

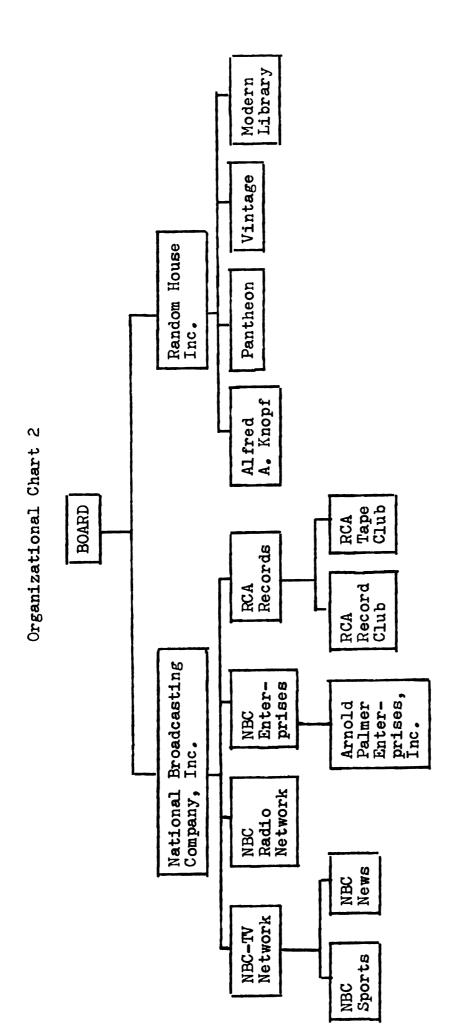
RCA Records produces records, reel-to-reel, eight-track and cassette stereo tapes. Through other subsidiaries, the RCA Record Club and the RCA Tape Club, many of these stereo recordings are retailed to the public. RCA Records has other distributing companies that it uses and allows competing record and tape producers to use. Some of these distribution companies are affiliated with RCA Music Services, a subsidiary of another division of RCA.



Random House, purchased in 1966, is a well-known publisher of books and is a major subsidiary of RCA, Incorporated. It publishes hard cover and paper backs of a broad variety, including children's books, trade books, professional and reference books. Random House has four well-known subsidiaries of its own. Alfred A. Knopf, Pantheon, Vintage and Modern Library are some of the imprints used by Random House and its subsidiaries (refer to Organizational Chart 2).

The RCA Corporation is one of the world's largest manufacturers of electronic components, equipment and tubes. It holds many of the patents basic for broadcasting and has been a forerunner in the development of many new inventions. The company produces electronic equipment for home and commercial use, including radios, televisions, stereo units, television cameras, videotape recorders and audio equipment. Through RCA Distributing Corporation, many of these products are distributed throughout the United States. Most of the consumer products are handled through subsidiaries of RCA Distributing. RCA Music Services is the direct retail outlet used by RCA Records and is one of the subsidiaries used by RCA Distributing.

RCA Global Communications, Incorporated, unlike NBC, is an international communications common carrier service with more than 2,600 cable, radio and satellite channels available. Global Communications links the United States

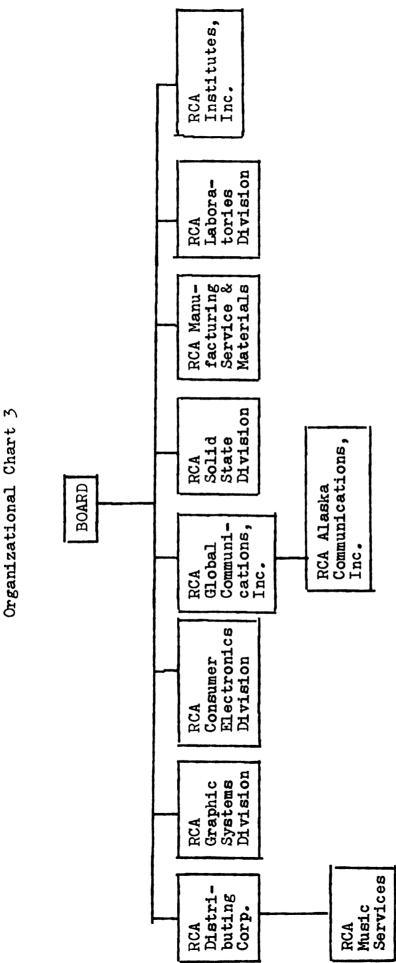


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with 200 foreign countries via: telex, telegraph, television, facsimile and data transmission and leases circuits for simultaneous voice and/or non-voice use. RCA Global Communications and a subsidiary, RCA Alaska Communications, are attempting to obtain FCC permission to operate domestic communications satellites. Alaska Communications provides longline telephone and telegraph service in Alaska.

Coupled with Random House and its electronic manufacturing is RCA Corporation's RCA Institutes, Incorporated. This subsidiary trains individuals in electronics and related fields. RCA Institute also develops and tests learning devices and educational programs to be used in technological fields (refer to Organizational Chart 3).

The operations of RCA International Service Corporation are closely related to those of the RCA Distributing Corporation, RCA Institutes, Incorporated and RCA's consumer services branches. RCA International Service is involved in the overseas installation and maintenance service of electronic products. International Service shares some of its duties with RCA, Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RCA based in Canada. RCA, Limited sells most of the products used, installed and maintained by RCA International Service. RCA, Limited is also engaged in the design, manufacture and distribution of electronic products. In addition to these

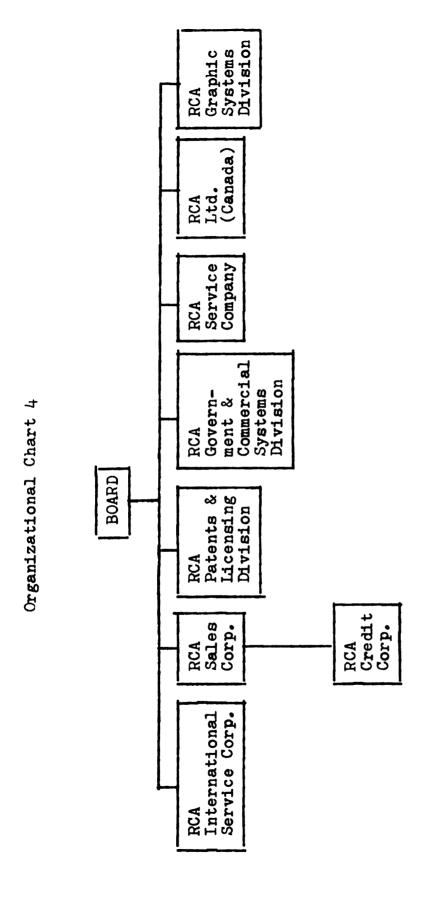


internationally involved corporations, RCA has other subsidiaries in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Spain and Taiwan.

RCA Sales Corporation is the main agency to handle consumer electronics. The Sales Corporation sells these products to domestic independent distributors who in turn sell the products to independent retail outlets. RCA Sales works closely with RCA Distributing many times, but neither subsidiary is dependent upon the other.

The RCA parent corporation is heavily involved in research and development of new patents, inventions, processes, etc. that will help maintain RCA's corporate position. Concurrently, this research is used as a product and sold to the government for use in military and space contracts. Presently, RCA is involved in the ITOS environment satellites, the Explorer series of satellites, the ERTS (Earth Resources Tracking Satellite), communications systems for astronauts, radar, command and control systems, navigational systems for the Navy, lasers, low-light television, development of Navy's Aegis surface missle system and a defensive missle system for ships (refer to Organizational Chart 4).

Corporate Growth. In the time period studied, RCA Corporation has had only two setbacks in revenues generated by the sale of products and services. For the most part, their sales revenue has increased annually. As their



revenues increase, so have their costs (due to the fact production is increased). Net income and operating profits have experienced a few declining years also--profits have decreased five times, net income, four times. On the whole, RCA Corporation has had a very profitable fifteen year period. Between January 1, 1957 and December 31, 1971 the operating profit for the corporation has increased 201 per cent. In 1957 operating profit was \$80,011,291, by 1971, it had increased to \$260,884,000. Gross revenue is similar in its growth. In 1957, it was \$1,170,905,478 but by 1971, it had increased to \$3,529,771,000. This is an increase of 193 per cent (see Table 1).

In six of the years studied there was a decrease in profits. Those six years were 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1969 and 1970. The years that showed increasing profit were much more interesting, however. Those years had a 27 per cent average increase in profits. The period studied had an average increase of 12.3 per cent for each year.

In 1970, RCA's broadcasting interests contributed \$754,000,000 to the gross revenues of the corporation. This was 22 per cent of RCA's gross revenues. In 1971, broadcasting interests accounted for \$753,000,000 of the corporation's gross revenues. This was 21 per cent of the revenues of RCA. In these two years broadcasting contributed more to RCA's coffers than any other single division. The only accounting division that produced more was the combination

Table 1
FINANCIAL PICTURE OF RCA CORPORATION

Year	Gross Revenues	Cost & Expenses	Net Income	Operating Profit	Profit Change
1957	1,170,905,478	1,090,894,187	38,548,794	80,011,291	%† -
1958	1,170,686,553	1,107,322,765	30,941,749	63,363,788	-25%
1959	1,388,412,000	1,308,756,000	40,142,000	79,656,000	+25%
1960	1,486,200,000	1,421,400,000	35,117,000	64,800,000	-22%
1961	1,537,880,000	1,473,817,000	35,511,000	64,063,000	- 1%
1962	1,742,740,000	1,633,615,000	51,535,000	109,125,000	%02+
1963	1,779,064,000	1,643,195,000	000,550,99	135,869,000	%†Z+
1964	1,796,951,000	1,649,320,000	82,495,000	147,631,000	%6 +
1965	2,042,001,000	1,862,718,000	101,161,000	179,283,000	% ₽+
1966	2,548,814,000	2,301,489,000	132,407,000	247,125,000	+38%
1961	3,244,596,000	2,900,368,000	151,893,000	344,228,000	%65+
1968	3,311,163,000	2,837,947,000	165,553,000	373,216,000	%8 +
1969	3,405,583,000	3,037,580,000	161,246,000	367,993,000	- 1%
1970	3,317,271,000	3,090,946,000	91,349,000	226,325,000	-39%
1971	3,529,771,000	3,268,887,000	155,850,000	260,884,000	+15%

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of "home products, computer systems and other products and services." Broadcasting was the division that produced the highest income for the two years information is available.

The following is a partial list of the national subsidiaries owned by the RCA Corporation. This was the most complete list available and was compiled from numerous sources. All numerals in parentheses behind the names of the corporations are the years in which the corporations were acquired. 37

Banquet Foods, Incorporated (1970) Coronet Industries, Incorporated (1971) J. Josephson, Incorporated

Shelby Williams, Incorporated Morristown Foam Company

Shelby Williams Medical Company

Stephen-Black Company

Cushman and Wakefield, Incorporated (1971)
Construction for Progress, Incorporated (1971)

Hertz Corporation (1967)

Hertz Equipmental Rental Corporation Air Mac International Corporation

Air Mac Philippines, Incorporated

Hertz System, Incorporated

Lee Crane Service, Incorporated

Lee Equipment Corporation

Meyers Brothers Parking System, Incorporated

Munroe Motors, Incorporated
National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated (1926) Arnold Palmer Enterprises, Incorporated (1927)

RCA Records Company (1932)

Random House, Incorporated (1966)

Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated

L.W. Singer, Incorporated

RCA Credit Corporation

RCA Distributing Company

RCA Music Services. Incorporated

RCA Global Communications

RCA Alaska Communications (1969)

RCA Institutes, Incorporated

RCA International Service Corporation

RCA Sales Corporation

RCA Service Company

³⁷ Subsidiary list was compiled from three sources: Moody's Industrial Manual; RCA Board of Directors, RCA Annual Report, 1971 (New York: RCA Corporation, 1971), and Standard Corporation Descriptions, (New York: Standard & Poor's Corporation, 1969).

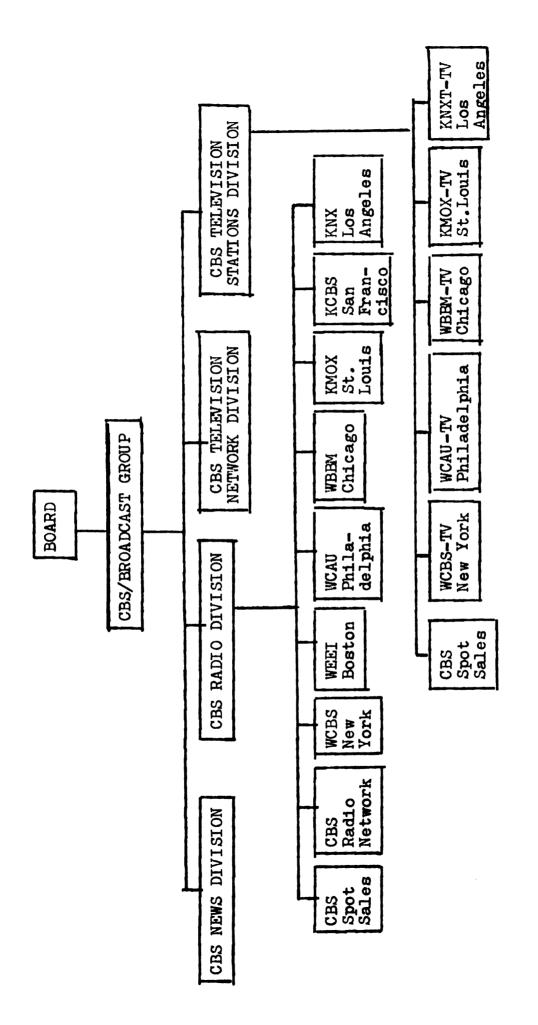
The Columbia Broadcasting System

Corporate Structure. In 1927, CBS was formed into a radio network of sixteen radio stations. Today it is an internationally known company operating in numerous fields: radio, television, phonograph records, motion pictures, book and magazine publishing, musical instruments, educational services, toy manufacturing, electronic research and electronic development. CBS is divided into five basic operational groups: the CBS/Broadcast Group, the CBS Columbia Group, the CBS/Education and Publishing Group, the CBS/Comtec Group and the CBS/Records Group. The descriptions of the CBS Divisions were obtained from Moody's Industrial Manual and from CBS's The Company You Keep, a handbook for CBS employees. 38

The CBS/Broadcast Group is divided into five divisions:
CBS News, CBS Radio, CBS Television Network and CBS Television
Stations. This group is responsible for the majority of the
broadcasting efforts of the CBS System. Each area of
responsibility is clearly defined for each division (refer
to Organizational Chart 5).

The CBS News Division is a worldwide news organization which produces news and documentary programs for the CBS radio and television networks and for 55 foreign countries. The CBS Radio Division operates a radio network of 240

³⁸ Robert F. Hyland and J. Leon Drew, "CBS, The Company You Keep," St. Louis, 1968, pp. 2-7. (Mimeographed)



Organizational Chart 5

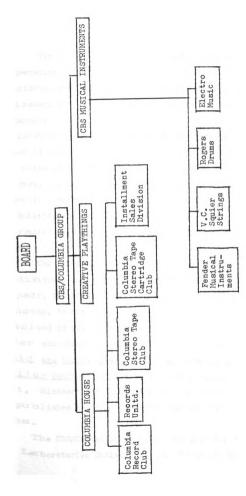
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independently owned radio stations, a national spot sales organization and the fourteen CBS owned radio stations—seven AM stations and seven FM stations. The seven CBS owned stations are; WCBS New York, KNXT Los Angeles, WBEM Chicago, WCAU Philadelphia, KMOX St. Louis, WEET Boston, and KCBS San Francisco.

The CBS Television Network Division operates the CBS television network through 190 independently owned stations and the five CBS owned television stations. The network has an agreement with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, thus allowing CBS network news programming in Canada. The CBS Television Stations Division contains the five CBS owned and operated stations WCBS-TV New York, KNXT-TV Los Angeles, WBBM-TV Chicago, WCAU-TV Philadelphia, and KMOX-TV St. Louis. This division includes a national spot sales organization that services them.

The CBS/Columbia Group has three basic divisions: the Columbia House Division is a combination of the Columbia Record Club and other distributors of Columbia, Epic, Harmony, Date, Okeh, Odyssey, Crossroads and other CBS-produced records. The CBS Musical Instrument Division manufactures and distributes Fender Musical Instruments, V.C. Squier strings, Rogers Drums and Electro Music speakers. Creative Playthings is a division that produces and distributes toys based on educational concepts (refer to Organizational Chart 6).

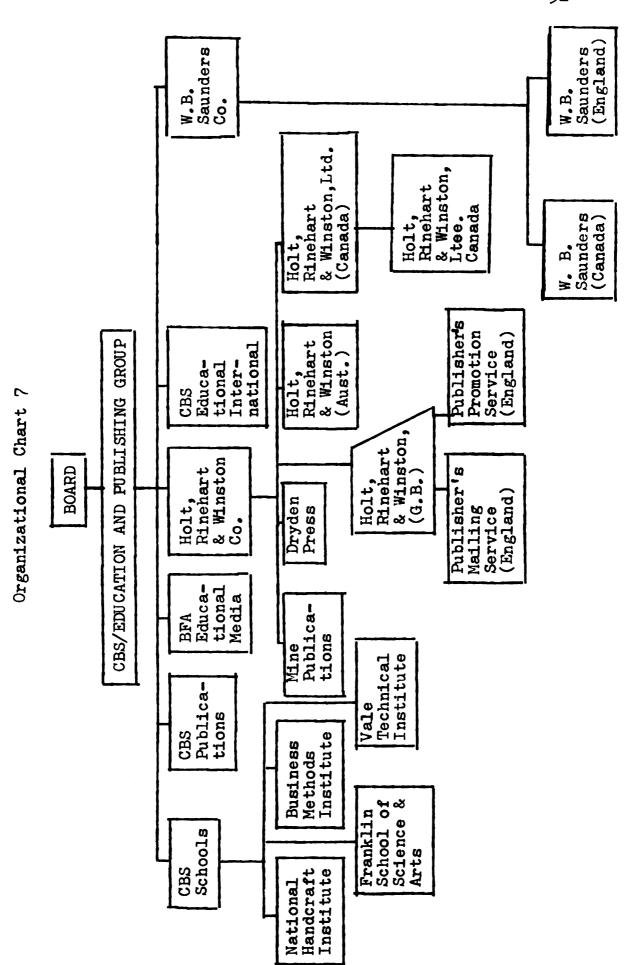


Organizational Chart 6

The CBS/Education and Publishing Group consists of six operating divisions: BFA Educational Media; CBS Educational International Division; CBS Publications; CBS Schools; Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Incorporated and the W.B. Saunders Company. The BFA Educational Media Division produces educational films, filmstrips and other media material for use in schools, colleges and libraries. The CBS Educational International Division publishes and distributes books, magazines, journals and other media material for educational use in foreign countries. CBS Publications Division is the publisher and distributor of paperback books, hardbound books, magazines and other publications (refer to Organizational Chart 7).

CBS Schools, Incorporated is the division that trains individuals in vocational technologies such as electronics repair, business and para-medicine. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Incorporated is a nationally known division of CBS involved in publishing textbooks, trade books, magazine and other educational materials. Some of the magazines include Field and Stream, Fishing Handbook, Company on Wheels, The Trailer Handbook and the World Fishing Guide. Competing with Holt, Rinehart and Winston is the W.B. Saunders Division. It publishes medical books, journals and other professional books.

The CBS/Comtec Group is divided into two joint divisions, CBS Laboratories Division and CBS Electronic Video Recording



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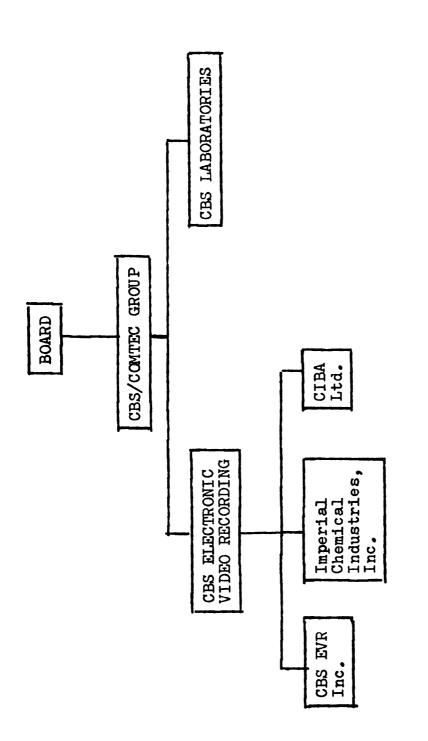
Division. CBS Laboratories is the major branch of the company's research and development. They experiment in electronic developments in medicine, holography, ultra-high speed photocomposition, space and underwater exploration.

One of the CBS Laboratories' inventions is now a CBS division, the CBS Electronic Video Recording (EVR) Division. The EVR is a unique visual-audio system that is being distributed to schools and businesses through this division (refer to Organizational Chart 8).

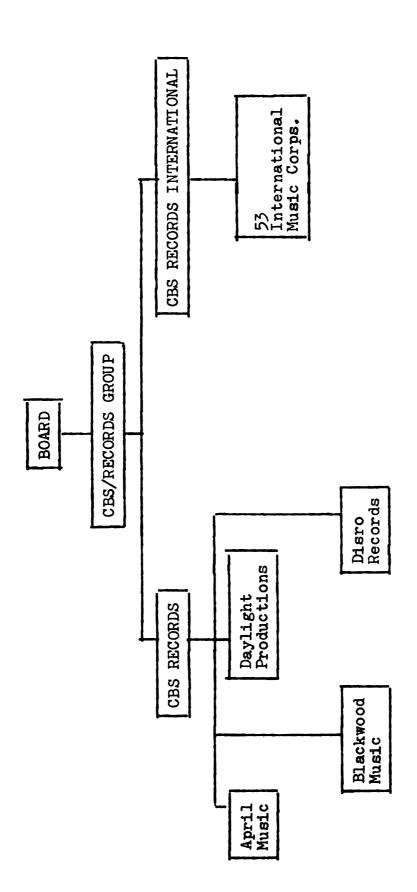
The final CBS group is the CBS/Records Group which consists of two divisions, the CBS Records Division and CBS Records International. Both of these corporate units produce, manufacture, distribute and retail records and relate products (refer to Organizational Chart 9).

There are two other divisions that are not formally connected with any group in the CBS organization, one is the New York Yankees, an American League baseball team.

The second independent division is Cinema Center Films. It is a producer and distributor of feature-length films for the United States and foreign markets. Both of these divisions are subsidiaries of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated; they are under no other corporation.



Organizational Chart 8



Organizational Chart 9

Corporate Growth. CBS as a corporation is rather small when compared to the corporate giant, RCA. The gross revenues of RCA are three times those of CBS, however, CBS seems to be catching up. RCA's growth in revenues was 193 per cent during the study period. Growth of CBS was 250 per cent. In 1957, CBS's gross revenues were \$385,409,018, yet by December of 1971 they had increased to \$1,247,969,000 (see Table 2).

In that same time period, the operating profits for CBS rose from \$48,052,970 in 1957 to \$113,622,000. This is an increase of 137 per cent. RCA, however, had operating profits rise by 201 per cent. On the whole, for both corporations, it was an extremely profitable fifteen year period.

Both CBS and RCA had corporate fluctuations in their profits. Both corporations had a decline in operating profit for six years. RCA had six years of decreasing revenues at the same time its operating profits declined. RCA's six lean years were 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1969 and 1970. CBS's years of decreasing profits were 1960, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1970 and 1971. CBS did not have any loss in gross revenues, for fifteen years they have consistently grown. The net income for CBS has declined five times in comparison to RCA's four times.

The years of prosperity for CBS were not quite as dramatic as those of RCA. RCA's largest increase in profit was 70 per cent. CBS's largest increase was 36 per cent. RCA had the largest loss, 39 per cent in comparison to CBS's 28 per cent. Over the study period, CBS averaged an increase

Table 2
FINANCIAL PICTURE OF
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

				Operating	Profit
Year	Gross Revenues	Cost & Expenses	Net Income	Profit	Change
1957	385,409,018	337,356,048	22,199,367	48,052,970	+34%
1958	411,800,203	360,097,182	24,428,812	51,703,021	% +
1959	444,311,357	390,147,809	25,267,187	54,163,548	+ 5%
1960	464,598,318	415,771,488	23,235,074	48,826,830	-10%
1961	473,843,835	429,141,368	22,037,828	44,702,467	%6 -
1962	509,269,813	448,048,305	29,053,734	61,221,511	+36%
1963	564,818,039	481,114,659	44,809,504	83,703,380	* * **********************************
1964	638,076,567	543,656,920	52,152,391	94,419,647	+13%
1965	699,732,488	605,318,725	49,050,765	94,413,763	%90° -
9961	814,533,621	714,576,909	64,115,649	115,245,522	+22%
1961	904,181,000	831,933,000	52,952,000	93,010,000	-24%
1968	988,124,000	892,784,000	57,935,000	116,251,000	+26%
1969	1,158,912,000	1,016,572,000	71,944,000	142,340,000	+22%
1970	1,210,755,000	1,120,604,000	61,246,000	118,975,000	-28%
1971	1,247,969,000	1,167,370,000	63,792,000	113,622,000	- 5%

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of 9.8 per cent per year. The average increase in profit for those years that showed no loss was 24 per cent. Those years in which the profit declined had an average loss of 11 per cent.

The following is a partial list of all national subsidiaries owned by the Columbia Broadcasting Company. The numerals in parentheses are the acquisition dates of the various companies. 39

April Music, Incorporated Bailey Films, Incorporated (1967) Blackwood Music, Incorporated Business College, Incorporated (1970) Business Methods Institute (1970) CBS/EVR, Incorporated CBS Schoves, Incorporated Cinema Centér Films, Incorporated Clearview Cable Systems, Incorporated (1969) Colfax, Incorporated Creative Playthings, Incorporated (1966) Daylight Productions, Incorporated Disco Records, Incorporated Discount Records, Incorporated (1968) Electro Music, Incorporated (1965) Fender Music, Incorporated (1964) 5152 Ground Floor, Incorporated Film Associates, İncorporated (1967) Franklin School of Science and Arts (1970) Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Incorporated (1966) Mine Publications, Incorporated The Dryden Press Company Importa, Incorporated Klingbeil Company (1967) Klingbeil Management Company Cambridge Properties, Incorporated Cambridge Property Sales, Incorporated Diversified Property Services, Incorporated

³⁹ Moody's Industrial Manual; CBS, The Company You Keep, and Standard Corporation Descriptions.

The Dirt Company Yanktis Construction Company Foundational Housing, Incorporated Land First, Incorporated Khempco Building Supply Company Khempco Property Sales Company (Ohio) Khempco Property Sales Company (Florida) Klingbeil Construction Company Klingbeil Financial Company Klingbeil Investment Company Galtrand Corporation Klingbeil Management Company of California North Pensylvannia Street Realty Company Stratford Leasing Company Tuna Fish Music, Incorporated (1971) Marin Cable Television, Incorporated National Handcraft Institute, Incorporated New York Yankees, Incorporated (1964) River Operating Company, Incorporated Ravidal, Incorporated Riverfront Redevelopment Corporation Steinway & Sons, Incorporated (1972) Tele-Vue Systems, Incorporated (1969) Vale Technical Institute, Incorporated (1970) V. C. Squier, Incorporated (1964)

W. B. Saunders, Company (1968)

The American Broadcasting Companies, Incorporated Corporate Structure. ABC is the smallest and youngest national network. It was formed in 1943 when NBC consented to sell its Blue Network. In 1953 it merged with United Paramount Theatres. Incorporated and assumed a new title. Presently the ABC television network has 171 primary affiliates compared to CBS's 190 and NBC's 215. Of the three network corporations. ABC has the largest percentage investment in the media. Presently, ABC owns 431 theatres in 32 states. ABC produces phonograph records, tapes and publishes music. Through other subsidiaries, ABC produces motion pictures and distributes them both to television stations and theatres. Subsidiaries of ABC also publish three well-known agricultural newspapers. From information obtained in Moody's Industrial Manual and Standard Corporation Descriptions, the only non-media interests ABC has are two scenic attraction centers in Florida and a real estate firm. The American Broadcasting Companies can be divided into five areas of interest: broadcasting, records, newspapers, films and recreation.

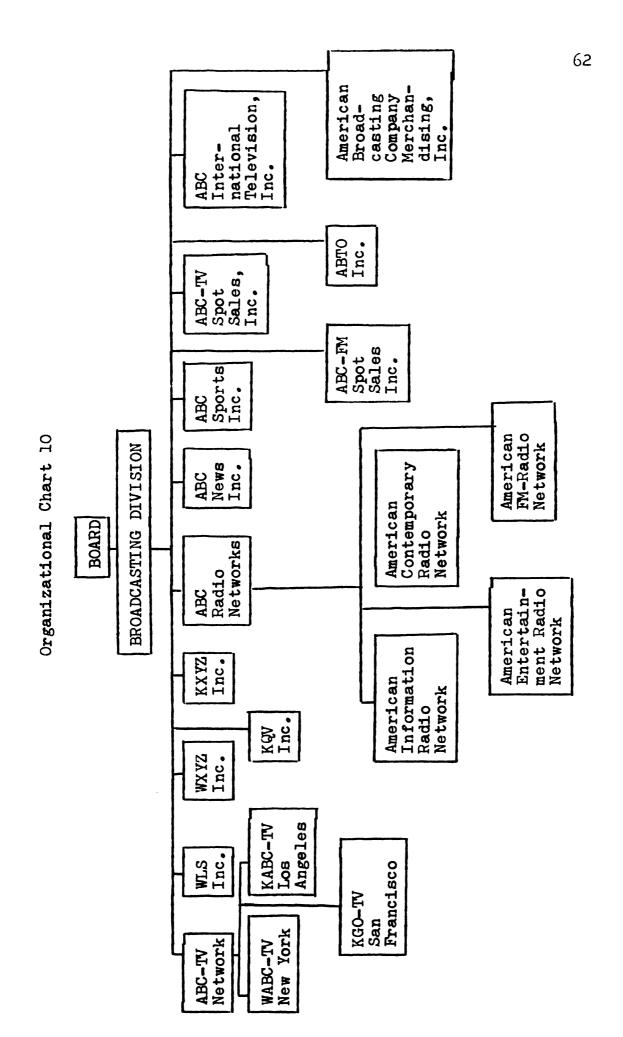
ABC's broadcasting interests center around the American Broadcasting Company. The company's main concerns are with the television network and ABC's four different radio networks. This company is also in direct control of three of ABC's five owned and operated television stations. Those three stations are WABC-TV New York, KGO-TV San Francisco and KABC-TV Los

Angeles. The corresponding AM and FM radio stations are owned by the American Broadcasting Company division (refer to Organizational Chart 10).

The two other "owned" stations serve as subsidiaries of the parent corporation. WLS, Incorporated is a Delaware licensed corporation broadcasting from Chicago, Illinois. WXYZ, Incorporated operates the television and radio facilities of ABC in Detroit, Michigan. Four of ABC's owned radio facilities are under two separate corporations. KQV, Incorporated controls KQV-AM and WDVE-FM, radio stations in Pittsburgh. KXYZ, Incorporated is the operator of ABC's KXYZ-AM and KAUM-FM in Houston, Texas.

ABC News is a separate corporate entity within the ABC network corporation. Its main function is to gather, report and write news that is carried over the television and radio networks. The separate quality of ABC News, Incorporated is unusual, neither CBS nor NBC have allowed their news departments the same independence. ABC Sports, Incorporated is similar to ABC News in its independence from the parent company. ABC Sports has a different function than ABC News, yet they do work together often.

ABC has interests in foreign broadcasting concerns, also. Through a major subsidiary, ABC International Television, Incorporated, ABC has monies invested in broadcasting throughout the world. ABC has minority interests in television stations in 18 foreign countries. ABC International



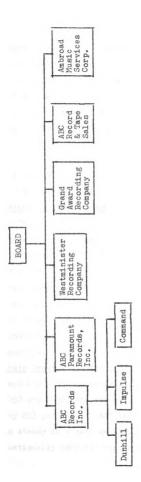
Television acts as a purchasing and sales agent for 60 broadcasting stations in 26 foreign countries.

ABC sells the network and station airtime through either ABC Television Spot Sales, Incorporated or ABC-FM Spot Sales, Incorporated. All of the ABC owned television and FM radio stations use these companies to sell commercial airtime. Both of these organizations aid in the sale of network airtime, but they are not the main network sales representatives.

In the record industry, ABC and its associated labels are well known. The major company in this division is ABC Records, Incorporated. ABC Records manufactures, produces, distributes and, in some areas, even retails the records or tapes. Through its subsidiaries, ABC Records probes the popular, rock, jazz and classical music fields. The other subsidiaries in this division are: ABC-Paramount Records, Incorporated; Westminister Recording Company; Grand Award Music Company and Ambroad Music Services Corporation. Through ABC Record and Tape Sales Corporation, ABC retails some of its own recordings along with others. Some of ABC's most popular labels are: ABC, Dunhill, Impulse, Command and Westminister (refer to Organizational Chart 11).

The largest division at ABC deals with films. ABC produces motion pictures through: ABC Pictures Corporation, Incorporated; 1330 Features Corporation; Riverside Pictures Corporation; Selmur Pictures Corporation; ABC Picture Holdings, Incorporated; and Liberty Pictures Corporation. Through

Organizational Chart ll (Records)



Through Ambro Distributing Corporation and Ambro Western
Hemisphere Releasing Corporation, ABC is able to distribute
pictures that they and others have produced (refer to
Organizational Chart 12). Finally, ABC shows motion pictures
in theatres that it owns in 32 states. The sixteen companies
who own the theatres are all decentralized subsidiaries of
ABC (refer to Organizational Chart 13).

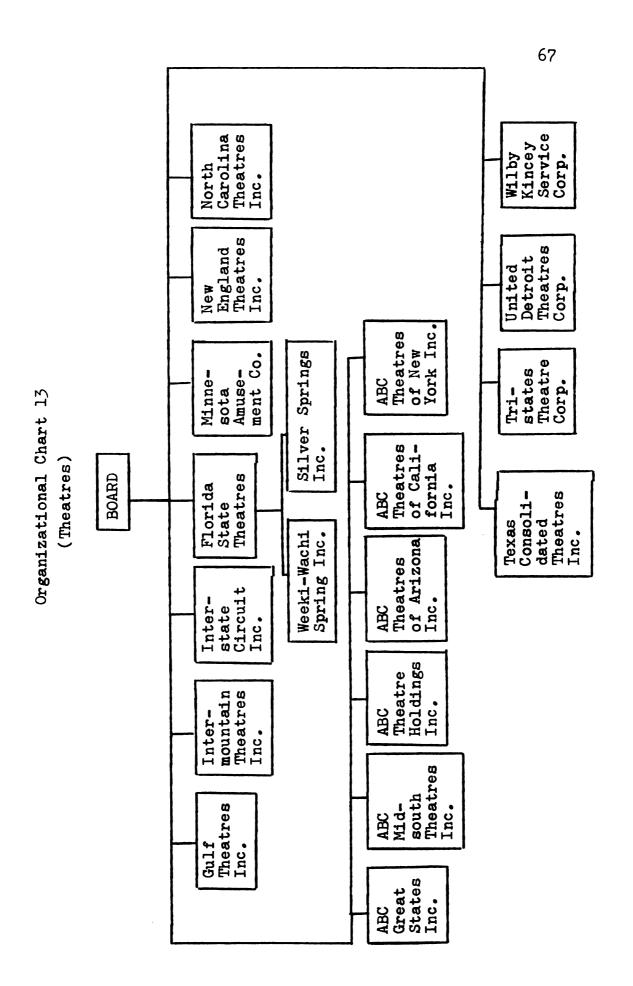
ABC publishes three newspapers. The only corporation ABC owns in this field is the Prairie Farmer Publishing Company. This company publishes the three farm papers:

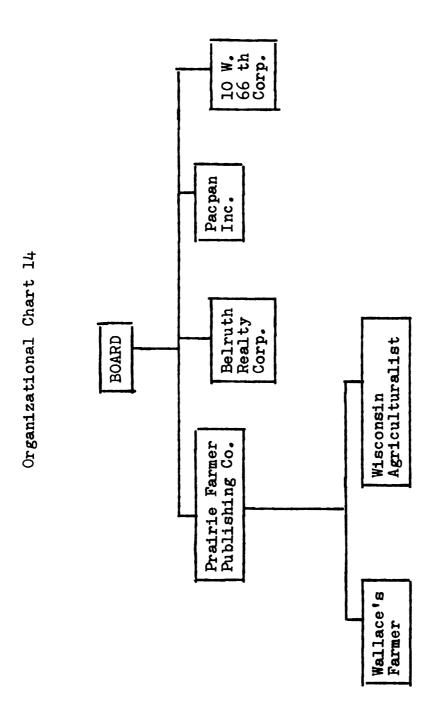
Prairie Farmer, Wallace's Farmer, and Wisconsin Agriculturalist. Their combined circulation is approximately 700,000 throughout the midwestern section of the country (refer to Organizational Chart 14).

One of ABC's theatre subsidiaries, Florida State Theatres, Incorporated, owns two other subsidiaries that are tourist attractions. Weeki-Watchee Spring near St. Petersburg, Florida and Silver Spring near Ocala, Florida offer natural springs, underwater shows and glass-bottom boat rides to attract tourists.

Corporate Growth. Of the three network corporations, only ABC and CBS had a consistent growth in gross revenues. Between 1957 and 1972, ABC was able to increase gross revenues by 253 per cent. CBS' increase was 250 per cent and was as steady in growth as ABC. RCA, however, was not able to continually increase its revenues. In 1958 and 1970.

Production Operations Inc. Riverside Pictures Corp. Liberty Pictures Corp. 1330 Features Corp. (Film Production & Distribution) Organizational Chart 12 Colware Corp. BOARD Ambro Western Hemisphere Releasing Corp. ABC Pictures Corp., Inc. Ambro Distributing Corp. ABC Films Inc.





RCA's revenues decreased. The overall increase for RCA was 193 per cent. In 1957, ABC's gross revenues were \$214,469,486; by 1971 they had increased to \$756,495,000. ABC is the smallest of the three corporations studied, yet it had the largest percentage growth in gross revenues (see Table 3).

The column that has grown the slowest is ABC's cost and expense column. The growth has been 202 per cent in the study period. Not once in that time did the amount expended in costs and expenses decrease. The second slowest growing item for ABC was ABC's net income. The increase was 204 per cent over the fifteen year study.

The fastest growing item in the survey was ABC's operating profit. The profit increased 283 per cent which is the largest gain of the three corporations. RCA's profit increase was 201 per cent while CBS's was 137 per cent. Any hypothesis that may be suggested concerning the fact that the smallest corporation had the largest percentage increase in profit will not be covered. As was the case with CBS and RCA, ABC had six years in which the operating profit of the corporation declined. However, only two years, 1961 and 1970, saw depressions in the profits of all three corporations.

ABC and RCA shared diminishing profits in 1957. CBS and ABC had a decline in their profits in 1967 and 1971.

ABC had a dramatic increase in operating profit in 1959, a 59 per cent increase. Two years before, 1957, ABC had a

Table 3

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANIES, INCORPORATED

V.	t	E 0 1 - 5	MA T	Operating	Profit
rear	Gross Revenues	COST & EXPENSES	Net Income	Froilt	Change
1957	214,469,486	203,882,742	4,900,241	10,586,744	-33%
1958	243,429,122	231,102,160	5,344,010	12,326,962	+16%
1959	286,613,264	266,644,294	7,967,371	19,968,970	+59%
0961	330,258,000	309,076,000	10,475,000	21,182,000	%9 +
1961	358,344,000	339,341,000	000,906,6	19,003,000	-11%
1962	374,554,000	354,583,000	10,757,000	19,971,000	+ 5%
1963	386,729,000	368,009,000	7,385,000	18,720,000	%2 -
1961	420,915,000	396,586,000	11,019,000	24,329,000	+59%
1965	476,465,000	445,149,000	15,721,000	31,316,000	+28%
9961	539,972,000	503,576,000	17,860,000	36,396,000	+16%
1961	574,952,000	547,597,000	11,759,000	27,355,000	-33%
1968	633,994,000	000,080,009	12,679,000	33,864,000	+23%
1969	720,924,000	673,582,000	17,639,000	47,342,000	%6 £+
1970	748,262,000	705,324,000	15,979,000	42,938,000	-10%
1971	756,495,000	715,871,000	14,940,000	40,624,000	%9 -

large loss in profit, 33 per cent. The average percentage growth in profit for ABC was 7.8 per cent. Those years in which profits declined had an average loss of 16 per cent per year. On the other hand, those years that had an increase in operating profit averaged 23 per cent per year. CBS had a lower average increase while RCA had a higher increase in profitable years.

The following is as complete a list of the subsidiaries of the American Broadcasting Company, Incorporated as is possible to find in Moody's Industrial Manual and Standard Corporation Descriptions.

ABC-FM Spot Sales
ABC Films, Incorporated
ABC Great States, Incorporated
ABC International Television, Incorporated
ABC Mid-South Theatres, Incorporated
ABC News, Incorporated
ABC Paramount Records, Incorporated
ABC Picture Holding Corporation
ABC Pictures Corporation, Incorporated
ABC Record and Tape Sales Corporation
ABC Records, Incorporated
ABC Sports, Incorporated
ABC Television Spot Sales, Incorporated
ABC Theatre Holdings, Incorporated

ABC Theatre Holdings, Incorporated
ABC Theatres of Arizona, Incorporated
ABC Theatres of California, Incorporated
ABC Theatres of New York, Incorporated

ABTO, Incorporated

Ambro Distributing Corporation

Ambro Western Hemisphere Releasing Corporation

Ambroad Music Services Corporation

American Broadcasting Company Merchandising, Incorporated Belruth Realty Company

Colware Corporation

Florida State Theatres, Incorporated Silver Springs, Incorporated Weeki-Wachi Spring, Incorporated

Grand Award Record Company
Gulf Theatres. Incorporated

Intermountain Theatres, Incorporated Interstate Circuit, Incorporated Liberty Pictures Corporation Minnesota Amusement Company New England Theatres, Incorporated Pacpar, Incorporated Prairie Farmer Publishing Company

Wallace's Farmer
Wisconsin Agriculturalist
Riverside Pictures Corporation
Selmur Pictures Corporation
10 W. 66th Corporation
Texas Consolidated Theatres, Incorporated
1336 Features Corporation
Tri States Theatre Corporation
United Detroit Theatres Corporation
Westminister Recording Company
Wilby-Kincey Service Corporation
WLS, Incorporated
WXYZ, Incorporated

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CHAPTER TV

DOCUMENTARY PROGRAM RESEARCH

Before any study of television network corporations and their performance can be concluded, the programs that are produced by the networks must be thoroughly researched. The documentary programs studied in this chapter are measured primarily by their number, their length and the category they are assigned. That information will then be compared to the information concerning the growth of network corporations. It will be determined whether the growth of RCA, Incorporated, the American Broadcasting Companies and the Columbia Broadcasting System has influenced the subject matter in the different network documentary programs. Probably no cause-effect relationship can be established either way, but a tendency toward corporate influence may or may not be found.

In this chapter an attempt is made to answer three questions. Have the networks increased documentary program production or have they maintained a constant level? Have the networks placed different emphases on documentary programs? How many documentaries are repeated from previous years?

1957. This was a sparse year for prime time network documentaries. CBS had only one for the entire year. ABC had the largest number, 9, but they were all one-half hour long. NBC had, 5, all an hour long except one which ran 90 minutes. Five of the ABC programs could not be categorized, because no title was given by TV Guide, but the other 4 programs were easily put into separate categories. NBC

had 2 programs in the History category, both were "Project 20" productions. NBC's 3 remaining programs were spread in different categories. CBS's lone "See It Now" program was only an hour long and shared the Life/Leisure/Entertainment category with a NBC documentary.*

1958. This again was a sparse year for network documentaries. No programs were produced in 8 of the 13 categories. Only Religion/Medicine/Education and Foreign Countries had 2 documentaries, the other categories used had only 1. There were no programs left untitled. In 1958, CBS doubled the number of programs and the number of hours over the year to 2. ABC fell from its lead position of 9 documentaries in 1957 to 2 programs in 1958. NBC fell from 5 programs to 3. Both ABC and NBC also fell in their total number of hours broadcast from 4 and one-half to 1 and one-half for ABC and from 5 and one-half to 2 for NBC. The yearly total for all programs was 7 broadcasts in 5 and one-half broadcast hours, down 114 per cent from the previous year.

1959. In this year the total number of programs and hours increased from the 1958 level, but did not reach the 1957 level. The year had 2 programs in 2 hours for ABC; 5 programs in 5 hours, CBS; 4 programs in 3 and one-half hours, NBC. Combined totals were 11 programs in 10 and one-half hours. CBS Reports, a new series of documentaries, was started in 1959. This year also used more categories than previous years. NBC returned to the "Project 20" series and

^{*}A complete list of programs in study period is in Appendix B.

dominated the History category. Only 1 program, a NBC "Project 20", was a half hour long, all others were 60 minutes.

1960. The number of programs produced in this year increased 391 per cent from 1959. NBC had 25 programs in 20 hours. CBS had 17 programs in 17 hours, and ABC had 12 programs in 9 and one-half hours for a total of 54 programs in 46 and one-half hours. Only 3 of the 13 categories were not used by the networks; all others were used heavily. NBC had the most dramatic figures. In the History category NBC took all 10 hours of programming with "Project 20" productions. 3 of the 10 documentaries were repeated from previous years. CBS and ABC spread their programs over more areas. CBS dominated four categories: Science/Space/Nature, U. S. Government/Politics, Life/Leisure/Entertainment, and Foreign Countries. ABC programmed the largest amount in 3 categories: Business/ Economics/Labor, Civil Rights, and U. S. Foreign Affairs. Each network had increased its prime time documentary programming, but NBC had the largest increase.

1961. Again there was an increase in programs and hours though not quite as dramatic--only 67 per cent. NBC increased production to 38 programs in 35 and one-half hours; CBS went to 25 programs in 25 hours; ABC had 25 programs in 17 and one-half hours. The year end totals were 91 programs in 80 and one-half hours. In 1961, TV Guide did not list the title or description for 3 "CBS Reports", thus they were not categorized but they were added to the final total.

NBC again led the total number of programs and hours in the History category with 9 and one-half of the 14 total hours. However, 6 programs, each 60 minutes long, were repeats from previous years. NBC repeated 2 other programs, one "Project 20" in Religion/Medicine/Education and one Sports documentary. CBS also repeated a program, a "CBS Reports" in U. S. Government/Politics. CBS dominated 5 categories: U. S. Government/Politics, Business/Economics/Labor, Fine Arts/Media, Crime/Police/Justice and U. S. Foreign Affairs. CBS and NBC tied for Science/Space/Nature. NBC besides leading in History also lead in Religion/Medicine/Education, Biography and Sports. ABC produced more programs in Civil Rights, Life/Leisure/Entertainment, and Foreign Countries than did the other networks.

1962. The total number of programs and the hours of programming remained about the same in 1962 as they were in 1961. CBS had the largest increase in documentaries, it rose from 25 programs in 25 hours to 31 programs in 30 and one-half hours. ABC added 4 programs in 2 and one-half hours. While NBC added one program but lost a half hour. CBS had 12 documentary programs, all hour long "CBS Reports", that could not be categorized because no information on them was given by TV Guide.

For the fifth year, NBC dominated both the History and Religion/Medicine/Education categories. It also programmed more in Business/Economics/Labor, Biography, and U. S. Foreign Affairs. NBC and ABC shared 2 categories: Science/Space/

Nature and Foreign Countries. CBS lead the programming in U. S. Government/Politics and Civil Rights and Sports. ABC shared with NBC but dominated Life/Leisure/Entertainment, Crime/Police/Justice and Fine Arts/Media also. Only one program was a repeat, a CBS program in U. S. Government/Politics.

1963. Again the total number of programs for the year jumped, they increased in 1963 from 99 to 141, a gain of 43 per cent. The number of hours broadcast increased from 84 and one-half to 115 and one-half. In 1963, only 3°CBS Reports" were untitled, they totaled 2 and one-half hours and were credited to CBS even though they were not classified.

NBC had the largest increase in programs and in broadcast hours, 66 programs in 55 and one-half hours. However, 7 NBC programs totaling 7 hours were repeated from previous years.

ABC had the second largest increase. ABC increased by 10 programs and by 7 hours to 39 documentaries in 26 and one-half hours. CBS had the smallest increase, up from 31 programs in 30 and one-half hours to 36 documentaries in 33 and one-half hours.

NBC completely dominated ten of the thirteen categories and shared top honors in Crime/Police/Justice with CBS. CBS for the fourth year had the majority of hours in U. S. Government/Politics and for the second time led in Fine Arts/Media. A pattern has emerged in these categories. NBC tends to concentrate its efforts on History and Religion/Medicine/Education with secondary concentrations in Sports and Biography. CBS has

shown a propensity to dominate the U. S. Government/Politics category, it tends to concentrate secondly in U. S. Foreign Affairs with all other categories spread. ABC was very consistent in its development of specialities, no one category has emerged—all are within one year of each other.

1964. This year experienced a drop in the number of programs and the number of hours broadcast in documentaries. It was the first drop since 1958. Over all the number of programs fell from 141 to 102 in 87 hours instead of 115 and one-half hours. ABC was the network that lowered its programming the most, from 39 programs in 26 hours 30 minutes to 8 programs in 6 hours 30 minutes. NBC fell from 66 programs in 55 and one-half hours to 61 programs in 49 and one-half hours. Again, NBC repeated programs; this year 12 programs for 9 hours 30 minutes. CBS fell the least amount, from 36 programs to 33 and from 33 and one-half hours to 31 hours.

In the separate categories, NBC continued to outnumber the other two networks in History, Religion/Medicine/Education, Sports and Biography. NBC also dominated Life/Leisure/ Entertainment, Fine Arts/Media and Foreign Countries. CBS and NBC shared the top spot in U. S. Foreign Affairs and Religion/Medicine/Education but CBS continued to produce the largest number of documentaries in U. S. Government/Politics and Science/Space/Nature. CBS also had the largest number of programs in Civil Rights and Crime/Police/Justice.

1965. The overall number of programs increased in 1965 from 102 to 112 in 105 hours instead of 87 hours. ABC rose the most, from 8 programs in 6 and a half hours to 43 programs in 38 hours. CBS was very close in the number of programs with 42 yet it had 40 hours of programming while ABC had 38.

NBC fell from 61 programs to 27 and from 49 hours 30 minutes to 27 hours. Even then, NBC repeated an hour program. ABC also repeated a program, but one only 30 minutes long.

For the first year since 1958, NBC did not dominate the History category, ABC did. ABC also had the most programs in Business/Economics/Labor, Sports and Life/Leisure/Entertainment. ABC and CBS had the same amount of programming time in Science/Space/Nature. CBS led in U. S. Government/Politics for the sixth year and led in Biography, Crime/Police/Justice, Fine Arts/Media and Foreign Countries. CBS and NBC had the same number of documentary hours in Civil Rights. NBC for the seventh year had the most documentaries in Religion/Medicine/Education and led U. S. Foreign Affairs.

1966. CBS dominated 7 categories in 1966 including History, one of which was a repeated program. The other categories CBS had the most documentaries in were Science/Space/Nature, Business/Economics/Labor, Biography, Life/Leisure/Entertainment, U. S. Foreign Affairs and Foreign Countries. CBS and NBC had the same number of hours of documentaries in Civil Rights.

NBC for the first time led in U. S. Government/Politics, normally CBS's forte. NBC also led in Crime/Police/Justice.

ABC had the most programs in Fine Arts/Media, Religion/Medicine/ Education and Sports.

On the whole, the total number of programs and hours broadcast were reduced by approximately 40 per cent. NBC lost the most, it went from 27 programs to 8 and from 27 hours to 10 hours 30 minutes. ABC fell from 43 programs in 38 hours to 19 programs in 18 and a half hours. CBS almost stayed the same, but it did fall from 42 programs to 38 and from 40 hours to 35 hours 30 minutes. CBS had two "CBS Reports" that were not categorized but were credited to the network for 90 minutes of programming.

1967. This year the production of documentary programs increased from 65 to 99 and from 64 hours 30 minutes to 96 hours 30 minutes. NBC rose from 8 programs in 10 and a half hours to 28 programs in 28 hours. One hour program on NBC was repeated from the previous year. ABC had the next largest increase, from 19 programs to 31 in 32 and a half hours, while in 1966 ABC programmed 18 and a half hours. ABC repeated a number of programs in all categories, a total of 6 programs in 6 hours. CBS remained about the same as it had in the two preceeding years, 40 programs in 36 hours. CBS repeated one program from the preceeding year and had another half hour program that could not be categorized.

ABC dominated 4 categories and shared 3 classifications with the other networks. In Crime/Police/Justice, Sports, Biography and Foreign Countries, ABC had the most programming.

In History and Religion/Medicine/Education, ABC shared the spotlight with CBS. NBC and ABC had the same number of hours of programming in Fine Arts/Media. CBS and NBC had identical scores in U. S. Foreign Affairs. CBS, however, led in Science/Space/Nature for the sixth year, U. S. Government/Politics for the seventh year and Life/Leisure/Entertainment. NBC did more programming in Civil Rights than the other networks.

1968. The number of documentary programs and the amount of prime time network time they occupied in 1968 was less than in 1967. For the whole year, there were only 85 programs in 82 hours 30 minutes while 1967 had 99 programs in 96 and a half hours. The largest decrease was in CBS. The network fell from 40 documentaries in 36 hours to 29 documentaries in 24 and a half hours. ABC dropped from 31 programs to 29 and from 32 and a half hours to 29 hours. Within the same time period, they repeated 2 programs totaling 2 hours. NBC repeated a 60 minute documentary also, but was able to remain at almost a constant level from the previous year. In 1968, NBC had 27 programs in 29 hours while in 1967, NBC had 28 programs in 28 hours. NBC had one program that could not be categorized, but it was totaled with NBC.

CBS and NBC both led in 4 separate categories. CBS's categories were Civil Rights, Sports, Crime/Police/Justice, and Foreign Countries. NBC and CBS shared U. S. Government/Politics. NBC's domination was in Religion/Medicine/Education, Life/Leisure/Entertainment and Biography. ABC exceeded the

number of hours broadcast by CBS and NBC in documentary programming in three categories, History, Science/Space/Nature and Fine Arts/Media.

1969. In 1969, CBS remained dominant in U. S. Government/
Politics, the eighth year CBS did that. CBS also had more
programming in Business/Economics/Labor, Sports, Life/Leisure/
Entertainment and Foreign Countries. ABC had 4 categories to
its credit, Science/Space/Nature, Civil Rights, Religion/
Medicine/Education and Biography. NBC programmed more hours
in History, for the eighth time, than the other networks. NBC
also dominated Fine Arts/Media and U. S. Foreign Affairs.

In 1969, the total number of programs and hours decreased from 85 programs to 76 and from 82 hours 30 minutes to 76 hours. The largest decrease was experienced by NBC. NBC fell from 27 to 16 programs and from 29 hours to 18 hours. ABC fell only 4 programs and 3 and one-half hours. CBS, however, was able to increase its documentary program production from 29 to 35 and its broadcasting time for documentaries from 24 hours 30 minutes to 32 and a half hours.

1970. ABC led the networks in the number of hours programmed, the number of programs and the number of categories that it dominated. ABC had 34 programs in 29 hours, the previous year it had 25 programs in 25 hours 30 minutes. CBS dropped from 35 programs to 28 and from 32 and a half hours to 26 and one quarter hours. CBS also had 2 specials that could not be categorized but were put in CBSs total. NBC increased from 16 programs to 25 and from 18 hours to 25 hours.

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:0); ;0 On the whole, the yearly totals were up 11 programs to 87 and up 4 and a quarter hours to 80 and one quarter.

In the individual categories, ABC led in four classifications and shared the same number of programs with CBS in U. S. Foreign Affairs. The categories ABC led were History, Science/Space/Nature, U. S. Government/Politics and Civil Rights. NBC had more documentaries in Business/Economics/Labor, Fine Arts/Media, Crime/Police/Justice and Life/Leisure/Entertainment. CBS led in only two categories, Religion/Medicine/Education and Foreign Countries.

1971. In 1971, CBS, NBC and ABC had the same number of programs in two categories. They each had 1 program in Business/Economics/Labor. They also had 2 programs a piece in Religion/Medicine/Education. CBS and NBC also shared the lead in three classifications, History, Sports, and Foreign Countries. ABC dominated only one category, Science/Space/Nature.

The year 1971 experienced a drop in the number of programs and the hours broadcast. The yearly total dropped from 87 to 65 programs and from 80 hours, 15 minutes to 60 hours 30 minutes. ABC dropped exactly 50 per cent of its programs but only 13 and a half hours. NBC fell from 25 programs in 25 hours to 16 programs in 15 hours 30 minutes. CBS was the only network to witness a rise in production, from 28 programs to 32 and from 26 and a quarter hours to 29 and a half hours.

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There were 9 CBS News Specials for a total of 8 hours that were not titled, thus not able to be categorized.

Overview. Over the entire study period, a specialization trend was noted in the networks. NBC tended to emphasize History, Religion/Medicine/Education, Sports, Life/Leisure/ Entertainment and Biography. CBS on the other hand tended to empasize categories of a different nature. U. S. Government/ Politics, Civil Rights, Crime/Police/Justice and U. S. Foreign Affairs. ABC seemed to try to spread its attention evenly over all of the categories but still dominated one. Science/ Space/Nature. On the following tables it can be seen that the networks have followed through in their specializations by having the highest totals for that category over the fifteen year period. On a year by year basis some categories, especially Business/Economics/Labor were extremely close. The yearly figures were also deceiving in two cases. the Foreign Countries and Fine Arts/Media categories were dominated yearly by networks other than NBC, yet NBC had more programming in the study period as a whole.

In the tables there are a few drastic changes some of which can be explained. In the History category, ABC rose from 2 in 1964 to a 1965 total of 14 programs, and fell back to 2 again in 1966. This was because in 1965, ABC had a regularly scheduled series entitled "FDR", but it was not continued in 1966. NBC rose in History from 2 programs in 1959 to 10 in 1960. This change was partially due to the

preponderance of "Project 20" programs. In 1967, CBS had no programs dealing with Civil Rights, but in 1968 CBS introduced the "Of Black America" series. In 1963, both NBC and ABC saw a huge jump in documentaries in the Biography category.

ABC introduced the series "Biography" while NBC had an irregular series entitled "The World of ...". Also in 1963, NBC started the "Hollywood and the Stars" series. It continued through 1964 and is the reason for the increase from 2 programs to 14 in 1963 and the decrease from 23 to 3 between 1964 and 1965.

Over the study period, the number of programs and the number of hours broadcast in the documentary vein changed quite a bit between the networks. NBC maintained a higher number than the other networks in more categories, thus it is not surprising that it produced more programs (390) and had more hours (352 hours, 30 minutes) than the other networks. CBS had 357 programs in 341 hours and 15 minutes. ABC had 317 programs in 260 and a half hours. However, these are not all new programs. Many of the documentaries were repeated numerous times.

When the repeated programs and hours are subtracted, the final totals are much different. NBC with 36 repeated programs and consequently falls to 354 documentaries. In the hours alloted for documentaries, NBC falls from 362 and a half to 329 hours. CBS had 6 repeated programs for 6 hours. The total for CBS then changes to 351 programs in 335 and a quarter hours. ABC had 11 hour-long, repeated programs that changed

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. -ā:; the total to 306 programs in 249 hours 30 minutes. The network that produced the largest amount of documentary programming is CBS, due to the fact that it had more hours on documentary programming than NBC or ABC.

There has been a definite increase in documentary programming since 1957. In that first year, ABC and CBS were devoid of programs in the History category, but by 1965 ABC had reached a peak and by 1962, CBS reached its peak. Both networks, however, produced no programs for 1971 in History. NBC produced 2 programs in 1957 and maximized its historical documentaries during 1960 and 1961. By 1971 NBC had limited its production to 1 program.

In Science/Space/Nature only ABC had a program in 1957. Between 1970 and 1971 all three networks had the largest number of programs during the study period. This was partially due to the concern over pollution. ABC had 12 programs in 1970, while NBC had 8. CBS had its maximum of 6 programs in 1971. In U. S. Government/Politics, no network programmed a documentary in 1957. CBS had the largest amount of programming and three peaks, one in 1961 with 8 programs, the second in 1965 with 9 programs, and the third in 1967 with 8 programs. NBC also had three peaks, all equal. In 1960, 1961 and 1964, NBC had 5 programs. ABC reached 5 programs in 1967, the highest number it produced in this category.

In 1957, only ABC had programming in Business/Economics/
Labor. CBS and NBC were to get into that category later. ABC

reached its most programs in 1960 with 3. CBS peaked in 1966 with 4 and NBC had 3 programs in 1970. Between the peaks, there were a great many years when the networks were devoid in this classification. By 1971, all three networks had only 1 program. In the first year of the study, ABC had one program in Fine Arts/Media. CBS and NBC were without programs. In 1971, only CBS had documentaries in this classification. The peaks for the networks came at different times, but were equal. ABC's was in 1968 with 3 documentaries. CBS had two equal peaks in 1963 and 1965. NBC had 3 years with 3 programs, 1964, 1969 and 1970.

In the category of Civil Rights, there was very little change between 1957 and 1971. In 1957, no programs were produced by the networks in that category. By 1971 only ABC and CBS had programs and they only had one each. In 1963 ABC had 6 half hour programs—their largest year. NBC's largest year was 1963 also with 4 programs in 6 hours. CBS had 7 documentaries in 1968, even though it was the first to have Civil Rights programming. In Crime/Police/Justice, NBC was the first to have a documentary, in 1958. CBS did not have one until 1961; ABC's first was in 1962. Each network had one program in 1971, except CBS, which had 2. The peak programs were equal for the three networks. ABC had 3 in 1965 and 1967. NBC produced 3 documentaries in this category in 1963. CBS had 3 documentaries in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1968.

ABC and NBC each had 1 program in Religion/Medicine/
Education the first year while all three networks had 2 programs

in 1971. ABC had a maximum of these programs in 1967, with 4. CBS maximized its Religion/Medicine/Education programming in 1970 with 6 documentaries. NBC had 7 programs in this classification in 1962. Sports documentary programs were very sparse. No network had Sports documentary programming in 1957 and only NBC had a sports documentary in 1971. ABC had 2 in 1965 and 1967. CBS had 2 Sports documentaries in 1969, while NBC's peak was 2 programs in both 1963 and 1964.

No biographical programs were presented in 1957 and only one was presented in 1971, by CBS. ABC had 13 Biography documentaries in 1963. NBC used the same year to produce 15 programs. CBS peaked in 1965 and 1966 with 4 programs. In the category of Life/Leisure/Entertainment, both CBS and NBC had 1 program in 1957. All 3 networks had programs in 1971; ABC had 1, CBS had 2, as did NBC. ABC reached its maximum Life/Leisure/Entertainment programming in 1965 and 1970, each year had 6 documentaries. CBS had 8 programs in 1967 and 1969. NBC had 23 programs in 1964, the most of any network in any category.

No U. S. Foreign Affairs documentaries were produced in 1957; however, 2 were broadcast in 1971, 1 by CBS and the other by NBC. ABC had the smallest amount in the study period, but reached 3 programs in 1960. The following year, CBS had 6
U. S. Foreign Affairs documentaries. In 1961 and in 1965, NBC had 4 programs, its maximum in this classification. NBC had a documentary dealing with Foreign Countries in 1957, no other

network had programming in that category that year. In 1971, only ABC, which had 1 program and NBC, which had 2, produced programs in that classification. In 1962, ABC broadcast 7 programs. In 1969, CBS broadcast 6 documentaries about Foreign Countries. NBC had 12 documentaries dealing with that classification in 1963.

Category 1 History

Category 2 Science/Space/Nature

Table 4

	သ	Pro- grams	-	ł	ł	2	2	~	2	н	2	Н	Н	9	2	∞	4	37
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	AI	Hours	40	!	!	13	Н	23	2	7	2	2	i	2	5	10}	6 2	£444
		Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1965	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL
	C	Pro- grams	7	;	2	10	10	9	9	6	9	l	2	2	9	1	1	63
	NBC	Pro- Hours grams	2	1	12 2	01 01	94 10	54 6	9 9	8 1 9	9 9	!	24 3	2	72 6	!	1 1	62} 63
	N									.								
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£ 100 011.	CBS	Pro- grams Hours	23		1 13	10	3 94	2 54	9	2 84	9 +	1		. 1 2	2 74		1	30 62 1
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Category 3 U.S. Government/Politics

Category 4 Business/Economics/Labor

Table 5

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		Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL
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		Year	1957	1958	1959	0961	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	2961	1968	6961	1970	1971	TOTAL

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	ABC	Hours	1	ł	1	2	13	ł	~	Н	ŀ	ł	н	~	~	2	 0	91
9		Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL
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		Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1965	1963	1961	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	FOTAL

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category // rimo/Police/Justice

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Table 7

Category 8
Religion/Medicine/Education

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1	ABC	Hours	+2	Н	1	!	23	21/2	Н	t t	Н	2	32	Н	8	44	2	207
		Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL
		Pro- grams	i	7	ł	ł	ł	ł	К	į	2	Н	Н	Н	ł	Н	1	11
	NBC	Hours	ı	+¦N	1	-	1	i	2	ł	2	34	Н	Н	1	П	1	13
22725	S	Pro- grams	ł	ŀ	l	ŀ	Н	Į Į	М	8	2	2	ł	8	ł	ł	~	17
חס /ססדד	CBS	Hours	1	i	ł	ŀ	-	ł	8	3	23	2	i	ĸ)	i	;	2	16}
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		Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL

Category 9 Sports

Category 10 Biography

Table 8

U	Pro- grams	:	i	ł	;	9	5	15	9	1	٦	Н	3	ł	ŧ	1	38
NBC	Hours	1	į	!	ł	9	72	134	34	Н	М	Н	3	ŀ	!	ŀ	34
10	Pro- grams	1	i	ł	i	ł	1	8	К	4	4	2	1	ч	1	н	18
CBS CBS	Hours	ł	i	i	ţ	į	1	24	23	4	4	2	ł	rþv	1	rl v	16
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	Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL
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Category 11 Life/Leisure/Entertainment

Table 9

Category 12 U.S. Foreign Affairs

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	Ü	Pro- grams	1	i	7	~	4	Н	i	7	7	н	~	!	8	ŀ	н	20	
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	CBS	Hours	П	i	i	2	Н	2	~	13	34	9	2	5	∞	33/4	2	47 3/4	
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		Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL	

Table 10 Category 13 Foreign Countries

																	
_O	Pro- grams	1	п	;	8	5	9	12	9	1	н	2	ł	н	٦	~	₹
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S	Pro- grams	1	П	;	5	П	3	4	2	κ	2	2	2	9	4	;	39
CBS	Hours	1	H		5	н	~	4	14	~	13	5	23	59	4	i	38
Ð	Pro- grams	1	ł	ł	Н	_∞	2	8	ł	Н	Н	2	н	Н	н	Н	28
ABC	Hours	1	1	-	- v	9	54	1 2	1	40	Н	9	ч	Н	-ф	4	25
	Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	9961	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL

CHAPTER V

COMPARISON OF CORPORATE AND DOCUMENTARY DATA

The network corporations have grown to become huge multinational corporations, but have the networks allowed their
documentary programming to grow at the same pace? This study
does not attempt to investigate the minute details of
corporations, nor does it attempt to delve into all of the
networks' products. The limited area researched is documentary
programming divided into their number, hours and subject areas.
No attempt is made to ascertain if one documentary is produced
better than another, or if one documentary takes a positive
stance instead of a negative stance in the subject area. Only
those items that pertain to the corporate growth's relationship
to documentaries produced by the networks are examined here.

Some questions need to be asked about the networks and their documentary program performance. Hopefully, these questions will be answered in this chapter. Has the growth of the network corporations coincided with the growth of the network documentaries? Have the corporations' growth and vested interests affected the specialization trend in the networks? Can correlations be drawn between the corporations' interests and the networks emergence on areas such as the Vietnam war or pollution? Is there a peak period of documentary performance? If so, what is its relationship to the size of the corporation? Cause-effect relationships probably cannot be drawn between the corporations studied and their documentaries, but some tendencies may be noted.

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Corporate Growth and Documentary Growth. No statistics have been compiled on the number of documentary programs in 1956. Thus, the percentage increase or decrease in programs between 1956 and 1957 is impossible to determine. A detailed listing of all documentary programs by year, is in Appendix B. Only those years that had an unusual increase or decrease are mentioned in Table 11.

The early years of the study period showed a phenomenal percentage increase in documentary programs. In 1958, CBS had an increase of 100 percent. The network did this by adding one program. In the same year, ABC fell 78 per cent, from 9 programs to 2. In 1959, CBS had another large percentage increase. By adding 3 programs, CBS increased 150 per cent in documentary programming.

In 1960, each network increased the documentary programming. ABC had a 500 per cent increase with the addition of 10 programs. CBS added 12 programs for a 240 per cent increase. By adding 21 programs—including 3 repeats—NBC had a 525 per cent increase in documentary broadcasts. In 1961 there was another dramatic increase in documentaries. ABC grew by 13 programs and 108 per cent. CBS had 9 new programs for a rise of 74 per cent even though 2 programs were repeated from previous years. NBC added 18 programs and had an increase of 90 per cent; however, 8 of the programs were repeats.

Table 11 Comparison of Documentary And Corporate Growth

Corporate Growth		•			
	Documentary Growth	Corporate Growth	Documentary Growth	Corporate Growth	Documentary Growth
- 33%	N. A. *	+ 34%	N.A.*	%4 -	N.A.*
+ 16%	- 78%	%8 +	+100%	- 25%	%04 -
+ 59%	%0	+ 5%	+150%	+ 25%	- 33%
%9 +	+500%	- 10%	+540%	- 22%	+525%**
- 11%	+108%	%6 -	**% + 6	- 1%	**%06 +
+ 5%	+ 16%	+ 36%	+ 11%**	* 02 +	+ 3%**
- 7%	%49 +	+ 34%	+ 16%	+ 54%	**%69 +
+ 29%	%62 -	+ 13%	%6 +	%6 +	**%8 +
+ 28%	**%00++	%90°0 -	+ 27%	+ 21%	- 55%**
+ 16%	- 56%	+ 22%	**%6 -	+ 38%	- 70%
- 33%	+ 63%**	- 24%	+ 5%	+ 39%	+250%**
+ 23%	**%9 -	+ 26%	- 28%	*8 +	+ **+ +
+ 39%	- 13%**	+ 22%	+ 51%**	- 1%	- 45%**
- 10%	+ 36%	- 28%	- 20%	- 39%	+ 56%
% 9 -	- 50%	- 5%	+ ***+1	+ 15%	- 36%**

*Figures not available

^{**}Years that had repeated documentary programs

ABC had a large increase in 1965, an increase of 400 per cent. ABC added 32 programs that year. The year before ABC had a 79 per cent drop. The network fell from 39 documentaries to 8. Also in 1965, NBC fell by 55 per cent in documentary programming. NBC dropped 34 programs in 1965, yet the network still repeated 1 program. In 1966, NBC dropped 70 per cent in documentary programs. NBC had 19 fewer broadcasts than it had in 1965. ABC also fell in 1966. By deleting 24 programs, ABC lost 56 per cent of its documentary broadcasts.

The next year to have a large change was 1967, RCA increased documentary programs by 250 per cent that year. ABC had an increase of 63 per cent while CBS remained about the same. In 1969, NBC dropped 13 programs and lost 45 per cent of its documentary programming—and still had a repeated program. CBS had a 21 per cent increase while ABC had a 13 per cent loss in documentary programming.

In 1970, NBC increased 56 per cent in documentary production.

ABC rose 36 per cent. CBS, however, lost 20 per cent of its documentaries. The final year of the study, 1971, was unusual.

ABC realized a 50 per cent loss in documentaries. RCA had a 36 per cent loss, while CBS rose 14 per cent in documentary broadcasts.

General Tendencies. In a number of the years immediately following a corporate loss, the networks many times cut back on documentary production. In 1957, ABC and NBC both suffered losses in corporate profit. In 1958, the two networks lowered their documentary production, ABC fell 78 per cent, NBC fell

40 per cent. The lowering in documentaries' growth was much more extreme than the corporate loss. However, this did not apply to all documentary programs or years. In 1961, ABC suffered a loss in corporate profits, but in 1962 the network did not react or compensate by cutting documentary production. In both 1960 and 1961, CBS fell a total of 19 per cent but in the years immediately following CBS documentary broadcasts did not decline. The decrease in documentary programming seemed to be very arbitrary on the part of the network.

ABC had 6 years of economic loss; 1957, 1961, 1963, 1967, 1970 and 1971. ABC also had declines in documentary programming in 6 years; 1958, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969 and 1971. Some years of documentary broadcast decrease are immediately following years of economic decline but not all years are like that. CBS, like ABC, had six years of economic decline; 1960, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1970 and 1971. Only three receding years of documentaries were experienced by CBS; 1966, 1968 and 1970. NBC had six years of sinking profits; 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1969 and 1970. However, NBC had only five years of receeding documentaries; 1958, 1965, 1966, 1969 and 1971. There were no obvious purposes in the cutbacks the networks had instituted. The cuts cannot all be explained by any data here, so it must be assumed that they were not all due to declining profits.

Between January 1, 1957 and December 31, 1971 ABC had an increase of 89 per cent in its documentary programming.

However, in the same period, the corporate profits for the corporation increased 283 per cent. CBS had a very dramatic rise in documentary broadcasts, a 3500 per cent rise. In that time period, CBS's documentaries expanded from 1 to 32 programs. CBS's corporate operating profit rose by 137 per cent in the study period. NBC enlarged its documentary programming by 220 per cent in the 15 year period. RCA, NBC's parent corporation expanded its corporate profit by 201 per cent.

Although the CBS conglomerate had a gigantic growth rate, it must be noted that CBS had an extremely poor performance in 1957. With only one documentary broadcast for the entire year any increase would be at least a 100 per cent increase. RCA maintained an equitable growth record between the conglomerate's corporate operating profits and the number of documentary growth rate as impressive as its corporate growth in operating profit.

If the study period is divided into two equal parts, more insight is gained as to the performance of the television networks. RCA had a growth in its operating profit of 84 per cent between 1957 and 1963 while expanding its documentary programming by 1120 per cent. In the last half of the study period, 1964 to 1971, RCA realized a gain of 77 per cent in its operating profit, however, in that same period, NBC lost 74 per cent of its documentaries.

CBS had a tremendous increase in documentary production in the first half of the study period. CBS's 3200 per cent growth in documentary broadcasts dwarfted CBS's operating profit increase of 65 per cent. In the second half of the

study period, CBS increased its operating profit by 94 per cent. In the same period, CBS cut back on documentary program production by 3 per cent.

In the first seven years of the study period (1957-1963), ABC dropped 11 per cent in documentary program production while ABC's corporate operating profit grew by 97 per cent. In the second half of the study period, ABC's profits grew by a smaller per cent, 79. However, the network enlarged its documentary program broadcasts by 112 per cent.

Specialization. There is no way that the material gathered in this study can prove any definite relationship between the network corporations and their documentary program performance. However, the figures do point to certain tendencies on the part of the networks to specialize in certain areas. The reasons for this specialization will not be speculated, only the networks can say why they tended to produce more programs in one category than another. The statistics do raise some questions that should be answered. Whether a network specialized in a certain area in order to protect its vested interests or to keep them secret is not known. Instead of protecting or maintaining the secrecy of vested interests, there is the possibility that the networks did not program in a certain category because of journalistic ethics, which would not approve of a network news organization "selling" the corporate position.

Because of the vast size of the network corporations, which has already been established, no definite relationship

on documentary performance can be drawn. However, questions are raised that the figures and statistics cannot answer. The research many times points to the fact that if a subject is popular with the public and the networks have interests in it, the network corporations capitalize on it by programming heavily in that area. The research also notes that if an area has negative public opinion and the network has interests in it, then the network down plays its role.

Has the tendency on the part of CBS and NBC to specialize been affected by their corporate holdings? No definite answers have arisen from this research but a pattern has formed. While NBC dominated the History, Religion/Medicine/Education, Sports, Biography, Life/Leisure/Entertainment and Foreign Countries categories, CBS emphasized U. S. Government/Politics, Civil Rights, Crime/Police/Justice and U. S. Foreign Affairs. ABC was very careful not to emphasize any one category too much, even though the network did program more in Science/Space/Nature than the other networks.

No economic ties can be found between RCA and industries or people involved in History, Religion, Medicine, Sports or Biography. RCA does, however, own a number of educational institutions, it has business operations in numerous foreign countries, and many of RCA's other ownings could fit into the category of Life/Leisure/Entertainment. The questions must be asked, why did NBC specialize in those categories previously mentioned and why did NBC not specialize in U. S. Government/Politics, Civil Rights, Crime/Police/Justice, U. S. Foreign

Affairs or Science/Space/Nature? Many answers could be given but some would be based on pure speculation not concrete facts.
Only those that have a basis in fact are covered here.

One of the main areas of concern in the U. S. Government/
Politics classification was the Vietnam war. RCA had numerous
defense contracts with the United States government. RCA
manufactured: tactical communications equipment, radar systems,
command and control systems, navigational aids, laser systems,
low-light level television systems, military instrumentation
and specialized computers many used in Vietnam. HO NBC, RCA's
television network, did only 7 programs dealing with the
Vietnam conflict. This averages to 1 out of every 55 television
documentaries aired on NBC. CBS, which has only a few military
contracts, produced 20 documentaries on the Vietnam war. This
averages out to 1 out of every 18 programs broadcast by CBS.
ABC had no military contracts and had an average of 1 program
out of every 62 that dealt with Vietnam.

Why did the networks program Vietnam the way they did?

CBS had the most programming and only a few minor military contracts. Why did it concentrate on Vietnam? Could it have been because it wanted to shape the public's opinion, or to serve the public by exposing facts or to maximize its military holdings by expounding a positive public stance? RCA, on the other hand, had numerous military ties, yet it had a low average

⁴⁰ Moody's Industrial Manual, p. 3140.

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number of programs on Vietnam. Was NBC attempting to maintain journalistic ethics by avoiding the vested interests of RCA, or was NBC afraid of conflict of interest charges, or was NBC attempting to downgrade RCA's role in a very unpopular war, thus maintaining a positive corporate image? ABC probably had the easiest role to follow. ABC may have merely continued its practice of equal distribution of programs in all categories. ABC could also have been afraid to approach such a volitile subject, or the network may have felt it would serve the public best by avoiding the subject. The answers are not known. The figures presented here point to certain tendencies, but do not prove anything.

In the study period, both CBS and NBC produced 11 documentaries concerned with space exploration and development in the category of Science/Space/Nature. This works out to 1 program out of every 32 for CBS and 1 documentary in every 35 shown on NBC. Both of these figures are high when compared to ABC. ABC, which had no contracts concerning space exploration or space development, had an average of 1 program dealing with space in every 52 documentaries broadcast. Both RCA and CBS had government contracts with the space program. RCA has manufactured the ITOS environmental satellites, computer systems for ERTS satellites, communications systems for the Apollo astronauts, electronic systems for Viking satellites and has helped develop the Navy's new Aegis surface missle system. LBS has had, through CBS Laboratories, government

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 3140.

contracts concerning research and development of space technology especially in the communications and electronic fields.

Why did CBS and NBC do so many documentaries on space? It could be that they thought it was an area that deserved attention. They could both have been making a conscious effort to educate the public concerning the government's plans for space. Another possible answer is that both networks were attempting to sell the space program to the public, thus possibly increasing their contracts and revenues. ABC most probably was maintaining its consistant profile. However, it could also have been de-emphasizing the space program because the network thought it was a waste of money, or because the network did not have the manpower to cover it correctly.

In the area of pollution, there has been a great deal of public concern. All three networks have produced documentaries on the subject, but ABC has produced more than the other networks. In this category of Science/Space/Nature, ABC has predominated largely due to the 11 documentaries concerned with pollution. CBS and NBC produced only 6 programs on pollution. Yet, both CBS and NBC produced many more documentaries over the study period than did ABC. ABC had an average of 1 documentary dealing with pollution for every 28 programs broadcast. CBS had 1 pollution documentary in every 59 documentaries. NBC produced 1 program dealing with pollution out of every 65 documentary programs.

RCA has 18 major manufacturing facilities throughout
the United States. Factories dealing with electronic equipment,
food processing, furniture manufacturing, and produce a great
deal of waste. CBS has 9 major manufacturing plants. Manufacturing toys, printing books, pressing records and making
musical instruments can pollute. ABC has only 2 operations
that could pollute. It is not known whether or not any of the
corporations do pollute the water or air but they may. Since
RCA has the most manufacturing facilities and the least proportionate number of documentaries, the argument is strengthened.
CBS has the second largest number of factories and the second
fewest documentaries (proportionately) that deal with pollution.
ABC has few manufacturing factories and a great many documentaries on pollution; thus the possibility is distinct.

Why did ABC do so many documentaries on pollution while NBC and CBS did only a few? Could it be that ABC had nothing to hide, therefore, they concentrated on pollution documentaries? Maybe ABC saw the public's concern sooner. It also might have been that ABC was trying to convince the public that pollution control is necessary. But why did CBS and NBC do proportionately so few documentaries? It could have been that both network corporations wished to avoid an unpopular subject in which they were partially at fault. They also could have thought pollution was not as important as other issues. However, the networks may not have seen the popularity of the subject as ABC had. The reasons are unknown to the public, only the networks themselves can answer the questions.

RCA has a huge number of foreign subsidiaries in numerous countries that deal in everything from the manufacturing of electronic equipment to the distribution of television programs. CBS has 89 foreign subsidiaries in many countries. ABC has only a few foreign subsidiaries and these deal mainly in record and film distribution and television production.

ABC produced 34 documentaries on U. S. Foreign Affairs and Foreign Countries for an average of 1 out of every 9 programs. CBS broadcast a total of 61 programs, averaging 1 out of every 6 documentaries. NBC had the greatest number of programs on U. S. Foreign Affairs and Foreign Countries, 64, or 1 out of every 6 programs on the NBC television network. RCA has the largest amount of foreign holdings and the most documentaries. CBS has the second highest number of foreign subsidiaries and the second largest number of documentaries. ABC brings up the last place with the smallest total in Foreign Countries and U. S. Foreign Affairs programs and foreign companies.

Why did NBC and CBS produce so many documentaries on Foreign Countries and U. S. Foreign Affairs? Could it have been that the networks thought the public should know the facts? Possibly the networks thought those areas to be of special importance. But could it have been that both NBC and CBS were attempting to persuade the American public to take a certain position on foreign countries in which the networks had vested interests? ABC may have produced the

fewest overseas intersts. It could also have been because ABC did not deem it as important a concern, or because ABC had no position to "sell" the American people. The exact reason is not known, but the data indicates a certain tendency.

The remaining categories are not going to be pursued here because adequate information is not available. Speculation as to why CBS dominated Civil Rights and Business/Economics/Labor or why it did not specialize in Biography, Crime/Police/Justice, Fine Arts/Media, Religion/Medicine/Education, or Life/Leisure/Entertainment is useless. The same holds true for the other networks and their programming. Since Life/Leisure/Entertainment is such an all encompassing area, it would be impossible to attempt to establish an economic link between that category and any network. Business/Economics/Labor would embody the same problems.

No economic ties can be drawn from information in this study between the networks and civil rights organizations. Since the employment records of the corporations are not readily available, network performance cannot be judged. The category, Crime/Police/Justice, had no visible ties to the networks' documentaries nor did the documentaries in that category have economic ties to the networks themselves. No economic links could be found between the three corporations and persons studied in the Biography category.

In two remaining areas, however, there are questions. ABC, which is heavily involved in record production and distribution produced six documentaries dealing with singers, pop music and

song writers. CBS and NBC both are involved in recordings of this nature, yet they produced only one documentary apiece. With the higher study totals of CBS and NBC, ABC has a much higher average per program. The question arises, is ABC attempting to promote record sales for subsidiary companies by broadcasting documentaries investigating this part of the entertainment industry? No answer can be given because the available information is incomplete. For instance, are the singers or song writers who took part in the ABC broadcasts contracted to ABC for their singing or songs? The information to answer the question is not available; however, the question remains.

The second area that is in question involves CBS, its subsidiary the New York Yankees and the category of Sports. CBS produced no documentaries on the New York Yankees or even on the subject of baseball. NBC produced 2 programs on baseball and ABC produced one. Yet, neither of these networks have economic ties with the baseball teams or players they investigated. Did CBS purposely neglect baseball because of its direct economic ties? Possibly CBS felt the pressure of journalistic ethics. Whether professional ethics prevented CBS from pursuing the subject or not is not known.

Subhypothesis. Another fact to be noted is that there has been no common "peak period" of program production among the network corporations. In 1963, NBC maximized its documentary programming with 66 broadcasts. At that time, RCA had gross revenues of \$1,779,064,000. CBS, however, reached a

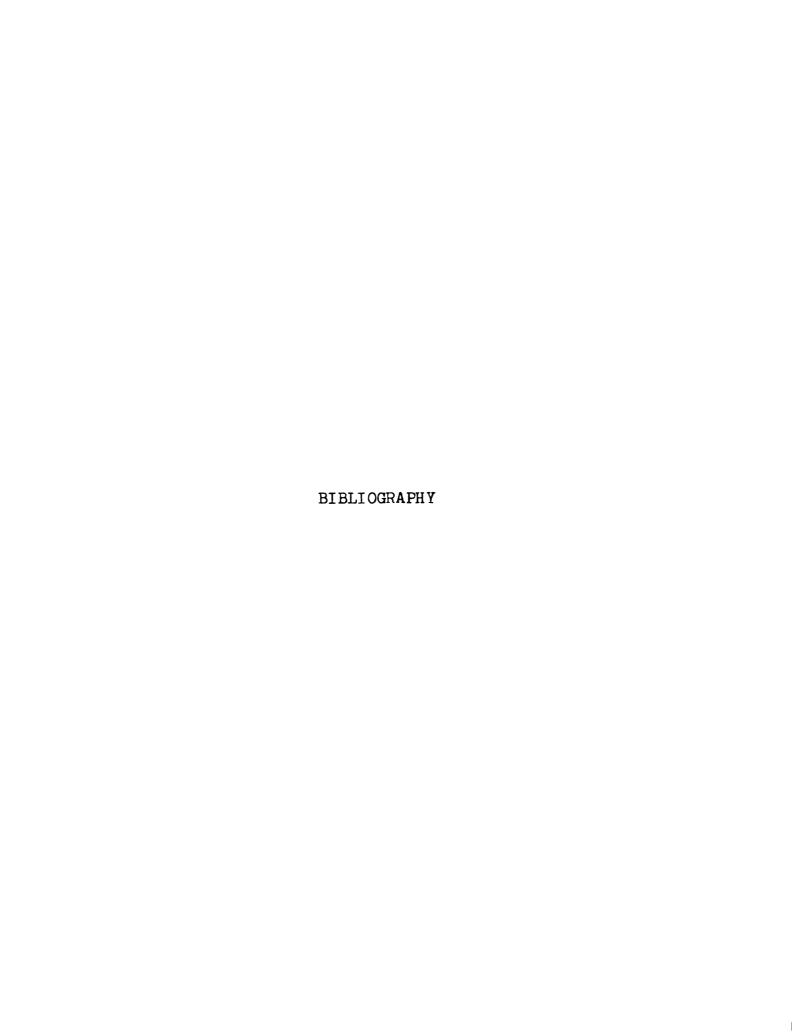
peak number of programs in 1965, the same year ABC did. CBS had 42 programs that year while ABC had 43 broadcasts. CBS had gross revenues of \$699,737,488 in 1965. ABC had revenues of \$476,465,000.

When the corporate income is compared in comparable periods, the possibility of a common peak period is proved non-existant in the study period. When CBS's peak in documentary programs is compared, economically, to the same point on ABC's corporate income, the result is discouraging. In 1969, ABC had gross revenues of \$720,924,000. That is the ABC year-end total closest to CBS's peak year. However, in 1969, ABC had only 25 programs, down from its highest point of 42 broadcasts.

Conversely, when the ABC peak documentary period's gross revenues are compared to a comparable CBS revenue year, the results disprove the subhypothesis. ABC produced 42 programs in 1965 and earned \$476,465,000 in gross revenues. CBS, in 1961, made \$473,843,835 in gross revenues, however, CBS produced only 25 programs.

RCA's record of 66 documentaries and \$1,779,064,000 cannot be compared to either CBS or ABC because neither network has reached that point in gross revenues or programs. The last year studied for CBS can be compared to a similar economic year for RCA. In 1971, CBS had \$1,247,969,000 in gross receipts and 32 documentaries. RCA had gross revenues closest to that figure in 1959, but NBC had only 3 documentary broadcasts.

Overview. While no definite relationship can be established in this research between network documentary performance and network corporate growth, some interesting tendencies have been noted. First, nothing could be established in the study, as to why some years had a decline in the number of programs broadcast by the networks. All periods of growth or decline in documentary programming seemed to have no relationship to the operating profit of that year or the previous year. 7 Second, regarding the volume of documentary programming, the networks performed in the same order as they did economically. However, the proportions were not the same, the documentary programs were much closer in number. broadcast kept the order the same, until they were adjusted for repeated programs, then the order changed with CBS leading and ABC at the end. Three, the CBS and NBC networks tended to specialize, but ABC seemed to be broader in its documentary coverage. Four, the networks had economic ties in some of the fields they investigated. Statistics point to the possibility of a conflict-of-interests on the part of all three networks, but especially NBC.



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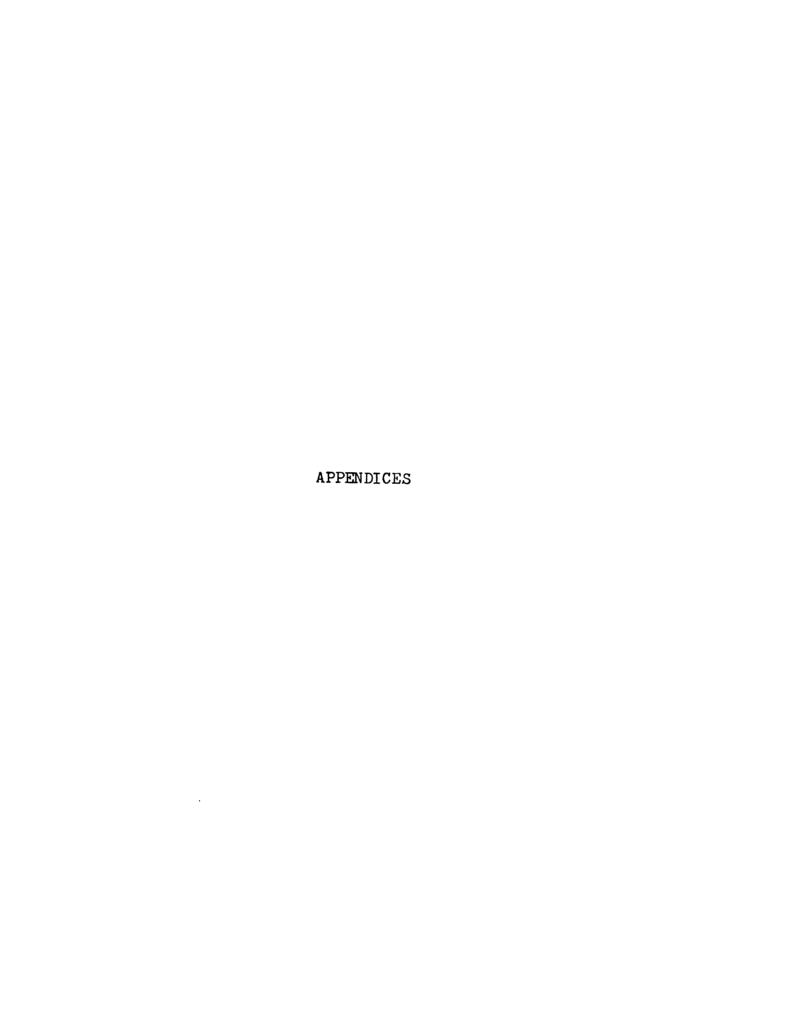
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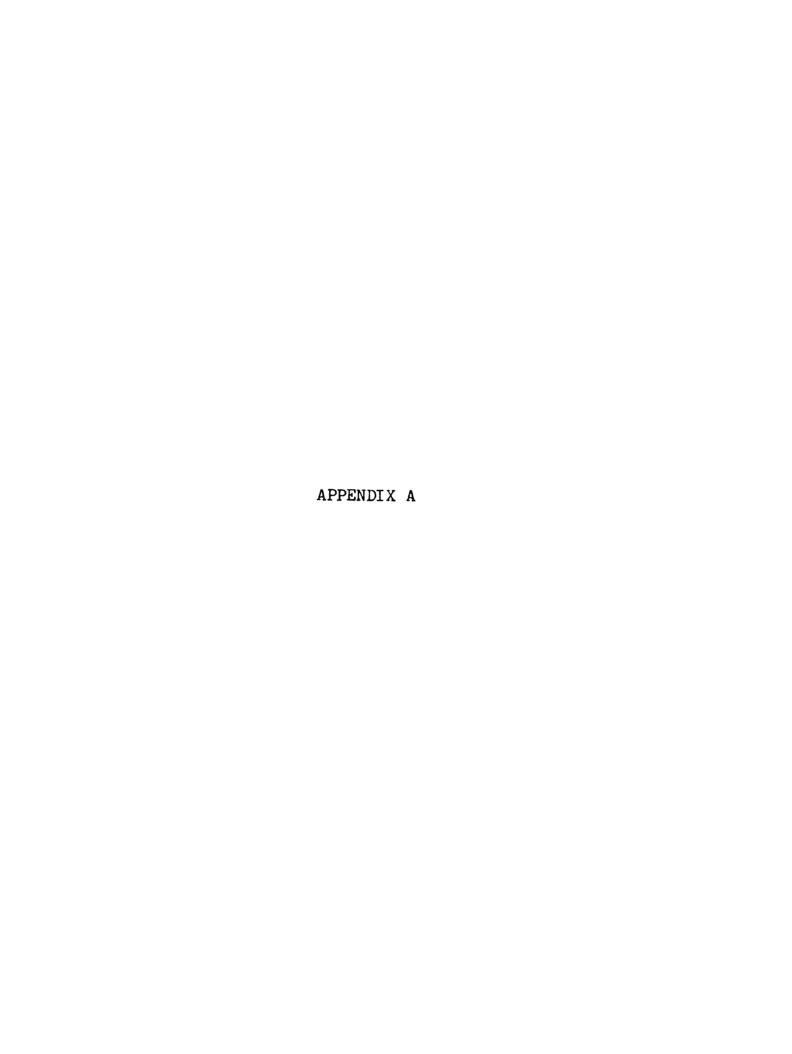
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APPENDIX A

Sample Letter 1

The following letter was sent to ABC, CBS, RCA and the National Securities Commission.

Gentlemen:

Presently I am attempting to finish my Master's thesis at Michigan State University. To facilitate this goal, it is necessary for me to obtain certain information concerning three corporations.

The information needed is a complete list of subsidiaries of the RCA Corporation, the Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated and the American Broadcasting Companies, Incorporated. I am attempting to ascertain a schedule of their growth from January 1, 1957 to December 31, 1971. To do this I need a list of their subsidiaries and the dates these companies were acquired by the corporations.

This data is urgently needed because of the approaching deadline of my thesis. I hope that you will be able to respond favorably and quickly. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Philip R. Bandy

Replies were received from RCA and the National Securities Commission.

APPENDIX A

Sample Letter 2

The following letter was sent to the presidents of ABC, CBS and NBC news operations.

As a graduate student studying television, I have decided to do a survey of television documentaries televised by the networks. The survey period runs from January 1, 1957 to December 31, 1971. I am limiting the survey to prime time documentaries and excluding all documentaries repeated within a year's time.

The statistics gathered to date show a definite increase in the number of documentaries over the survey period. In 1957, there were only five documentaries for all three networks. This can't be right! Since I am getting my material from TV Guide I am not sure whether or not these statistics are completely accurate.

To assure the validity of any judgment made in my study, I am writing all three networks hoping that they will help me in my research. Since I will be comparing the amount of time and the number of documentaries over a calendar year, I feel that this is the only fair method. I would like to ask you to reinforce the figures obtained from TV Guide.

- 1. Would you send me a complete list of all prime time documentaries between 1957 and 1971. This could include:
 - a) The title of the series and program.
 - b) The length of the program.
 - c) A brief synopsis of the documentary itself.
- 2. If you cannot send a complete list, I hope that you will send a list of those documentaries for the first few years of the study (1957 to 1959).

Since a copy of this thesis will be sent to the FCC I feel obligated to be as accurate as possible.

I hope that this study will increase the knowledge of the networks and their documentaries.

APPENDIX A

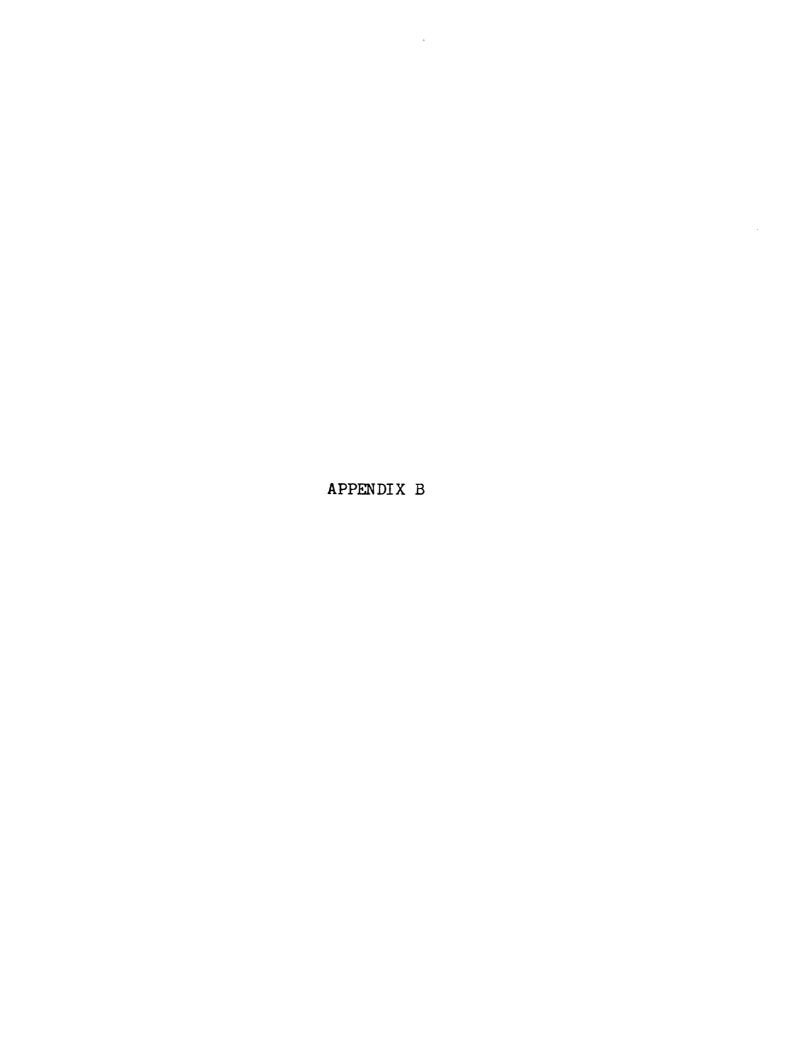
Sample Letter 2--Continued

I appreciate all the help that you can lend and hope that someday I amy be able to reciprocate. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Philip R. Bandy

Replies were received from ABC and NBC.



DOCUMENTARIES 1957

Category	Title		Length	Network
History	Project 20 "Call to Free Project 20 "The Innocent	edom" Years"	90 60	NBC NBC
	Network Total	ls		
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	O Hours O Hours 2½ Hours 2½ Hours		
	Focus "Hail the Hearty"		30	ABC
Space/ Nature	Network Total	Ls		
	ABC CBS NBC	1 Hour O Hours O Hours		
	Category Total	1 Hour		
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics	NO PROGRAMS			
Labor/	ABC Presents "Credit, Ma Confidence in Man"	an 's	30	ABC
Economics	Network Total	Ls		
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	Hour O Hours O Hours		
Fine Arts/ Media	Open Hearing "What's with Movies"	th the	30	ABC
was w	Network Total	ls		
	ABC CBS NBC	Hour O Hours O Hours		
	Category Total	1 Hour		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Civil Rights	NO PROGRAMS		
Crime/ Police/ Justice	NO PROGRAMS		
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	March of Medicine "Monganga" ABC Presents "To Young to Burn"	60 30	NBC ABC
Education	Network Totals		
	ABC ½ Hour CBS O Hours NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 1½ Hours		
Sports	NO PROGRAMS		
Biography	NO PROGRAMS		
Life/	"Eleven Against the Ice"	60	NBC
Leisure/ Enter- tainment	See It Now "The Lady from Philadelphia"	60	CBS
tainment	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 2 Hours		
U. S. Foreign Affairs	NO PROGRAMS		

Category	Title			Length	Network
Foreign Countries	"Maurice Chevalier's Par	is"		60	N BC
	Network Total	.8			
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	0 0 1	Hours Hours Hour		

DOCUMENTARIES 1958

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	NO PROGRAMS		
Science/ Space/ Nature	NO PROGRAMS		
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics	"DEW Line" Network Totals ABC CBS O Hours NBC O Hours Category Total	30	ABC
Business/ Economics/ Labor	NO PROGRAMS		
Fine Arts/ Media	NO PROGRAMS		
Civil Rights	NO PROGRAMS		
Crime/ Police/ Justice	"Paper Saints" Network Totals	30	N BC
	ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC ½ Hour Category Total ½ Hour	-	
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	March of Medicine "M.D. Inter- national" Report Card 1958	60 60	NBC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS 0 Hours NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 2 Hours		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Sports	NO PR O GR A MS		
Biography	NO PROGRAMS		
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	NO PROGRAMS		
U. S. Foreign Affairs	"Where We Stand" Network Totals	60	CBS
	CBS 1 He NBC 0 He	ours our	
** • • • • •	Category Total 1 Ho	our	
Foreign Countries		r" 60 30	CBS NBC
	Network Total		
	ABC O Hou CBS 1 Hou NBC ½ Hou Category Total 1½ Hou	ur ur	

DOCUMENTARIES 1959

Category	Title		Length	Network
History	Project 20 "Meet Mr. Lin Project 20 "Life in the	coln"	30	N BC
•	ties" "Mussolini"	11111 -	60 60	NBC CBS
	Network Total	.s		
	ABC CBS NBC	O Hours 1 Hour 1 Hours		
	Category Total	2½ Hours	•	
Science/ Space/	CBS Reports "Biography o		60	CBS
Nature	CBS Reports "The Populat Explosion"	ion	60	CBS
	Network Total	a.		
	ABC CBS NBC	O Hours 2 Hours O Hours		
	Category Total	2 Hours		
U. S.	"Investigations and the	Law"	60	ABC
Govern- ment/ Politics	Network Total	. s		
10116168	ABC CBS NBC	1 Hour O Hours O Hours		
	Category Total	1 Hour	•	
Business/ Economics/ Labor	NO PROGRAMS			
Fine Arts/ Media	NO PROGRAMS			

Category	Title			Length	Ne twor k
Civil	"The Lost Class of '59"			60	CBS
Rights	Network Total	а			
	ABC CBS NBC	1 1	Hours Hour Hours		
	Category Total	1	Hour		
Crime/ Police/ Justice	NO PROGRAMS	## eth eth esh		~~	
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	NO PROGRAMS				
Sports	NO PROGRAMS				
Biography	"The Splendid American"			60	ABC
	Network Total	s			
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	0 0	Hour Hours Hours		
Life/ Leisure/	"I Take Thee"			60	NBC
Enter- tainment	Network Total	8			
	ABC CBS NBC	0 0 1	Hours Hours Hour		
***	Category Total	1	Hour	-	

Category	Title			Length	Network
U.S. Foreign Affairs	"Why Berlin?" CBS Reports "Iran:	Brittle	Ally"	60 60	NBC CBS
	Network	Totals			
	ABC CBS HBC	0 1 1	Hours Hour Hour		
	Category Tota	al 2	Hours		
Foreign Countries	NO PROGRAMS				

DOCUMENTARIES 1960

History Project 20 "The Twisted Cross" 60 NI	BC
*Project 20 "Meet Mr. Lincoln" 30 NI Project 20 "Not So Long Ago" 60 NI *Project 20 "Life in the Thir-	BC BC
	BC
America" 60 NI Project 20 "The Innocent Years" 60 NI Project 20 "The Jazz Age" 60 NI Project 20 "The Great War" 60 NI Project 20 "Those Ragtime Years" 60 NI	BC BC BC
Network Totals	
ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 9½ Hours Category Total 9½ Hours	
Science/ CBS Reports "The Space Lag: Space/ Can Democracy Compete?" 60 CI Nature World Wide '60 "Assault on	BS
Antartica" 30 NI World Wide '60 "The Immense	ВС
Design" 30 NI "Race for Space" 60 CI	BC BS BC
	BC
Network Totals	
ABC CBS CBS NBC 1 Hours 1 Hour Category Total 4 Hours	

Category	Title		Length	Network
Govern- L	CBS Reports "Lippmann on Leadership" CBS Reports "The Year of		60	CBS
Politics	Politics the Polaris" CBS Reports 'Money and the	ıe	60	CBS
	Next President" Closeup! "What's the Pro-		60	CBS
	position?" NBC White Paper "The U-2		3 0	ABC
	Affair"		60	NBC
	Network Total	.s		
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	Hour Hour Hour Hour	6	
			~~~~~	w ess ess
	Providers "The Big Squeez Closeup! "The Money Raise CBS Reports "Harvest of State Closeup! "Featherbedding"	rs" Shame"	60 30 60 30	ABC ABC CBS ABC
Economics/	Closeup! "The Money Raise CBS Reports "Harvest of S	ers" Shame" '	30 60	ABC CBS
Economics/	Closeup! "The Money Raise CBS Reports "Harvest of S Closeup! "Featherbedding"	ers" Shame" '	30 60 30	ABC CBS
Economics/	Closeup! "The Money Raise CBS Reports "Harvest of S Closeup! "Featherbedding" Network Total ABC CBS NBC	rs" Shame" .s 3 Hour 1 Hour	30 60 30	ABC CBS

Category	Title	Length	Network
Civil Rights	"Not by Bread Alone" CBS Reports "Who Speaks for the	<b>6</b> 0	ABC
MIBIOS	South?" Closeup! "Cast the First Stone NBC White Paper "Sit-In"	60	CBS ABC NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 H CBS 1 H NBC 1 H Category Total 4 H	our	
Crime/ Police/ Justice	NO PROGRAMS		
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	World Wide '60 "Requim for Mar Jo" CBS Reports "Biography of Canc March of Medicine "M.D. U.S.A. Project 20 "The Coming of Chri "Influential Americans"	30 er" 60 " 60	NBC CBS NBC NBC CBS
	Network Totals		
	CBS 2 NBC 21	Hours Hours Hours	
Sports	"How Tall is a Giant"	30	NBC
	Network Totals		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Biography	NO PROGRAMS		
			w <b>40</b>
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	World Wide '60 "The Shape of Things" "Story of a Family" Tomorrow "Big City1980" CBS Reports "The Great Holiday Massacre"	30 60 60	NBC NBC CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hou CBS 2 Hou NBC 1½ Hou	rs rs	
	Category Total 3½ Hou	rs	
U.S. Foreign Affairs	World Wide '60 "The Missle Race" "Korea: No Parellel" "Listening Post East" "What Can We Do About Cuba?" Closeup! "Yangui, No!"	30 60 60 60 60	NBC ABC ABC CBS ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC CBS NBC  Category Total  CBS 1 Hou Hou Hou Category Total	r r	
Foreign Coun-	CBS Reports "Population" World Wide '60 "Freedom is Sweet	60	CBS
tries	and Bitter" CBS Reports "The Freedom	30	NBC
	Explosion" CBS Reports "Trujillo: Portrait	60	CBS
	of a Dictator" World Wide '60 "Where is Abel,	60	CBS
	Your Brother"	30	NBC

Category	Title		Le	ength	Network
Foreign Coun- tries (Cont.)	CBS Reports "Berlin: Enthe Line" "JapanAnchor in the Earling Project 20 "Nightmare in CBS Reports "Rescuewith Brenner"	ast" n Red"		60 30 60	CBS ABC NBC CBS
Network Totals					
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	_	Hours Hours Hours		

#### DOCUMENTARIES 1961

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	"Will to Victory"  *Project 20 "The Twisted Cross"  *Project 20 "Life in the Thir-	30 60	ABC NBC
	ties" Project 20 "The Real West" *Project 20 "The Innocent Years" "Trial of Adolf Eichmann" Closeup! "I Remember" NBC White Paper "RailroadsEnd	60 60 60 30 30	NBC NBC NBC NBC ABC
	of the Line?"  *Project 20 "Not So Long Ago"  *Project 20 "The Great War"  "Return of General MacArthur"  CBS Reports "The Trials of Charles	60 60 <b>60</b>	NBC NBC NBC NBC
	DeGaulle" CBS Reports "Britain: Blood,	60	CBS
	Sweat & Tears Plus 20 Years Focus on America "Clipper Ships	60	CBS
	& Paddle Wheels" CBS Reports "Carl Sandburg at Get-	30	ABC
	tysburg" *Project 20 "Those Ragtime Years"	60 60	CBS NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1½ Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 9½ Hours Category Total 14 Hours		
Science/ Space/ Nature	CBS Reports "Why Man in Space?" "Astronauts" Focus on America "The Tullahoma Story"	30 60 60 30	ABC CBS NBC ABC
	CBS Reports "The Water Famine" "Crossing the Threshold"	60 <b>60</b>	CBS NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS 2 Hours NBC 2 Hours Total 5 Hours		

Category	Title	Length	Network
U. S. Govern- ment/	CBS Reports "Our Election Day Illusions: The Beat Majority" CBS Reports "The Keeper of the	60	CBS
Politics	Rules: Congressman Smith & the New Frontier" CBS Reports "The Business of	60	CBS
	Health, Medicine, Money & Politics"	60	CBS
	CBS Reports "The Case of the Boston Electra" JFK Report Number One NBC White Paper "The Man in the	60 60	CBS NBC
	Middle: The State Legislator" Closeup! "Adventures on the New	60	NBC
	Frontier" Closeup! "Kennedy's New Frontier' JFK Report Number Two	60 60 60	ABC ABC NBC
	CBS Reports "Walter Lippmann, 1961" JFK Report Number Nine *CBS Reports "The Year of the	60 60	CBS NBC
	Polarīs" JFK Report	60 30	CBS NBC
	CBS Reports "Eisenhower on the Presidency" CBS Reports "Walter Lippmann, Yea	60	CBS
	End"	60	CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 8 Hours NBC 4½ Hours	3 5	
	Category Total 142 Hours	3	
Business/ Economics/ Labor	At the Source "Interview with Walter Reuther"	60	CBS
Daboi	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC O Hours	5	
***	Category Total 1 Hour		

Category	Title	1	Length	Network
Fine Arts/ Media	CBS Reports "Censorship & the Movies"	9	60	CBS
110424	Network Totals			
	CBS 1 F NBC 0 F	Hours Hour Hours		
Civil Rights	Closeup! "The Children Were Watching" Closeup! "Walk in My Shoes"	***************************************	30 60	ABC ABC
	Network Totals			
	CBS O H	Hours Hours Hours		
	Category Total 12	Hours		
Crime/ Police/ Justice	CBS Reports "A Real Case of Murder"		60	- CBS
0450200	Network Totals			
	CBS 1 H	Hours Hour Hours		
	Category Total 1	Hour		
	Circle Theatre "Minerva's Children" "Way of the Cross" NBC White Paper "Anatomy of a	<b>1</b>	60 60	CBS NBC
	Hospital" Closeup! "The Flabby American" Doctor B" Focus on America "Education T		60 60 60	NBC ABC NBC
	Made" NowIn Our Time "The Good S		60	ABC
	Hope"	wrh	30	NBC

Category	Title	Length	Network
	Closeup! "It's a Small World" *Project 20 "The Coming of Chri		ABC NBC
(Cont.)	Network Totals		
	ABC $2\frac{1}{2}$ Ho CBS 1 Ho NBC $4\frac{1}{2}$ Ho Category Total 8 Ho	our ours	
Sports	""How Tall is a Giant?"	60	NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Ho CBS O Ho NBC 1 Ho		
	Category Total 1 Ho	our	
Biography	Project 20 "The Story of Will		
	Rogers" Focus on America "The General	60	NBC
	Palmer Story" DuPont Show of the Month	30	ABC
	"Hemingway" "World of Bob Hope" "Vincent Van Gogh" "U.S. Grant, an Improbable Her "The World of Billy Graham"	60 60 60 60 60	NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC	our ours ours	
	Category Total 62 Ho	ours	
Life/	Focus on America "Cows, Cowboy & Cow Country"	7 <b>8</b> 30	ABC
Leisure/ Enter-	Focus on America "Rundown on a Gang Ranch Roundup"		ABC
tainment	*CBS Reports "The Great Holiday Massacre" Closeup! "The Awesome Servant"	60	CBS ABC

#### Life/Leisure/Entertainment Category Network Totals

2 Hours

ABC

	CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hour Category Total 3 Hours		
U.S. Foreign Affairs	NBC White Paper "PanamaDanger Zone" CBS Reports "Crossroads Africa	60	NBC
ATTOLIS	Pilot for the Peace Corps" Closeup! Our Durable Diplomats "BerlinAct of War?" CBS Reports "The Balance of Terror,	60 30 60	CBS ABC CBS
	Part I" CBS Reports "Eisenhower on Foreign	60	CBS
	Affairs" CBS Reports "The Balance of Terror,	60	CBS
	Part II" NowIn Our Time "Sentry Abroad" CBS Reports "The Balance of Terror,	60 30	CBS NBC
	Part III" NowIn Our Time "The Peace Corps	60	CBS
	in Tanganyika"	30 60	NBC NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC ½ Hour CBS 6 Hours NBC 3 Hours		
	Category Total 97 Hours		
Foreign Countries	Closeup! "The Red & the Black" "Our Man in Hong Kong"	30 60	ABC NBC
	Closeup! "The Red & the Black" "Our Man in Hong Kong" Closeup! "Ninety Miles to Com- munism" "May Day in Moscow"		
Coun-	Closeup! "The Red & the Black" "Our Man in Hong Kong" Closeup! "Ninety Miles to Communism" "May Day in Moscow" Closeup! "Kenya: Land of the White Chost" Closeup! "The Troubled Land"	60 60	NBC ABC
Coun-	Closeup! "The Red & the Black" "Our Man in Hong Kong" Closeup! "Ninety Miles to Com- munism" "May Day in Moscow" Closeup! "Kenya: Land of the White Chost"	60 60 60	ABC NBC
Coun-	Closeup! "The Red & the Black" "Our Man in Hong Kong" Closeup! "Ninety Miles to Communism" "May Day in Moscow" Closeup! "Kenya: Land of the White Chost" Closeup! "The Troubled Land" At the Source "U.A.R. President Nasser"	60 60 60 60 60	ABC ABC ABC ABC

Category	Title			Length	Network
Foreign Coun- tries (Cont.)	Closeup! "West of the W Behind the Wall, Part Closeup! "Heresy in Red Closeup! "The Remarkabl	II"		30 30 60	ABC ABC ABC
	Network Tota	ıls			
	ABC CBS NBC	6 1 5	Hours Hour Hours		
	Category Total	12	Hours	•	

### DOCUMENTARIES 1962

Category	Title		Length	Network
History	*Project 20 "The Real West" "U.S. Number 1, American Profile" "River Nile" "Pearl Harbor Unforgotten" Focus on America "Old Hand & the Weavil" "Riddle of the Lusitania" "Hollywood: The Golden Years"		60 60 60 60 60 30 60 60	CBS NBC NBC NBC CBS ABC NBC NBC NBC
	Network Total	al		
	ABC CBS NBC	½ Hour 2 Hours 5½ Hours		
	Category Total	8 Hours		
Science/ Space/ Nature	"Beyond the Threshold" "StarsHalfway to Space "American in Orbit" "60 Hours to the Moon" Closeup! "The Vanishing CBS Reports "109 Days to "Thresholds for Tomorro Focus on America "The Vanishing CBS Reports"	Oasis" o Venus" w"	60 60 30 30 30 60 60	NBC ABC NBC ABC CBS NBC
Network Totals				
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	2½ Hours 1 Hour 2½ Hours 6 Hours		
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics	"JFK Report" White Paper "The Battle CBS Reports "Thunder on CBS Reports "The Phenom Barry Goldwater" White Paper "Arms and to CBS Reports "The Taxed "Fifty Faces of '62" CBS Reports "The Sevent of Richard Nixon" Closeup! "The Unpaid & "Polaris Submarine"	the Right [®] inon of he State" American" h Crisis	60 60 60 60 60	NBC NBC CBS CBS NBC CBS CBS CBS ABC NBC

Category	T <b>i</b> tle	Length	Network
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics (Cont.)	Focus on America "Designed for Deterrence"  Focus on America "The Sailing of the Coates"  "Sentry Abroad"  "CBS Reports "The Year of the Polaris"	30 30 60 60	ABC ABC NBC CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1½ Hours CBS 6 Hours NBC 4½ Hours Category Total 12 Hours		
	"The Land" White Paper "The Inferno" Focus on America "Crop Duster"	60 60 30	NBC NBC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total  CBS O Hours 2 Hours		
Fine Arts/ Media	Close-up! "Gamble at the Keyboard" Focus on America "Within my Wall	30 s" 30	ABC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS 0 Hours NBC 0 Hours		
	Category Total 1 Hour		
Civil Rights	CBS Reports "The Other Face of Dixie"	60	CBS
	Network Totals		
<b></b>	ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC O Hours Category Total 1 Hour		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Crime/ Police/ Ju <b>sti</b> ce	Close-up! "The Big Revolving Door"	30	ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC CBS NBC  O Hours O Hours	_	
	Category Total ½ Hour		
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	CBS Reports "The Fat American" Close-up! "The Great Conversatio "The Bridge" Project 20 "He is Risen" Breakthrough! "Heart and Artery	60 60 60 60	CBS ABC ABC NBC
	Surgery" Your Doctor Reports "The Physici	60 <b>an</b>	NBC
	Speaks Out on the Question of Medical Care for the Aged" Breakthrough! "Suspect Cancer	60	NBC
	Virus" Breakthrough! "Causes & Cures of	30	NBC
	Mental Illness" DuPont Show "Emergency Ward" Focus on America "Heart Attack" "Good Ship Hope" "Birth by Appointment"	30 60 30 60 30	NBC NBC ABC NBC CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours CBS $1\frac{1}{2}$ Hours NBC 6 Hours		
***	Category Total 10 Hours		n) 445 qua dir
Sports	"Pro Football Explosion"	60	CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours Category Total 1 Hour		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Biography	"Lee, The Virginian" "World of Jimmy Doolittle" "World of Sophia Loren" "Self-PortraitVincent Van Gogh' Project 20 "The Story of Will	60 60 60 ' 60	NBC NBC NBC NBC
	Rogers"	60	NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 5 Hours		
	Category Total 5 Hours		
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	"Debutant '62" "Vanishing 400" Close-up! "Do Not Enter" CBS Reports "Birth Control and	30 30 30	NBC NBC ABC
	the Law"  Close-up! "Comedy"  Dupont Show "Fire Rescue"  Close-up! "The Lost Neighborhood'  "Chosen Child"  Close-up! "The Wonderful World of	60	CBS ABC NBC ABC NBC
	Seven" Focus on America "HudsonPortrai	30	ABC
	of a River" Focus on America "While the City	30	ABC
	Sleeps" Focus on America "Canton West" CBS Reports "The Teenage Smoker" "Road to Button Bay"	30 30 60 60	ABC ABC CBS CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 4 Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 3 Hours		
	Category Total 10 Hours		
U.S.	"Peace Corps in Tanganyika"	60	NBC
Foreign Affairs	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 1 Hour		
****	Category Total 1 Hour		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Foreign	CBS Reports "The Land Beyond		
Countries	the WallThree Weeks in an		
	East German City"	60	CBS
	"Our Man in Vienna"	30	$\mathtt{NBC}$
	White Paper "Red China"	60	NBC
	CBS Reports "Mr. Europe and the		
	Common Market"	60	CBS
	Close-up! "CambodiaThe Peaceful	1	
	Paradox"	60	ABC
	Close-up! "Back to Bhowani"	30	ABC
	Close-up! "BritainAlly on the	_	
	Verge"	60	ABC
	Close-up! "The Overseas Chinese"	30	ABC
	Robert Ruark's Africa	60	NBC
	CBS Reports "Showdown in the	-	
	Congo	60	CBS
	Close-up! "The Turbulant Jordan"	60	ABC
	Close-up! "India: The Troubled	-	
	Grant"	30	ABC
	"The Tunnel"	60	NBC
	"Japan: East is West"	60	NBC
	"Germany: Fathers and Sons"	60	NBC
	Close-up! 'Meet Comrade Student"	60	ABC

#### Network Totals

ABC CBS	5½ Hours 3 Hours
NBC	5½ Hours
Category Total	14 Hours

### DOCUMENTARIES 1963

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	"Hollywood: The Fabulous Era" White Paper "The Death of	30	ABC
	Stalin" White Paper "The Rise of Kruschev CBS Reports "Germany Since Hitler		NBC NBC
	Adenauer Sums Up" "Lincolnthe Commander-in Chief" "Where We Stand: Ten Years After Stalin" "The Vice Presidency"	30	CBS NBC
		60 30	CBS ABC
	"American LandmarkLexington-Corcord" Close-up! "I Remember" Focus on America "Flight to	60 30	NBC ABC
	Yesterday" Roots of Freedom "Athens Where	30	ABC
	the Theatre Began"  *Summer Special "The Real West" "World's Girls" "The Yanks are Coming" Project 20 "That War in Korea" "Pearl Harbor-December 7th: The	60 60 60 60 90	CBS NBC ABC CBS NBC
	Day of Infamy"	60	CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 3 Hours CBS 4½ Hours NBC 6 Hours		
***	Category Total 131 Hours		- MI 00 44 M
Science/ Space/ Nature	"The Problem With Water is People Close-up! "The Irreplaceables" CBS Reports "The Silent Spring	e" 60 30	NBC ABC
	of Rachel Carson" Close-up! "Smog: The Silent Killer CBS Reports "Reflections of a Soviet Scientist" Close-up! "The Troubled Land" Summer Special "The Voice of the Desert" Focus on America "To the Moon and	60 er"30	CBS ABC
		60 30	CBS ABC
			NBC
	Beyond" "Apollo: A Journey to the Moon"	30 60	ABC NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 2 Hours NBC 3 Hours Category Total 7 Hours	_	

71.7

Category	Title			Length	Network
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics	"First Lady" CBS Reports "Eisenhower, "Big Bomber Battle" Who Goes There? "A Prime	-		60 60 30	CBS CBS ABC
10110100	Communism" CBS Reports "The Great I			60	NBC
	Vote '63" "Report from Washington" "The Loyal Opposition" CBS Reports "McNamara an	11		60 30 <b>3</b> 0	CBS NBC NBC
	Pentagon" CBS Reports "Case Histor			60	CBS
	Rumor" "Making of the President	t	1960"	60 90	CBS ABC
	Network Total	al			
	ABC CBS NBC	2 5 2	Hours Hours Hours		
***********	Category Total	9	Hours		
Business/ Economics/	Close-up! "The Miner's I CBS Reports "Deadlock:			30	ABC
Labor	road Dispute" Dupont Show "Fire Rescue"	60 60	CBS NBC		
	Focus on America "Report ingD.D.13" Chet Huntley "A Chance to			30 30 30	ABC NBC
	Network Total	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC	1 1 1 <del>2</del>	Hour Hour Hours		
~~~	Category Total	3 <del>1</del>	Hours		
Fine Arts/ Media	"Leonard Bernstein and the York Philharmonic in Ja"In the Mouth of the You	apa	n"	60	CBS
	Parma, Italy" "The Vatican" DuPont Show "Opening Nig CBS Reports "The Flight	ght fr	ıı om	60 60 60	CBS ABC NBC
	Hollywood"	_ _		60	CBS
	Ne two rk Total	Ls			
	ABC CBS	1 3	Hour Hours		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Fine Arts/	Network Totals (Cont.)		
Me dia (Cont.)	NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 5 Hours		
Civil Rights	David Brinkley's Journal David Brinkley's Journal Crutial Summer "The 1963 Civil	60 60	NBC NBC
	Rights Crisis"	30	ABC
	Focus on America "Mark on Man"	30	ABC
	Crutial Summer "Means & Methods"		ABC
	American Revolution of '63 Crutial Summer "The Issues of	180	NBC
	Civil Rights"	30	ABC
	Crutial Summer "The 1963 Civil Rights Crisis" Part IV Crutial Summer "The 1963 Civil	30	ABC
	Rights Crisis" Part V CBS Reports "The Priest and the	30	ABC
	Politician" "Washington Negro" CBS Reports "The Harlem Temper"	60 60 60	CBS NBC CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 3 Hours CBS 2 Hours NBC 6 Hours		
	Category Total 11 Hours		_
Crime/	CBS Reports "Storm Over the		
Police/ Justice	Supreme Court" CBS Reports "Storm Over the	60	CBS
DUBLICE	Supreme Court, Part II" White Paper "The Business of	60	CBS
	Gambling"	60	. NBC
	Close-up! 'Money for Burning'	30	ABC
	Close-up! "23 Precinct" DuPont Show "San Francisco	30	ABC
	Detective"	60	NBC
	CBS Reports "Bible Reading in the Public Schools"	60	CBS

Category	Title	Length	Network
Crime/ Police/ Justice	Dupont Show "Manhattan Battleground"	60	NBC
(Cont.)	Network Totals		
		ur urs urs	
	Category Total 7 Hor	urs	
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	White Paper "British Socialize Medicine" Close-up! "The Vatican" "Quiet Revolution" Focus on America "Emergency Ro" "Education: Latin America" *Project 20 "The Coming of Chris	60 30 60 00m" 30 60	NBC ABC NBC ABC CBS NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 How CBS 1 How NBC 3 How		
	Category Total 5 Hor	urs	
Sports	Focus on America "SynanonSo a House" "A Man Named Mays" "The Making of a Pro"	Fair 30 60 60	ABC NBC NBC
	Network Totals		
		ur urs urs	
	Category Total 2½ Hor	urs	
Biography	"World of Maurice Chevalier" "Marilyn Monroe" Project 20 "Gary Cooper-Tall	60 60	NBC ABC
	American" Portrait "Winthrop Rockefeller "World of Darryl F. Zanuck" Portrait "Eileen Farrell"	60 r" 60 60 60	NBC CBS NBC CBS
	*Summer Special "The World of Jimmy Doolittle"	60	NBC
	Summer Special "The World of Jackie Kennedy"	60	NBC

Category	Title	Length	Network
Biography (Cont.)	Brevard Russell" #"The World of Bob Hope"	30 60	CBS NBC
	*Summer Special "World of Sophis Loren"	60	NBC
	*Summer Special "World of Billy Graham"	60	NBC
	*Summer Special "The Story of Wil Rogers" Hollywood and the Stars "Bogart'	60 '' 30	NBC NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "Birth of a Star"	30	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Unsinkable Betty Davis" "Worlds Greatest Showman" Hollywood and the Stars "The One	30 90	NBC NBC
	and OnlyBing" Biography "General George Pattor Biography "David Ben-Gurion" Biography "Charles Lindberg" Biography "Pope Pius VII"	30	N BC ABC ABC ABC ABC
	Biography "General George Marshall" Biography "John Barrymore" Biography "Nikita Kruschev" Biography "Mark Twain" Biography "John Glenn" Biography "Admiral William F. 'Bull' Halsey" Biography "Grace Kelly" Biography "Charles de Gaulle"	30 30 30 30 30 30 30	ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 7 Hours CBS 2½ Hours NBC 13½ Hours	5 5	
	Category Total 23 Hours	S 	
Life/ Leisure/ Enter-	"Californiathe Most" Close-up! "Return from Darkness' Focus on America "To Climb the	60 30	NBC ABC
tainment	Summit" Focus on America "Picture of a	30	ABC
	Cuban" 'Hollywood: the Great Stars" Summer Special "The Circus"	30 60 60	ABC CBS NBC

Category	Title	Length	Network
Life/ Le is ure/	Hollywood and the Stars "Sirens, Symbols & Glamor Girls, Part I"	30	NBC
Enter- tainment	Hollywood and the Stars "Sirens, Symbols & Glamor Girls, Part II'	30	NBC
(Cont.)	Finkley, Dickens, and Merry" CBS Reports "The Great American Funeral"	30	CBS
		60	CBS
	Hollywood and the Stars "They Went Thataway"	30	NBC
	DuPont Show "Miss America, Behind the Scenes"	60	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Great Lovers" Hollywood and the Stars "The	30 30	NBC
	Fabulous Musicals"	30	\mathtt{NBC}
	Chronicle "An American Jester"	30 30	CBS
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Funny Men, Part I"	30	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Funny Men, Part II"	30	MBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "Hollywood U.S.A."	30	NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2½ Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 7½ Hours		
	Category Total 13 Hours		
U. S. Foreign Affairs	NO PROGRAMS		
Foreign Countries	"Russians: Self Impressions" "A Country Called Europe" "Encyclopedia of Communism" "IsraelIt is No Fable" "Kremlin" "Monaco" "The Festival Frenzy" Report fromTokyo Report fromParis Report fromWarsaw Report fromWarsaw Report from David Brinkley's Journal	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 33 33 33 33	CBS NBC NBC CBS NBC CBS ABC NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC

Category	Title	Length	Network
Foreign Countries (Cont.)	Focus on America "Amigo on the Move" Report fromBeirut Report fromMunich "Whatever Happened to Royalty" Chronicle "Oh Be Joyful" "Greece: The Golden Age"	30 30 30 60 60	ABC NBC NBC ABC CBS NBC

Network Totals

ABC CBS NBC	4	Hours Hours
Category Total		Hours

DOCUMENTARIES 1964

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	Chronicle "Tomorrow Was Yester- day Saga of Western Man "1898" Saga of Western Man "1964"	60 60 60	NBC ABC ABC
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Wild and Wonderful '30's" Primer on Communism "Who Goes	1 30	NBC
	There" *White Paper "The Death of Stalin" *White Paper "The Rise of Kruschev *Project 20 "The Real West" Roots of Freedom "In Defense of		NBC NBC NBC NBC
	Rome" CBS Reports "D-Day Plus 20 Years:	60	CBS
	Eisenhower Returns to Normandy" "The French Army" "Civil War Portraits" "Battle of the Bulge"		CBS NBC NBC NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 2½ Hours NBC 8½ Hours		
	Category Total 13 Hours		
Science/ Space/ Nature	Science Series "The Restless Sea" Chronicle "The Best is Yet to Be" "Race for the Moon" "Nobel Prize Awards"	_	NBC CBS CBS ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS 1½ Hour NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 3½ Hours		
U. S. Govern-	"Our Man in Washington" CBS Reports "The Legacy of the	60	NBC
ment/ Politics	Thresher" CBS Reports "Walter Lippman, 1964" "Big Brother is Listening" "Great ConventionsGOP" "Great ConventionsDemocrat" "Letters from Vietnam" Project 20 "The Red, White & Blue Flag"	30 60 60 60	CBS CBS ABC CBS CBS ABC
		00	MDC

U. S. "Election Year in Averagetown" 60 Govern- "Showdown Over the White House" 30 ment/ "Polaris Submarine" 60 Politics (Cont.) DuPont Show "Flight Deck" 60 "The Presidency: A Splendid	NBC ABC NBC ABC NBC
Mystery" 60 CBS Reports "Kennedy vs. Keating" 60 "The Burden & the Glory of John	CBS CBS
F. Kennedy" 60	CBS
Network Totals	
ABC 2½ Hours CBS 7 Hours NBC 5 Hours	1
Category Total 14½ Hours	.==
Business/ NO PROGRAMS Economics/ Labor	en en co
Fine Arts/ "Art of Collecting" 60 Media "Soul of an Age" 60 "The Louvre" 60 "Casals at 88" 60	NBC NBC NBC CBS
Network Totals	
ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 3 Hours	
Category Total 4 Hours	
Civil CBS Reports "Birth Struggle of Rights a Law" 60 "After Ten Years-the Court & the	CBS
Schools" 60 "The Great Divide" 60	CBS ABC
CBS Reports "Segregation: Northern Style" 60	CBS
Network Totals	
ABC 1 Hour CBS 3 Hours NBC 0 Hours	
Category Total 4 Hours	

Category	Title	Length	Network
Crime/ Police/ Justice	CBS Reports "The Business of Heroin" CBS Reports "Murder & the Right to Bear Arms" CBS Reports "Gideon's Trumpet: The Poor Man & the Law"	60 60 60	CBS CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC O Hours Category Total 3 Hours		
Religion/		60	NBC
Medicine/ Education	CBS Reports "The Catholics and the Schools" "The Thousand Mile Campus" Breakthrough "MedicineShape of	60 60	CBS NBC
	the Future" CBS Reports "Cigarettes: A	60	NBC
	Collision of Interests" CBS Reports "The Education of	60	CBS
	George Waruhiu" "Great Stars" *Project 20 "The Coming of Christ	60 60 " 60	CBS CBS NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS 4 Hours NBC 4 Hours		
~~~	Category Total 8 Hours		
Sports	"Boxing's Last Round" *"A Man Named Mays"	60 60	NBC NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 2 Hours		
	Category Total 2 Hours	#	
Biography	White Paper "Adam Clayton Powell Hollywood and the Stars "Paul	" 60	NBC
	Newman: Actor in a Hurry" Hollywood and the Stars "Natalie	30	NBC
	Wood: Hollywood's Child"	30	NBC

Category	Title	Length	Network
Biography (Cont.)	Hollywood and the Stars "The Odyssey of Rita Hayworth"	30	NBC
<b>\</b> 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1	Chronicle "Huntington Hartford: The Reluctant Militant" CBS Reports 'De Gaulle: Roots of	30	CBS
	Poweri	60	CBS
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Immortal Al Jolson"	30	NBC
	CBS Reports "De Gaulle: The Challenge"	60	CBS
	Hollywood and the Stars "The One and OnlyBing"	30	NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS 2½ Hours NBC 3½ Hours		
	Category Total 6 Hours		
Life/ Leisure/	Hollywood and the Stars "Monsters We've Known and Loved"	<b>3</b> 0	NBC
Enter- tainment	Hollywood and the Stars "Teenage Idols, Part I"	30	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "Tennage Idols, Part II"	30	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "Holly- wood Goes to War"	30	NBC
	"Our Man Brinkley Surveys the Mississippi"	60	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "Anatomy of a Movie"	30	NBC
	*Hollywood and the Stars "The Great Lovers"	30	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Angry Screen"	30	NBC
	CBS Reports "The Flight from Hollywood"	60	CBS
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Swashbucklers"	30	NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "On Location: Night of the Iquana" Hollywood and the Stars "In	30	NBC
	Search of Kim Novak" DuPont Show "High Wire Wallendas"	30 ' 60	NBC NBC
	Hollywood and the Stars "The Oscars: Moments of Greatness"	<i>3</i> 0	NBC

Category	Title .	Length	Network
Life/	"Carney"	60	NBC
Leisure/ Enter-	Hollywood and the Stars "Whata Way to Go"	30	NBC
tainment (cont.)	Hollywood and the Stars "The Great Dictators"	30	NBC
	*Hollywood and the Stars "Sirens, Symbols & Glamor Girls, Part I"	30	NBC
	*Hollywood and the Stars "Sirens, Symbols & Glamor Girls, Part II'		NBC
	*Hollywood and the Stars "They Went That-a-Way" "The Chosen Child" "Small Town U.S.A." "U.S.Route #1"  *Hollywood and the Stars "How to Succeed as a Gangster" "The Unwed Father"	30 60 60 60 30	NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC CBS
	Ne <b>twork Totals</b>		
	ABC O Hours		
	CBS $1\frac{1}{2}$ Hours NBC $14\frac{1}{2}$ Hours		
	Category Total 16 Hours	-	
U. S. Foreign Affairs	White Paper "Cuba: The Bay of Pigs" "Vietnam: The Deadly Decision" CBS Reports "The U.S. & the Two Chinas" "Vietnam: It's a Mad War"	60 60 60 60	NBC CBS CBS NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS 2 Hours NBC 2 Hours Category Total 4 Hours		
Foreign	"Orient Express"	60	NBC
Countries	*"Kremlin" Chronicle "Les Holles: A Farewell "Britain: Changing Guard" "Changing Matilda: The New	60	NBC CBS NBC
	Australia" "Jawan: Defense of India"	60 60	NBC NBC

Category	Title		Length	Network
Foreign Countries (Cont.)	"Ganges: Sacred River" "Five Faces of Tokyo"		60 60	NBC CBS
(00110.)	Network Tota	ds		
	ABC CBS NBC	0 Hours 1½ Hours 6 Hours		
	Category Total	7½ Hours	•	

#### DOCUMENTARIES 1965

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	Chronicle of Freedom "The Capitol" "French Revolution" "The Mystery of Stonehedge" FDR "Nothing to Fear but Fear" FDR "Forgotten Man" "Trial at Nuremberg" "The Journals of Lewis & Clark" FDR "The Stricken Land" FDR "Strife" FDR "The Blue Eagle" ABC Scope "The Children of Death "France: Conquest & Liberation" FDR "That Man in the White House FDR "Rendevous with Destiny" FDR "Distant Trumpet" Saga of Western Man "Custer to the Little Big Horn" CBS Reports "United Nations: Beleagured Fortress" "The Aftereffects of 1945" "Victory in Europe; 20 Years Aft" "The Middle Ages" FDR "The Good Neighbor" FDR "Mr. & Mrs. Roosevelt" FDR "Going Home"	60 30 30 30 60 60 er"60 60 30 30 30	NBC NBC ABC NBC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC A
	FDR "The Hundred Days"  Network Totals	30	ABC
	ABC 7½ Hours CBS 4 Hours NBC 6 Hours Category Total 17½ Hours		na en an
Science/	"Way Out Men"	60	ABC
Space/ Nature	"T-Minus Four Years, Nine Months & Thirty Days" "Man Invades the Sea" "Gemini: Two Men in Space" "The Man Who Walked in Space" "A Journey with Joseph Wood	60 60 60	CBS ABC CBS NBC
	Krutch" "Mission to Mars: the Search for	60	NBC
	Life" ABC Scope "Mars Closeup: Are We Alone?"	60 60	CBS ABC
	TITOIIO +	00	ADO

Category	Title	Le	ngth N	etwork
Science/ Space/ Nature (Cont.)	National Geographic "America on Everest"  "America the Beautiful"  This Proud Land "Wild, Wild This Proud Land "The Big Sk Country"  National Geographic "Miss of and the Wild Chimpanzees"	l East" xy Goodall	60 30 60 60	CBS NBC ABC ABC
	Network Totals			
	NBC 2½	Hours Hours Hours		
U. S.	CBS Reports "Walter Lippman	 1,		•
Govern- ment/	1965" ABC Scope "The Dilemma in		60	CBS
Politics	Vietnam" "Humphrey and the Vice-Pres Vietnam "Winning the War" "The Making of the Presider Vietnam "Winning the Peace" "The Big Ear" Vietnam "The Agony of Vietn "Congress Needs Help" Vietnam "The Day of War" "Where We Stand on Vietnam' "Vietnam, December 1965" "Christmas in Vietnam"	sidency"; nt 1964"; nam"	30 60 90 60 60 60 60 60 60	ABC CBS CBS CBS NBC CBS NBC CBS NBC CBS
	Network Totals			
	CBS 9 NBC 3	Hours Hours Hours		_
Business/	ABC Scope "Instant Money"		30	ABC
Economics/ Labor	Network Totals			
	ABC CBS O NBC  Category Total	Hour Hours Hours Hour		
				-

Category	Title	Length	Network
Fine Arts/ Media	*"The Louve" CBS Reports "The Rating Game" CBS Reports "The 150 Lira Escape "Henry Moore: Man of Form" "Michelangelo: The Last Giant"	60 60 60 60 60	NBC CBS CBS CBS NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 0 Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 2 Hours Category Total 5 Hours		
 	"Who Can Vote?"	60	N BC
Civil Rights	CBS Reports "KKK-The Invisible Empire"	60	CBS
	Network Totals	00	OBS
	ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour		
<b>*</b>	Category Total 2 Hours		
Crime/ Police/ Justice	ABC Scope "Life? or Death?" "The Press and the Law" White Paper "Oswald and the Law:	30 30	ABC CBS
OUBLICE	A Study of Criminal Justice" CBS Reports "Abortion and the La White Paper "Terror in the Stree ABC Scope "Thorn of Plenty" "Everybody's Got a System" CBS Reports "Watts: Riot or Revolt?"	60 w" 60 ts"60 30 60	NBC CBS NBC ABC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 2½ Hours NBC 2 Hours Category Total 6½ Hours		
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	*ABC Scope "Heart Attack" "The Pope & the Vatican" "The Berkley Rebels" "Health Care at the Crossroads"	30 60 60 30	ABC NBC CBS ABC

Category	Title			Length	Network
Religion/ Medicine/	"Who Shall Live?"			60	NBC
Education (Cont.)	Network Tota	ls			
(00110.7)	ABC CBS NBC	1 1 2	Hours		
***	Category Total	4	Hours		
Sports	"Assault on LeMans" "Mayhem on a Sunday Aft	ern	oon"	30 60	ABC ABC
	Network Tota	ds			
	ABC CBS NBC	_	Hours Hours Hours		
	Category Total	11/2	Hours		
Biogr <b>ap</b> hy	FDR "The Making of a Ma FDR "The Making of a Ma FDR "I Like to Win" "I, Leonardo da Vinci" "Casals at 88" "The General" "Finlandia" "Tall American" "Frank Sinatra" "Salute to Stan Laurel"	in,	Part I Part I	30 30 30 60 60 60 60 60	ABC ABC ABC CBS ABC CBS NBC CBS CBS
	Network Tota	als			
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	4 4 1 9	Hours Hours Hours		
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	ABC Scope "An Age to Dr "Stately Ghosts of Engl "An Essay on Bridges" ABC Scope "Out with the "Bold Men" "Let's Go to the Fair" "Jazz on a Summer Day" ABC Scope "Westerns, Eu Style"	and Old	11	30 60 30 30 60 60 60	ABC NBC CBS ABC ABC CBS CBS

Category	Title		Length	Network
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment (Cont.)	"The Great Love Affair" "Teen Age Revolution" "Circus!" "World of James Bond" "In Search of Man"	ıı	60 60 60 60	CBS ABC NBC NBC ABC
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Network Tota	al <b>s</b>		
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	4½ Hours 3½ Hours 3 Hours		
U. S. Foreign Affairs	White Paper "The Decision of the Bomb" "The Inter-American Highton Science of Spying" "What Went Wrong in San White Paper "U.S. Fores	ghway" nta Doming	90 60 60 o'' 60 '' 60	NBC NBC NBC CBS NBC
	Network Tota	als		
	ABC CBS NBC	O Hours 1 Hour 4½ Hours		
~~~	Category Total	5½ Hours		
Foreign Countries	CBS Reports "East Europe Satelittes Out of Orbit ABC Scope "Television,	it"	60	CBS
	style" "Hollow Crown" "Time Bomb in Rhodesia"		30 60 60	ABC CBS CBS
Network Totals				
	ABC CBS NBC	½ Hour 3 Hours 0 Hours		
	Category Total	3½ Hours	_	

DOCUMENTARIES 1966

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	"The Search for Ulysseus"	60	CBS
National Geographic "Voyage on the Brigantine Yankee" ""Nystery of Stonehedge" Saga of Western Man "The Legacy			CBS CBS
	of Rome" ABC Stage '67 "The Brave Rifles"	60 60	ABC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 0 Hours		
dd ga eo ell en	Category Total 5 Hours		
Science/ Space/	National Geographic "Dr. Leakey & the Dawn of Man"	60	CBS
Nacure	Nature CBS Reports "Friend, Foe or Fantasy" "The Baffling World of ESP" CBS Reports "The Poisoned Air" "We Are Not Alone" "The Aviation Revolution" National Geographic "The Hidden World" CBS Reports "The SST" CBS Reports "Harvest of Mercy"		CBS ABC CBS ABC NBC CBS CBS
	Metwork Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 6 Hours NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 9 Hours		
U.S.	"Vietnam: The Home Front"	60	NBC
Govern- ment/ Politics	Saga of Western Man "I Am a Soldier" "Anatomy of Defense" "Vietnam, Eric Severaid's Persona	60 60	ABC NBC
	Report" "To Save a Soldier" "General Westmoreland on Vietnam'	30 60	CBS ABC CBS

U.S. "The Undeclared War" 60 NBC	Category	${ t Title}$			Length	Network
Network Totals		"The Undeclared War"			60	N BC
Cont. ABC 2 Hours 1 Hour NBC 3 Hours 2 Hours 3 Hours Category Total 6 Hours Category Total 6 Hours Category Total 6 Hours CBS Reports "IOU \$315,000, Economics 000,000.00" 60 CBS CBS Reports "The State of the Unions" 60 CBS CBS Reports "The State of the Unions" 60 CBS CBS Reports "The State of the Unions" 60 CBS CBS CBS 4 Hours 60 CBS CBS 4 Hours 60 CBS CBS 4 Hours 60 CBS CBS CBS 60 CBS CBS	ment/	Network Total	ls			
Economics		CBS NBC	3	Hour Hours		
ABC	Economics/	000,000.00" "Wall Street: Where the "The American Economy" CBS Reports "The State of	Мо	ney Is	60 60	CBS CBS
CBS NBC O Hours Category Total 4 Hours Fine Anatomy of Pop "The Music Arts/ Explosion" 60 ABC Media "Matisse Retrospective" 30 ABC "Cappella Paolino" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 1½ Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours Category Total 2½ Hours Civil "The Angry Voices of Watts" 60 NBC Rights CBS Reports "Black PowerWhite Backlash" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour Hour Hours ABC 0 Hours CBS Network Totals		Network Total	ls			
Fine Anatomy of Pop "The Music Arts/ Explosion" 60 ABC Media "Matisse Retrospective" 30 ABC "Cappella Paolino" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 1½ Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours Category Total 2½ Hours Civil "The Angry Voices of Watts" 60 NBC CBS Reports "Black PowerWhite Backlash" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour Hour NBC CBS 1 Hour NBC CBS 1 Hour NBC CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour		CBS NBC	4	Hours Hours	_	
Arts/ Explosion" 60 ABC Media "Matisse Retrospective" 30 ABC "Cappella Paolino" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 1½ Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours Category Total 2½ Hours Civil "The Angry Voices of Watts" 60 NBC Rights CBS Reports "Black PowerWhite Backlash" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour				Hours		=
ABC 1½ Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours Category Total 2½ Hours Civil "The Angry Voices of Watts" 60 NBC Rights CBS Reports "Black PowerWhite Backlash" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour	Arts/	Explosion" "Matisse Retrospective"	LC		30	ABC
CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours Category Total 2½ Hours Civil "The Angry Voices of Watts" 60 NBC Rights CBS Reports "Black PowerWhite Backlash" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour		Network Total	ls			
Civil "The Angry Voices of Watts" 60 NBC Rights CBS Reports "Black PowerWhite Backlash" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour		CBS	1	Hour		
Rights CBS Reports "Black PowerWhite Backlash" 60 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour	## ## ## ## ##	Category Total	2]	Hours	-	
Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour		CBS Reports "Black Power				
ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour			١		60	CDO
CBS 1 Hour NBC 1 Hour						
Category Total 2 Hours		CBS	_	Hour		
	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	Category Total	2	Hours		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Crime/ Police/ Justice	"Thin Blue Line" CBS Reports "The Policeman's Lot White Paper "Organized Crime in	60 '' 60	ABC CBS
	America" CBS Reports "Men in Cages"	210 60	NBC CBS
	Hetwork Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS 2 Hours NBC 3½ Hours		
	Category Total 62 Hours		
Religion/	"Revolution in the Three R's"	60	ABC
Medicine/ Education	CBS Reports "The Spring Grove Experiment" "The Long Childhood of Timmy"	60 60	CBS ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours		
	Category Total 3 Hours		
Sports	"The Big Guy"	60	ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS 0 Hours NBC 0 Hours		
	Category Total 1 Hour		
Biography	Saga of Western Man "Beethovan: Ordeal & Triumph" U.S.A. Land of Color "The Lincol	60	ABC
	60	CBS	
National Geographic "The World of Jacques Yves Cousteau" "Stravinsky" "Young Man from Boston" "Young Mr. Eisenhower" Michelangelo "The Last Giant"		60 60 60 60	CBS CBS ABC CBS NBC

Category	Title			Length	Network
Biography (Cont.)	ABC Stage '67 "The Life of Marilyn Monroe"	&]	Legend	60	ABC
	Network Tota	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC	3 4 1	Hours		
an an an an	Category Total	8	Hours		
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	CBS Reports "The Divorc" "16 in Webster Groves" "Webster Groves Revisit" "In Search of Man" "An Essay on Hotels" *"An Essay on Bridges" "If It's Tuesday, This	ed"		60 60 60 60 60 60	CBS CBS CBS ABC CBS CBS
	Belgium" ABC Stage '67 "The Kenn			60 60	CBS ABC
	Ne twork Tota	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	2 6 0 8			
U. S.	"Our Friends, The Frenc	h''		60	CBS
Foreign Affairs	"Our Friends, The Frenc "One of Our H-Bombs is CBS Reports "The Other	Mis War	sing" in the	30 :	CBS
	U.H." "The Anti-Americans" Battle for Asia "Thailand, the New Front"		60 60	CES CBS	
			e w 60	NBC	
	Network Tota	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC	0 3 1 1	Hours Hours Hour		
***	Category Total	42	Hours		

Category	Title		Length	Network
Foreign Countries	"Communist China" "Siberia: A Day in Irkutsk" "Birds eye View of Scotland" CBS Reports "Inside Red China"		60 60 30 60	ABC NBC CBS CBS
	Network To	tals		
	ABC CES NBC Category Total	l Hour light Hours l Hour		

DOCUMENTARIES 1967

Category	Title	Length	Network			
History	Project 20 "End of the Trial" "Our Time in Hell"	60 60	NBC ABC			
Saga of Western Man "Robert Scott & the Race for the South Pole" Smithsonian "The Flight of the Spirit of St. Louis & the Friendship 7" "Warren Report" "Warren ReportWas There a Conspiracy?" "Warren ReportWas There a		60	ABC			
		30 60	NBC CBS			
		60	CBS			
	Conspiracy?" "Warren ReportWhy Doesn't Americ	60 :a	CBS			
	Believe Warren Report?" Summer Focus "1776"	60 60	CBS ABC			
	*Summer Focus "The Legacy of Rome" "El Alahein"	60 60	ABC NBC			
Network Totals						
	ABC 4 Hours CBS 4 Hours NBC 2½ Hours					
	Category Total 10½ Hours					
Science/ *CBS Reports "The Poisoned Air" Space/ "Crossroads in Space" Nature National Geographic "Grizzly" National Geographic "Winged		60 60 60	CBS NBC CBS			
	World of Birds"	60	CBS			
Network Totals						
	ABC 0 Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 1 Hour					
	Category Total 4 Hours					
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics	*"To Save A Soldier" CBS Special Report "The CIA & Students" CBS News Special "Morley Safer's Vietnam" "War in the Skies" Summer Focus "Dissent or Treason" CBS Reports "The Anderson Platoon" "The Loyal Opposition"	60	ABC			
		60	CBS			
		60 60 60 ' 60	CBS ABC ABC CBS NBC			

Category	Title	I	Length	Network	
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics (Cont.)	Govern- *Summer Focus "I Am a Soldier" ment/ Summer Focus "Who in '68" Politics "The New Left"		30 60 60 60 60 60	CBS ABC ABC CBS NBC CBS	
	"Report on the Upcoming Prestial Election" Harry Reasoner "Vietnam Intelligame Mud, Same Blood"		60 '' 30 60	NBC CBS NBC	
Network Totals					
	ABC 5 CBS 7 NBC 4 Category Total 16				
Business/ Economics/ Labor	NO PROGRAMS				
Fine Arts/ Media	CBS News Special "Inside Por The Rock Revolution" "American Image" "Summer Focus "Anatomy of Por Summer Focus "The Songmakers Harry Reasoner "The Wyeth Phenomenon" American Profile "The Nation Gallery of Art"	p" s"	60 60 60 60 30	CBS NBC ABC ABC CBS	
Network Totals					
	ABC 2 CBS $1\frac{1}{2}$ NBC 2 Category Total $5\frac{1}{2}$	Hours Hours Hours			
Civil Rights	"After Civil RightsBlack Summer Focus "Southern Acces "The Summer Riots"		60 60 60	NBC ABC NBC	

Civil Rights Category Network Totals

	ABC CBS			Hour Hours		
	NBC		2	Hours		
	Category	Total	3	Hours		
Crime/ Police/	Summer Focus " Trial"	Free Pres	s, F	air	60	ABC
Justice Justice	Summer Focus "	Report on	the	'New'		
	Addict" Summer Focus "	Marathon:	Ψhe	Story	60	ABC
	of the Young "Justice for A	Drug User		5001 y	60 60	ABC NBC
	Net	work Total	al			
	ABC CBS NBC		3 0 1	Hours Hours Hour		
	Category	Total	4	Hours		

Religion/ Medicine/ Education	CBS Reports "T CBS Reports "T Project 20 "Th	he Homose: e Law & t	xuala he P	s''	60 60	CBS CBS NBC
	NBC News Speci "The Old Colle	ge Try"	TTT		60 60	NBC CBS
	"Nurses: Crisi	s in Medi	cine	11	60	ABC
	"The Learning Summer Focus"		ep.	Deadly	60	NBC
	Breath"				60	ABC
•	"The Long Chil "Can You Hear		Timm;	ሃ''	60 30	ABC ABC
	Harry Reasoner		as i	n the		ADO
	Holy Land"				30	CBS
	Net	work Tota	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC			Hours Hours Hours		
	Category	Total	10	Hours		

Category	Title	Length	Network
Sports	"Portrait of Willie Mays" "Bear Bryant"	60 60	ABC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hou: CBS 0 Hou: NBC 0 Hou:	rs rs	
	Category Total 2 Hou	rs	
*	*ABC Stage 67 "The Legend of Marilyn Monroe" "Bogart" "Mark Twain" *Summer Focus "I, Leonardo da Vinci" "Gowghin in Tahiti" CBS Reports "Profile: Robert F. Kennedy" *"Michelangelo, the Last Giant" Network Totals ABC CBS ABC CBS ABC ABC CBS ABC ABC ABC CBS ABC ABC CBS ABC	60 60 rs rs	ABC ABC ABC CBS CBS NBC
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	National Geographic "Alaska" "The Mini-Skirt Rebellion" "The Tenement" "If You're Appalled by My Texas I'm Bewildered by Your England "Pursuit of Pleasure" "Hippies" "The Aviation Revolution" "Hit the Surf" "The Hippie Temptation" "Do Blondes Have More Fun?" "Eric Hoffer: The Passionate Mi "Barry Goldwater's Arizona" Harry Reasoner "Tour of the Ken House" "America & Americans"	" 60 30 60 30 60 60 60 nd" 60	CBS ABC CBS NBC CBS NBC ABC CBS ABC CBS CBS CBS

Life/Leisure/Entertainment Category Network Totals

	ABC 2 Hours CBS 7 Hours NBC 3 Hours Category Total 12 Hours		
U.S. Foreign Affairs	Battle For Asia "Laos, the Forgotten War" CBS Special "Distrust of Americans" CBS News Special "South Vietnamese	60 60	NBC CBS
	Survey" NBC News Special "The View from Europe" "Khruschev in Exile"	30 60 60	CBS NBC NBC
	Harry Reasoner "South Vietnamese Elections" "A Conversation with Rusk and	30	CBS
	McNamara" Network Totals	60	CBS
	ABC O Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 3 Hours		
	Category Total 6 Hours		
Foreign Countries	"China: The Roots of Madness" Battle for Asia "Indonesia: The Troubled Victory" "Ivan Ivanovich"	90 60 60	NBC NBC ABC
	"Leningrad" "The Beautiful Red & Blue Danube" National Geographic "Sailing Across	60 60	NBC ABC
	Europe" "How Israel Won the War" "Morley Safer's Red China Diary" "Can Peace Break Out?" "Africa: Study of a Continent" "The Germans" American Profile "Report on Canada" "Forgotten Peninsula"	60 60 60 60 240 60 60	CBS CBS CBS ABC CBS NBC NBC

Network Totals

ABC	6 Hours
CBS	5 Hours
NBC	5½ Hours
Category Total	161 Hours

DOCUMENTARIES 1968

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	"Great Explorations"	60	NBC
	"Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" Part I "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" Part II	60	ABC
		60	ABC
	Rise and Fall of the Third Reich "Gotterdammerurg"	60	ABC
	"The Confrontation: Army-McCarthy Hearings" "Our Time in Hell"	60 60	ABC ABC
	""Robert Scott and the Race for the)	
	South Pole" Dieppe "Rehersal for D-Day" Project 20 "Down to the Sea in	60 60	ABC ABC
	Ships" "The View from the White House" National Geographic "Amazon"	60 60 60	NBC ABC CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 8 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 2 Hours		
	Category Total 11 Hours		
Science/ Space/	"Beyond the Sky" Jacques Cousteau "Sharks"	60 60	NBC ABC
Nature	Tomorrow's World: Feeding the Billions" "The Soviets in Space" Jacques Cousteau "The Savage World of the Coral Jungle" "How Life Begins" Jacques Cousteau "Search in the Deep" Tomorrow's World "Man and the Sea" World of Animals "Big Cats, Little Cats" "Man, Beast and the Land"	60 60	NBC NBC
		60 6 0	ABC ABC
			ABC NBC
		60 60	NBC NBC
	National Geographic "America's WonderlandsThe National Parks" 'Sense of Wonder"	60 60	CBS ABC

Category	Title			Length	Ne two rk
Science/	Jacques Cousteau "Whale		7	60	ABC
Space/ Nature (Cont.)	National Geographic "Re Amphibians"	ptı	les and	60	CBS
(00110.)	Network Tota	als			
	ABC CBS NBC	6 2 6	Hours Hours Hours		
	Category Total	14	Hours		
U.S. Govern- ment/ Politics	"Everett Dirkson's Wash "The Loyal Opposition" "Walter Cronkite in Vie Riot Report "What Happe	tna	ım ¹¹	60 30 30	ABC NBC CBS
10110103	Riot Report?" "We Won't Go!" American Profile "Someh CBS Reports "Campaign A	JOM.	It World	30 60	CBS NBC NBC
	Style" CBS News Special "Hill "Youth in Politics" *"Same Mud, Same Blood"			60 60 30 60	CBS CBS CBS NBC
	Network Tota	als			
	ABC CBS NBC	1 3 1 4	Hour Hours Hours		
	Category Total	8 1	Hours		
Business/ Economics/ Labor	NO PROGRAMS				
Fine Arts/ Media	"Vienna Boys Choir" "The Singers" "The Art Game" "The Secret of Michelar	മല	0:	60 60 60	ABC ABC NBC
	Every Man's Dream"	.Bo.		60	ABC
	Network Tota	als			
	ABC CBS NBC	3 0 1	Hours Hours Hour		
*****	Category Total	4	Hours	-	

Category	Title	Length	Network
Civil Rights	"Dilemma in Black & White" "Bias & the Media" Of Black America "The Black	60 60	CBS ABC
	Soldier"	30	CBS
	Of Black America "Black History: Lost, Stolen or Strayed?" Of Black America "Blacks in Music	60	CBS
	& Sports" Time for Americans "Can White	60	CBS
	Suburbia Think Black?" Of Black America "Examination of	60	ABC
	Slavery" Of Black America "In Search of a	60	CBS
	Past"	60	CBS
	Of Black America "Portrait in Black and White"	60	CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 6½ Hours NBC 0 Hours		
	Category Total 8½ Hours		
Crime/ Police/ Justice	"The Trial Lawyers" "Justice for All?" Time for Americans "Prejudice &	60 60	CBS NBC
oustice	the Police" "Marajuana"	60 60	ABC CBS
	"Justice Black and the Bill of Rights"	60	CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS 3 Hours NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 5 Hours		
Religion/ Medicine/	"The American Alcoholic" Saga of Western Man "In the Name	60	NBC
Education	of God" Tomorrow's World "A New Era in	60	ABC
	Medicine"	60	NBC

Category	Title		Length	Network
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	"The Business of Religion" "The New American Catholic"		60 60	CBS NBC
(Cont.)	Network Totals			
	ABC 1 CBS 1 NBC 3	Hour Hour Hours		
	Category Total 5	Hours		
Sports	"The Football Scholars"		60	CBS
	Network Totals			
	ABC O CBS 1 NBC O			
	Category Total 1	Hour		
Biography	"Dear Mr. Gable" "The Big Little World of Rom Vishniac" "Around the World of Mike To "Lombardi" "Sophia"		60 60 60 60	NBC NBC ABC NBC ABC
	Network Totals			
	ABC 2 CBS 0 NBC 3 Category Total 5	Hours Hours Hours		
 Life/	"World of Horses"			NBC
Leisure/ Enter- tainment	"An Essay on Chairs" "Destination North Pole" "The Actor" "Don't Count the Candles" "California Girl" American Profile "Home Count	try	30 60 60 60	CBS CBS ABC CBS ABC
	U.S.A."		60	NBC

Category	Title	Length	Network
Life/ Leisure/ Enter-	"Discover America with Jose Jimenez" CBS Reports "Hunger in America" World of Animals "It's a Dog's	60 60	NBC CBS
tainment (cont.)	World" "The Cities" "Mexico Special"	60 60 60	NBC CBS ABC
	"On the RoadWith Charles Kuralt"	30	CBS
	NBC White Paper "The People are the City"	120	NBC
	NBC White Paper "Ordeal of the City"	60	NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 3 Hours CBS 5 Hours NBC 7 Hours		
	Category Total 15 Hours		
U.S. Foreign Affairs	Category Total 15 Hours NO PROGRAMS		
Foreign	NO PROGRAMS "Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong" National Geographic "The Lonely	60	 CBS
Foreign Affairs Foreign	"Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong" National Geographic "The Lonely DorymenPortugal's Men of the Sea"		CBS
Foreign Affairs Foreign	"Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong" National Geographic "The Lonely DorymenPortugal's Men of the	60	
Foreign Affairs Foreign	"Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong" National Geographic "The Lonely DorymenPortugal's Men of the Sea" "Along the Beautiful Red & Blue Danube"	60 60 60	CBS ABC

DOCUMENTARIES 1969

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	"The First Americans" "The Ship That Wouldn't Die" Project 20 "Meet George	60 NBC 60 NBC	
	Washington"	60	NBC
	Saga of Western Man "Kitty Hawk to Paris: the Historic Years" Project 20 "Mirror of America" "D-Day Revisited" "Battle of Britain" "From Here to the Seventies" "Dean Achison Remembers" "End of a Decade"	60 60 60 60 150 30	ABC NBC ABC NBC NBC CBS CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2 Hours CBS 1½ Hours NBC 7½ Hours Category Total 11 Hours		
Science/ Space/	Voyage of Pepito & Cristobal"	60	ABC
Nature	Man & His Universe "The View from Space" "Volcano: Birth of an Island"	60 30	ABC CBS
	Jacques Cousteau "The Legend of Lake Titicaca" *"Big Cats, Little Cats" "The Heritage of Apollo" "Who Killed Lake Erie" "The Time of Man"	60 60 30 60	ABC NBC CBS NBC CBS
	National Geographic "The Mystery of Animal Behavior" Jacques Cousteau "The Desert	60	CBS
	Whales" "The Wolf Men" *"How Life Begins"	60 60 60	CBS NBC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 5 Hours CBS 3 Hours NBC 3 Hours		

11 Hours

Category	Title		Longth	Network
U.S. Govern- ment/ Politics	CBS Reports "The Embattl			
	Correspondent's Report "T 100 Days of Richard Nixo "Making of the President: "Ethics in Congress"	con" : 1968"	, 60 90 60	CBS CBS ABC
	CBS Reports "A Timetable Vietnam"		60	CBS
	"Interview with Secretar Rogers"		60	CBS
	"Lyndon B. Johnson: Why Not to Run"		60	CBS
	NBC White Paper "The Yea Mayors"	r or the	60	NBC
	Network Total	s		
	CBS NBC	l Hour 6½ Hours 1 Hour		
Business/ Economics/ Labor	"Danger! Mines" "Who, What, When, Where, "Miners in Revolt" "The Great Dollar Robber We Arrest Inflation?"		60 30 30	CBS CBS CBS
	Network Total	s		
	ABC CBS NBC Category Total	1 Hour 2 Hours 0 Hours 3 Hours		
Fine Arts/ Media	Bell Telephone Hour "Hol The Selznick Years" "The Secret of Michelang Experiment in Television A Director's Notebook" "The Singers" "A Profile of Arthur Rub	gelo" "Fellini	60 60 L: 60 60 90	NBC ABC NBC ABC NBC
	Network Total	.8		
		2 Hours 0 Hours 3½ Hours		
	Category Totals	5½ Hours		

Category	Title			Length	Network	
Civil Rights	Summer Focus "It Can Be "Operation Breadbasket"	ı		60 60	ABC ABC	
	Summer Focus "Black Fiddler: Prejudice & the Negro" CBS Reports "The Battle of East			60	ABC	
	St. Louis"	. 01	nas t	60	CBS	
	Network Tota	ıls				
	ABC CBS NBC	3 1 0	Hours Hour Hours			
	Category Total	L;	Hours			
Crime/ Police/ Justice	NO PROGRAMS	. 				
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	"Heart Attack" "The College Turmoil" Summer Focus "The Right Summer Focus "Problems			60 60 60	ABC CBS ABC	
	Catholic Church"	 11	UIIC	60	ABC	
	Network Tota	ıls				
	ABC CBS NEC	5 1 0	Hours Hour Hours			
	Category Total	-l _t	Hours			
Sports	"Football Special" "Football Special" "100 Years Cld & Still	K i c:	king"	60 60 60	ABC CBS CBS	
	Network Tota	ls				
	ABC CBS NBC	1 2 0	Hours Hours			
	Category Total	3	Hours			

Category	Title	Length	Network
Biography	"Jean Claude-Killy"	60	ABC
	"Charles SchultsProfile of a Cartoonist"	30	CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1 Hour CBS ½ Hour NBC 0 Hours		
un 00 gay 00 ee	Category Total 1 Hours		aa aa aa
Life/ Leisure/ Enter-	"To Love a Child" "Down on the Farm" "Artic Odyssey"	30 60 60	ABC NBC NBC
tainment	"The Savage Heart-A Conversation with Eric Hoffer" Man & His Universe "Cosmopolis" Jacques Cousteau "Sunken Treasure	60 60	CBS ABC ABC
	"Three Young Americans in Search of Survival" "Moby Dick" National Geographic "Polynesian	120 60	ABC CES
	Adventures"	60	CBS
	NBC White Paper "Ordeal of the American City"	90	NBC
	Generations Apart "A Question of Values"	60	CBS
	Generations Apart "A Profile of Dissent"	60	CBS
	Generations Apart "The Youth International Campus Demonstrations Abroad" "Nothers and Daughters" *"Don't Count the Candles"	60 60 60	CBS CBS CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 4½ Hours CBS 8 Hours NBC 3½ Hours Category Total 16 Hours		
400 cap cap 400 ca	ecoegory rouar to mours		
U.S. Foreign Affairs	"Mediterranean Trouble Spots" Summer Focus "War in the Mideast "Pueblo: A Question of Intelli-	60 '' 60	N BC ABC
	gence" "Which Way Red China?"	60 30	NBC CBS

U.S. Foreign Affairs Network Totals

ABC	1	Hour
CBS	1 2	Hour
NBC	2	Hours
tegory Total	71	Hours

Foreign Countries	National Geographic "Australia: the Timeless Land" "Voyage to the Enchanted Isles" "Adventures at the Jade Sea"	60 60 60	CBS CBS CBS
	"The Japanese"	60	CBS
	"Comrade Soldier"	60	ABC
	"The Royal Family"	90	CBS
	National Geographic "Siberia:		
	The Endless Horizon"	60	CBS
	"The Sahara"	60	NBC

Metwork Totals

ABC CBS NEC		61	Hour Hours Hour
Category	Total	8.3	Hours

DOCUMENTARIES 1970

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	"The Last of the Westerners" "LBJ: The Decision to Halt the Bombing" Now "Alaska" "The Ballad of the Iron Horse" "LBJ: Tragedy & Transition" "Hitler & His Henchmen" "The American Adventure"	30 60 30 60 60 30 120	ABC CBS ABC ABC CBS CBS ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 4 Hours CBS $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours NBC 0 Hours Category Total $6\frac{1}{2}$ Hours		
Science/ Space/ Nature	Jacques Cousteau "The Night of the Squid" "Lowell Thomas in New Guinea" "The World of Beaver" "The Man Hunters" "The Environment Crusade" Jacques Cousteau "Those Incredible Diving Machines" "Mission Possible: They Care for a City" Jacques Cousteau "The Water Plane" "The Unexplained" White Paper "Pollution is a Matter of Choice" Now "No Deposit, No Return" Jacques Cousteau "The Return of the Water Elephant" "Mission Possible: They Care for the Land" "Arthur Godfrey's America—The Ocean Frontier" "Mission Possible: They Care for a Nation" "The Great Barrier Reef" Project 20 "The Shining Mountains Now "The Poisoned Planet" Now "We Have Met the Enemy & He IUs!" "Operation Elephant" "The Unseen World" National Geographic "Zoos of the World" "Kifaru—the Black Rhinoceros"	60 60 60 60 30 1e 60 et"60 er 60 60 60 60 60 5" 60 30	ABC NBC NBC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC CBS ABC CBS ABC NBC CBS ABC NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC NBC N

Category	Title	Length	Network
Science/ Space/ Nature	Jacques Cousteau "The Tragedy of the Red Salmon"	60	ABC
(Cont.)	Network Totals		
	ABC 10½ Hours CBS 3½ Hours NBC 8 Hours Category Total 22 Hours		
U.S.	Now 'Report on Income Tax, Part	 T!! 30	ABC
Govern- ment/ Politics	Now "Report on Income Tax, Part II" Now "Report on Income Tax, Part II" Now "Report on Income Tax, Part III" "The Draft: Who Serves?" "The World of Charlie Company"	30 30 60 60	ABC ABC ABC CBS
	Network Totals		
	ABC 2½ Hours CBS 1 Hours NBC 0 Hours Category Total 3½ Hours		
Business/ Economics/ Labor	"Recuiter" "Cowboy!" "The Whale Hunters of Fayal" "With These Hands" White Paper "Migrant" Now "Unions and the Blacks" "Blue Christmas, Or the State of the Economy"	60 60 60 60 60 30	CBS NBC NBC ABC NBC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 1½ Hours CBS 2 Hours NBC 3 Hours		
	Category Total 62 Hours		
Fine Arts/ Media	Project 20 "The West of Charles Russell" "California Impressions of Henri Cartier-Bresson" "New Communicators, Part I" "New Communicators, Part II"	60 30 60 60	NBC CBS NBC NBC

Category	Title			Length	Network
Fine Arts/	"Television and Politic	s"		60	CBS
Media (Cont.)	Network Tota	als			
(cont.)	ABC CBS NBC	0 1 1 3	Hours Hours		
	Category Total	42	Hours		
Civil Rights	Now "Black Panthers in America" Now "The Eye of the Sto Now "Women's Liberation Now "Help" "Stranger in His Homela	orm"	ck	30 30 30 30 30	ABC ABC ABC ABC NBC
	Network Tota	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC	0	Hours Hours Hour		
	Category Total	2]	Hours		
Crime/ Police/ Justice	Now "The Kid Next Door Pot" White Paper "Trip to No			30 60	ABC NBC
	Network Tota	ıls			
	ABC CBS NBC	0 1	Hour Hours Hour		
	Category Total	12	Hours		
Religion/ Medicine/ Education	CBS Reports "The Day The to Close the Schools" "The Mystery of Pain" "The Promise and the Predict of Sick in Amere "A Question of Survival White Paper "Cry Help!" Now "The Precious Years	act ica "	ice"	60 30 60 60 60 90 30	CBS CBS CBS CBS CBS NBC ABC

Category	Title	Length	Network
Religion/ Medicine/	"The Catholic Dilemma"	60	CBS
Education (Cont.)	Network Totals		
(oone.)	ABC ½ Hour CBS 5½ Hours NBC 1½ Hours		
	Category Total 7½ Hours		
Sports	NO PROGRAMS		
Biography	NO PROGRAMS		
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	"The Golden Age of the Automobile "Three Boys on Safari" "The Eskimos' Fight for Life" "It Couldn't Be Done" "This Land is Mine" "It's a Man's World" Now "Age of Aquarius" "Once Before I Die" Now "Missing in Randolph" Now "Straight from the Heartland' Now "An Analysis of Today's Youth" "The Making of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" "A Day in the Life of the United States" "The Ice People" "RescueThe Search for Billy" White Paper "The Beseiged Majority"	60 60 60 60 30 60 30	ABC NBC CBS ABC NBC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC A
	Network Totals		
***	ABC 4 Hou CBS 3 3/4 Hou NBC 7 Hou Category Total 14 3/4 Hou		

Category	Title			Length	Network
U.S. Foreign Affairs	"The Stakes in Asia" "Where We Stand in Indo	chi	na"	60 60	ABC CBS
KITALIB	Network Tota	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC	1 1 0	Hour Hour Hours		
	Category Total	2	Hours		
Foreign Countries	"Expo '70" "Expo '70"		60 60	NBC CBS	
	National Geographic "Ho Against the Sea"	60	CBS		
	"Voices from the Russian Under- ground" Now "Palestinian Arabs" National Geographic "Ethiopia:		60 30	CBS ABC	
	The Hidden Empire"			60	CBS
	Network Tota	ls			
	ABC CBS NBC	4 1	Hour Hours Hour		
	Category Total	5 1	Hours		

DOCUMENTARIES 1971

Category	Title	Length	Network
History	*Project 20 "Down to the Sea in Ships"	60	NBC
	Network Totals		
	ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 1 Hour		
	Category Total 1 Hour	-	
Science/	"Man's Thumb on Nature's Balance	e" 60	NBC
Space/ Nature	National Geographic "The Great Mojave Desert" "Everglades" "SSTSuper Sound and Fury" Jacques Cousteau "The Dragons of Galapagos" Jacques Cousteau "Secrets of the Sunken Caves" "What Happened to Earth Day?" National Geographic "Journey to the High Artic" Jacques Cousteau "Sockeye Salmon "Polar Seas" Jacques Cousteau "Lagoon of Lost Ships" *"Kifaru, The Black Rhinoceros" "Penguin City" *"The Great Barrier Reef" "Monkeys, Apes and Man" Jacques Cousteau "Octopus, Octop "Eagle and the Hawk"	60 60 30 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	CBS NBC ABC ABC CBS CBS ABC CBS ABC CBS ABC CBS ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC
	Network Totals		
	ABC 6½ Hours CBS 5½ Hours NBC 4 Hours Category Total 16 Hours	5 5	
U. S. Govern- ment/ Politics	"The Waning War in South Vietnam" "New Voices in the South" "A Different Welfare Story" "National Polling Day: The	60 30 60	CBS CBS ABC
	Surprising Americans" "Report on American POW's"	60 60	ABC CBS

Category	Title		Length	Network
U.S. Govern- ment/ Politics (Cont.)	"When Johnny Comes Marc' Home" "What's Happened to the White Paper "The Death	Army?"	60 60 60	ABC CBS NBC
() 0.000	Network Total	ls		
	ABC CBS NBC	3 Hours 41 Hours 1 Hour		
	Category Total	81 Hours		
	"The Cherokee Shaft: The Mines and Men" "Wildfire!" CBS Reports "But Wha Dream Comes True"	·	f 60 60	ABC NBC CBS
	Network Total	ls		
	ABC CBS NBC	1 Hour 1 Hour 1 Hour		
	Category Total	3 Hours		
Fine Arts/ Media	"Search for the Goddess Love" "Picasso is 90"	of	60 60	CBS CBS
	Network Tota	ls		
	ABC CBS NBC	O Hours O Hours		
2000	Category Total	2 Hours	_	
Civil Rights	"Strangers in Their Own Land" "Chicano"		30 60	ABC CBS
	Network Total	ls		
	ABC CBS NBC	1 Hour 1 Hour 0 Hours		
	Category Total	ll Hours		

White Paper "Children Imprisoned" 60	Category	Title	Length	Network
Delayed, Justice Denied"			i" 60	NBC
The Courts GO	•	Justice Delayed, Justice Denied"	60	CBS
ABC		the Courts"	_	
CBS		Network Totals		
Religion/ Medicine/ Health, Sex and Growing Up" 60 CBS "How to Stay Alive" 60 ABC "Lure of the Tall Ships" 60 CBS "Alcoholism Out of the Shadows" 60 ABC "Cancer is the Next Frontier" 60 NBC "Cancer is the Next Frontier" 60 NBC *Project 20 "The Coming of Christ" 60 NBC CBS 2 Hours NBC 2 Hours NBC 2 Hours Category Total 6 Hours Sports "The Hard Chargers" 60 NBC Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 0 Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 2 Hours CBS 0 Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Totals Network Totals ABC 0 Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Totals Network Totals ABC 0 Hours NBC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours O Hours O Hours O Hours NBC 0 Hours		CBS 2 Hours	3	
Medicine/ Education	4	Category Total 4 Hours	- 5	
ABC 2 Hours CBS 2 Hours NBC 2 Hours Category Total 6 Hours Sports "The Hard Chargers" 60 NBC Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 0 Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Biography "Southern Exposures" 30 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours Label 1 Hour O Hours O Hours O Hours O Hours	Medicine/	Health, Sex and Growing Up" "How to Stay Alive" "Lure of the Tall Ships" "Alcoholism Out of the Shadows" "Cancer is the Next Frontier"	60 60 60	ABC CBS ABC NBC
Sports "The Hard Chargers" 60 NBC Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Biography "Southern Exposures" 30 CBS Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC O Hours O Hours O Hours O Hours O Hours O Hours		Network Totals		
Sports "The Hard Chargers" 60 NBC Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 0 Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Biography "Southern Exposures" 30 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour O Hours O Hours			5 6	
Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Biography "Southern Exposures" 30 CBS Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour O Hours NBC O Hours	(3) (4) (4) (4)	Category Total 6 Hours	- 5 	
ABC O Hours CBS O Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Biography "Southern Exposures" 30 CBS Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour O Hours O Hours O Hours O Hours	Sports	"The Hard Chargers"	60	NBC
CBS O Hours NBC 1 Hour Category Total 1 Hour Biography "Southern Exposures" 30 CBS Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC O Hours NBC O Hours		Network Totals		
Biography "Southern Exposures" 30 CBS Network Totals ABC 0 Hours CBS 1 Hour NBC 0 Hours		CBS O Hours		
Network Totals ABC O Hours CBS ½ Hour NBC O Hours	40 es es es es	Category Total 1 Hour		
ABC O Hours CBS ½ Hour NBC O Hours	Biography	-	30	CBS
CBS ½ Hour NBC O Hours				
Category Total		CBS ½ Hour	_	
		Category Total 🕹 Hour		

Category	Title			Length	Network
Life/ Leisure/ Enter- tainment	"ChildhoodThe Enchanted Years" *"Eskimos' Fight For Life" "Leaving Home Blues" "Land of the Small" "To the Top of Everest"			60 60 60 60	NBC CBS NBC NBC CBS
Network Totals					
	ABC CBS NBC	1 2 2	Hour Hours Hours		
	Category Total	5	Hours		
U.S. Foreign Affairs	"Changing War in Indochina" "The Seven Summits"			60 30	CBS NBC
11110110	Network Totals				
	ABC CBS NBC	0 1			
	Category Total	12	Hours		
Foreign Countries	"Inside Scotland Yard" "Venice Be Damned" "Terror in Northern Ire	lan	d''	60 60 30	NBC NBC ABC
	Network Totals				
	ABC CBS NBC	0 2	Hour Hours Hours		
	Category Total	21/2	Hours		

