

*Public Access of Indianapolis (PAI) is a nonprofit community media organization with a goal of reestablishing public access TV on Bright House Networks and Comcast cable television systems in Indianapolis. PAI provides volunteer video services for nonprofits, and maintains an on-demand, streaming audio and video library of community events and meetings.*

# THE RIGHT WAY

**Volume 2, Issue 2**  
**March, 2006**  
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**of Indianapolis, Inc.**

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## Network Neutrality—Internet at the Crossroads

*Part 3 in a series on proposed telecommunications reform in 2006.*

The online exchange of information has become essential to the exercise of free speech in today's world. Google recently attracted a lot of negative publicity for agreeing to censorship demands on its search engine application in China. Many internet users were shocked by this blatant assault on the free flow of information, but recent news in the U.S. raises alarmingly similar concerns: if broadband service providers institute controls as to which sites can be accessed and what information is allowed over their wires at no additional cost, doesn't that constitute censorship, even if the intent might be just to improve revenues?

### Definitions

"Net neutrality" is the principle that all network users can view any website, access any content, and run any application over the internet. In other words, net neutrality means no blocking or playing favorites with internet traffic. Further clarification is offered by Daniel Berninger, Senior Analyst at Tier 1 Research, in a Gigaom.com post: "Network neutrality refers to uses. . . not the quality of access." Users already have classes of service relating to quality of access -- speed, reliability, etc. -- dependent on cost. Berninger goes on to say that broadband companies "have in mind creating another type of customer, not a class of service. They want suppliers to pay for the right of transit."

To do this, providers must track individual users and what they do online, which can be done with today's technology.

These tactics do produce new types of customers: subscribers whose online activities can be restricted to certain applications or content, and even content providers, who could be charged according to how much of their content is transmitted by the broadband provider. (See "New Kinds of Customers for Broadband Providers," page 6 sidebar.)

### FCC Position

In 2002, the FCC declared cable modem service an interstate "information service," in the mold of Google or Yahoo!, instead of a regulated "common carrier" telecommunications

**The New Indiana Telecom Landscape**  
See page 3

**"The responsibility of the board will change."**

Kent Burrow,  
Cable Franchise Board member  
See profile, page 5

service. After a failed court challenge to this declaration, the FCC afforded the same leniency to DSL, setting the stage for U.S. internet access that is more private, limited-use toll road than open information superhighway. Both cable and telephone broadband providers then tried blocking certain types of internet traffic that they wanted to charge more for or that threatened their existing revenue: virtual private networks (VPNs) that allow employees to securely connect to their employers; voice-over-Internet Protocol (VoIP) telephone service; and even home local area and wireless networks.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in the person of former Chair Michael Powell, endorsed the concept of net neutrality in a speech on "Preserving Internet Freedom" in February, 2004. Chairman Powell stated that internet users should have the following "Four Freedoms":

1. Access to their choice of legal content
2. The ability to run applications of their choice
3. Permission to attach any devices they choose to the connection in their homes
4. Receipt of meaningful information regarding their service plans.

The FCC adopted a policy statement, but no rules, based on these principles in 2005. While the FCC's position along with public pressure eliminated most of the usage blocking mentioned above, many content providers, internet developers, and legislators are urging Congress to write these or similar policies into law as broadband providers are now threatening to

See *Network Neutrality*, Page 4

## The Right-of-Way

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# Is there a Napoleon Dynamite in You?

Is there a Napoleon Dynamite in you?

In case you haven't seen it, *Napoleon Dynamite* is the hit movie about a listless and alienated teenager who decides to help his new friend win the class presidency in their small western high school, while dealing with his bizarre family life back home.

The movie plays out very well and leaves the viewer feeling as though the underdog truly has a chance. The question we must ask ourselves is this "Is there a Napoleon Dynamite in me"? Napoleon was willing to take a risk and do something with the hand that he was dealt.

One of the most enduring scenes in the movie is:

*Napoleon Dynamite*: So, we're pretty much friends by now, right?

*Pedro*: Yes.

*Napoleon Dynamite*: So, you got my back and everything, right?

*Pedro*: What?

We have been dealt a whole new hand with statewide video franchising.

Don't make us have to ask you if you have our back.

Get in the fight to give a voice to the people. Join PAI today.

*Tracy Carson is a local activist and PAI Board Member who maintains a web site on bad television.*

## Indianapolis Alternative Media Festival: Call for Participation and Proposals

Public Access of Indianapolis' 2006 Alternative Media Festival, "Telling Our Truths," will be held on the IUPUI campus on July 29, 2006. The purpose of the festival is to strengthen our abilities to tell our own stories, and to learn ways we can work together to strengthen diverse and democratic media. Please mark your calendar and plan to attend.

The festival will include sessions with workshops, panel discussions, and video screenings. If you have an idea for a session, we invite you to submit a short program proposal by April 30, 2006. The proposal form can be found in the Alternative Media Festival section of our website at [www.indyaccess.org](http://www.indyaccess.org).

As we did in 2004, we will offer a variety of packages for sponsors and donors, starting at \$100, that include tickets to the Director's Cut Reception on the evening of July 28, 2006, and recognition in the program book. We will also offer an opportunity for local organizations to participate as exhibitors during the festival. Please visit our website or call us at 317-335-5272 for details.



"And now for some BIG NEWS on  
the Bradgelina front..."

# The New Indiana Telecom Landscape

The Indiana General Assembly approved sweeping changes to the regulation of telecommunications in Indiana, including telephone rate deregulation and a new statewide video franchising system. Governor Mitch Daniels signed House Bill 1279 into law on March 14, 2006.

Statewide video franchising will take away most of

the authority that local governments have to make sure that cable and new video-over-internet service providers meet the needs of local communities. Basic cable television rates will no longer be regulated, providers cannot be required to serve all neighborhoods in a city or town, and there is no mention of enforcing even federal customer service standards. On July 1, 2006, cable companies will have the option to move from local cable franchising to minimal-obligation, state-level video franchising under the Indiana Utilities Regulatory Commission (IURC).

Under the bill, public, education and government (PEG) access television channels will continue to exist, and the IURC can impose additional PEG channels where needed and new channels where they do not exist. There are concerns, however, about the funding, especially for facilities and equipment, of those channels due to the provisions of the bill. In addition, the bill does not provide any of the other standards that help PEG channels thrive,

such as placing PEG channels in affordable monthly packages, not changing PEG channel numbers at will, and allowing PEG programs to participate in online, printed, or on-screen program schedules.

On the telephone front, starting on March 28, 2006 and extending through June 30, 2009, telephone companies will be limited to raising monthly basic telephone rates a maximum of \$1 in any 12-month period, not to exceed a total of \$3. Within 18 months of their first rate increase, telephone companies must have broadband and internet service available to at least 50% of households in that local exchange area. In 2009, basic telephone rate regulation will end. However, for residential customers who have another service, such as long distance, in addition to basic telephone service, or who have a package of services, such as telephone service with call-waiting or caller ID, the IURC will no longer regulate rates or quality of service after March 28, 2006. The same is true for retail business customers.

The bill prohibits regulation of high-speed internet service or advanced services such as voice-over-internet-protocol (VoIP) telephone service. This would seem to preempt state legislation calling for internet neutrality requirements (see "Network Neutrality - Internet at the Crossroads" on page 1).



**Paul Chase (above), Government Affairs Lobbyist for Citizens Action Coalition (CAC), and June Lyle (below), Indiana Policy Director for AARP, testify at the Indiana State Senate committee hearing on telecommunications reform on January 10, 2006.**

*Basic cable television rates will no longer be regulated, providers cannot be required to serve all neighborhoods in a city or town, and there is no mention of enforcing even federal customer service standards.*

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## Anticipating Pay-to-Send Email in Your Inbox

Early this year America Online (AOL) and Yahoo! announced plans for pay-to-send systems whereby large email senders can pay for priority delivery service of their bulk emails to AOL and Yahoo! customers. Paid-for emails would be certified through the Goodmail CertifiedEmail program and would then bypass AOL and Yahoo! spam filters and other screening mechanisms. AOL and Yahoo! offer this service as a way to guard against email spam, fraud, and "phishing," a scam in which emails made to appear to be from legitimate institutions solicit the receivers to divulge credit card or other account numbers in order to use those numbers illegitimately.

Under the pay-to-send program, screened emails would get preferential delivery service. This puts "free" email receipt at risk of slower delivery or nondelivery, critics of the system charge. MoveOn.org, an internet-based lobbying group opposed to the plan, argues that if email providers have a choice between spending money to keep spam filters up-to-date or making money by encouraging more senders to pay to send, their choice will be to neglect free services in order to boost their profits.

See sidebar, Page 5

## Network Neutrality, continued

charge web content providers for delivering their content to users. Content providers, like users, already pay to be connected to the internet.

### Congressional Hearings

Congress has scheduled nine hearings in 2006 to address many possible changes to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and the first was focused on net neutrality. On February 7 the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation heard testimony from broadband providers, internet content providers, academics and innovators who have been part of the internet's inception and growth. The committee indicated it favors current FCC policy, but individual Senators differed as to whether the policy needed to be codified or whether neutrality was working fine without legislative action. Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR) has since (on March 2) introduced the Internet Nondiscrimination Act of 2006 to prevent broadband providers from discriminating between sites or offering different classes of service that block access to some content.

At the hearing, spokesmen for broadband provider communications companies presented arguments for not restricting their ability to charge content providers like Google and Yahoo! for allowing users to access their sites. Although the wireline networks are already receiving revenue from their customers, they contend that broadband users should also pay based on which sites they access, in addition to fees for monthly usage of the "pipes." Some broadband providers argued they were trying to keep the cost down for users or that prioritizing transmission of data packets would be necessary to prevent congestion and loss of data that would otherwise occur.

Testimony from Gary Bachula, Vice President of Internet2, a non-profit partnership of universities, companies, and other organizations including some federal agencies and labs that are developing the next-generation internet, debunked the "congestion" argument with the experience at Internet2. Expanding bandwidth enabled all data to be transmitted, even high-definition television and interactive video conferencing.

Content providers such as Vonage and Google went on record supporting legislation to protect net neutrality. Vonage CEO Jeffrey Citron described his company's experience of having their VoIP traffic blocked by broadband providers. Lawrence Lessig, Stanford law professor and decade-long student of the relationship between technology and internet policy, testified in favor of legislation to protect net neutrality, specifically legislation to include former FCC Chairman Michael Powell's four internet freedoms and one additional restriction: tiered pricing that discriminates against a particular content provider

### Bottom Line

Daniel Berninger thinks the opposition to net neutrality stems from its power to stimulate and support innovation, which is a threat to existing revenue streams for current broadband providers. Berninger discounts the "free market" argument against net neutrality, because tolls wouldn't survive if a free market actually existed. Rather, broadband provider opposition to net neutrality is based on the *lack* of a free market -- revealed by their opposition to municipal wireless networks and their expenditures on lobbying and public relations rather than on research and development to provide highest-speed access to all users so that the U.S. can compete with other countries.

Rep. Rick Boucher (D-VA), writing in *The Hill*, February 7, 2006, states his support for legislation establishing net neutrality. Since Rep. Boucher is a member of the House Telecommunications and the Internet Subcommittee and the House Internet Caucus, it is our hope that he will take action to make net neutrality a reality. We encourage our readers to support such an effort.

*Jean Coughlin is a retired Indianapolis IT worker.*

## Are Your Organization's Emails Getting Through Spam Filters to Your Subscribers?

A couple of months ago during routine testing, we noticed that our PAI email newsletters were suddenly being sent to Yahoo! bulk email boxes as suspected spam. JupiterResearch reports that as much as 12% of legitimate, permission-based, commercial bulk email is falsely labeled or blocked as spam.

We checked the usual suspects: "spammy" writing, being on a black list because a known or suspected email spammer was operating in the same data center, too many bounces from bad email addresses, or faulty email headers, and found nothing. After more investigation, we learned that Yahoo! had made significant changes to its spam detection policies that were causing many more spam filter false positives. What's more, we learned of new email authentication protocol, DomainKeys, which Yahoo! had developed and was checking for. Authentication prevents "spoofing" by assuring that the email that appears to be from a particular website, really is. DomainKeys can work in conjunction with Goodmail's certified email. (See "Anticipating Pay-to-Send Email in Your Inbox" in the sidebar, page 4.)

To attempt to rectify this situation, we checked our website's email setup at [www.dnsreports.com](http://www.dnsreports.com) and then contacted our web host provider about making changes, including adding DomainKeys support. Our provider had no plans to implement DomainKeys, but added an identifier called an SPF record that had been considered standard since 2004. That did not fix the problem, so we submitted an extensive application in mid-February to Yahoo! asking to be put on their "white list" of known, responsible bulk email senders, but as of press time, have not received a decision. To be safe, we also applied to AOL to be added to their free white list and found their process speedy and simple. MSN's Hotmail does not appear to offer a general white list, and we have not noted any problems with Google's Gmail.

If you rely on email to communicate with your organization's members, it is important to follow best practices (and law) regarding permission-based email, have a way to regularly test receipt of your messages, ask your recipients to pro-actively add your email address to their address books or safe lists, and keep an eye on developments with email certification and authentication.

**Be sure to add [info@indyaccess.org](mailto:info@indyaccess.org) to your email address book.**

## Kent Burrow Profile

Kent Burrow has served on the Cable Franchise Board (CFB) since June 2005, when he was appointed by the Indianapolis City-County Council. Mr. Burrow's experience and training are well suited to understanding and supporting the Cable Communications Agency's budgetary constraints and challenges. He is an attorney, a licensed Certified Public Accountant (CPA), and served as Chief Financial Officer of the City-County Council during Councillor Rozelle Boyd's time as President. Mr. Burrow is currently a financial planner with JPMorganChase in Indianapolis.

Mr. Burrow grew up in Illinois, and received his undergraduate degree in Agricultural Science and his Juris Doctor (J.D.) law degree from the University of Illinois. He enjoys politics, having started his professional career as a legislative aide in Washington, D.C.. He enjoys the Sunday morning TV talk shows and WFYI-TV's "Indiana Week in Review." Mr. Burrow has a two-and-one-half-year-old son, and loves dogs, although he has no pets due to his frequent travel schedule. He lives downtown on the old North side in a home that he is restoring and enjoys downtown restaurants,

theaters like the Indianapolis Repertory Theatre, and Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra concerts. Mr. Burrow is an advocate of community revitalization and follows the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission proceedings via Channel 16's government access telecasts of commission meetings. In fact, Mr. Burrow considers the quality and content of Channel 16 to be a significant achievement for which the Indianapolis Cable Communications Agency and the CFB can be most proud.

Mr. Burrow strongly supports public, educational, and government (PEG) channels in Indianapolis and believes their future depends on two things: How the video franchise revenue stream will be affected by the new Indiana statewide franchise law, and what effect the changes in revenue will have on PEG budgets. Mr. Burrow foresees that under the new law "the responsibility of the board will change" since the CFB will no longer have authority over basic cable rates or the cost of equipment such as converter boxes. Mr. Burrow hopes that there will still be some way for the city to support quality PEG programming under the new law.

*Continued from page 5*

Electronic Frontier Foundation ([www.eff.org](http://www.eff.org)), whose tagline is "Defending Freedom in the Digital World," argues that pay-to-send will actually increase spam and won't, in fact, address email fraud. EFF makes the point that phishers are good at counterfeiting realistic-looking emails, so what's to stop them from counterfeiting certification symbols?

Goodmail's website ([www.goodmailsystems.com](http://www.goodmailsystems.com)) promises that CertifiedEmail messages will be delivered only from senders that have obtained prior permission from recipients, "but didn't respond to a request to explain how they verify permission by press time. Goodmail suggests that their certification system be used in conjunction with an authentication system such as Yahoo!'s DomainKeys or Microsoft's Sender ID.

The screening company has a special, no-cost offer in effect for nonprofits through the end of the year. Consumer groups opposed to the system argue that the risk remains that account holders may not receive timely emails for a range of services they want to access through email including low-fare notices from airlines, electronic order confirmations, and alerts from advocacy groups.

Goodmail points out that the United States Postal Service has different price tiers for guaranteed delivery and faster service; the question is whether AOL and Yahoo! customers want to open their email boxes to the highest bidder.

## New Kinds of Customers for Broadband Providers

Cisco Systems is marketing a variety of services to enable broadband providers to “manage” content and user information data packet by data packet, enabling the provider to track identity, location, and profile of the subscriber as well as the applications and content that subscriber is accessing. In a White Paper titled “Cisco Service Control: A Guide to Sustained Broadband Profitability”, Cisco described the “declining average revenue per user (ARPU)” and how Cisco’s controls can turn that around. Another revenue-enhancing strategy is CertifiedEmail service from Goodmail Systems, being offered by America Online (AOL) and Yahoo! to bulk emailers who pay a per-outgoing-message fee to bypass spam filters and assure delivery to the recipients’ inboxes. (See “Anticipating Pay-to-Send Email in Your Inbox,” page 4 sidebar.)

## Keeping Up with the Cable Franchise Board

Because the Cable Franchise Board (CFB) has been overseeing cable franchise agreements and because those same agreements have been instrumental in helping Public Access of Indianapolis (PAI) work toward its goal of restoring public access TV to Indianapolis viewers, members of PAI have been attending and reporting on the CFB’s actions each month.

### January

Rick Maultra (Indianapolis Cable Communications Agency) reported that the full Indianapolis City-County Council approved the franchise application fee amendments to the City Code that were recommended by the CFB in December. Following up on the December findings of its auditor, the Cable Communications Agency sent a letter notifying Bright House Networks (BHN) of an outstanding payment of \$132,734 due to the city for 2002-2003. Mr. Maultra also reported that the council is considering the board’s proposed response to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on local cable franchises. Mr. Maultra had distributed a brief about Indiana Senate Bill 245 (SB245) --state-authorized video services franchises. The City-County Council Rules and Public Policy Committee approved a resolution supporting local franchises and submitted it to the full Council. Ken Montgomery, Channel 16 Station Manager, reported on government access channel activities, which were “normal” for December and totaled 900 hours for 2005, down only slightly from 2004, even though one staff position was lost mid-year. Al Aldridge, Director of Public Affairs for Bright House Networks, reported a gain of 128 customers and 216 hours of local programming through their affiliation with WDNI-TV. Rusty Robertson, speaking for Comcast Cable, reported compliance for service calls in December. Board chair Peter Blum asked Mr. Robertson whether he envisioned SB245 affecting Comcast’s business and Mr. Robertson stated his belief that its passage would reduce attention to community needs, especially with its removal of build-out requirements (reaching all residents within the service area). Earl Harris reported for the Educational Television Cooperative (ETC), mentioning new sports and news shows and the move of ETC’s programming origination location from Butler University to the University of Indianapolis. Chairman Blum invited Charlie Wiles and Mr. Harris to make a presentation to the board in February or March. Mr. Harris agreed to do so in March.

### February

Rick Maultra reported that the City-County Council approved and sent the NPRM response proposed by the board in January to the FCC, and the board and the Council also adopted a resolution supporting local franchising in opposition to statewide franchise bills being considered by both the Indiana House and Senate. Mr. Maultra expressed his disappointment over the expected passage of this legislation and the consequent dissolution of the CFB (by June 30, 2006). He reiterated that the Cable Communications Agency has been serving as an advocate for local cable customers. You can read Mr. Maultra’s full report at <http://www.indy.gov/org/eGov/Cable/Reports/Agency/2006/Cable+Agency+Report+Jan-Feb+2006.htm>.

Ken Montgomery reported on government access activities, including production of multiple three-to-four-minute videos for the Indiana Convention and Visitors Association website ([www.icva.org](http://www.icva.org)) and lauding a safety video produced by Nick Hess for the fire department. Al Aldridge and Buz Nesbitt spoke for BHN, reporting a loss of 117 customers, support of a Madame Walker charity project that brought significant contributions, and compliant customer call responses for the month. Rusty Robertson reported for Comcast, indicating the addition of 347 basic customers but non-compliant customer call response, which he attributed to a January rate increase and need for increased phone time to explain promotions that were being offered during that time period. When asked by board Chair Peter Blum, Mr. Robertson could not say whether Comcast’s call response would be compliant in March. Earl Harris reported on the ETC, mentioning a new program from Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) titled “Student Voices” that will be shown starting in March. ETC will move from Channel 20 to 21 and from Butler to the University of Indianapolis. Both universities are cooperating to complete the move by March. Board member Robin Winston asked about the ETC budget and Mr. Maultra confirmed that it is reduced from its previous level of \$112,000. 2005 budget cuts affected ETC funds and also precluded filling vacant positions in the cable agency.

Under new business, it was reported that Comcast proposed a new maximum permitted monthly rate of \$14.56 and an actual rate of \$14.00 starting January 1. Mr. Maultra stated that the cable agency’s auditor recommends that the city approve the proposed rate increase. The CFB voted its approval 4 to 0 and will forward the auditor’s recommendation and supporting information to the council for consideration.

*Reported by Jean Coughlin.*

## ***Eight Below* Earns Twelve Thumbs Up**

I saw *Eight Below* with my sister and four of my "sibsprings" (siblings' offspring). Their comments range from

- "It was an inspiring and encouraging movie." - Anna, nearly 13
- "A deep movie for all ages; my tears never stopped flowing." - Eva, 14
- "It's a depressing but thrilling and amazing true story." - Tony, just turned 13
- "An exciting, incredible story. An emotional roller-coaster; makes you weep like a baby." - Julia, mother of Tony, age withheld

We all liked the movie, so let me get this caveat out of the way: Paul Walker, the nominal star of the movie, is a lousy actor. The race-'em-up movies, *The Fast and the Furious* and *2 Fast 2 Furious*, that brought him to fame are just about his speed -so fast paced they sweep him along and leave his feeble acting talents in the dust. Such is not the case in *Eight Below*, in which his character plays a frustrated waiting game during much of the movie. Fortunately, much of the movie's focus is on remarkably expressive canines.

Walker plays Jerry Shepherd, the dog-team handler at the American research base in Antarctica who reluctantly takes scientist David McClaren (Bruce Greenwood) on a late-autumn quest for meteorites from Mars in the frozen wasteland. Jerry resents the pressure on his dogs and fears for their safety over terrain they hadn't scouted. But even he gets caught up in the thrill of the hunt and the petty conflict evaporates when McClaren is injured and Jerry and the dogs risk themselves to rescue him.

McClaren's injury combined with an imminent winter storm conspire to rush the humans off the base, leaving the dogs staked outside in the expectation that pilot Katie (Moon Bloodgood - an actor with a very cool name) will return within hours to pick them up.

Of course, the premise of the movie is that Katie is prevented from going back, and the dogs are left stranded. Jerry's efforts to convince bureaucrats and McClaren to fund a quick trip to get them - thwarted not by indifference so much as the impossibility of getting to Antarctica during the winter months - are interspersed with more engrossing and entertaining footage of the dogs learning to fend for themselves through a long winter in Antarctica.

It's clear that no dogs were harmed during the filming of this movie - the canines look glossy, perky, and well-fed throughout the movie, despite their assumed deprivations. Although a couple of scenes made me focus on how well the dogs were trained, for the most part I believed that a group of dogs accustomed to working together could and would find ways to help each other survive.

The movie is loosely based on an actual event, relayed in *Nankyoku monogatari*, a 1983 Japanese movie whose writers share screenplay credit with David DiGilio. Though the real-life dogs didn't fare as well as their celluloid cousins, the movie is an inspiring look at the indomitable will to survive that all creatures share.

*Kathleen Dobie, local freelance editor and activist, is paying attention and is outraged.*

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### **Membership Application**

#### **Mail this form to:**

PO Box 30269  
Indianapolis IN 46230

Please make checks payable to Public  
Access of Indianapolis

If you'd like to pay by credit card, visit our  
website at [www.indyaccess.org](http://www.indyaccess.org).

Select Membership Category and  
annual dues:

- Individual Member, \$20
- Not-for-profit organization, \$50
- Business membership, \$100

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Fax

Are you formerly or currently a producer of public access programming?    **YES**    **NO**

Program Name/s \_\_\_\_\_

In what ways would you like to work with PAI? \_\_\_\_\_

# Events

## April—May 2006

Apr. 3, 5:30 PM: **Alternative Media Festival planning meeting**, The Abbey Coffee House, 825 N Pennsylvania St.

Apr. 15, 11:30 AM: **PAI General Meeting**, Library (Room 206), North United Methodist Church, 38<sup>th</sup> & Meridian Sts

Apr. 17, 5:30 PM: **Evening Cable Franchise Board meeting**, Room 118, City-County Building, 200 E. Washington St.

Apr. 30 **Deadline for receipt of program proposals** for the **Alternative Media Festival**. **See page 2.**

May 1, 5:30 PM: **Alternative Media Festival planning meeting**, The Abbey Coffee House, 825 N Pennsylvania St.

May 15, 5:30 PM: **Alternative Media Festival planning meeting**, The Abbey Coffee House, 825 N Pennsylvania St.

May 20, 11:30 AM: **PAI General Meeting**, Library (Room 206), North United Methodist Church, 38<sup>th</sup> & Meridian Sts.

May 22, 2:30 PM: **Cable Franchise Board meeting**, Room 260, City-County Building, 200 E. Washington St. (tentative)

May 22: Next issue of *The Right-of-Way*

*Mark your calendar for the 2006 Alternative Media Festival on July 29, 2006 at IUPUI*

# THE RIGHT OF WAY

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