

RATHKE, KURT. *Der deutsche Auslandsrundfunk*. RF 6:1 pp35-42 n.d.

A pioneer of German broadcasting describes the first steps of international program exchange and the German short-wave service, with some statistics.

TASIEMKA, HANS. *TV verwandelt Mr. Smith's Sonntag*. FS 6:5 pp253-255.

Television in the United Kingdom. Social changes in leisure time use and the effects on the other media.

VOGEL, PAUL O. *Kann das private USA-Werbefernsehen uns ein Vorbild sein?* J 8:5 pp14-15 May.

Discussing commercial TV for German broadcasting: US-television standards will be of no use though Germans might learn from them.

## Survey Techniques and Media Analysis

MCNELLY, JOHN T. *Coverage of the 1956 American presidential campaign in Britain's national press*. G 4:1 pp33-44 n.d.

Content analysis of Britain's 9 morning national dailies shows many of the issues ignored, especially by the popular papers. Coverage not markedly biased.

NIHON SHINBUN KYOKAI SOGO CHOSA SHITSU. *A view of newspaper pages (1957)*. NR 1958:4 pp6-12 n.d.

Content analysis of Japan's three main national newspapers and ten local papers, Dec. 1-7, 1957. In the local papers, the number of "human interest" articles is higher than in the national. Advertising is twice as high in the national.

## JAMES RIVINGTON, "SPY"

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proud and powdered Tory was all along a spy. Yet appealing and picturesque as that explanation is, it is unsound. The more likely, and more pedestrian, explanation lies in the traditional colonial respect for (and fear of) the press freedom doctrine. There is no documentation and little probability of Rivington's spying activities. Nor is there any likelihood that Washington would grant preferred treatment to a man whose information was of small value and whose work was so destructive it continued to plague the general 14 years after the war.

Rivington published his last newspaper on December 31, 1783. But the old editor lived on for another 19 years, without money and without honor. He died on Independence Day, 1802. His obituaries in the *New York Herald*, July 7, and in many of the other newspapers are brief; some suggest, as does the *Connecticut Journal*, that he was a "truly respectable inhabitant" of New York.<sup>49</sup> All refer to his earlier capacity

as "Printer to the King." None mentions that he had ever been a spy.

## AGERPRES

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and maintains a full-time correspondent in Moscow." Or the same report on the adequacy of its foreign coverage: "Since 1950 TASS has been almost the sole source from which Agerpres receives foreign information."<sup>2</sup>

In terms of technical facilities, the number and quality of its foreign correspondents, and its access to many and varied news sources, Agerpres is on a par with the Western national news agencies. There are no indications of censorship of incoming dispatches from AP, Reuters, Agence France-Presse or the other agencies. The material is received as transmitted from the point of origin. Nor are there any indications of a Ministry of Information censor scrutinizing copy before it is placed on the outgoing teleprinter or *hellschreiber*.

The Agerpres controls are those governing the actions of any branch of a monolithic structure. One may just as readily ask: Does the leg control the action of an arm? Agerpres is an integral part of the body politic and as such is an instrument of national policy.

<sup>49</sup> *Connecticut Journal*, vol. XXXV, no. 1810 (July 8, 1802), 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 118.