Referencing petition RM-8653:

Please pass this petition.

I am particularly interested in how the existence of a public band would assist rural communities in helping themselves (through tools such as community-wide networks)

Barbara Paquette
202 N. Franklin
Apt. 3
Whiteville, NC

USA 19

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JUL 19 1995

FCC MAIL ROOM

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Comm.
Washington DC, 20554

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

From: Philip Trauring <philip@cs.brandeis.edu>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: Freedom from Monopoly, Freedom from being raked over the coals...

I think it is very important that Apple's RM-8653 proposal be approved so individuals and small businesses can have acceptable access options to the information infrastructure. As the telcos and cables companies start to take over Internet access from the small access providers(and they will take over access providing from the small dial-up access providers) the possibility of this spectrum being available for free to the public is the only way to insure people are not rake over the coals by the telcos and cable companies for high-speed access to local and wide-area networks.
Access to this spectrum also provides entrepreneurs many opportunities to make money where if the telcos and cable companies control the bandwith, only they will make money -- and at small business' expense. As a college student looking to enter the rapidly-growing multimedia and networking fields, I'd like to know that there is opportunity for me as a future entrepreneur to build bandwith-intensive applications without worrying if individuals can afford access.

Philip Trauring
Brandeis University

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

From: Robert Hettinga <rah@shipwright.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: NII wireless proposal by Apple

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-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

To whom it may concern,

I sincerely hope that this proposal is accepted by the FCC. As a mobile user this proposal would force a change to flexible internet addressing, freeing us from the Point of Presence (POP) paradigm inherent in the current internet infrastructure. Our laptops could have mobile domain names without having to dial back to our Internet Service Provider (ISP) back home, or to pay extra for an ISP that has nationwide POPs.

That is one of a number of reasons to accept this proposal. I hope the Commission will listen to all of them, and vote in the public interest and for this proposal.

Cordially,
Robert A. Hettinga
President,
Shipwright Development Corporation

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: 2.6.2

iQCVAwUBMA1KMvgyLN8bw6ZVAQGxegP/eoyZ9FWlDfspEAWHg8+MV1p27BS/lyHx
CEyPm9OfHp9S3FMA65AhrfSht+ZCSDMemNDFy++WZ+ZDRx+jGVRQrTGIyfooH/GE
SoP6QRd6kbBwwgZOySCnuoGBGnk3gbTN/VjZizeTpCajLDKWodo1/comICxfGz+x
93LcTang72A=
=LNiY
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Robert Hettinga (rah@shipwright.com)
Shipwright Development Corporation, 44 Farquhar Street, Boston, MA 02131
USA (617) 323-7923
"Reality is not optional." --Thomas Sowell
>>>>Phree Phil: Email: zldf@clark.net http://www.netresponse.com/zldf <<<<<

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OCT 19 1995

From: Brad Cottel <bcottel@wpo.borland.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: 5 Ghz Radio Spectrum petitions

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Dear FCC:

Regarding the RM-8653 petition proposed by Apple, I am writing to let you know that as a computer software professional (engineer and manager) and as a long time volunteer to many locally based, national, and international non-profit organizations (and currently serving on the board of directors of one), I wholeheartedly support this proposal.

I believe that the true greatness of the American people, her citizenry, and her democratic principles can only be furthered by giving as many parties as possible the chance to utilize the National Information Infrastructure. This of course includes the myriad non-profits that sustain a number of vital functions for our nation's well-being.

It is my opinion having read materials relating to this proposal that it would in fact *increase* access to new mediums of communication for our country's citizenry and for that I am expressing my complete support.

Thank you for considering my comments in your public review process.

Sincerely,
Bradford Cottel
(email address: bcottel@wpo.borland.com)

CC: FCCMAIL.SMTP("djw@cdt.org","jwarren@well.com")

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From: Bob Belanger <bbelange@baynetworks.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: RM-8653

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JUL 19 1995

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

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

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Comments of Robert A. Belanger

This is an excellent idea. If this is approved, the possibilities are absolutly mind-boggling.

I would like the Commission to take whatever steps are necessary to enable the implementation of NII Band services.

Respectfully Submitted,

Robert A. Belanger
424 Newtown Road
Littleton, MA. 01460-2209 tel: 508.486.3206
July 19, 1995

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

From: Marshall Pease [CONTRACTOR] <Marshall.Pease@eng.sun.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: Wireless NII Proposals

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I am writing as a private person, in support of the Apple proposal RM-8653.

I believe that allocating spectrum for public-domain wireless data communication is very much in the public interest. It will promote the continued development of data networking environment, and as technologies mature it will provide very useful data communications services that would not otherwise be practical.

This seems to me a good example of how government can allow private citizens to pursue their own needs without undue regulation, while at the same time maintaining good order in the public space.
The subject petition presents an excellent opportunity to move towards more efficient management of the public airwaves.

Incidently, thanks to Commissioner Ness and the Commission for making this communication channel available, allowing me, a private citizen, to express my opinion on this important matter of policy.

Marshall Pease

2368 Laura Lane
Mountain View, California 94043

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From: Robin Burke <burke@CS.UChicago.EDU>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: In Support of the Apple NII Band Petition

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JUL 19 1995
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
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In the Matter of)
) RM-8653
Allocation of Spectrum in the 5 GHz Band to)
Establish a Wireless Component of the National)
Information Infrastructure)

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Robin Burke
University of Chicago
Dept. of Computer Science

My research interest is wide-area information navigation and retrieval, with particular emphasis on multimedia and educational applications. It is therefore natural that I am following closely new developments in the National Information Infrastructure debate. I am writing in support of petition RM-8653 for unlicensed high-speed data and voice communication.

As a university professor, I enjoy high-speed access to the Internet. Many of the systems that we are developing at the AI Lab in the University of Chicago are being made available over the World Wide Web to other who are similarly connected.

However, the number of individuals that can participate in this new public sphere has been limited by the need for specialized hardware, particularly digital communications links. Telephone modem service is slow and error-prone. ISDN service is priced out of the reach of all but the most affluent individuals and organizations. This crisis in acute with regard to our nation's classrooms. Proposals for "fiber to the classroom" estimate that it will cost billions of dollars to bring high-bandwidth connectivity to schools.

In the Apple NII Band Petition, I see the possibility of acheiving the same goals at much lower cost. Benefits of this proposal:

* Circumvents the cable/telephone company wars currently being waged over telecommunications deregulation. The conflict between these two types of services and business models is likely to take a long time to be resolved. The big players are waiting for the dust to clear before proceeding to build the NII. A wireless public band will prevent these corporations from serving as gatekeepers to broad public use of the NII.

* Enhances the diversity of information providers and users. Centralized networking models, such as cable TV, allow a few individuals or organizations to control what information sources are available and how they will be used. Government regulation is required to ensure "public access" channels on these networks. By contrast, the Internet is a vast agora of information from individuals and groups of all areas of society, democratically developed without the need for "equal time" regulation.

I would also emphasize that these benefits accrue to the extent that bi-directional communication is a basic feature of the network. All users should be information providers as well as information consumers. It should be just as easy for students to publish their own electronic textbooks as to read those published by textbook publisher.
With these features, I believe that the Apple NII Band proposals points the way towards ans NII that is a vibrant public space.

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--

robin burke
=:-() university of chicago, computer science department http://cs-www.uchicago.edu/~burke/

"The universe is made of stories, not of atoms" - Muriel Rukeyser

PGP Public Key available through finger

Key fingerprint = 43 4A 88 8F A7 29 C4 91 F9 28 0E C8 46 BC 5E 66

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JUL 19 1995

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

From: Bob Bickford <rab@well.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: Unlicensed shared spectrum in 5 GHz band

July 19, 1995

To the Federal Communications Commission, in the matter of "RM-8653", the petition to allow shared unlicensed use of a specified area of the spectrum in the 5 GHz band.

Greetings --

I urge the Commission to adopt the Apple NII petition, RM-8653, with minimal changes if any. In particular, I urge the Commission to *NOT* impose regulations on this proposal which allow any data packets or users to assert any sort of "priority", or which impose a particular communications model, such as voice, on the spectrum. I also urge the
Commission to allow both encryption and arbitrary service types in the proposed band. Finally, I urge the Commission to set aside the protestations of the ARRL and others, who don't seem to understand the non-interfering nature of the petition and who seem to be arguing for the status quo at any cost rather than for the innovation and experimentation which formerly were their heritage.

My background is in both radio communications and hardware and software development. In 1978 I obtained an FCC First Class (now General Class)
Radiotelephone license. My present work is in software development, but
I continue to have a strong interest in radio communications fields.

Many in the technical radio, communications, and software industries have had our imaginations captured by the visions of ubiquitous communications which have been advanced by George Gilder and others in recent years. These visions, which include wireless ``cable" television as well as voice and data services, have been made possible by advances in digital signal processing and spread spectrum technology. Many of us are eager to see these ideas tried on more than an experimental basis, and stand ready, able, and willing to develop services based on these ideas. We don't want to wait five or ten or more years for the bankers and business types to get around to recognizing the potential in this area, which they will do if there is no spectrum set aside for this purpose.

I recognize that the Commission is beset by "old-guard" industry forces which would prefer that any such new technology be deployed as slowly as possible, but that way lies stagnation. By establishing an unlicensed area of spectrum with only the minimal regulations necessary to ensure non-interference with previous uses of that band, the Commission would be allowing an explosion of innovation that is sure to represent a large factor in catapulting this great country into the 21st century. Happily, there do exist forward-looking businesses (such as Apple Computer, the filer of this petition), who do not believe in standing still.

Finally, I think that this proposed service is compatible with the ideas that some in the FCC have floated recently, of establishing property rights in spectrum segments. Technology has advanced to the point that the old ideas of "scarcity of spectrum" are no longer tenable, and this proposal represents a small, baby step in the direction of a more modern approach to spectrum allocation. Granted, there would be no one "owner" of the spectrum in this case, but the minimal regulation and unlicensed nature of the proposal are compatible with these ideas: we can learn a lot about how the radio services of the future may function by studying how services in this band develop and progress.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Robert Bickford
Corte Madera, CA rab@well.com

CC: FCCMAIL.SMTP("jwarren@well.com")

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From: Jimmy Little <jel50@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: Apple NII Communications Commons proposal

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JUL 19 1995

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

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

Statement in support of the Apple NII Communications Commons proposal:

As an individual who uses the Internet for both business and personal uses I support the proposal submitted by Apple. I believe that providing public access to a range of the electromagnetic spectrum without the hindrance of public regulation will greatly expand the number and quality of services available to the general public.

Technology exists to improve the state of mankind. Each of us should do all that we can to ensure that all members of society will benefit from technology. Implementation of this new form of communications will create new jobs, improve access to information, and provide many benefits that are as yet unimaginable.

I urge you to diligently consider this matter and then to approve this proposal.

Respectfully,

James E. Little, Jr.
6 Gilbert Trail
Atlanta GA 30308

telephone: (404) 955-0717

electronic mail: jel50@juts.ccc.amdahl.com

July 19, 1995

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From: Gregory Hirsch <ghirsch@nermal.santarosa.edu>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: --->REQUEST FOR PUBLIC SPECTRUM

Gentlepeople,

I strongly urge the FCC to pass Apple's request for metropolitan-region free-spectrum public-domain communications.

The FCC must declare a tiny portion of what was once *understood* to be the public's broadcast spectrum to be - in fact - PUBLIC SPECTRUM

Thank You,

Gregory Hirsch

Gregory Hirsch
Internet Mail:ghirsch@nermal.santarosa.edu http://www.santarosa.edu:80/~ghirsch/
Compuserve:74351,3406

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JUL 19 1995

From: MR ROBERT C LYNCH <MBTA39A@prodigy.com>
To: A16.A16(rm-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: RM-8653

-- [From: RC * EMC.Ver #2.10P] --

528 Quarterfield Road Newport News, Virginia 23602-6138 (804) 872-0597 Email
MBTA39A@PRODIGY.COM

July 19, 1995

Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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Dear Sir or Madam:

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

I feel that a Gateway-free Component of the National Information Infrastructure, as proposed in
Apple Computer's NII Band Petition, is in the Public Interest The world of cyberspace is flourishing with new services and a diversity of information, but gaining full participation in these services is often limited because high-bandwidth access to the NII remains expensive and scarce. In most cases, high-capacity access to the NII is available only through monopoly service providers who offer limited options at high prices. Where competitive options are available, they are often priced beyond the reach of individuals and local institutions.

An unlicensed NII Band can help alleviate this access bottleneck by creating a new competitive access option which operates without any single gatekeeper. Such a service will stimulate competition with existing access providers and offer consumers a more flexible and affordable method of connecting to the NII. The unlicensed wireless service as proposed in Apple
Computer's NII Band Petition is in the public interest inasmuch as it:
1) promotes ubiquitous, affordable access to the NII for citizens all around the country, 2) increases the diversity of information sources available on the NII, and 3) forms a platform for a vibrant new public forum for political discourse at a local and national level. Unlicensed wireless service as proposed by the
Apple NII Band Petition is an option that should be aggressively promoted by the Commission in order to enable an alternative access path to the NII.

The last few years have seen explosive growth in the development of the new interactive media including the Internet, commercial online services, as well as small computer bulletin board services, Freenets, and other interactive technology. Taken together, these developments hold out the promise of a true information revolution that will alter the way that our society does politics, business, education, and healthcare. However, the potential of these new technologies for our democracy, our economy, and our culture will only be realized if all Americans have easy and affordable access to the growing information infrastructure. Without the opportunity for full participation, the interactive media will not grow, and our society will suffer from continued social alienation, failures in our democratic process, and increased economic stratification.

Over the last ten years, telecommunications policy makers have been debating various statutory and regulatory policy steps that could be taken to make high bandwidth access to the
NII more widespread and more affordable. Regrettably, policy changes have been slow and actual advances in access options have been virtually nonexistent. Indeed, the vast majority of individuals and small institutions still are limited to access through analog telephone lines. Prices remain reasonable, but bandwidth limitations keep

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multimedia services beyond the reach of those tethered to the NII by POTS lines. The only bandwidth increases have come as a result of innovations in modem technology, which have push effective access speed up from 1200 bits per second to 28,800 bits per second.

Clearly, a new approach to "last mile" bandwidth is needed. By providing an alternative path for access to the NII, the unlicensed wireless services can help alleviate the current access bottleneck that hampers participation in the NII by individuals, schools, libraries, and other small institutions. Policy proposals currently under consideration seeks regulatory means to provide low cost access to the NII for eligible groups in the nonprofit section. An NII Band that provides gateway-free, no cost access to the NII could become an important part of the solution to difficult public access issues that face communications policy makers as our society comes to rely more and more on new interactive media.

I endorses the major functional specifications for the NII Band as outlined in Apple Computer's Petition. I believe that the Commission should work to implement these goals. In these comments, I would place special emphasis on the equal access goal cited in Apple Computer's Petition and would also add an explicit requirement that NII Band services incorporate bi-directional communication for all users as a part of the basic service available to individual users. I endorses the equal access goal set out in the Apple Petition and here note that an equal access, open network is a critical architectural component of the NII as it develops. The architectural characteristics of the NII will have a critical impact on the diversity of information sources available, as well as the ease of access for individuals and communities around the country. The analog public switched telephone network enables 'many-to- many' communication but suffers from bandwidth constraints which limit most Americans' access to multimedia network services.

A true diversity of information in new interactive media will require that all Americans have access to network services that enable communications from any point to any other point, without the interference of information gatekeepers such as are found in the mass media today. The Commission should promote network services based on architectures that enable individuals and institutions to communicate with anyone around the country or the world, without the barriers to diversity that may be imposed by communications gatekeepers. An open access network, such as the NII Band would enable point-to-point communications around a local area, as well as easy access to global, open networks such the Internet. Therefore the Commission should seek policies which, to the greatest extent possible, promote open, many-to- many communications services.

Full participation in the communication an information exchange that is the NII requires that individuals have bi-directional access to NII elements such as the Internet and other interactive media. In order to promote the full economic, cultural, educational, and political uses of interactive media, access must be bi-directional. While it may be implicit in the Apple Petition, I suggests that the Commission include bi-directional communications as a basic criterion for NII Band Services.

I concurs with Apple Computer's suggestion that technical standards for NII Band services should be developed by the private sector, according to broad functional requirements set out by the Commission. I do believe, however, that the Commission should reserve the option to review standards as they are developed and implemented in the event that such standards do not meet the goals established by the Commission's decisions.

In order to promote the development of the NII as an open access, decentralized, gatekeeper-free network of networks, the I encourages the Commission to take whatever steps are necessary to enable the implementation of NII Band services.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sincerely,

Robert C. Lynch
Major US Army (RET)

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JUL 19 1995

From: Preston L. Bannister <plb@mdcsc.ca.mdis.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: My support for the Apple NII proposal (RM-8653).

I strongly support the Apple NII proposal.

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It is sometimes easy to forget how new technology can change the landscape of the possible. An idea that would have been ridiculous a couple of decades ago, can become entirely reasonable. On reading the proposal for a public wireless NII band, I realised that we now have an incredible opportunity.

Cheap computing power makes it possible to have effective reliable wireless connections. It opens up many new possibilities.

One benefit would be to schools.

My two sons will go to the local elementary school (Foothill Ranch Elementary School in Foothill Ranch, California). The school has computers in every classroom, and a connection other schools in the school district, and to the InterNet. This is unusual in that many schools (even in the same district!) cannot afford as much.

The proposal will lower the cost of network access to many schools.
This is good for our kids, and in the long run, good for our country.

My only concern is that in populated areas (such as where I live in Southern California) the band may become congested. You might want to give some consideration to allocating a LARGER portion of the radio spectrum than asked for by the proposal.

--
Preston L. Bannister plb@mdcsc.ca.mdis.com
(714)724-5724

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JUL 19 1995

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

From: Adam D. McKenna <amckenna@attila.stevens-tech.edu>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: Apple petition

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I support the Apple petition RM-8653 for the release of broadcast spectrum for public use. Please help our country step into the future by giving this petition fair consideration.

Thank you.

| Adam D. McKenna Stevens Institute of Technology |
| Email: amckenna@stevens-tech.edu Theta Xi Gamma 1129 |
| WWW : http://menger.eecs.stevens-tech.edu/~amckenna |
| PGP: 6A B7 B1 CF F2 DD 9C B4 72 E6 96 D7 A6 74 58 15 |

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JUL 19 1995

From: Charles E. Voltz <law@voltz.com>
To: A16.A16(RM-8653)
Date: [redacted]
Subject: Apple NII Band Petition (RM-8653)

Please consider this a statement of support for the above-noted petition for=
=20 allocation of spectrum in the 5 Ghz band to establish a wireless component=
=20 of the National Information Infrastructure.=20

I have no connection with or financial interest in Apple Computer or this=20 petition. I do, however, have a keen interest in the establishment of such a=
=20 system in Burlingame, California=97the city where I live and work. Such a=20 system would be of great benefit to this community, its various enterprises=
=20
(for-profit and non-profit) and residents.=20

This is one of the most exciting technological proposals I have seen that=20 will serve the public interest wo well at so little cost. I endorse the=20 following comments, and urge the FCC's approval of the petition.

>1. The Apple NII proposal raises the opportunity to consider a major new
>concept: how new technology can allow many more users to share the common
>radio spectrum at lower cost and regulatory burden.
>
>2. This is a wake up call from the technical community to the FCC to draw
>attention to the implications of the new digital signal processing
>communications technology.
>
>3. With success the amount of available spectrum space could be greatly
>increased to improve our ability to apply electronic communications to
>societal sectors not cost effective today, nor likely to be feasible with
>the present regulatory trajectory.
>
>4. Public shared access by all comers without complex licensing is both
>technically and economically superior to the present concept of auctioning
>off the public spectrum to the highest bidder.
>
>5. While the funds received from the one time auction appear to be
>significant, they are economically counterproductive. The high front end
>costs of spectrum licensing is a major disincentive to new technology risk
>investments in new radio technology. (Initial venture capital investments
>can rarely be justified if greater than a few million dollars, an amount
>far less than the bid price of national frequencies.) Only very large
>companies seeking monopoly positions can afford the front end costs of the
>bidding game.
>
>6. The one time funds received by government for selling off he public's
>spectrum is small compared to the long term revenue potential over time. It
>is a public policy of selling the goose that lays the golden eggs rather
>than the eggs over time.
>
>7. To ignore this new input information means continuing to keep a range of
>new services from becoming cost feasible.
>
>8. We believe the new technology alternatives are so compelling that it
>will be just a matter of time whether it is adopted or not. When the new
>technology is adopted, either earlier or later, the world will look back
>and credit the FCC Commissioners for their vision

Very truly yours,

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Charles E. Voltz

Charles E. Voltz
Attorney at Law
1201 Howard Avene
Burlingame, CA 94010

voice: (415) 342-4491
fax: (415) 342-4441
=20
email: law@voltz.com

"All human knowledge is available on the Internet. And furthermore it's reposted every two weeks." Anon.

From: James Paisner <76470.1231@compuserve.com>
To: FCC <RM-8653@fcc.gov>
Date: [redacted]
Subject: RE: RM-8653 AND PUBLIC ACCESS

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JUL 1 9 1995

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

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

I am writing to urge you to establish a metropolitan-region free-spectrum public-domain component of this infrastructure.

I will leave it to those more technical than I to discuss details, but what I have learned of this issue convinces me that the FCC needs to act now to ensure access by all to what is after all a public property - the electromagnetic spectrum.

Sincerely,

James Paisner

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