

**D**EINTERMIXTURE petitions of all kinds are piecemeal approaches to basic allocations problem, FCC stated in denying all those pending along with the "Big 5"—Evansville, Peoria, Madison, Hartford & Albany-Schenectady (p. 1). In addition, it said, petitions suggesting other departures from present standards shouldn't be considered on an individual basis. Therefore, it issued blanket order denying all. Listed below are those denied; if any petition for channel changes is not included, it's presumably still "alive" and susceptible to approval as was drop-in of Ch. 10 in Vail Mills (Albany)—which fulfilled all mileage requirements of existing standards. Following is the list of denials, tabulated by FCC according to date of filing:

Louisville, Ky.—Mid-America Bcstg. Co. Assign Ch. 7, 9 & 13 to Louisville.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Neptune Bcstg. Corp. Assign Ch. 8 to Atlantic City.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Coastal Bend TV Co. Delete Ch. 6 & 10 and assign Ch. 56 & 65 to Corpus Christi.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Stanley H. Durwood. Assign Ch. 8 to Hutchinson and delete from Manhattan, Kan. & Woodward, Okla.

New Orleans, La.—Supreme Bcstg. Co. Assign Ch. 2 to New Orleans and substitute Ch. 61 for Ch. 2 at Baton Rouge.

Springfield, Ill.—Plains TV Corp. Shift educational reservation from Ch. 22 to Ch. 2 at Springfield or assign Ch. 2 to St. Louis and substitute Ch. 41.

Raleigh, N. C.—Sir Walter TV Co. Shift educational reservation from Ch. 40 to Ch. 11 in Durham and from Ch. 22 to Ch. 5 in Raleigh.

Fresno, Cal.—O'Neill Bcstg. Co. Shift educational reservation from Ch. 18 to Ch. 12 in Fresno.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Jacksonville Journal Co. Shift educational reservation from Ch. 7 to Ch. 36.

Sacramento, Cal.—Capital City Corp. Shift educational reservation from Ch. 6 to Ch. 40 or delete Ch. 3 & 7 from Sacramento.

Anderson, S. C.—Wilton E. Hall. Delete Ch. 7 from Spartanburg and reassign to other cities.

Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Storer Bcstg. Co. & Gerico Investment Co. Delete Ch. 7 & 10 from Miami.

Newport News, Va.—Eastern Bcstg. Corp. Shift educational reservation from Ch. 21 to Ch. 10 at Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News.

Toledo, O.—Woodward Bcstg. Co. Delete Ch. 11 at Toledo and assign to Detroit and reserve Ch. 13 for education.

Canton, O.—Brush Moore Newspapers Inc. Assign Ch. 12 to Canton.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Bakersfield Bcstg. Co. Assign Ch. 12 to Bakersfield and delete from Fresno.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Southern Conn. & L. I. TV Co. Assign Ch. 6 to Bridgeport.

Decatur, Ill.—Prairie TV Co. Delete Ch. 2 from Springfield.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—James Monroe & Wm. E. Sullivan. Assign Ch. 2 to Santa Barbara.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Southern Radio & Equipment Co. Reserve Ch. 12 for education in Jacksonville and assign Ch. 7 to Savannah, Ga.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Duval County Board of Public Instruction. Shift educational reservation from Ch. 7 to Ch. 36.

Leesburg, Fla.—WLBE Inc. Delete Ch. 7 from Jacksonville and assign it as commercial channel in Leesburg.

Philadelphia—Herbert Mayer d/b as Ajax Enterprises. Delete vhf channels in Philadelphia.

Pensacola & Lake Charles, Fla.—Charles W. Lamar Jr. & KTAG-TV Inc. Delete Ch. 4 from Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex. and New Orleans, La.

Valdosta, Ga.—WGOV-TV Inc. Assign Ch. 8 to Valdosta.

Jesup, Ga.—W. Glenn Thomas Sr. Assign Ch. 8 to Brunswick, Ga. and delete Ch. 7 from Jacksonville, Fla.

Knoxville, Tenn.—South Central Bcstg. Corp. Delete Ch. 7 from Spartanburg, S. C. and assign to Knoxville and Columbia, S. C.

Asheville, N. C.—WISF-TV Inc. Assign Ch. 2 to Asheville.

Erie, Pa.—Great Lakes TV Co. Assign Ch. 6 to Erie.

Final vhf decisions should start issuing from FCC, starting within 2-3 weeks, now that deintermixture petitions have been turned down. Following is the complete list of cases which are "mature" and await only final Commission decision: Bristol, Va.-Tenn., Ch. 5; Corpus Christi, Ch. 10; Evansville, Ind., Ch. 7; Fresno, Ch. 12; Knoxville, Ch. 10; Madison, Ch. 3; Miami, Ch. 7 & 10; Norfolk-Portsmouth, Ch. 10; Omaha, Ch. 7; Peoria, Ch. 8; Richmond, Ch. 12; Seattle, Ch. 7; Springfield, Ill., Ch. 2. In addition, it's expected FCC will move rapidly to schedule oral argument, which is last procedural step before final decision, in following cases: Charlotte, N. C., Ch. 9; Hartford, Ch. 3; Indianapolis, Ch. 13; Jacksonville, Ch. 12; New Orleans, Ch. 4; Orlando, Ch. 9; Paducah, Ky., Ch. 6; Raleigh, Ch. 5; San Antonio, Ch. 12. Only one competitive uhf case awaits final decision—for Canton, O., Ch. 29. [For principals in all foregoing cases, see *TV Factbook No. 21* (blue section) with weekly Addenda thereto.]

Allocations plan has served its purpose and is now nothing but a clumsy device slowing TV's expansion, in opinion of Scharfeld & Baron, Washington law firm which this week submitted a proposal to FCC that allocations plan be discarded. Long opposed to any allocations plan, Scharfeld & Baron urged Commission to rid itself of the "planned economy" inherent in fixed assignment table. They suggest no change in technical standards but ask that prospective applicants seek stations wherever they can fit them technically. They concede allocation plan may have had justification when adopted in 1952—to speed grants and hold channels for smaller cities and educators. Now, they say, govt. shackles can be taken off and free-enterprise forces can be permitted to rule. They see TV expansion speeded—with one applicant stimulating applications by others who wouldn't want to lose chance of getting channel—duplicating AM experience. Same forces would stimulate educators, too, they stated.

**T**V NEWS COVERAGE is suppressed and discriminated against by many govt. officials, and at times by Congress itself, according to TV-radio's sole spokesman at this week's much-publicized House subcommittee hearings probing alleged suppression and censorship of govt. news. Industry witness was Ted Koop, CBS Washington director of news & public affairs and ex-deputy director of war-time Office of Censorship, testifying along with number of newspaper executives before a subcommittee which banned TV coverage but permitted other media.

Koop singled out Secy. of State Dulles and Defense Secy. Wilson as examples of cooperation with TV, but said that many other govt. officials refuse or fail to recognize it; that it's difficult to understand why officials will talk freely for press, and sometimes radio, but clam up for TV. He said: "The biggest setback to radio and TV news coverage of the Federal Govt. this last year has come from the House of Representatives itself," and pointedly cited Speaker Rayburn's enforcement of old rule that only "pencil and paper reporters" can get into hearings.

Koop recalled old proverb, "Physician, heal thyself." That brought retort from Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich.): "We belong to a different segment"—obviously meaning he felt

Congress fell into a different category from other govt. agencies when it came to TV.

Koop proposed that govt. officials adopt the policy of releasing all news possible rather than "How little of this can I give out?" Subcommittee members are Chairman Moss (D-Cal.), Rep. Fascell (D-Fla.), Rep. Hoffman.

Subscription TV opponents aren't dismissing subject as dead by any means, though it's obviously dormant. This week, CBS v.p. Richard S. Salant told Minneapolis Ad Club that toll TV would have a depressing effect on nation's economy by limiting usefulness of TV as an advertising medium. "Since TV is so important and so useful as an advertising medium," he said, "the country's economic interests are less well served if advertisers are forced from a most efficient medium to less efficient media." At NARTB regional meeting in Des Moines, board member W. D. (Dub) Rogers, KDUB-TV, Lubbock, Tex., delivered a free-wheeling blast, calling pay-TV a "parasitic growth [which would] drain the life juices out of the roots of telecasting." He reported results of survey conducted for him in Lubbock by Texas Tech: 60% of interviewees had never heard of pay-TV and 81% were against it.