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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSIONS BLDG
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554
WASHINGTON DC 20554

PLEASE SUPPORT RULE MAKING #8653-FOR CITIZENS TELECOMMUNICATING USE.

CHUCK RYAN 54 LAVISTA GRANDE SANTA BARBARA CA 93103

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JUL 10 1995

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Electronic Frontier Foundation
1667 K Street, NW
Suite 801
Washington DC, 20006

Voice: +1 202 861-7700
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BBS: +1 202 861-1224
Internet: eff@eff.org

July 10, 1995

Mr. William Caton, Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20554

RE: RM-8653

Dear Secretary Caton;

I am writing on behalf of the the Electronic Frontier Foundation to encourage positive consideration of the above-referenced petition.

The NII Band, as proposed by Petitioner Apple Computer, would open the way for development of an important aspect of the National Information Infrastructure.

By permitting creation of this new band of frequencies, the Commission will be allowing access by all citizens to the full range of information and services available through electronic networking, regardless of their location or economic abilities.

Advantages gained by the granting of this petition would also include

- increased telecommunications security;

- the extension of educational resources into the most remote or rural areas;

- wider exposure of Americans of all economic circumstances to the opportunities presented by international electronic networks.

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For these reasons, the Electronic Frontier Foundation supports Apple Computer's petition, No. RM-8653, regarding the allocation of spectrum.

Sincerely,

David R. Johnson

David R. Johnson

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JUL 10 1995
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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Allocation of Spectrum in the 5 GHz Band to Establish a Wireless Component of the National Information Infrastructure	)	RM-8653

AND

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Petition for Rulemaking To Allocate the 5.1-5.35 GHz Band and Adopt Service Rules for a Shared Unlicensed Personal Radio Network	)	RM-8648

To: The Acting Secretary

COMMENTS OF
TETHERLESS ACCESS LTD.

Tetherless Access Ltd. ("TAL") submits these comments to the petition for rulemaking filed by Apple Computer, Inc. (the "NII Band Petition"), in the above-referenced matter.[1] TAL develops network software for use with Part 15 devices. TAL systems are deployed in area-wide wireless networks and provide a wireless transmission medium (radio) and a seamless network connection to TCP/IP[2] networks (wireless router)[3]. All systems operate in

[1] These comments also address a similar petition filed by the Wireless Information Networks Forum (the "WINForum Petition") captioned "Petition for Rulemaking to Allocate the 5.1-5.35 GHz Band and Adopt Service Rules for a Shared Unlicensed Personal Radio Network" (filed May 15, 1995).

[2] TCP/IP is the acronym for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. TCP/IP is a set of protocols developed to allow cooperating computers to share resources across a network. TCP is

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conjunction with radio devices designed to operate on an unlicensed basis in compliance with the Commission's Part 15 rules and provide seamless access to the National Information Infrastructure ("NII").

TAL vigorously supports the NII Band Petition as an extension of the Commission's past policy of encouraging innovation and development of unlicensed wireless technologies under Part 15, and as the next logical step in the deployment of reliable, distributed, and equally accessible services by the general public.

The Internet Paradigm

For more than five years, first as a member of WINForum and now as a member of the Part 15 Coalition, TAL has consistently affirmed that unlicensed area-wide wireless digital networks, integrated with the NII, was technically feasible, created a public benefit from a public spectrum resource, and represented an equitable use of the radio spectrum.

The foresight demonstrated by the Commission in 1985 by establishing unlicensed operation under Part 15 has enabled the development of core hardware and software technologies capable of developing powerful new products. TAL does not view these new products as "radios" or "telephony" in the traditional sense, but rather sophisticated network devices that provide wireless access to the NII.

The Internet has emerged as a powerful socioeconomic force. Flowing over its various media are the expressions of ideas that can influence individual perspective, contribute to the research that enable people and businesses to be competitive, and form the bases for economic productivity. Those who do not, or cannot access the Internet, are at a growing competitive disadvantage.

---

the major transport protocol in the Internet suite of protocols providing reliable, connection-oriented, full-duplex streams. TCP/IP is the de facto protocol of the Internet.

[3] A router is a system responsible for making decisions about which of several paths network traffic will follow. To do this it uses a routing protocol to gain information about the network, and algorithms to choose the best route based on several criteria known as "routing metrics."

In the Internet, there is no central control center or network switching center. The independent elements of the network operate in a coordinated fashion while simultaneously sharing a common resource. Since its cost is shared among a worldwide network of users, the Internet allows worldwide communications at the most competitive cost.

Similarly, it is likely that the wireless on-ramp to the Internet will emanate from these principles. However, current rules under Part 15 inhibit development of wireless network devices supporting the NII. Therefore, TAL supports the creation of a "Part 16" band for unlicensed technologies. The principles of open entry, equal access, innovation, flexibility, independence, low cost and spectrum efficiency as described in the NII Band Petition[4], are essential elements necessary to provide competition and to serve the needs of the entire public, not just a limited few.

Public Benefit of the Radio Spectrum

The NII Band could serve the important function of a "safety net" for both existing and future telecommunications legislation. The executive and legislative branches of both Federal and State governments have recognized the importance of the NII in providing access to all of our citizens, with particular emphasis on education. Schools, libraries, colleges and universities must have access to advanced communications and computing technologies if the U.S. is to remain competitive in tomorrow's information-based economy. The NII Band represents an opportunity for the Commission to act as a catalyst in fulfilling this vital mission. The Commission can provide a mechanism where computing and communications technology is available without regard to location, income level, educational level, size of business or organizational affiliation.

For the public to gain the authentic benefits of network access on a consistent basis, it is necessary that a typical, market-based economic infrastructure support the services. This has been demonstrated in numerous community network experiments on the Internet. Dependence on part-time volunteers,

---

[4]NII Band Petition at 7.

lack of sufficient technical skills, cost of communication facilities, have all contributed to inhibit the localization of the Internet at the community level. A low-cost, market-based solution is required. Few wireless licensees have an incentive to provide services to these segments of the population.[5]

The NII Band allows the public to participate in the NII on a collective basis, using a resource owned by the public on a collective basis. Under the Commission's present rules, products used by the public are subject to interference from non-Part 15 users, yet are not protected from other high-power emitters in the ISM bands. As a result, realization of the social and economic benefits of unlicensed technologies are constrained.

Wireless Information Networks Forum Petition

The WINForum Petition states, "In order to assess the spectrum requirements for SUPERNet, WINForum has relied upon the same spectrum usage model employed previously to determine the spectrum requirements for unlicensed PCS devices." The footnote to this sentence states, "See Appendix A. The original WINForum analysis did not include the requirements of internetworking with infrastructure networks or the additional requirements of multimedia communications, and arrived at estimated spectrum requirements ranging from 20 to 50 MHz in order to satisfy *existing* applications and usage patterns."

The WINForum Petition proposes a priority of service scheme on top of a channelization scheme. TAL objects to these proposals as exclusionary. The proposal excludes new technologies and superimposes a band use architecture that is limited in capability, scope, and practice, as noted above. Applications and communications link requirements vary widely in practice. New applications are being developed at a rapid rate which use bandwidth in different ways than traditional models. For the reasons cited above, TAL strongly supports the NII Band Petition which proposes the operating conventions and rules for the NII Band be developed by the information industry.

---

[5]See The Wall Street Journal, Monday, June 19, 1995, Technology Edition at R30.

The NII Band Petition provides an important opportunity to create a multitude of low-cost, market-based services for the NII. This will enable technical and market leadership of U.S. based companies. Export markets represent a significant opportunity for U.S. employment, trade, training and services. The principles outlined in the NII Band Petition should guide the Commission in the creation of an NII Band. The elements of adequate spectrum, efficient sharing rules and openness to innovation can yield meaningful socioeconomic benefits to the U. S. public, and create a competitive industry on an international scale.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated herein, TAL supports the petition for rulemaking filed by Apple Computer, Inc.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Brown

Charles Brown KD6IMT

Tetherless Access Ltd.
2468 Embarcadero Way
Palo Alto, CA 94303

July 7, 1995

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FCC MAIL ROOM

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISION
Washington, D.C. 20554

Comments for	)	
	)	
Apple Computer Petition for Rulemaking	)	RM- 8653
for reassignment of Amateur 5.8 Ghz	)	
frequency band	)	

To: The Acting Secretary

From: Samuel F. Wood WB6, BUP
12648 La Cresta Court
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022
415-941-8000
sam@msr.com

I am writing this letter in response to petition for rulemaking RM 8653 submitted by Apple Computer. I am writing not as a high priced attorney or as a large corporation with millions of dollars to gain or lose, but as a radio amateur who has been using the 5.8 Ghz band for over 20 years. Apple Computer has mistated the facts to their own ends in filing this petition with the FCC claiming there is no use of this frequency.

As early as 1972 it was evident to a number of radio amateurs that the existing UHF spectrum would not be adequate for future linking and emergency telephone uses. To that end, Tom Minnis, WB6HYD, Steve Cembura, N6GVI and myself spent the next 2 years developing a technology that would efficiently use surplus 6 Ghz microwave radios connected to digital multiplex equipment to produce a viable 24 channel 5.8 Ghz radio system. To that end we installed our first links between my location in Los Altos Hills and Monument Ridge and also between my location and Grizzly Peak in Berkeley in mid-1974. From this meager beginning that netwerk has grown to over 20 active permanent operational links each carrrying at least 24 channels (one link carries 96 channels), with 4 more links in various stages of installation. The network extends from south of San Jose through most of the bay area to Sacramento on the north end and carries amateur traffic for many groups including those involved with the California State Office of Emergency Services, the Red Cross and others. One of the radio sites has over 9 links terminating at it and has used up virtually all the 5.8 Ghz band; and all this right under Apple Computer's nose---while they have claimed the frequency is virtually unused.

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This fully-functional ham radio network has provided critical emergency communications traffic during the Loma Prieta earthquake and the disaster of the Oakland hills fire.

This network serves several important purposes:

1) Provides links to connect between 440 Mhz repeaters. Link spectrum is very scarce in the Bay Area and this network is used to provide links for several different amateur groups.

2) Emergency telephone communication. During emergencies local telephone (both C.O. and cellular) ceases, requiring emergency communications to be through other entities outside the immediately affected area.

During the Loma Prieta earthquake we passed emergency long distance traffic through Stockton because the telcos disconnected long distance traffic.

3) High speed data connections for amateur radio. Amateurs have needs for high speed data connections (greater than 1 Mbit) just like others do and the 2-meter digipeaters are not adequate for this purpose.

The radio amateurs in the San Francisco Bay Area have made an enormous personal sacrafice to build this network for the amateur community. It would be a terrrible hardship for the amateurs and the community at large to allow Apple Computer or any other commercial entity to take away this resource through the re-assignment of the 5.8 Ghz band as requested by this petition.

Regards,

Sam Wood
WB6BUP

JUL 10 1995
FCC MAIL ROOM

Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

July 6, 1995

Dear Mr. Caton;

I support the position articulated by the Apple petition, (Re: RM-8653) and specifically that the FCC:

* allocate for use as part of the NII Band the 5150-5300 MHz band, a shared private-government band that currently is not heavily used within the United States and has been allocated throughout most of Europe for unlicensed wireless local area networks; and

* allocate for use as part of the NII Band the 5725-5875 MHz band, a shared private-government band that currently is used by unlicensed Part 15 technologies, industrial, scientific and medical ("ISM") devices, and Amateur operators; and

* adopt technical rules governing operation of unlicensed technologies in the NII Band.

Respectfully;

Stephen M. Hayes
Business Service Librarian
University of Notre Dame
voice: 219.631.5268
e-mail: Hayes.2@nd.edu

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Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1995
FCC MAIL ROOM

Gordon Williams
8630 Witherspoon
Anchorage, AK 99504

Re: RM-8653

I am writing to express my support for a citizens' FREE unlicensed radio spectrum capable of supporting video, voice and data communications. I believe such a spectrum is essential to the long term competitiveness of the US electronics industry and to the quality of our national democratic debate.

Thank you for considering this issue.

Gordon Williams

(Gordon Williams)
President
Bob!!ROM

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July 5, 1995

FROM:
Adam Winter
3205 St. James Dr.
Boca Raton, Fl. 33434
email: awinter@pobox.com

TO:
Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Committee (FCC)
Washington, DC 20554

RE: Petition RM-8653

I am writing this letter to express my overwhelming support for petition RM-8653 as put forth by Apple Computer, Inc. This petition seeks to provide the people of the United States a whole new dimension of freedom, and it would also extend to them a renewed opportunity for prosperity. The National Information Infrastructure (NII) proposed by Apple Computers is an incredibly important part of our future. Many years later, we will reflect back on today and realize the important decision that was made in providing the people with a NII. The NII will be as important to the American people and its economy as are the country's highway, railroad, airport, seaport, and telephone infrastructures. This decision is not very different from the resolution to provide telephone service throughout America. That decision cost money in the way of subsidies to AT&T to wire rural areas. In turn, this showed the United States' government's willingness to create a communications infrastructure. Before that, the government funded the nation's highways because they realized that there was a need for a transportation infrastructure. In addition, our government thought that it was a good way to boost the economy. Even before that, the government funded the nation's railroads through land grants. Everyone of these national infrastructures gave new freedoms and greater wealth to the people. It also gave the government a more stable economy, and a competitive advantage over competing nations. This is what government is all about - providing prosperity to the American people. The precedent has been set. Please, I implore you, grant the American people this area of the communication spectrum. Upon doing so let us enter into a new, unparalleled era of freedom, prosperity, and cultural advancement. Please give us, as well as our children, our future, and our bandwidth.

Sincerely,

Adam Winter

Adam Winter
awinter@pobox.com

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CANNON RESEARCH
242 1/2 Commercial Street #B
Nevada City, CA 95959

July 6, 1995

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Washington DC 20554

Re: RM-8653

Dear Sir,

I strongly urge that petition RM-8653 regarding *unlicensed* space in the 5 gig band be approved essentially as is. This proposal will allow small companies, such as ourselves to construct and manage our own local communications networks with adequate bandwidth for any needs (voice, data, video, etc.) as we see fit. It will allow us to connect our LAN with the Internet at a reasonable cost, giving us world-wide connectivity.

At this time, such a network is out of our reach due to the costs of the services from the "licensed" telecommunications companies. This would change rapidly if this proposal is approved. The hardware technology to provide this service already exists at reasonable costs.

Perhaps even more importantly, small businesses would be able to provide local services. This is now the bastion of large corporations. The American entrepreneurial spirit would be greatly served by this proposal. Entrepreneurs started the mini-computer timeshare companies of the seventies, the PC revolution of the eighties, and the Internet availability of the nineties. This proposal would allow the entrepreneur to provide the local wireless service of the beginning of the next century.

Small business is what differentiates America from most other nations. The ability to start a successful business by selling your car and quitting your day job is what makes us the most proud and industrious people in the world. Do all Americans a big favor by approving this proposal, and make sure the bandwidth does *not* end up being divvied up by the existing telecommunications industry. It is imperative that it remain as *unlicensed, freely available* space!

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Technically speaking, the proposal is sound as is. We do believe that the power requirements should be raised to reception at 30 km. Although the existing request for 15 km should be adequate for most communities, the extra power would help in hilly areas(such as ours in the foothills of the Sierra mountains) where line of sight bands become attenuated.

Best regards,

Michael A. Cannon
Small business owner

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July 6, 1995

Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Concerning: Petition RM-8653

Dear Mr. Caton:

I have been informed of the petition to create what would essentially be a public electronic space freely accessible to members of the community within an area of 15-30 miles using limited transmitting equipment. I think this is a terrific idea and encourage you and the Commission to act positively on this petition. Thank you.

Sincerely,

L. Edward Knudson

L. Edward Knudson
2606 N.E. 10th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97212

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Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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JUL 10 1995
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Scott Anderson
13011 Lagoon Cr.
Anchorage, AK 99515

Re: RM-8653

I am writing to express my support for a citizens' FREE unlicensed radio spectrum capable of supporting video, voice and data communications. I believe such a spectrum is essential to the long term competitiveness of the US electronics industry and to the quality of our national democratic debate.

Thank you for considering this issue.

(Scott Anderson)
CEO
Bob!!ROM

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1995 July 6

To: Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

From: Charles C. Kankelborg
Center for Space Sciences and Astrophysics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94035
Internet: kankel@banneker.stanford.edu
phone: 415-723-1276

Re: RM-8653

Dear Mr. Caton,

I am writing to voice my support of the Apple NII petition. My comments revolve around three basic themes: the technical merit of NII as a new type of telecommunication technology; the economic promise of the NII philosophy; and the positive impact which NII would have on my professional life as a scientist.

Telecommunications is a major part of emerging technology right now, but it is fundamentally limited by the ability to string cables or to stuff more information into centrally managed RF bandwidth. This approach was the state of the art ten years ago; now, is positively Byzantine. The development of inexpensive, low-power digital signal processing chips (DSPs) has made an entirely new form of wireless communication possible. By dynamically allocating bandwidth in a decentralized way, it is now possible to use the airwaves much more efficiently, and with far better security, than traditional methods allow.

I am a resident of California's Silicon Valley. Many of the people I know and work with are involved in start-up corporations or other venues where new technology is being developed. Efforts such as these enhance the international prestige of our country as well as our scientific and technological base, and are of great importance to the economic future of our country. But if the NII petition is not approved, it is unlikely that start-ups or other small players with creative ideas will be able to participate in the development of information technologies. The great advantage of the approach described in the Apple NII petition is that it makes bandwidth available to everyone in a way that is, somewhat paradoxically, both efficient and democratic.

It is almost impossible for me to discuss Apple's NII petition without reference to its only opponent, the so-called SUPERNet proposal offered by WINForum (RM-8648). One could hardly imagine two more diverse approaches to allocating bandwidth. The SUPERNet approach lacks the free-market virtues of NII; it is fundamentally a request for a monopoly established by federal regulation. Moreover, SUPERNet offers nothing truly innovative in the way of technology; as a venue for competition, it is like the lists of the medieval European tournament: a place where warriors sporting antiquated battle gear tilt for baubles, while the real battles are being won by common folk with longbows. The timeliness of Apple's petition can hardly be overemphasized: bandwidth is now, more than ever, a scarce national resource; it must not be allocated foolishly. If our government plays into

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the hands of telecommunication giants, the United States will be virtually excluded from an important area of present and future technical development.

Let me conclude with a comment of a more personal nature. I can hardly tell you what it would mean to me as a scientist to see Apple's NII petition approved and put into practice. As an astrophysicist, I make use of very large data sets to study processes on the sun. It is essential to my work that I have access to data archives all over the world, such as those provided by the National Observatory, the solar coronagraph at Mauna Kea, and the Yohkoh data site in Japan. The increasing use of electronic detectors in ground and space-based observations (for example, the Transition Region and Coronal Explorer satellite scheduled for launch by NASA in 1997) promises to produce unprecedented massive data sets which will be available to everyone in the scientific community. This explosion of information, which is really only a subset of the larger information explosion in modern society, promises to overwhelm all traditional approaches to telecommunication, at all scales from local networks to international webs. **The Apple NII petition is the right approach, both technically and economically, to solving this problem.** If NII comes to pass, it will mean unprecedented research opportunities to me and my colleagues. We dream now about being able to unlock the secrets of solar flares (which, by the way, provide lots of interference for communications here on Earth) by merging many data sets to create one coherent picture of an event on the sun. With improved means of manipulating and sharing the data, such dreams can become reality.

I hope that my comments have been able to convey, to some degree, the importance of the decision which is about to be made. Something like the NII petition would have been brilliantly visionary just five years ago; now it is a timely and prudent choice with very tangible benefits.

Sincerely yours,

Charles C. Kankelborg

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554

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JUL 10 1995
FCC MAIL ROOM

July 10, 1995

Dear Sir/Madam,

Comments to the RM 8653, Apple Petition

Americans Communicating Electronically (ACE) strongly supports maintaining the integrity of Public Communication Service. In particular, we want to ensure that the band width 5.1-5.3 MgHz remains available for the public and does not become available within the FCC auction arena.

Our organization reflects a multi-tiered constituency, Federal, State, local, tribal as well as Private, Organizations and Individuals, Non-profit and profit customers who believe that defending the status of public access within the bandwidth will allow equal public information access by communities across this country, both in rural and urban environments. Respecting the integrity of an accessible "public band" is necessary in order to ensure participatory democracy in the present and future technological environment.

Sincerely,

Glynis Long for Tom Tate

Thomas G. Tate
Chairman, ACE, Americans Communicating Electronically

Thomas G. Tate
ttate@reeusda.gov
202-720-2727

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DAVID
THIELEN

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JUL 10 1995

FCC MAIL ROOM

SOFTWARE DEVELOPER • AUTHOR

4628 Old Pond Drive
Plano, Texas 75024

Telephone
214/491-0181

BBS/Facsimile
214/491-0764

Compuserve
74104.467

5 July, 1995

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Sir or Ms;

I am writing this letter to state my full support for Apple's petition RM-8653 requesting 300 megahertz of spectrum up at 5 gigahertz be allocated as free to all users.

I can't speak to the detailed technical points of their proposed use. But I do believe firmly that, opening up this spectrum to anyone with a good use, will probably do for telecommunications what the PC did for computers. And with all the various parts of the spectrum allocated to specific entities, its about time to leave some of it open.

Because, only be leaving part of the spectrum open to any potential user can the same people who did so well in the PC industry bring their talents to telecommunication. The developers and entrepreneurs of the PC industry won't work through the process the FCC normally requires to use part of the spectrum Look at the PC industry - it has flourished because there is basically no government intervention.

Give those people the same chance to prove themselves in telecommunication. And with all you have already given to the telecomm industry, is 300 megahertz too much to open up to everyone else?

Sincerely,

David Thielen

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101 Melrose St.
Arlington, MA 02174

Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1995

Re: RM-8653.

Dear Sir,

I'm very impressed by and supportive of Apple Computer's petition to establish a wireless component of the National Information Infrastructure. I've seen the good that neighborhood networks can do (one of my colleagues at the MIT Media Lab, Dr. Alan Shaw, has done some particularly nice work in this area). I think they could do much more to bring communities together if they weren't limited by being dependent on wired systems such as the phone network.

Not just any wireless system, of course, will do. Apple's claims for their NII Band are worth repeating:

"* Adequate bandwidth to support high-speed applications (up to 24 Mbps or more) and large numbers of users;

* "Part 16" operation in protected spectrum and in conformance with an overarching set of technical rules, developed by the information industry;

* Equal access to the spectrum for all compliant devices and all types of communications; and

* Longer distance communications (10-15 km or more), creating new possibilities for unlicensed community networks."

RM-8653 is a fine proposal. Please decide upon it with an eye to serving all Americans, not just those who hold stock in a few big telecomm companies.

Regards,

Greg Kimberly

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7/5/95

To: F.C.C.

Dear Sirs,

Count me in <u>favor</u> of apple computer's petition # RM-8653 for public access ("NII band") to wireless bandwidth.

Sincerely,

Jeff Fox

Jeffrey Fox

260 Winthrop Rd.

Teaneck, NJ 07666

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RM-8653
Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications
Washington, D.C. 20554

6 July 1995

Dear Sir,

I wish to join the people behind the petition for keeping open a bandwidth for the public use as was done with the airways earlier in this you decisions. The computer industry is very much behind this, and I feel that not enough public disclouser has been given this issue. By selling all of the access to private enturprise you're further widening the gap which is developing between the public and government. From what I have been reading on the internet there already exists other nations ready to take a command of this "missing link" access which could possibly be denied us. I you cannot at this time allow for a place for free public access and thus open the doors for the regeneration of the litigation (if comes into my home it is mine), then possibly your office can pospone making any decisions on this matter until there is more time to review all of the issues involved.

Thank you
James Travelbee
828 Franklin St. #404
San Francisco, Ca. 94102

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Letter to FCC Supporting RM-8653

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Washington, DC 20554

RE:RM-8653

I support Apple's proposal regarding the NII Frequencies. I hope that you will be able to approve this petition.

Sincerely,

Wil Jones

Wil Jones
256 Star Blvd.
Madison, TN 37115

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