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invested time and money in STV systems will lose if a single system is selected, private interests would have to yield to public interest considerations, as they did in the case of color TV and FM stereo, if the public interest considerations in this case appeared to be in that direction. On the other hand, we believe that there is merit to the position that adoption of a single system at this time might well stifle inventiveness and the incentive to improve STV systems. At some future date, depending on the factors then existing, it might be in the public interest to adopt a single system, and STV operators are hereby put on notice to that effect. We believe that a broad trial of multiple systems over a period of years, possibly coupled with the reconstituting of the National Television Systems Committee to aid the Commission, might form the basis for subsequent decisions in this area. However, we do not believe that the testing should be made in the abstract. Standards which we adopt can assure the reception of satisfactory signals on all multiple systems used. In view of this, we see no reason why the market place should not be the proving ground. Finally, we agree with the argument that there is a paramount public interest in fostering competition and diversification of program sources as quickly as possible. We have already found that STV could provide a beneficial supplement to free TV. In view of this, in view of the paramount public interest just mentioned, and in view of the foregoing observations, the time to begin nation-wide STV--using multiple systems--is now.

(6) Whether a party manufacturing or selling equipment, or a holder of a subscription television franchise in more than one market should be permitted to engage in the procurement and supply of programs to television stations for subscription use.

(7) What requirements should be imposed upon station licensees engaged in subscription television operations to assure licensee control, i.e., whether the licensee should be required to retain sole control of all decisions as to program choice, charges to the public, etc., or whether the requirements should merely concern such matters as the licensee's retention of the right to reject programs, to make free choice of programs, to schedule the time of showing of programs, and to set the maximum price to be paid for a program by subscribers (see Section 73.642(e) of Appendix C).

(12) What restrictions should be adopted concerning the nature of arrangements among patent holders, patent licensees, franchise holders, and television station licensees, e.g., concerning such matters as whether, and under what terms and conditions, patents on any particular subscription television system will be required to be made available to franchise holders and station licensees, and whether stations engaged in subscription television operations should be permitted to enter into contracts that would give them exclusive rights to use a system in a particular community.

186. These three issues are dealt with together because of their close interrelation, bearing as they all do on questions relating to monopoly and competition and on the licensee's responsibility for the programming which is broadcast over his station. We have already set forth considerable information about them in paragraphs 115-119 and 126-133 which presented material