

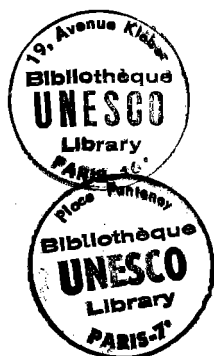
NEWS AGENCIES

Their Structure and Operation

U N E S C O

NEWS AGENCIES

*Published in 1953 by the United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
19, avenue Kléber, Paris-16^e
Printed by Georges Lang, Paris.*



*Printed in France
MC.52.D.18A*

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Unesco states that the organization will "collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication". Thus the Organization was doing no more than carry out one of its fundamental obligations, when it set itself, from its inception, to study the problems involved in the transmission of news and the informing of public opinion. If the free flow of information and ideas is to be ensured, the progress which has been achieved in the field of technology, and which has made possible the faster and fuller transmission of news must be utilized to serve an ever greater part of mankind.

It was to further this aim that Unesco first undertook the compilation of the most exhaustive possible inventory of the existing technical facilities of communication: a world-wide survey was begun in 1947 and finished in 1951. Such a survey could only confirm the capital role played by telegraphic news agencies in informing public opinion. Reports on the survey were published year by year in the series Press, Film, Radio,¹ but as they dealt with the communication facilities available country by country, it was not possible to give a complete picture of the intricate news agency operations across the world. For the man in the street, his sources of news lie in the newspaper, the radio, the newsreel and the documentary, but a special study was needed to examine the way in which the raw news material reaches these media and to understand the functioning of national and world news agencies and the relations between them.²

To prepare the present study the information collected during the surveys in each country was collated and regrouped according to a standard pattern for each agency. The individual agencies were then requested to correct and amplify the report on their activities thus presented. The great majority of them willingly agreed to co-operate in this work.

For the historical chapter information was obtained not only from published sources but also from the agencies themselves, who provided Unesco with data from their archives.

The chapter on the legal status of agencies was prepared by Mr. F. Terrou (France), a specialist on the legislation concerning information media.

Finally, for the technical chapters, the International Telecommunication Union very kindly placed its vast documentation service at Unesco's disposal and assisted the Organization with the advice of its experts.

Unesco wishes to record its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the ITU, to the directors of news agencies and to all who have co-operated in the preparation of this work.

¹ *Reports on the Facilities of Mass Communication: Press, Film, Radio.* Five volumes, Unesco, Paris, 1947-51.

² The data published in this book have been checked as carefully as possible, but certain errors may still remain uncorrected. For future editions, it would be greatly appreciated if any such errors or omissions were drawn to Unesco's attention.

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INTRODUCTION

Something of a revolution in journalism occurred when the so-called "cheap press" first made its appearance in France in 1836, and in Great Britain, following the final abolition of the stamp duties, 19 years later. The newspapers, which until then had been concerned more with principles and polemics than with "news" proper, changed their character and became organs of information, and it was clear that no publication in any country had the financial and technical means to gather, transmit and ensure the rapid reception of all the news henceforth demanded by its readers, whose curiosity was expanding with their education.

Thus the birth of the great "news" organs of the press was a factor in the development of telegraphic agencies. These, which at first were commercial enterprises, could, by selling news to an ever-increasing number of customers, supply them with this commodity at less expense and as quickly as the telegraphic facilities of the period permitted.

Telegraphic news agencies have evolved rapidly since their introduction just over 100 years ago, this process being considerably assisted by the improvement and general spread of telecommunications. Today, no newspaper or broadcasting station in the world which wants to keep its readers or listeners informed of world events can afford to forego the services of a telegraphic news agency. Even for domestic news, newspapers and radio stations will find it useful to subscribe to the country's national agency, however many their own local correspondents may be, if only to ensure that they have not "missed" any important event. A national agency is better equipped than they are to provide a complete national information service.

When it comes to "foreign" news, only the great international telegraphic agencies have the financial and technical resources and the powerful and comprehensive organization required for gathering and transmitting all the essential news of the world in the shortest possible time.

Indeed, it is even less possible today than it was a century ago for a single paper—or the news service of a single broadcasting station—to bear the cost of sending and maintaining correspondents abroad or the costs of transmission, and the greatly increased number of news centres throughout the world does not make matters any easier.

In addition, the speedy transmission of news—an increasingly important factor—requires delicate and expensive equipment which no newspaper or broadcasting station could afford to set up in all parts of the world for its own exclusive use.

Intensified competition between papers and the prestige as news distributors acquired during the second world war by broadcasting stations—a prestige they are anxious to retain—compel all newspapers and radio stations to subscribe to the services of one or more telegraphic news agencies. We may therefore conclude that it is only through the services of national

and world agencies that the general public in each country can be kept informed of what is going on at home and abroad.¹

At the end of the nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth century, national agencies were still few in number. Moreover, by agreements between themselves, the world agencies had to all intents and purposes divided the world into zones, in each of which one agency had a news-gathering and distribution monopoly.² Consequently, countries received their news from a single source—from Havas, from Reuters or from Wolff. About the same time, a national co-operative newspaper agency, the Associated Press, was established in the United States. It concluded agreements with the three European agencies, which provided it with the same service of world news they sent to other countries.

In 1952, the situation is no longer the same. The world agencies have ceased, in principle, to have a monopoly in "exclusive" zones, and may (except when the law in certain countries forbids it) distribute their services in every part of the world. But although the agreements between the world agencies no longer exist, in fact their freedom of action remains largely theoretical; new distribution zones have appeared, corresponding to political and ideological spheres of influence. Moreover, owing to the very high cost of the collection and distribution of news in areas of the world where there is still open competition, and owing, indeed, to that competition itself, some of the big world agencies have been driven out of parts of the market for commercial reasons, and have to concentrate on other regions where conditions are more favourable.

There is another very important factor which has markedly modified the organization of news distribution throughout the world. In the past 35 years, and more particularly since the end of the second world war, national agencies have sprung up in large numbers, and in a great many countries they have a monopoly in the distribution of both domestic and world news. Having signed contracts with the world agencies, they act as distributors for them. Yet, obviously, before distributing the world agencies' services, they make a selection of which they are the sole judges, thereby making the news still less "universal".

Such are the new features of news agency operation in 1952.

In the present work, the various aspects of news supply are studied from different angles. Chapter I outlines the history of agencies and of the agreements between the world agencies. It also includes a chronological list of agencies of all countries, which shows the extent to which national agencies have sprung up since 1920. The legal system governing agency operation and the problem of the ownership of news are studied in Chapter II. Chapter III contains reports, as accurate as possible, on the various telegraphic agencies which gather and distribute news in all parts of the world. Chapters IV and V study the relationship between telecommunications and telegraphic news agencies. The development of telecommunications at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century decisively influenced the growth of news agencies; it is therefore necessary to trace the history of telecommunications, to mention the various international agreements governing them, and to refer to their international organization, in so far as these matters affected the news agencies. Chapter VI is devoted to an examination of the use made of news by broadcasting stations and their relations with news agencies. Lastly, Chapter VII studies the most important question of all—how the general public in each country gets its news.

¹ The term "national agencies" is used to mean telegraphic news agencies which collect and distribute exclusively (or almost exclusively) domestic news. The term "world agencies" means the telegraphic news agencies (of which there are six) which collect and distribute news throughout the greater part of the world, either directly or through national agencies (see Chapter III, page 35).

² The history of these agreements is studied in detail in Chapter I.

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL REVIEW

THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

ORIGIN OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The origin of telegraphic news agencies goes back to the year 1825. In that year, a young Frenchman of Hungarian extraction, Charles Havas, having toured Europe to secure the services of correspondents in the various capitals, organized a news bureau. The news was sent to the bureau by Havas's correspondents, either by special courier or by post, and after it had been dealt with by translators and editors it was distributed to the subscribers. The first subscribers were private individuals diplomats, traders and financiers; when in 1826 Havas suggested to the newspapers that they should take out subscriptions, he met with blank refusals all round. It was not until 1836, when Emile de Girardin launched *La Presse* (soon to be followed by Dutacq with *Le Siècle*), that the appearance of cheap press made news available to the general public. From then onwards the newspapers of Europe, previously far more concerned with principles and polemics than with news, underwent a radical change. A rapidly developing interest was taken by an ever-growing public in current events, and demand for ideological discussions or articles with a political flavour fell away.

BIRTH OF THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC AGENCIES

Charles Havas foresaw that development. He had bought a small undertaking on lines similar to his own—the Correspondance Garnier—which provided him with private subscribers as well as with new sources of information. He reorganized the Havas office and, in 1835, created the Havas Agency. From then onwards, the director of the agency increased the number of his correspondents, evolved a service for the speedy translation of foreign newspapers and, above all, improved his communications by using the semaphore telegraph (the first successful telegraph systems were patented in 1837). In 1840, Havas took a new step in transmitting news from one capital to another; he used carrier-pigeons for carrying despatches. Speed of communication¹ was one of the

chief factors which decided the newspapers to subscribe to the Havas Agency. In 1848, Havas began methodically to organize links between Paris, London and Brussels and, two years later, between Paris, Rome, Vienna and the principal cities of Germany.²

In Germany, in 1848, Bernard Wolff, who had worked for the Havas office in its early days, became director of the Berlin paper *National-Zeitung*. In order to reduce the cost of obtaining news for his own paper, he made a proposal to a number of other publications, and to some commercial firms, for passing on to them his news service if they would help to finance him. To begin with, he merely sent stock exchange quotations from Hamburg, Frankfurt on Main and Paris, but from 1855 onwards he also provided general news items which he received over the telegraph wires recently erected in Germany and Northern Europe. Wolff's initiative became very successful in Germany and finally led to the establishment of the Wolff Agency.²

In England, the principal London papers had, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, had their correspondents in the main provincial towns, from which they sent periodical letters containing information about their local areas. They engaged in keen competition, sending messengers to meet ships from abroad as soon as they docked, to collect information on events outside the United Kingdom. The general introduction of the electric telegraph in 1848, and the extension of postal services, had made it possible to obtain quicker news about the United Kingdom itself. In 1851, the London-Paris cable started operating; this meant that the British press could also obtain foreign news rapidly by telegram. By that time, *The Times* was sending correspondents abroad to cover special events.

In 1851, a young German, Julius Reuter, who had also worked for some years in the Havas office as a translator, opened an office for commercial news in the London Royal Exchange. Reuter, who had spent some time in Germany and Belgium studying

¹ The development of communications facilities is described in Chapter IV.

² For further details on the various agencies mentioned in this chapter, see Chapter III.

how to use the new communication media of rail and telegraph for transmitting financial news, at once tried to interest the London newspapers in his news service. But it was only in 1858, after a rebuff from *The Times*, that he succeeded in persuading a competing newspaper, the *Morning Advertiser*, experimentally to publish the news items he distributed to private individuals. The experiment proved conclusive, and by the end of 1858 the majority of London newspapers, including *The Times*, had subscribed to Reuter's service.

At the instigation of Cavour, Prime Minister of Piedmont, who had grasped the future importance of news, a Trieste journalist, Stefani, organized in 1853 a news agency which increased in size as Italy became united. For news from abroad, however, the Stefani Agency resorted to a foreign agency, and concluded a contract with Havas.

In 1850, there already existed in Vienna the KK Telegraphen Korrespondenz-Bureau, which distributed articles to the newspapers published by the Austro-Hungarian Government. In 1860, this government was the first to set up an official telegraphic news agency, organized on the lines of English, French and German agencies. The new Austrian agency was closely linked to the Wolff Agency, but it was only in 1875 that it signed agreements with Havas, Reuter and Wolff to obtain from them foreign news.

The great European news agencies were thus created and organized between 1850 and 1860. As telecommunications improved, they gradually extended their activity to every part of the world, and became world news agencies as we know them today.

As soon, however, as these agencies set out to widen the international market for their services, they found themselves forced to co-operate. They quickly came to realize that, if they were to meet the growing demand for news on the part of the public and the press, they would have to contract considerable expenditure, both on establishing networks of correspondents at home and abroad and on meeting the still very considerable transmission costs. They therefore sought about for means of sharing the expense, and Havas, Wolff and Reuter concluded agreements between themselves for the exchange of news. This was the beginning of what has been termed the "agencies alliance", a system which with a few interruptions lasted until 1934 (see page 18, "Evolution of the Relationships between the World News Agencies").

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST NEWS AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1848, several New York newspapers negotiated an agreement among themselves in order to share the cost of using "news boats" which met incoming ships from Europe in order to gather news. This news was then brought by them into town as quickly as possible for transmission to the various member newspapers. This enterprise, known as the Harbour News Association, was in a sense the first news-

gathering co-operative to be set up in the United States. It ceased to function in 1857, when it merged with another news agency, the Telegraphic and General News Association (which had been founded in 1850), to establish a new co-operative, the New York Associated Press. The main motive for the creation of this new venture was the high cost of transmitting telegrams: the telegraph was, in fact, by that time, beginning to take on a considerable extension in the United States. This New York Associated Press never comprised more than seven members, but it included all the important papers published in the city. In order still further to reduce costs, the association extended its services to publications in other parts of the United States. So far as possible, it dealt with groups of newspapers. Certain of these groups which maintained relations with the New York Associated Press gradually formed regional associations of their own—the Western Associated Press, the Southern Associated Press and the New England Associated Press, all of which became affiliated to the New York association. These affiliated bodies organized news exchange services among themselves, in which each association paid part of the general, editorial and transmission costs. By 1880 the groups thus formed represented 355 United States newspapers. Nevertheless, the regional associations felt themselves at a disadvantage as compared with the New York Associated Press. They believed that the New York group was passing on only part of the news, in order to maintain its supremacy. In 1885 the Western Associated Press broke away from the New York group and set up an independent co-operative association. It signed an agreement with the Wolff agency for the supply of European news; the German agency had refused to join in the agreement negotiated by the New York Associated Press with Havas and Reuters. About the same time, an agency calling itself the United Press Association (but having nothing in common with the present United Press) set itself up to compete with the New York Associated Press. In 1892, owing to the growth of the Middle Western towns, the Western Associated Press was strong enough to establish a new independent company under the name of Associated Press with its headquarters in the State of Illinois; the New York association which had tried in vain to prevent this reorganization, then disappeared. Once the new Associated Press had concluded an exclusive contract with Reuters, which provided it with the services of Havas and Wolff as well as with its own (a contract, moreover, which in practice gave AP the monopoly of all European news in the United States), the first United Press agency was gradually pushed out of business and ceased operating.

By 1895, 700 newspapers were obtaining their news from the Associated Press (Illinois), which continued to extend its services and recruit new subscribers. In 1900 it was obliged, in order to benefit from more favourable legislation, to reorganize itself and transfer its headquarters to New York. It was in that form that the Associated Press as it exists today was really born. In 1902 the agency established a few

bureaux abroad, but made no attempt to distribute its news to the papers of the countries where it was thus installed. It therefore remained a national agency, using the services of the big European agencies in order to obtain news from overseas.

In 1907 a newspaper owner, E. W. Scripps, the director of some chains of publications, decided to merge various associations owned by his organization (Scripps-McRae Press Association, Scripps News Association), acquired a new agency, the Publishers' Press Association, and established the United Press Associations (which had no connexion with the deceased UP), to supply news to the papers under his control without resorting to the services of the Associated Press. As soon as United Press was set up, Scripps set about seeking subscriptions to it from newspapers other than those under his control. In 1907 the United Press, which was competing in the United States with the Associated Press, signed an agreement for the distribution of its services with the British Exchange Telegraph agency, and by this means distributed its news to a certain number of United Kingdom papers. In 1909 it sold its service to the Japanese Dempo agency, sending its news by cable. It was not until 1915 that it organized a distribution service in South America. Since then, it has constantly extended its foreign bureaux and its distribution services both in and outside the United States.

In 1909 another newspaper-group owner, W. R. Hearst, followed Scripps's example and created the International News Service (INS) for the papers he himself directed, although without confining it to them. The agency was principally intended to provide the Hearst press with national and foreign news, so as to give it some degree of independence from the Associated Press and the United Press. Like the United Press, INS has continued to extend its services both within the United States and abroad.

CREATION OF NATIONAL AGENCIES IN EUROPE

From 1866 on, a new development began—the setting up of national agencies. The mark of these was that they collected domestic news in the countries in which they were established and distributed it to local newspapers, but signed agreements with one of the three world agencies for the right to distribute their international news services.

The year 1866 saw a national agency set up in Denmark—Ritzaus Bureau, which long remained a family affair. In Norway, its example was followed in 1867 by the establishment of the Norsk Telegrambyrå, which began as a subsidiary of the Wolff Agency. In the same year, Sweden followed suit with the Svenska Telegrambyran. The three Scandinavian agencies were soon closely linked to Reuters, which supplied them with world news.

About the same time a big national agency was set up in the United Kingdom, when the newspapers published outside the capital combined to form the Press Association. This agency organized a network of correspondents throughout the United Kingdom and distributed its news to all the British provincial

papers. Another agency, specializing in economic news, was founded in London in 1872 under the name of the Exchange Telegraph.

The Hungarian Telegraph Agency (Magyar Távirati Iroda) was established in 1881, and signed agreements for foreign news with the Havas and Wolff Agencies. Finland followed the example of the other Scandinavian countries in 1887 and set up a national agency, Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran.

The year 1893 saw the creation of the Agence Télégraphique Suisse, which was set up in Berne as a co-operative enterprise of several Swiss newspapers. The Swiss agency signed contracts with Havas and Reuters for foreign news, and organized a network of correspondents for domestic news.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL AGENCIES IN OCEANIA AND IN THE FAR EAST

In New Zealand a national agency, the New Zealand Press Association, was set up in 1879. It took its foreign news from Reuters. In 1886 a news agency was established in Japan under the name of Shimbun Yotatsu Kaisha; it merged with a government service specializing in the distribution of official news and became the Imperial press agency. It was not until 1887, however, that foreign news began to reach Japan by cable when Reuters started to supply copy to the country's newspapers. In 1905 an agency was set up in India, the Associated Press of India, to collect and disseminate Indian news. For foreign news it used Reuters, with which it had signed a contract and of which it was in effect a subsidiary. In 1907 a Japanese agency, Dempo (better known as Dentsu), was set up and distributed a domestic news service to the Japanese press. It was not until 1914, however, that the first big Japanese news agency was founded—the Kokusai agency, which not only distributed foreign news (through Reuters) to the Japanese press, but also sent Japanese news abroad. Kokusai's contract with Reuters bound it closely to the British agency.

SITUATION OF THE WORLD TELEGRAPHIC AGENCIES ON THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Until 1914 the world agencies which had been set up and had developed in Europe remained the only sources of news for newspapers in all parts of the world, as a result of agreements signed among themselves or with the national agencies, and despite the growth of the three United States agencies and the establishment of several national agencies. A kind of news "clearing house" had been established. Moreover, with the exception of the Associated Press, which was still no more than a national agency in the form of a co-operative body owned by newspaper groups, all the world agencies, which had started as the personal property of their founders, had been transformed in the course of time into strictly commercial joint-stock companies. The agencies procured news

like merchandise, in order to sell it. The news circulated and was sold freely. Practically speaking, the big agencies did not compete with one another, since each had its own field as laid down in their mutual agreements. The relationship between these agencies is examined in pages 15-18.

In principle, none of these agencies was subject to political influence. They were independent of governments, but governments and agencies rendered each other certain services. The large world agencies, although they remained independent, rendered their governments a service by publishing communiqués and news items issued by Ministries. In 1875, when the Wolff Agency ran into financial difficulties, the German Government decided to assist it and brought considerable pressure to bear on the banks for the purpose. For the German Government had realized the importance and influence of the agencies, and was determined that the news distributed to the press of Germany and her neighbours should not be solely of English or French origin.

This system of big news agencies lasted until the outbreak of the first world war; but the moment hostilities began, the German Wolff Agency was cut off from the British and French agencies with which it had been exchanging news. Germany was therefore no longer able to supply foreign countries with news from German sources.

This break in relationships had two very important consequences—one technical, the other political—which were to put an end once and for all to the old system of news agencies. As early as 1915 the Germans realized that there was a way of breaking the news blockade, namely the wireless. At that time, only long waves were used. The Germans therefore organized a news service broadcast on long waves. But for this service, which operated rather like a news agency, the German Government did not have recourse to Wolff's; it set up a special agency, Transocean, which disseminated propaganda even more than news. Transocean broadcast news bulletins for several hours a day, and these were picked up in neutral countries by German embassies, legations and consulates and distributed to the press by official propaganda bureaux. Transocean may therefore be considered the first genuine State agency. It was set up by the German Government, its funds were supplied by the State, and it remained under the absolute control of the authorities.

This example was followed by the Soviet Government in 1917. A news bureau which had been established in Moscow by the Bolshevik Government was changed into a news agency in 1918 and expanded rapidly as the TASS agency.

When Kemal Atatürk came to power in Turkey, one of his first steps was to set up a State news agency. The Anadolu Ajansı started operating in 1920.

EVOLUTION OF NEWS AGENCIES AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

During the period of hostilities the United States agencies had considerably extended their foreign services.

Thus United Press began in 1915 to distribute news in South America, where it acquired an important position at the expense of Havas. In the Far East it had begun competing with Reuters as early as 1909 by providing a news service by cable to the Japanese Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha. During the war, too, the other great United States agency, the Associated Press, was planning to extend its services outside the United States, despite agreements with the European agencies which in principle forbade it, and in 1918 began distribution in South America. In 1922 United Press set up a subsidiary, British United Press, to distribute news to newspapers in Canada. In 1933, Associated Press began distribution in Japan. However, the two big European agencies (Wolff having been eliminated) remained very powerful and had, practically speaking, retained the monopoly for the world distribution of news, save in South America and the Far East. It should also be noted that from 1920 onwards a number of governments had considered it necessary to set up national agencies. Thus the Agence Télégraphique Belge, known as Belga, was founded in Brussels at King Albert's instigation. Agence Belga signed agreements with Havas and Reuters for news from abroad.

The idea of national agencies spread to Oceania, where the Australian United Press was set up in 1925, and to Asia, where the Chinese Central News Agency was founded in 1927. The Pars telegraphic agency was established in Persia in 1934, and in the same year the Dutch Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau was set up. This last was later instrumental in the creation of the Indonesian agency, Persbiro Indonesia Aneta.

Until 1939, however, world news remained in the hands of the two oldest European agencies, Havas and Reuters, of the United States agencies and of TASS.

NEWS AGENCIES AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The occupation of France and the Vichy Government's seizure of Havas left Reuters subsisting with all its power and distribution media, but it had in future to contend with the quickened expansion of the American agencies. Associated Press had resumed complete independence and was building up a vast network of foreign correspondents. United Press was expanding its foreign services on a large scale, and INS in its turn was ready to play a part in the distribution of news outside the United States. Small national agencies had been set up in South America and Asia, but their activities were rather limited.

When Havas, now the Agence France-Presse, resumed activities after the end of the second world war, the situation had changed and was as follows: Reuters had continued to expand in areas where Havas had formerly had a monopoly. The United States agencies had become exceedingly active, and TASS was acting as a world news agency in the countries where Soviet influence preponderated. Moreover, the governments of many countries were continuing to encourage the setting up of national agencies. The Lusitania agency was established in Portugal

in 1944. In 1945 a new Italian agency, Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata, took over the equipment of the former Stefani agency. Japan reorganized its news services. National agencies were set up in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela. Later, a new Austrian agency was set up in Vienna. As a result of the political changes, new agreements were discussed between Reuters and the Far Eastern countries. Thus the agencies of Australia, New Zealand and India became members of the Reuter Trust.

However, it is true to say that in 1952 world news is disseminated mainly by six agencies: the U.S. agencies (AP, INS and UP); the British agency, Reuters; the French agency, AFP (formerly Havas); the Russian agency, TASS.

The table below lists the news agencies of the world, classified by date of foundation. The table was drawn up on the basis of information obtained through surveys carried out from 1947 to 1951; details given for all agencies, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, have been further checked in 1952 by the agencies concerned. For those agencies from

whom no answer has yet been received the date of foundation given cannot be guaranteed.

Moreover, in spite of the care with which the surveys were carried out and the cross-checks which were subsequently made, it is possible that a small number of agencies, of recent creation and of limited scope, may have been omitted.

Agencies whose names are printed in italics are those which have now ceased operations, but which played a role of some importance in the past.

The list also includes the most important or the most characteristic of the "specialized" agencies which distribute special services either of religious interest or of interest only to certain communities.

With a very few exceptions, only telegraphic news agencies are included in this book. The large number of agencies which distribute articles, features, photographs, illustrations, etc. do not appear in the list.

Finally, agencies which devote themselves exclusively to the transmission of financial, economic or sports news and racing results, and official propaganda services, have not been included.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

(The names of agencies which have ceased operations are printed in italics. An asterisk preceding the name of an agency indicates that the date of the agency's foundation has not been confirmed by the agency itself.)

Date of foundation	Agency	By-line	Country	Type of agency
1835	Agence Havas (called Agence France-Presse since 1944)	Havas	France	World
1848-1857	<i>Harbour News Association</i>		United States	National
1848	The Associated Press (issued from the <i>Harbour News Association</i> and the <i>Telegraphic and General News Association</i> , which merged in 1857 to become the <i>New York Associated Press</i> . The <i>Western Associated Press</i> , a provincial association which broke away from the <i>New York Associated Press</i> in 1885, was reorganized as the Associated Press in 1892)	AP	United States	World
1849-1933	<i>Wolff Telegraphen Bureau</i>	WTB	Germany	World
1850-1857	<i>Telegraphic and General News Association</i>		United States	National
1851	Reuters, Ltd.	Reuters	United Kingdom	World
1853-1945	<i>Agenzia Telegrafica Stefani</i>	<i>Stefani</i>	Italy	National
1857-1893	<i>New York Associated Press</i>		United States	National
1859-1892	<i>Western Associated Press</i> (became the Associated Press in 1892)		United States	National
1860-1918	<i>KK Telegraphen Korrespondenz-Bureau</i>		Austria-Hungary	National
1862-1928	<i>Herold Depeschen Bureau</i>		Germany	National
1866	Ritzaus Bureau	Ritz-Bur.	Denmark	National
1867-1938	<i>Agencia Telegrafica Fabra</i>	<i>Fabra</i>	Spain	National
1867	Norsk Telegrambyra	NTB	Norway	National
1867-1921	<i>Svenska Telegrambyran</i>	ST	Sweden	National
1868-1928	<i>Bösmans Telegraphen Büro</i>		Germany	National
1868-1917	<i>Korrespondenz Hofmann</i>		Germany	National
1868-1928	<i>Telegraphische Bureau Louis Hirsch</i>		Germany	National
1868	The Press Association	PA	United Kingdom	National
1872	The Exchange Telegraph Company, Ltd.	Extel	United Kingdom	National
1879	New Zealand Press Association, Ltd.	NZPA	New Zealand	National
1879-1944	<i>Agence Fournier</i>	<i>Fournier</i>	France	National
1881	* Magyar Távíráti Iroda (<i>Ungarische Telegraphen Korrespondenz Büro</i>)	MTI	Hungary	National
1882	Agencia Mencheta	Mencheta	Spain	National

<i>Date of foundation</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>By-line</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of agency</i>
1885-1893	<i>United Press</i> ¹		<i>United States</i>	<i>National</i>
1886-1888	<i>Shimbun Yotatsu Kaisha</i>		<i>Japan</i>	<i>National</i>
1887	<i>Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran</i>	STT-FNB	<i>Finland</i>	<i>National</i>
1888-1927	<i>Teikoku Tsushin-sha</i>		<i>Japan</i>	<i>National</i>
1894	<i>Agence Télégraphique Suisse</i>	ATS	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>National</i>
1900	<i>Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti</i>	ANS	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>National</i>
1903-1917	<i>Canadian Associated Press</i>	CAP	<i>Canada</i>	<i>National</i>
1905	<i>Athens News Agency-Agence d'Athènes</i>	AA	<i>Greece</i>	<i>National</i>
1905	<i>Press Trust of India (called Associated Press of India until 1948)</i>	PTI	<i>India</i>	<i>National</i>
1907-1936	<i>Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha</i>	Dentsu	<i>Japan</i>	<i>National</i>
1907	<i>United Press Associations</i>	UP	<i>United States</i>	<i>World</i>
1909	<i>International News Service</i>	INS	<i>United States</i>	<i>World</i>
1910-1938	<i>Reuter South African Press Agency</i>		<i>Union of South Africa</i>	<i>National</i>
1911-1925	<i>Toho</i>		<i>Japan</i>	<i>National</i>
1913-1915	<i>Syndikat Deutscher Überseedienst</i>		<i>Germany</i>	<i>National</i>
1914-1925	<i>Kokusai</i>		<i>Japan</i>	<i>National</i>
1915-1945	<i>Transocean</i>		<i>Germany</i>	<i>National</i>
1916-1945	<i>Europa Presse</i>	EP	<i>Germany</i>	<i>National</i>
1917	<i>Persbiro Indonesia Aneta</i>	PI-Aneta	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>National</i>
1917	<i>The Canadian Press</i>	CP	<i>Canada</i>	<i>National</i>
1918-1940	<i>Agence Radio</i>	Radio	<i>France</i>	<i>National</i>
1918	* <i>Ceska Tiskova Kancelar</i>	CTK	<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	<i>National</i>
1918	* <i>Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia</i>	BTA	<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>National</i>
1918	* <i>Telegrafnoie Agenstvo Sovietskavo Soiuza (founded in 1918 under the name of Rosta, adopted its present name in 1925)</i>	TASS	<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	<i>World</i>
1919-1943	<i>Agence Avalla</i>	Avalla	<i>Yugoslavia</i>	<i>National</i>
1919-1949	<i>Rador Agency</i>	Rador	<i>Rumania</i>	<i>National</i>
1919	<i>Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.</i>	JTA	<i>United States</i>	<i>Specialized</i>
1919	<i>The Associated Negro Press, Inc.</i>	ANP	<i>United States</i>	<i>Specialized</i>
1920	<i>Anadolu Ajansi</i>	AA	<i>Turkey</i>	<i>National</i>
1920	<i>Agence Belga, S.A.</i>	Belga	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>National</i>
1920	<i>Katholische Internationale Presseagentur</i>	KIPA	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>Specialized</i>
1920	<i>National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service</i>	NCWC	<i>United States</i>	<i>Specialized</i>
1920-1922	<i>Presstelegrambolaget</i>		<i>Sweden</i>	<i>National</i>
1921-1933	<i>Telegraphen Union</i>	TU	<i>Germany</i>	<i>National</i>
1921	<i>Tidningarnas Telegrambyra</i>	TT	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>National</i>
1922-1938	<i>Ämtliche Nachrichtenstelle</i>		<i>Austria</i>	<i>National</i>
1922	<i>British United Press</i>	BUP	<i>Canada</i>	<i>National</i>
1924	<i>Central News Agency</i>	CNA	<i>China (Formosa)</i>	<i>National</i>
1925	<i>L'Informazione</i>		<i>Italy</i>	<i>National</i>
1925-1936	<i>Shimbun Rengo (previous name was Kokusai)</i>	Rengo	<i>Japan</i>	<i>National</i>
1926	<i>Agenzia Internazionale Fides</i>	Fides Service	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Specialized</i>
1927	<i>Bull's Presstjänst</i>		<i>Sweden</i>	<i>National</i>
1928	<i>Logos</i>	Logos	<i>Spain</i>	<i>National</i>
1931	<i>Agencia Meridional, Ltda.</i>		<i>Brazil</i>	<i>National</i>
1931	<i>Far East News Agency</i>	FENA	<i>China (Formosa)</i>	<i>National</i>
1932	<i>Australian United Press, Ltd.</i>	AUP	<i>Australia</i>	<i>National</i>
1933-1945	<i>Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro</i>	DNB	<i>Germany</i>	<i>National</i>
1933	<i>United Press of India</i>	UPI	<i>India</i>	<i>National</i>
1934	<i>Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau</i>	ANP	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>National</i>
1934	<i>Pars</i>	Pars	<i>Iran</i>	<i>National</i>
1935	<i>Australian Associated Press Ltd.</i>	AAP	<i>Australia</i>	<i>National</i>
1935-1943	<i>Agencia Noticiosa Telegrafica Americana</i>	ANTA	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>National</i>
1936-1945	<i>Domei News Agency</i>	Domei	<i>Japan</i>	<i>National</i>
1937	<i>Kantorberita Antara</i>	Antara	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>National</i>
1938	<i>Agencia Efe, S.A.</i>	Efe	<i>Spain</i>	<i>National</i>
1938	<i>Press Telegraph</i>	PT	<i>Norway</i>	<i>National</i>
1938	<i>The South African Press Association (issued from the Reuter South African Press Agency)</i>	SAPA	<i>Union of South Africa</i>	<i>National</i>
1939	<i>Bakhtar</i>	Bakhtar	<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>National</i>
1940	<i>Overseas News Agency</i>	ONA	<i>United States</i>	<i>Specialized</i>
1940	<i>Prensa Venezolana</i>	Peve	<i>Venezuela</i>	<i>National</i>
1940	* <i>Prensa y Radio Española</i>	PYRESA	<i>Spain</i>	<i>National</i>
1941	<i>Arab News Agency, Ltd.</i>	ANA	<i>United Kingdom</i> ²	<i>Specialized</i>
1942-1951	<i>Agencia Sul Americana de Noticias</i>	Asapress	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>National</i>

¹ The first United Press.

² The headquarters of this agency is in London but its principal news office is in Cairo.

<i>Date of foundation</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>By-line</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of Agency</i>
1943	Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija	Tanjung	Yugoslavia	National
1943-1951	Zpravodajska Agentima Slovenska	ZAS	Slovakia	National
1944	Agence France-Presse (called Agence Havas until 1940)	AFP	France	World
1944	* Agence Télégraphique Albanaise	ATA	Albania	National
1944-1949	Agencia Transchile	Transchile	Chile	National
1944	Lusitania	Lusitania	Portugal	National
1944	* Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency	NCNA	China (Continental Area)	National
1945	Agencia Nacional de Informaciones	ANI	Uruguay	National
1945	Agencia Noticiosa Prensa, Radio y Cine	PRYC	Chile	National
1945	Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata	ANSA	Italy	National
1945-1946	Deutsche Nachrichten Agentur	Dana	U.S. Zone of Western Germany	National
1945-1949	Deutscher Pressedienst	DPD	British Zone of Western Germany	National
1945	Haptong Tongshin (Korean Pacific Press)	KPP	Korea (Southern region)	National
1945	Jiji Press, Ltd.	JP	Japan	National
1945	Kyodo News Service, The	Kyodo	Japan	National
1945	Polska Agencja Prasowa	PAP	Poland	National
1945	Radiopress, Inc.	Radiopress	Japan	National
1945-1947	Rheina		French Zone of Western Germany	National
1946	* Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst	ADN	Democratic Republic of Germany	National
1946	Austria Presse Agentur	APA	Austria	National
1946	Christlicher Nachrichtendienst	CND	Federal Republic of Germany	Specialized
1946-1949	Dena		U.S. Zone of Western Germany	National
1946	Katholiek Nederlands Persbureau	KNP	Netherlands	Specialized
1946	Min Ben News Agency	MBNA	China (Formosa)	National
1946	Sudanese Press Agency	SPA	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	National
1946	Telenoticiosa Americana	Telam	Argentina	National
1947	Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes	ANI	Portugal	National
1947	Burma Press Syndicate, Ltd.	BPS	Burma	National
1947-1949	Sudena		French Zone of Western Germany	National
1948	Agencia Noticiosa Corporación de Periodistas	Coper	Chile	National
1948	Agenzia Astra	Astra	Trieste	National
1948-1950	Asociación Noticiosa Argentina	ANA	Argentina	National
1948	Chung-Yang Tongshin	Chung-Yang	Korea (Northern region)	National
1948	Near & Far East News, Ltd.	NAFEN	United Kingdom	Specialized
1948	Star News Agency	Star	Pakistan ¹	Specialized
1948	Sudanese News Service	SNS	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	National
1949	Adjisam's News Agency		Gold Coast	National
1949	* Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice	Agerpres	Rumania	National
1949	China News and Publication Service, Ltd.	China News	China (Formosa)	National
1949	Daily News Agency		China (Formosa)	National
1949	Deutsche Presse Agentur	DPA	Federal Republic of Germany	National
1949	The Associated Press of Pakistan	APP	Pakistan	National
1949	The Irish News Agency	INA	Ireland	National
1949	Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance	Pananews	Hong-Kong	National
1950	Philippine News Service	PNS	Philippines	National
1950	Turk Havadis Ajansi	THA	Turkey	National
1950	Itim Agence	Itim	Israel	National
1951	* Agence Khmere de Presse	AKP	Cambodia	National
1951	Viet-nam Presse	VP	Viet-Nam	National
1952	Near & Far East News (Asia), Ltd.	NAFEN (Asia)	United Kingdom ²	Specialized
1952	Ta Tao News Agency	TTNA	China (Formosa)	National
1952	Yugopress		Yugoslavia	National

Note. The four Netherlands news agencies: *Nederlandsch Telegraaf Agentschap*; *Vaz Dias Agency*; *Belifante and Vaz Dias Agency*; *Aneta Holland Agency*, studies of which appear in the chapter on dead agencies, have ceased operation, so they are not included in this list. The four were absorbed in 1935 by the Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau. It has not been possible to obtain the date of their foundation or complementary information.

¹ See note on page 87.

² This agency has its headquarters in London and its principal news office in Bombay.

EVOLUTION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WORLD NEWS AGENCIES

The geographical spheres of activity covered by the four world agencies which came into being between 1835 and 1851 were fairly circumscribed and were determined in the main by political, economic or ethnic affinities. The four agencies' limited resources inevitably restricted their expansion. It was natural that they should co-operate and "ally" themselves by contracts for the exchange of services, so as to be able to cover the news in the greatest possible number of countries.

The history of the "treaties of alliance" signed by the agencies in Europe and the United States may be divided into four different periods: the alliances take shape from the beginnings to 1870; the reign of the "grand alliances", from 1870 to the first world war; the alliances disintegrate, from the first world war to 1934; the present time.

FROM THE BEGINNINGS TO 1870

Up to 1870 there were only three world agencies—the French Havas, the British Reuters and the German Wolff.

It appears that the initiative in making contacts between agencies was first taken by Julius Reuter, not long after he opened his news office in London. In 1856 Reuters sounded Havas and Wolff as to the possibility of concluding a contract for the exchange of stock exchange news. Exchanges took place to the satisfaction of all three parties. In the course of the following years, owing to the energy and enterprise of their respective founders, the three agencies quickly expanded, built up their political news services, and extended their operations, first in Europe and later all over the world.

Obstacles were not long in arising. Reuters had been in contact with the New York Associated Press for the transmission of European news to the United States. The British agency soon realized that the costs involved in organizing such a service exceeded its means, and it therefore turned to its associates, Havas and Wolff, with a view to sharing costs and profits. A general agreement was concluded in 1859, associating the three big European agencies with each other and, secondarily, with the New York Associated Press. In 1866, however, furious at Reuter's agreement with the Government of Hanover for the use of the England-Norderney cable, Wolff withdrew and dealt directly with the Western Associated Press.

For four years, Wolff and the Western Associated Press competed with Havas, Reuters and the New York Associated Press.

At the same time, a serious conflict broke out in the United States between the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press, which rendered the position of both these agencies precarious. In 1869, when Reuters was using the new submarine cable between Europe and India for the distribution of news in the Far East, and thus strengthening its

position, Wolff came to terms with the British agency and withdrew from its agreement with the Western Associated Press. New negotiations were started, which resulted in January 1870¹ in a quadripartite agreement between the three big European agencies and the New York Associated Press.

This agreement provided for a division of the world into a number of zones, in each of which one of the four agencies concerned had an exclusive right to gather and distribute news. Those zones were:

Havas: France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt (in association with Reuters), Central and South America.

Reuters: The British Empire, Egypt (in association with Havas), Turkey, the Far East.

Wolff: Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Russia and the Balkans. (Wolff was also to pay the other two agencies a considerable compensatory indemnity.)

New York Associated Press: The territory of the United States.

The four agencies between them thus secured control of news throughout the world. The agreement lasted practically speaking half a century.

FROM 1870 TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Having settled the problem of competition among themselves, the three big European agencies brought into their orbit the Korrespondenz-Bureau of Vienna, Ritzau of Copenhagen, Stefani of Rome and a few national agencies, which started as their satellites or as more or less official subsidiaries.

While the 1870 war did not break up the agreements irretrievably, it rendered the relations between Wolff and Havas more difficult, while at the same time strengthening the ties between Reuters and Havas. The two last-named jointly examined a number of projects for an even closer union. One of these materialized, and Havas and Reuters decided to pool the expenses of operating a new economic information service between North and South America, India and Europe. This service, which was operated by Reuters, very soon caused anxiety to the directors of Havas, who feared that the British agency would become firmly installed in Havas' reserved zone of South America. Finally, the service, which was not a great success, was abandoned and friendly relations between Havas and Reuter, which had temporarily cooled, were re-established. Even so, their union was not unclouded. From 1889 onwards, Havas' growing activity disturbed both Reuters and Wolff, and these two agencies concluded an "offensive-defensive" alliance prior to the negotiations which were to start the following year for a renewal of the 1870 agreement. The offensive was led by Wolff under pressure from Chancellor Bismarck, who was disturbed by the speed at which France was

¹ According to certain sources a formal contract was signed only in 1875.

recovering her power. Desirous of strengthening the Triple Alliance and convinced of the importance of the press, Bismarck feared the influence of the Havas Agency. Reuters finally allowed itself to be persuaded, and passed into the camp of the Triple Alliance agencies—Wolff, Stefani and the Vienna Korrespondenz-Bureau. The cornerstone of the coalition was the joint operation in Paris of a Reuter-Wolff office, and in Rome of a Reuter-Stefani office. Havas' position could not, however, be seriously shaken. Reuters gave up its private alliance with Wolff, and the 1870 agreements between the three world agencies were renewed for a further 10 years. They confirmed Havas' supremacy in South America and Reuters' in the Far East. The Wolff agency resigned itself to a purely European role, while the Italian and Austrian agencies confined themselves to the strictly national field.

The rivalries between the European agencies had their counterpart across the Atlantic, where the Associated Press of Illinois was fighting the first United Press. For each of them, the distribution of news from Europe was a decisive factor for the supremacy they were both anxious to conquer. When the Associated Press won by concluding an exclusive contract with the European agencies in 1893, the first United Press disappeared. This contract, though denounced by the Associated Press in 1912, was in practice to last until the first world war. Its terms reproduced those of that signed 20 years earlier between the three European agencies and the New York Associated Press. The latter secured the exclusive right to distribute in the United States news it received from the allied European agencies. It also had a free hand (but no exclusive rights) in Canada, Mexico, Central America and the Antilles.

BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS

Until 1914, the Associated Press had been chiefly concerned with developing its services inside the United States. The organization of news-gathering in this huge territory and the distribution of the service to a large number of customers had occupied the attention of the leaders of the great United States agency for some years.

However, competition from the new United Press, which was already beginning to distribute its news abroad, compelled the Associated Press to abandon its position of isolation. Moreover, many North Americans who came to Europe were surprised not to find the signature of their powerful Associated Press in any newspaper. They complained that the news read abroad gave a distorted and inaccurate picture of life and customs in the United States. The whole intellectual climate across the Atlantic impelled those who were responsible for United States news to denounce the monopolies which, as they saw it, were impairing the freedom of the press, while there were also those who suspected government interference in the services of Havas, Reuters and Wolff.

The old 1893 treaty had, however, forbidden the Associated Press to sell its news either to a local agency or to a newspaper outside the United States.

The Associated Press now decided to recover its freedom of action.

To begin with, in 1918, it took the initiative in South America. The press of that continent—which was peopled by European, especially Latin, immigrants—was anxious for foreign news, particularly from Europe. Until then, only Havas had supplied the South American press. But during the first world war the newspapers of the South American countries had complained because they did not receive the German Army communiqués, which Havas did not distribute, and they had already tried to obtain them through the United States news agencies.

The Associated Press, wishing to meet the request of the South American newspapers, and perturbed because since 1916 United Press had been selling its service to *La Nación* in Buenos Aires, negotiated with Havas towards the end of 1918 for a change in their agreement which would allow it to organize a distribution service in South America. The war and its aftermath had sapped the foundations of the French agency's old monopoly in that part of the world and in 1919 Associated Press signed an agreement with *La Nación* and United Press with *La Prensa*, also of Buenos Aires, and the *Mercurio* of Santiago de Chile.

After this attack on Havas' territory, the Associated Press turned towards Reuters' preserves. From the outset, the Far East had been part of the zone reserved for the British agency, which drew considerable income from that area especially from the commercial service which it sold in both China and Japan. But United States commerce and industry were becoming increasingly interested in these regions, and United States public opinion was taking an ever greater interest in Asian problems. It was inevitable that the United States agencies should follow this trend and since Americans had also been complaining that Reuters had an anti-United States bias, there were all the makings of a conflict.

Until 1909, Japan had received information from the outer world exclusively through the British agency. Although in 1909 United Press had signed an agreement for the sale of its service to the Japanese Dempo agency, Reuters had to all intents and purposes retained the monopoly of news distribution in Japan. It had promoted the setting up of a local agency—Kokusai—which distributed domestic news collected by itself, and a foreign service supplied by Reuters. Soon after the signature of the peace treaty (1922) the United States agencies began to approach the Japanese agency; they persuaded it to recommend Reuters to give more space to United States news items. Four years later the Associated Press obtained from Reuters the right to operate in Japan and China. Finally, in 1933 it began to deal directly with the Rengo agency. Rengo distributed the Associated Press service in Japan, and in return, AP distributed Rengo's service in the United States.

FROM 1934 TO THE PRESENT TIME

The agreement concluded in 1933 between Associated

Press and Rengo brought about the crisis which was to end once and for all the system of alliances between agencies. The Reuter board of management, which had not been consulted by the Associated Press over the matter, decided to break off its contract with the United States agency, and in 1934 the two signed a new agreement which gave them both a free hand in all countries. This new arrangement had immediate repercussions. At a meeting at Riga the same year, the agencies finally broke off all the former agreements and adopted the American principle of freedom of information everywhere and for all.

A new era had thus opened for the agencies. The system of dividing the world into zones in each of which one world agency collected and distributed information had ceased to work. That system had given the four big agencies their power. In the years preceding the second world war, each agency resumed its liberty of action and decided to keep a free hand for the future. Newspapers and national agencies could obtain their news from whatever world agency they chose. The result was that each of the world agencies had to contend with a sharp rise in costs, and the commercial battle quickly reached an intensity till then unknown. The era of individual expansion was open and the number of customers each agency got would depend naturally on the effort and means it was prepared to expend getting them.

Thus Havas had been experimenting for several¹ years with shortwave radiotelegraph transmission, which allowed it to transmit its news service over long distances with relatively low-powered transmitters, armed with lowered costs it set out to reconquer its old territory, South America. It took back *La Nación* of Buenos Aires from Associated Press, and the *Mercurio* of Santiago de Chile from United Press. A few years later it started a similar campaign in the Far East.

Reuters likewise organized its defence in the Far East. It transmitted its "world service" on two short-wave transmitters and a powerful long-wave transmitter.

At the same time Associated Press opened offices in the principal European capitals.

Thus each agency started prospecting for new markets in the traditional fiefs of its old allies.

This was the situation on the eve of the second world war. Many agencies disappeared, but the war failed to change the pattern of the big world agencies standing on their own feet. Even before the end of the conflict was in sight, the highest Allied authorities gave thought to the reconstruction of a devastated world. The problems connected with information in general were mentioned in the declarations accompanying the Atlantic Charter and in those defining the principles of the United Nations.

The principle that triumphed was that of complete freedom of information, whereby all men were to have free access to every source of news. This was the viewpoint of which the United States agencies had been for 20 years the untiring champions.

Since then the big world agencies have stood alone, and the agreements concluded between some of them are bilateral contracts such as link any national agency, of any kind, with another. These contracts are usually of the following type: each of the two agencies acts towards the other as a national agency, in the country in which it has its headquarters. Each agency is authorized to use the domestic services provided by its partner in its own country but not abroad. In practice, however, these agreements are usually restricted to the use of "spot news", since each large agency has its own diplomatic and political correspondents in the other's country.

Contracts of this kind exist between: Associated Press, Reuters and the Agence France-Presse²; United Press remains isolated.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WORLD TELEGRAPHIC AGENCIES AND OTHER AGENCIES

The alliances and rivalries between the great world agencies over the past 100 years have affected the fate of the national agencies dependent on them. Once they were established, these national agencies, whose purpose was to gather and distribute domestic news, had to resort to the services of one or more of the world agencies for news from abroad. During the "period of alliances", each national agency dealt with the world agency to which its own zone had been allotted under an agreement, and received a foreign service on payment of a fee. It might occasionally happen that there were "transfers of influence" between the allied agencies, which sometimes resulted in a clash; but after a few negotiations, peace would be reestablished, and everything would revert to normal.

But changes in the structure of the world agencies, brought about by the evolution of the press and of public opinion, resulted in important changes in these

relationships. Nothing can better illustrate this evolution than the history of the relationship between Reuters and the press and agencies of the British Dominions.

As early as 1894, the system of zones had been

¹ As shown in Chapter I, page 14, the first agency to use multiple-address radiocasts on long waves was the German Transocean agency, during the first world war. According to the *Post Office Electrical Engineers' Journal* of July 1946, Reuters began in 1923 to transmit morsecasts on long waves to Europe. In 1925, Havas used a long-wave transmitter set up at Pontoise to transmit its service. But it was only when they perfected their transmissions by using short waves that Havas and Reuters obtained noteworthy results.

² At the moment of going to press, it has been learnt that AFP and INS have negotiated a temporary agreement whereby INS distributes to its subscribers a portion of the AFP general news service. Until then, the AFP service was distributed directly by AFP to only a small number of French language daily newspapers published in the United States. The AFP service is provided to INS in the French language; INS undertakes to translate news items which it chooses for distribution with its own general news service. Such items are signed with the by-line AFP-INS.

threatened by the agreement between the Associated Press and the press of Canada. In principle, Canada belonged to Reuters' zone, but obvious geographical and technical factors inclined it to close association with the United States. Until the first world war, the British agency had therefore not attempted to supply the Canadian press. After the end of hostilities, the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments tried to promote the distribution of Reuters' service in Canada; but the project, which required government assistance, was not approved by the Canadian press and, after four years of effort, was abandoned.

In South Africa the British agency's relations with the press were for a long time rather intermittent. In 1930 Reuters had tried to set up an agency in South Africa, but this was only achieved in 1938, with the foundation of the South African Press Association. The latter collected domestic news which it supplied to Reuters for distribution abroad, while it distributed Reuters' foreign service to its own subscribers. In Australia, the situation had been even more delicate. The Australian agencies subscribed to Reuter but also to Associated Press and United Press.

Reuters' constitution was changed in 1941, so that when hostilities ended, it was possible to extend to the owners of Dominion papers the principle of co-partnership underlying the new Reuter charter. In 1946 Reuters suggested that the principle be applied in practice. In December of that year, an agreement was reached between the agency and the associations of newspaper-owners in Australia and New Zealand. It provided for the issue of new shares in Reuters Ltd. for allocation to Australians and New Zealanders, who thus became associates in the Reuter Trust. Since then, the Australian Associated Press has had a representative on Reuters' governing body, representing both Australian and New Zealand interest.

The same operation was repeated two years later

with the Press Trust of India, the successor to the Associated Press of India.

The British agency's union with the agencies of the two Dominions and the young Indian Republic was thus established on a sound footing. But neither the Union of South Africa nor Canada have so far followed suit.

By 1952 all the world agencies had agreements with the national agencies. Even United Press, which had always stood aside from world co-operation, had been concluding contracts with some of them, ever since it had come into existence. The first of such contracts, dating from 1909, had linked the American agency with the London Exchange Telegraph, the Paris Agence Fournier, the Berlin Hirsch Bureau, the Tokyo Nippon Dempo Tsushin-Sha and the Australian Independent Cable Association. Other contracts concluded with a number of big foreign newspapers gave the United Press, even at that time, a news network which made it into a formidable competitor.

In the last 10 years, a considerable change has taken place in the relationships between agencies, owing to the growing isolationism of those in the Soviet zone of influence. All the agencies in this zone had long been linked, by tradition, with one or more of the large world agencies, generally with Havas and Reuter. Their gradual transformation into State agencies, the political régimes in their countries, and the new attitude of the press there changed their needs in news, and they had to seek fresh sources for their copy from abroad. Some of their contracts with the world agencies still exist, but almost no use is made of them since the national agencies in question now allow only the minimum of space for the despatches so received. Their ties with the Soviet TASS agency have, by contrast, become much closer, and almost all their foreign news items bear its signature. These ties with TASS were officially recognized in a co-ordination agreement signed in 1950, which will be studied later.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONAL NEWS AGENCIES

Just as the national agencies all had to deal with the world agencies in order to provide their customers with a complete news service, so many of them were led to associate with their counterparts in neighbouring countries. Obviously, political frontiers do not always mark the dividing-line between ethnic, ideological and political affinities. In many countries, large minorities linked to foreign populations demand that their press shall provide them with detailed news about nations that are their neighbours or belong to the same ethnic or geographical group. The press, and hence the national agencies, had therefore to obtain this additional information direct, for the world agencies often had not the space for it.

Bilateral agreements consequently multiplied, so that there has resulted a very dense network which, however, is sometimes modified by political events.

The agreements are always of the same kind: national agencies exchange domestic news or some part of it, where necessary on payment of a fee, depending on the extent of the service received. The contracts entered into by each agency are listed in the reports devoted to them in Chapter III.

Two types of European national agency groups should however be examined more specifically, in view of the special type of agreements between them.

GROUP 39

As soon as the threat of a second world war became clear, the directors of the agencies in a number of countries which hoped to stay neutral got together to study the possible repercussions of the approaching

conflict on their functioning. Their chief aim was to clarify their position, so as to protect themselves against the unforeseen consequences of such a war, and they therefore formed a group which adopted as its name the date of its foundation. The group included the Brussels Agence Belga, the Berne Agence Télégraphique Suisse, the Hague Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau, Ritzaus Bureau of Copenhagen, Norsk Telegrambyra of Oslo and Tidningarnas Telegrambyra of Stockholm.

Military events, however, very soon upset the arrangements made. Of all the members of Group 39, only the Swiss and the Swedes escaped invasion. The others, like most of their European colleagues, were gagged for five years and had to participate against their will in the tremendous propaganda drive of the occupying power.

When the members of Group 39 regained their liberty after the German defeat their association took on fresh life. Though their original object of safeguarding their neutrality had now no point they still believed that close co-operation between them was essential, so that they might defend their independence as against their governments, their interests as against the big world agencies, and also in order that they might exchange news direct between themselves.

Today Group 39 is still active. Its members, who meet in conference once a year, continue to maintain close contact. Although they all have good relations

with Agence France-Presse and Associated Press their closest contacts appear to be with Reuters. When a general assembly of the group was held in Brussels from 13 to 16 June 1952, agencies from other countries were for the first time invited to send representatives. Those asked were AFP (France), Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes (Portugal), Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Italy), Austria Presse Agentur (Austria), Deutsche Presse Agentur (Germany), Irish News Agency (Ireland), Reuters (United Kingdom), Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Finland) and Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Yugoslavia).

THE TASS GROUP

Another group came into being in October 1950, when a so-called "co-ordination" agreement was reached between the TASS agency of Moscow, Polska Agencja Prasowa of Warsaw, Ceska Tiskova Kancelar of Prague, Magyar Tavisirati Iroda of Budapest, the Albanian Telegraphic Agency of Tirana, Bulgarski Telegrafitsheka Agentzia of Sofia and Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice of Bucharest. Although little information is available as to the group's aims and methods, it may be assumed that its main object is to standardize information in the countries concerned and to co-ordinate its timing. The exchange of local information is doubtless also provided for.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Chart 1 (in pochette) shows which national telegraphic agencies have signed contracts or concluded agreements for the use of the world agencies' services; which national telegraphic agencies have signed contracts or concluded agreements for exchanging their own domestic news services.

The contracts and agreements taken into account in drawing up the chart fall into one of the following categories:¹

1. Contracts for the supply by a world agency of its world news service to a national agency in return for a lump sum.
2. Contract whereby a world agency supplies its world news service to a national agency in return for domestic news from the national agency, and on payment of a lump sum.
3. Contracts concluded between two national agencies for the exchange of their domestic news services.

As shown in the chart (which does not include relations among the world news agencies themselves) Reuters has agreements or contracts to provide news to 34 national news agencies in 32 countries, Agence France-Presse to 30 national news agencies in 28 countries and territories, TASS to 17 national news agencies in 17 countries, United Press Associations to 14 national news agencies in 12 countries,

Associated Press to nine national news agencies in nine countries, and International News Service to three national news agencies in three countries.² Altogether, the United States world agencies provide news to 21 national agencies in 18 countries.

Forty-eight national news agencies, in 40 countries and territories, subscribe to the services of one or several world agencies; of these, 17 subscribe to one world agency, 12 to two, 12 to three, six to four and one to five.

The only continents where national news agencies have concluded many agreements to exchange their domestic services among themselves are Europe and Oceania. It should be noted, nevertheless, that the principal Asian news agencies have begun exchanging their domestic files in recent years. Intercontinental exchanges of domestic news services among national news agencies are confined to a few between Europe and Asia and Asia and Oceania.

¹ The nature of the various contracts or agreements has been made clear, wherever possible, in the study on individual agencies contained in Chapter III.

² In addition to supplying news to Bull's Presstjänst (Stockholm) and the Irish News Agency (Dublin), as shown on the chart, INS also supplies news to Radio Cor-Cobor (Milan), which is not a telegraphic agency.

THE LEGAL ORGANIZATION OF NEWS AGENCIES

THE PARTICULAR LEGAL PROBLEMS OF NEWS AGENCIES

In principle, news agencies, which are a special category of press undertakings, should everywhere be subject to the same laws as the whole body of the press. Wherever the press as a whole is based on the principle of free enterprise, there should be no restriction on the establishment and operation of news agencies within the framework of the laws and regulations applicable to other commercial undertakings. And wherever special provisions exist for the press, the same or similar provisions should normally be applied to news agencies. Under régimes where information is subject to the direction of the political authorities, agencies will be so constituted and operated as to ensure the public authorities close control of their sources of information, by the same methods as enable them to exercise general control over publishers of newspapers and periodicals. And naturally, wherever the distribution of news by an agency is in the nature of a publication within the meaning of its national legislation, that news will be subject to the same rules or restrictions, and will incur the same responsibilities as news published by newspapers or the radio. It will be protected by the same rights guaranteed by the same procedures.

Nevertheless, while this principle of a common system governing news agencies and newspaper publishers is, generally speaking, valid in its main aspects, yet agencies often assume forms—or their operation is subject to legislative or contractual regulations—which differ from those applied to other press undertakings. This is due to the special function of agencies, and its economic implications.

The main purpose of an agency is to procure and distribute news to other news distributing concerns (newspapers, periodicals, radio, television). Thus, by definition, it provides a service which is shared by a number of news distributing concerns. Under systems of government which respect freedom of information, the very purpose of an agency places it under an obligation to observe the most rigid objectivity and impartiality, without which the organizations it supplies with news cannot rely on having the right of choice which is implicit in freedom of expression. The type of activity of a news agency,

the fact that there is a common interest in its services, and the amount of material resources involved, all mean that it must continually aim at greater concentration as the numbers of its customers (broadcasting and television companies, etc.) increase. Under political systems where information is free, the diversity of press enterprises is a pre-condition for implementing that freedom, since provision must be made for every variety of opinion and for widespread controversy. Moreover, even régimes under which information of every kind is subject to government control need a large number of press undertakings, because they constitute the most effective media for “putting across” the slogans of authority. In the case of news agencies, however, neither diversity nor multiplicity is enough: the very nature of their task demands a high degree of concentration as a pre-condition for their successful operation.

Thus news agencies raise a special legal problem, namely the evolution of a system which, while allowing for the necessary concentration, will also facilitate the installation and smooth operation of the machinery needed for a news service, while at the same time guaranteeing the impartiality of the service in free countries and its loyalty to authority in countries where information is controlled.

Under free régimes, however, freedom of competition exists by law, and there are in fact a large number of national agencies in certain countries. But even in those countries, two, or at the most, three big agencies stand out with what amounts to a monopoly in the general provision of news, the other agencies being more or less specialized. It is in relation to those agencies, which we will here term the principal agencies, that the special legal problem arises, since the others are generally subject to the ordinary regulations governing press undertakings. The peculiar aspects of the problem are, moreover, intensified by the fact that some of these principal agencies operate on an international scale, that is they not only procure their news from every part of the world, but they also distribute, or try to distribute, their news service to every country in the world, either directly to press businesses, or through national agencies with a more restricted field of action.

The ideal system would of course be to have a small number of agencies with a world-wide field of activity, and a very broad international basis. However, the birth or rebirth of nationalism in matters of information is counteracting the trend which had begun in that direction. Even so, contacts and relationships between national bodies inevitably tend to multiply. Thus the activities of certain principal agencies in foreign countries, and the network of relationships in the field of information gradually being built up between national organizations, are creating an international legal problem, which is by no means exclusive to news agencies, but is nevertheless of such importance to them that

their attempts to find a solution to the problem are exceptionally interesting and far-reaching. The same applies to the problem of the protection of news, a problem with which those responsible for news agencies are at present very properly concerned in countries where information is free.

These, then, are the problems which we propose briefly to study, together with the ways in which they have hitherto been solved in different countries. We shall therefore examine in turn: the definition of news agencies; their constitution; the functioning of news agencies and the special relationships involved in their activities; the protection of information.

THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF NEWS AGENCIES

The study of any subject, and particularly the reorganization of its legal status, calls for precise definitions, and these are all the more essential where the subject is as fluid and complex as information. It has been noted in many an international conference that inadequate or divergent definitions have caused difficulties which have all too often hindered or even prevented the establishment of a common set of rules.

Up to the present time, there is no definition of a news agency which is both generally applicable and legally valid. All international work on the subject has so far been confined to a definition of certain broad concepts such as news enterprises or foreign correspondence (cf. Article I of the Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right to Correction). Yet in their endeavours to combine certain agencies or to draw up agreements between them, members of the profession have on occasion attempted a definition. Moreover, every country has some definitions, either—where agencies have special legal status—in its legislation, or in the clauses of the special contractual statutes which define the purpose of every agency. Thus the French Law of 2 November 1945 defines as news agencies all "private bodies which supply newspapers and periodicals with articles, news, features, photographs and any other editorial matter, and which derive their principal source of income from those activities". That definition, however—which is in any case too broad, since it comprises bodies which distribute only articles and editorial matter—not only fails to cover the principal French agency, AFP, which is covered by a special law (Law of 30 September 1944), but also agencies in the form of co-operatives, for which there is also a special law (Law of 27 July 1944). Sometimes, an agency is defined in terms of what it is not. Thus, in application of a 1938 measure on the registration of foreign agents in the United States, special provisions are made for foreign agencies under their governments' control, but those agencies are distinguished by purely formal, and therefore inadequate, criteria.

Such definitions are applicable and even valid only

within limits. The great differences in the types of structure to be found make it impossible to derive generally valid criteria from their legal form. We must therefore keep to the basic factors which constitute the special legal problem set out in section I. As we said, news agencies are distinguished by the fact that they run a service requiring extreme objectivity and implying inevitable concentration. This leads us to propose the following definition: a news agency is an undertaking of which the principal objective, whatever its legal form, is to gather news and news material, of which the sole purpose is to express or present facts, and to distribute it to a group of news enterprises, and in exceptional circumstances to private individuals, with a view to providing them with as complete and impartial a news service as possible against payment and under conditions compatible with business laws and usage.

That definition does not apply to concerns whose purpose it is to provide news enterprises with material other than news (for instance, articles, drawings and entertainment features). All definitions which include such concerns (e.g. the French Law of 2 November 1945) have no scientific value and do not permit rules to be devised which are strictly adapted to needs. Moreover, in the case of such concerns, concentration has gone less far (which is just as well, since the diversity implied by real freedom of expression does not go well with the standardization of commentaries or expressions of opinion). They do not require costly or complicated machinery, since they do not normally need the large network of correspondents or the apparatus for rapid transmission which a news agency must have. Statements of fact do not, of course, preclude an explanatory note which may be needed for accurate interpretation, and more and more such notes are in fact required from agencies by newspaper editors. Yet it is easy to distinguish them from commentaries or articles, since they must contain no personal judgment whatever. Without losing its specific character, a news agency may supply accessory material, provided it is presented for what it is, and provided the supply of news material remains the agency's chief activity.

Our definition also excludes government propaganda departments and services, and in general, all propaganda and publicity services. Admittedly, it is sometimes difficult to draw the line between news and propaganda, and our definition will no

doubt be difficult to apply in countries where the news is controlled. Nevertheless, having admitted this almost insurmountable difficulty, it would seem that the definition here proposed is the one most suited to our need.

THE CONSTITUTION OF NEWS AGENCIES

A close and objective study of the organization and working of news agencies in all countries, at least of the principal agencies, soon suggests that the chief distinction between them is not their legal form but the type of their activities. The purpose in setting them up is either to provide complete and impartial information about facts, while enabling press concerns to exercise free choice, or to ensure that, from this first step in the process, news is presented and selected in accordance with the orders of authority and the needs of government propaganda. To use a classic formula, news agencies are either an instrument of information considered as an end in itself or as a means to knowledge, or an instrument of information considered as a political function, as a medium for educating the people as members of the community, and for governing. Thus we have the distinction (which is of course valid in other spheres) between agencies in countries where information is in principle not subject to control by the representatives of political authority—countries which we may call “countries of free information”—and those in which it is subject to such control, which we may call “countries of controlled information”.

From the legal point of view, the difference between the two systems is that, under the former, the principal or secondary national agencies have no monopoly in the distribution of news of any order, whereas under the latter, they have been granted such a monopoly with a greater or lesser degree of flexibility.

In countries where information is controlled, the status of news agencies, which will be more or less incorporated in the general system of collective ownership, presents no contrasts with the rest of the system and raises no special legal problem, since, on the one hand, objectivity is not in fashion, and, on the other, concentration is of the essence of the general economy, even where a given undertaking is permitted a certain amount of operational independence.

In countries where information is free, the situation is different. Here, the legal position of the agency is an inescapable problem and the choice of status is an important factor in its solution.

In studying the different types of status afforded to news agencies in these countries, we shall in general take the principal agencies as examples, it being understood that a number of secondary agencies also exist, or may exist in theory, since the régime by definition involves diversity of undertakings.

COUNTRIES WHERE INFORMATION IS FREE

There are three principal forms of agency: ordinary

private commercial concerns; co-operative concerns or concerns directly subject to the control or direction of press or news concerns; concerns with special status.

Ordinary Private Commercial Concerns

In free enterprise countries, private commercial agencies are normally subject to the rules of ordinary law. They are generally constituted as joint stock or limited liability companies and function as ordinary commercial undertakings, their aim being to earn profits. Their relationship with the press or radio organizations and in general with all those whom they serve is a relationship of dealer to customer, governed by contracts freely concluded within the framework of general commercial legislation.

The regulations to which such agencies (at least as far as national agencies are concerned) are subject, will be the same as those applying to all commercial enterprises, and will depend on how much latitude the law permits in the formation and running of an undertaking. In the case of certain kinds of company, the law may prescribe previous administrative authorization and close government supervision. But in principle, the conditions for granting such authorization or exercising such control will be the same for press undertakings as for others.

In fact, however, the commercial company type of constitution is rather rare among news agencies, and would seem to have been used only for:

1. Agencies with a fairly restricted sphere of action and a limited but stable number of national customers. Agencies of this kind are to be found in particular in Latin America (e.g. the Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti in Argentina, Agencia Meridional in Brazil).
2. Specialized agencies and secondary agencies working alongside principal agencies. These also have a limited number of customers, but the number is generally stable and their operating costs are relatively moderate.
3. Agencies which do not restrict their commercial activities to the provision of news. This was true of the Agence Havas before 1940. Havas, which ran both a news agency and a commercial advertising agency covering every kind of publicity, was founded as a joint stock company under the French Company Law of 1867. Its registered capital (amounting in 1939 to 105 million francs) was subscribed by private shareholders. Press concerns were its customers for both news and advertisements, being bound by contracts which

varied for each undertaking according to how its advertising turnover compared with its news turnover. They had no say in the management.

4. Agencies with a large market ensuring a profitable return on the money invested and thereby presenting a speculative interest. Two of the big United States agencies, United Press and International News Service, are of this kind, although they also have much in common with the second type of undertaking we shall examine.

It is fairly clear that, in the case of a private company, its legal form is not the only thing which distinguishes it, nor the only means of judging whether it is adapted to its function as an agency. The legal framework is of course not without importance, but there are other factors which must be borne in mind. One of the most important is what type of person owns the undertaking. Where the concern belongs to a private individual, or where the shareholders or registered partners are private individuals who have contributed capital or other forms of material help for its establishment or operation purely for profit, then the agency is in reality simply a form of ordinary commercial undertaking. This form has always been rare and is becoming more so, since in most countries it is a business which does not offer owners of capital a sufficiently safe or remunerative investment. But the situation differs somewhat where the company which constitutes the agency, whatever its form, is not in the hands of private individuals, and where the shareholders have motives other than profit. Thus in Turkey, the Anatolian Agency has the form of an ordinary commercial company, but the State, which covers its deficit, holds 40 per cent of the shares. Similarly, when most of the shares of a commercial company belong to press and broadcasting companies, the organization and functioning, and consequently the character, of the undertaking is much nearer to that of the second category of concern.

Co-operative Concerns or those directly Subject to Control or Direction by Press or News Concerns

Agencies of this type are mainly distinguished by the fact that they are by statute owned and consequently controlled by the press and news concerns which make most use of their services. On the face of it, this would appear to be the most appropriate type of organization, since, by definition, agencies run a service which is shared by a certain number of press and news concerns. It is therefore logical that those undertakings should themselves be responsible for directing the service they share.

This can be done most effectively by adopting a strictly co-operative constitution. Co-operatives are a form of association formed for the purpose of directly operating a service in which the associates have a common interest, with a view not to making a profit on capital but to improving the service and making it less costly, mainly through the elimination of middlemen (cf. the definition contained in Article I of the French Law of 10 September 1947 on co-operation).

The value of this form of organization is evident from every point of view. Economically, because the elimination of the middlemen enables the cost of the service to be reduced. Technically, because it is by its constitution directed by representatives of the undertakings it supplies, who know their own needs and are interested in constantly improving the service without regard to profit. And from the point of view of the independence of the press and the freedom of information, because it prevents the establishment of powerful private economic organizations with a *de facto* monopoly, and thus bars the way to the emergence of a dangerous force at the same time as it checkmates State encroachment by confronting it with the added strength which association lends to press undertakings.

In the circumstances, this is the type of organization which has been most generally aimed at by the press in countries where information is free, although the form adopted has not always been that of the ordinary commercial co-operative. Sometimes, this was because the simple adoption of co-operative status as provided for by law caused difficulties. Thus equality of rights and responsibilities is generally considered a basic element of this type of undertaking (cf. *ILO Bulletin*, August 1939), while in some countries the law enforces absolute equality of all the associates in a co-operative. Where this is so, the representative of a newspaper with 1,000,000 circulation will have no more shares and no more votes in the general meeting than the representative of one with a circulation of only 5,000. This drawback can be overcome by legislation which waives the principle of absolute equality in the case of news co-operatives. Thus, a special French decree on news co-operatives (decree of 27 July 1944) provides that, notwithstanding the law concerning co-operatives in general, the shares of news co-operatives shall be distributed among the associates in proportion to the circulation of their newspapers, and the general law on co-operatives of 10 September 1947 also provides for an exception of this kind (Article 4). The agencies of some other countries have included a similar principle in their by-laws when there was no legal obstacle. For instance, under the constitution (modified on 9 March 1947) of the Italian co-operative, Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA), the press concerns which are partners in ANSA hold one to five shares, according to the circulation of their newspapers. Conversely, it has on occasion been thought advisable to restrict the participation of a single undertaking, so as to avoid the weaker members being crushed by the stronger ones, or the predominance of one undertaking or group. Thus, under the constitution of the Swedish agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå, no undertaking may hold more than 10 per cent of the capital. Similarly, the Reuter agreement provides that no member of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, which holds part of Reuter's registered capital, may hold more than 25 per cent of the shares.

There is another drawback to the co-operative form, namely that its services are normally reserved to its members and that any extension may be

vetoed by a majority of them. Here again, provision can be made to waive the rule, if necessary by legislation (e.g. French decree of 27 July 1947, Law of 10 September 1947), or by special agreement. The rule may, in fact, lend itself to abuse, and it was such a case in the United States which led to the most important application of the anti-trust laws in the field of news.

Until 1942, Associated Press had been governed by a constitution of which the terms practically speaking prevented any new paper from sharing in its services if another paper of the same region, already affiliated to AP, objected. Every newcomer had to obtain permission from its competitors to sign a contract with AP, and it had to pay them a sum equal to 10 per cent of their subscriptions to the agency since 1900: in a city like New York, this right of entry might easily amount to a million dollars. AP moreover forbade its members to pass on local information obtained by their own services to any party other than the agency itself.

At the request of the important Democratic paper, *Chicago Sun*, which had been unable to obtain AP's services, the United States Government brought to court the Associated Press under the Sherman Act, which prohibited any monopoly practices infringing free competition. AP replied by invoking the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which guarantees the press absolute freedom from government interference, adding that the Sherman Act was inapplicable, since there was no monopoly.

The dispute was a grave one and concerned the entire press. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, where the Government obtained only a bare majority for the cancellation of the disputed clauses.

But even the judges who formed the majority were divided among themselves. It is true that the First Amendment precluded pressure by the Government, but it was not intended to protect dictatorship by certain private interests. Could it then be said that, in view of the extent and quality of its services, AP had become a public utility and should therefore be available to all on an equal footing? In the special field of information, freedom is in fact threatened if a part of the public is refused access to all sources.

But the judges were not competent to decide whether AP deserved the title of a public utility. That was a decision for Congress. The Supreme Court therefore had to confine itself to condemning the special clauses which imposed a serious handicap on certain papers by depriving them of the agency's services, a handicap which was contrary to the spirit of free competition (326. U.S.1, 21 February 1945).

As we have already indicated, however, agencies constituted as co-operatives in the strict sense of the term have much in common with agencies set up as ordinary commercial companies but in which the press or broadcasting companies hold most or all of the shares. It may be necessary to make a legal distinction between a co-operative society, amended by the elimination of absolute equality and of an exclusive service for its members, and a commercial company, of which the members may be relatively

equal and of which the principal concern is the technical and economic improvement of the service rather than gain. But there is no real distinction in substance. The relevant point is that, on the one hand, the press undertakings control or direct the agency or own a considerable number of its shares, while on the other hand, management and control are directed not to making a profit on capital, but to the smooth operation of the news service in the interest of the participating concerns. The choice between the two formulas is rarely due to fundamental reasons. Agencies are set up in the form of ordinary commercial companies either because of the excessive rigidity of co-operative legislation, or because at the outset they were founded without press participation, the press having been insufficiently powerful or prosperous. Wherever press undertakings have been able to acquire an agency hitherto held and operated by a private owner, they have not felt it necessary to modify a legal mechanism which was running smoothly, and which, owing to a flexible and liberal company law, enabled them to continue running the service in a spirit of co-operation as complete as though the undertaking had originally been established as a co-operative.

In any case, most of the principal agencies in the free countries have adopted either the co-operative form or the form of a commercial company controlled by press and news concerns.

This is true of the oldest United States agency, the Associated Press, whose associates are press, radio or television undertakings, and which works like an ordinary co-operative.

The following may also be quoted as examples:

In Germany, the Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), which, according to its constitution, altered in March 1951, is a limited liability company of which the members, with few exceptions, are newspaper publishers or broadcasting companies.

In Australia, the Australian Associated Press (AAP), now a member of the Reuter Trust.

In Belgium, the Agence Belga, a commercial company, most of whose shares belong to the daily press, although it has certain special characteristics which may be thought to place it in the category of undertakings with a special status.

In Canada, the Canadian Press, a co-operative of press concerns.

In Denmark, Ritzau Bureau, a commercial company belonging since 1947 to the press concerns.

In Finland, the Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska-Notisbyran, a co-operative of press concerns.

In India, the Press Trust of India, a commercial company run as a non-profit-making concern, and a member of the Reuter Trust (1949).

In Japan, the Kyodo News Service, which has replaced Domei.

In the Netherlands, the Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (co-operative).

In Norway, the Norsk Telegrambyra, a commercial company whose share-holders are press concerns.

In Sweden, Tidningarnas Telegrambyra, whose members are press concerns.

In Switzerland, the Agence Télégraphique Suisse, a

commercial company whose capital is distributed among the press concerns.

The two big United Kingdom agencies, the Press Association—the exclusive property of a number of provincial newspapers, which uses all profits to improve and expand the service (a characteristic of co-operatives)—and Reuters, both belong to this category, although we shall place Reuters in the category of agencies with a special status in view of its special constitution as a trust.

Undertakings with Special Status

It has at times been felt that no form of structure provided for under ordinary law—even the co-operative form—was precisely adapted to the needs of a news agency, and special forms of legal organization have therefore been devised for the purpose. Such forms have been for the most part modelled on systems already in force for press concerns, and based on special legislation or on agreements. Their aim is generally either to secure a greater measure of independence for the agency, while guaranteeing its objectivity and impartiality, or to facilitate its financial operation.

Thus, Reuters is in form a co-operative. Since its reorganization in 1947 and 1949, it has passed into the hands of a certain number of press organizations, of Commonwealth associations or co-operative agencies: the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Press Association, Australian Associated Press, New Zealand Press Association and the Press Trust of India. It may therefore be considered as owned by the press of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India. Its originality lies in the fact that provisions restricting its ownership and prescribing principles for its operation are contained in a deed of trust drawn up on 28 October 1941, which lays down that:

1. Reuters shall at no time pass into the hands of a single group of interests or a faction.
2. Its integrity, independence and freedom from prejudice shall at all times be completely safeguarded.
3. It shall be so run that it shall be able to provide an impartial and accurate news service to the newspapers and agencies of Great Britain, its Dominions and Colonies, of foreign countries and of all overseas territories with which it may have contracts.
4. It shall take into account the many interests other than press interests it must defend.
5. No effort shall be spared to extend, develop and adapt its activities in such a way that it shall in all circumstances retain its position of leading world agency.

Eleven trustees are responsible for the observance of the clauses of the deed. Four represent the Press Association, four the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and one each the organizations of Australia, India and New Zealand.

This formula, of which the purpose is to ensure the agency's independence and the objectivity of its service, has inspired a number of reforms or attempted

reforms in other countries. Thus the Press Trust of India was founded in 1949 on similar lines. Again, in the French Law of 27 July 1944, which grants a special status to agencies constituted as co-operatives, Article 8 states that "co-operative news agencies or a union of co-operative news agencies shall, under pain of their articles being declared void, provide by by-law for the establishment among their deliberative or administrative organs of a commission whose duty it shall be to submit to the vote of the general meeting of members proposals for penalties, if necessary amounting to loss of rights or the dismissal of the authors, for any act liable to impair the impartiality of the news and the independence of the co-operative news agency or union of co-operative news agencies".

Similarly, the Bill presented to Parliament on 24 February 1949 by the French Government, proposing a new status for Agence France-Presse, provides for the inclusion in the new body it is proposed to set up, of a supreme news council, consisting of independent persons and responsible for ensuring that a certain number of obligations included in the law are respected, obligations which are, moreover, very similar to those found in the Reuter deed of trust.

It should, incidentally, be noted that, even where they do not set up a special organization or special machinery, the rules of some agencies contain similar provisions.

Thus, according to the constitution of the German agency Deutsche Presse Agentur (March 1951), its service is to be impartial and independent of any influence from parties, ideological groups, economic and financial groups, etc.

French post-war legislation provides a special status for news agencies, which distinguishes three separate categories:

1. The principal agency, AFP, provisionally constituted by a decree of 30 September 1944 in the form of a public corporation, and at present in process of transformation.
2. Co-operative agencies, of which the status was defined in the Law of 27 July 1947, already referred to.
3. Private agencies, of which the status was fixed by a decree of 2 November 1945, which, apart from the provisions applicable to agencies in general (prohibition of commercial advertising, prohibition of free services, and rate-fixing), also applies the provisions relating to press concerns under the decree of 26 August 1944 (registered shares in the case of joint stock companies, publication of directors' names and of accounts, prohibition of nominee directors, etc.).

The principal Belgian agency, Agence Belga, whose general organization places it in the preceding category, is nevertheless an interesting example of special status. The agency takes the form of a joint stock company in which the Belgian press has gradually bought up the majority of the shares and its board of directors includes among its nine members four newspaper directors, a professional journalist and a university man appointed by the newspaper federation. It further includes three persons "chosen for their independent spirit and business experience".

Thus, as Daniel Ryelandt explains: "while the press holds most of the capital and a majority on the board of directors, it does not run it alone. The opinions of disinterested third parties counterbalance those of a group which might on occasion tend to be too unilateral. It is an empirically devised joint body which has proved good and efficient."¹ The agency also has a technical committee which exercises general control over the running of the service, its principal task being to ensure impartiality. It consists of eight newspaper directors, a representative of radio and the agency's managing director and its director.

Another special type, although very different, is that of the Irish News Agency. The State, in the form of the Minister of Finance, is a shareholder of the agency, which is managed by a committee of representatives of the press, the law and diplomacy.

Clearly, there is no lack of legal forms. That does not mean, however, that the choice is entirely free. Improvements in transmission techniques and the intensification of competition mean that economic factors more and more govern the setting up and organization of news agencies. The co-operative form certainly seems the most suitable, as does in general any form which allows press or other news enterprises to direct and control an agency. The point was made by the Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information, which noted that "effective news agencies are a natural outgrowth of the vigour and co-operation of the press organs which they serve, and that the dependence of news agencies on these organs is an important factor in ensuring the objectivity of the information which they supply" (Resolution No. 20).

Such an organization is possible, however, only if the press organs themselves are sufficiently prosperous and numerous to be able to finance the agency, and especially its foreign services.

Even then, it must be admitted that the principle is fully valid only if the agency is controlled by all the press concerns it supplies, whatever their nation-

ality, that is to say, if the agency is really internationally based and is itself an international organization. That may be achieved in the future. In the meantime, it would no doubt be unfair to judge the nature of an agency from its legal form, which is often dictated by sheer economic necessity. What matters, we repeat, is the quality of its service, the scope, objectivity and technical value of the news it provides. But both the scope and technical value of a service are independent of its legal form. As for its objectivity, that depends on what is expected of the agency, which in turn depends on the dominating concept and aim of information in the country in question.

Countries where Information is Controlled

In countries where news is subject to close government control or direction, an undertaking's legal form is not of primary importance. The relevant factor is whether those who direct the concern (whatever its legal form) are subject to the hierarchical power of government authority having the right of control over all information, and especially whether the agency has a monopoly in distributing news to national press and news concerns. In the absence of original documents (which do not appear to have been officially published) relating to the TASS agency, decree No. 217 of 23 May 1949, setting up the Agerpres Agency in Rumania, may be quoted as an example of this type of régime. This decree provides that the agency, which is established by the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic (Article 1) under a director and deputy directors appointed by the Council of Ministers (Article 5), shall have the exclusive right to receive, transmit and disseminate news and photographs, and political, economic and cultural press features concerning Rumania and other countries (Article 2).

The Polish press agency, Polska Agencja Prasowa, was set up in the same form under the general terms of the decree of 26 October 1945.

THE FUNCTIONING OF NEWS AGENCIES. SERVICE FOR THE COLLECTION

Naturally, the internal workings of each agency vary according to the type of constitution adopted, depending on the legislation and types of status we have just examined. Some special rules of operation are sometimes laid down in political régimes which legislate specially for agencies. They are generally closely copied from those applied to press concerns. Thus the decree of 2 November 1945 defining the status of private agencies in France, subjects them to a régime similar to that laid down by the decree of 26 August 1944 relating to press concerns. Similarly, there are regulations common to both categories of undertaking in respect of either foreign participation in national concerns, or economic advantages afforded by the public authorities (lower rates, tax reductions, etc.).

CONDITIONS AND LEGAL STATUS OF THE AND DISSEMINATION OF NEWS

The legal provisions regulating the acquisition and use of equipment naturally depend on the general communications system in force in each country. In many countries, it is a public monopoly, at least as regards the telephone, telegraph and tele-photography, but this does not prevent certain concessions being made to an agency, and it facilitates the granting of special rates. The greater the control agencies have over their own equipment and its use, and the more moderate the rates they have to pay for using it, the more smoothly and independently will they work.

The legal status of an agency's staff, especially

¹ "Les Agences de Presse" (*Revue Générale Belge*, May 1951).

its editorial staff, is an important factor in assessing its status. Generally speaking, in countries where information is free, whatever the legal form of the organization, an agency's staff enjoys the same advantages and guarantees as are afforded by law or custom to newspaper journalists. Indeed, that is a precondition for the agency's smooth working and of the value of its services. Further, the statutes of certain agencies contain the obligation to refer in the employment contracts of directing and editorial staff to the principles of independence and impartiality which are supposed to guide the agency's own activities (cf. statutes of the German agency Deutsche Presse Agentur, March 1951).

But the most important and delicate of the problems peculiar to news agencies relate to the legal conditions under which they carry out their service of news collection and distribution, especially abroad.

A national agency has little difficulty inside its own country. In countries of free information, distribution takes place under commercial contracts, generally freely concluded, similar to contracts for the hire of labour. Such contracts provide for the supply either of a general service or of special services (domestic services, stock exchange, economic news, etc.). Rates vary according to the size of the undertaking (rates proportionate to a paper's circulation, special rates for broadcasting companies), or, exceptionally, according to distance. Though its main business is to supply press and news distribution concerns, an agency is also entitled by its constitution to provide its services (in particular special services) to commercial undertakings and private persons. It also often sells them to public authorities and corporations, which may on occasion provide considerable additional resources. The law provides in exceptional circumstances for a special rate-fixing system (cf. in France the decree of 2 November 1945 on private agencies). In that case, however, as also where an agency is set up as a public utility and where the rates are laid down by law, decisions are, and normally must be, taken in agreement with the newspaper concerns which are the agency's customers, or with their professional organizations. Where the agency assumes the form of a co-operative, rates and conditions of distribution in general are fixed by the general meeting of members.

The problem is more difficult when we come to the collection and distribution of news in foreign countries, and it is moreover the main problem connected with freedom of news at the international level.

This problem has been studied at length from the point of view of the conditions under which a foreign correspondent can at the present time exercise his profession, and the steps which could or should be taken to assist him in doing so. Though the problems of an agency and of its correspondents may not be identical, yet they are in essence very similar, mainly owing to the broad interpretation of what constitutes a foreign correspondent. Thus, according to paragraph B of Article 1 of the Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, adopted in May 1949 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, a foreign

correspondent is taken to mean: "an individual employed by a news agency . . . who . . . is . . . regularly engaged in the collection and reporting of news (including opinion)".

The status of foreign correspondents, which was recommended for study by a resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 15 August 1947, was the subject of several resolutions at the 1948 Conference on Freedom of Information and the Press (Nos. 6, 11 and 16). The first part of the Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction refers mainly to foreign correspondents. Moreover, in connexion with the work entrusted to the Sub-committee on Freedom of Information by an Economic and Social Council Resolution of 22 July 1949, the United Nations Secretariat has also made two studies of the subject. The one deals with the law and practice governing the status and work of foreign news staff and with measures to facilitate their work (E/CN-4/ Sub. I/140 of 11 June 1951), and refers to *Legislation for Press, Film and Radio* published by Unesco. The other deals with the definition and identification of foreign correspondents (E/CN-4/ Sub. I/148 of 3 July 1951, Corr. of 25 July 1951). In addition, the conventions adopted under the aegis of Unesco, in particular the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, all help to clarify the status of foreign correspondents.

This work is naturally of direct interest to news agencies. Steps taken to facilitate the work of pressmen abroad should facilitate their work in foreign countries, whether it be a question of proving a correspondent's status, of his access to the country in which he is to work, of his status as a taxpayer, of steps for obtaining foreign currency, or of administrative and technical facilities for his professional activities. Thus agencies should be the main beneficiaries of the provisions contained in the Draft Convention for the International Transmission of News. The work which has already been done however, emphasizes (given the inadequacy of national protection and the diversity of political systems and practices) the need for "international action taken jointly by the United Nations and certain Specialized Agencies, Governments and professional organizations".¹

At the present time, the system applied to agencies abroad (however they are represented) is:

- either a free system, granting them the same facilities and restrictions as are afforded to national agencies (e.g. Belgium, Chile, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Uruguay);
- or a system of discrimination involving partial control over the activities of certain agencies (in the United States, only commercial agencies may operate freely, others being subject to registration and a deposit);
- or a system requiring certain preliminary statements or the deposit of documents (Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.);

¹ United Nations document E/CN-4/Sub. I/140, p. 33.

or a system requiring prior authorization (Argentina, Colombia, Portugal, Spain), sometimes accompanied by an obligation to appoint a national of the country to the post of director of the agency's office (e.g. Cuba);

or lastly a system of total or partial prohibition of, at any rate, distribution (countries of Eastern Europe, where the system is to grant a monopoly to the national agencies or certain agencies of neighbouring countries for news from abroad). The prohibitory régime is sometimes made less rigid by granting foreign agencies the right to be represented by national companies.

The system established by laws and regulations is complemented by agreements, which also regulate the practical aspects of distribution, and sometimes of the collection, of news in foreign countries. These agreements are either drawn up between agencies, or between agencies and press and news distribution concerns.

Relations between agencies may take the form of associations to regulate competition, or to promote exchanges or to seek ways of improving news services in the common interest. Examples are the former "alliance" between the big world agencies AP, Reuters, Havas and Wolff, and the present arrangement between the agencies belonging to Group 39. Apart from any exchange agreements that may result from them, none of these associations are based on published legal instruments.¹

Agreements between two agencies are generally of two kinds:

1. Contracts for exchanges. Such contracts provide

either for the exchange of so-called domestic services between the two agencies, or for the exchange of the foreign service distributed by a world agency in return for the domestic service of the other agency, on payment of a fee.

2. Subscription contracts. These comprise the delivery by one agency of its world or domestic service, or of any other special service in return for a subscription based on a variable rate freely fixed by the agreement.

A contract with an agency often takes the form of a concession of exclusive service in a given region. Thus the contracts by Agence Belga with Reuters and Agence France-Presse provide that, in Belgium, the Congo and Ruanda Urundi the services of the two latter agencies shall be distributed only by Agence Belga.

Similarly, contracts between an agency and a foreign press or news distribution concern provide for the delivery of general or special services in return for a subscription, and in exceptional circumstances, of a fee where the exchange is only partial.

Contracts are usually very simply worded. Apart from the usual clauses about duration, renewal and conditions of supply, and, in particular, rates, which vary considerably according to local conditions and the competitive position, they generally include an obligation to "prefix" the distributing agency's name to the news. Where the contracts are made between agencies, they contain an arbitration clause in case of disputes. Contracts between agencies and private persons are often concluded simply by an exchange of letters.

THE PROBLEM OF THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF NEWS

The smooth functioning of news agencies, their reputation and prosperity, and the establishment and safeguarding of the good relations which, in their joint interest, should exist among themselves and between them and their customers, require that the special rights to the ownership of news should be carefully defined and subject to precise regulations, or at the least, that some protective machinery should be established. This question has long been under study, but has not yet been satisfactorily settled.

It is not one which affects only news agencies. It applies in the same conditions to all undertakings which directly collect and distribute news (newspapers, broadcasting companies, etc.). It is, however, of special relevance to agencies because news is by definition the main, if not the exclusive, object of their activities.

In the present state of legislation, it is generally considered that there are two—incidentally very imperfect—means of ensuring that the purveyor of news is properly protected.

In the first place, protection of news as such may result from recognition of a special right to ownership of a news item, a right which is of the nature of copyright or is derived from it.

Such protection is very rarely given by law. It

would no doubt be possible, in principle, to extend to the provision of news the general protection afforded by legislation to intellectual property or copyright. In that case, however, the news would have to share certain characteristics which the law requires as a pre-condition for such protection, that is to say, it would have to be a genuine intellectual creation, an original product of the mind. But that, it is generally held, is not possible in the case of news, since "news is distinguished by its content and not by its form". Consequently, copyright texts generally exclude news proper from protection. Thus, according to Article 9(3) of the Berne Convention of 1928, such protection is not afforded to "news of the day or to miscellaneous news having the character merely of press information".

¹ So far, moreover, there has been no great tendency towards international concentration by participation, mergers, or setting up branch firms, except in the case of the Reuter Trust (for certain Commonwealth organizations) and of a few companies which are branches set up by the big agencies to facilitate their expansion. The constitutions of certain agencies allow for participation in foreign firms of a similar type. The statutes of the German news agency DPA not only provide for such a contingency, but also place any of its members who own shares in foreign concerns under an obligation to surrender them or turn them over to the agency.

A similar rule is included in a number of national copyright laws (e.g. in the Netherlands, Article 15 of the Copyright Law; in Belgium, Article 9 of the Law of 26 June 1951; in the United States, the Copyright Act of 1909), unless it is inferred by omission from general legislation on intellectual property (cf. in France the jurisprudence which distinguishes between an editorial article—"the product of meditation in which both form and substance are supposed to be original"—and a mere news item—"which retains its neutrality, the correspondent having merely recorded and transmitted it").¹

Nevertheless, partly owing to the extension of the concept of copyright, and partly so as to take into account the continual increase in the means employed in the pursuit of news, as well as the additional individual effort which this implies, much ingenuity has been expended on attempts to afford the author of a news item a certain—very temporary—right of ownership, deriving in the first place from copyright.

Thus Article 101 of the Italian Law of 22 April 1941 on copyright states that the reproduction of news is authorized, provided it does not contravene honest journalistic usage, and provided the source is mentioned.

The same article, however, defines the following actions as "illegal":

"(a) The reproduction or broadcast without permission of news bulletins distributed by press or news agencies, until 16 hours from the time of publication, or at any time before they have been published in a newspaper or periodical authorized by the agency. To enable agencies to take proceedings against any infringement, news bulletins must therefore indicate precisely the date and hour of their issue.

"(b) The systematic reproduction of information or news published or broadcast for profit by newspapers or periodicals or by broadcasting companies." Similarly, Article 79 of the Austrian Law of 1 July 1946 prohibits the reproduction of news until after its publication in the newspaper or periodical authorized by the distributor of the news.

Again, the Rumanian decree of 23 May 1949 on the organization of the Agerpres agency lays down (Article 9) that "news broadcast or transmitted is the property of the agency and remains so till 48 hours after its publication in the agency's bulletins. It shall not be used in any form except as stated in a contract concluded with the agency. The agency may take proceedings for the application of the law of ownership in relation to such news". This provision, however, protects only the news issued by Agerpres. In this case, the monopoly of protection follows from the distributor's monopoly.

The arguments for bringing this right of ownership, of priority of publication, or of privileged user (the nomenclature has not been finally adopted) under the copyright laws are that, while facts would seem by their nature to belong to the public domain, this is also true of ideas and, generally speaking, of the intellectual content of any product protected by copyright. Similarly, the restriction in time inevitably applicable to rights over a news item (this bre-

vity being due to the "natural function" of news²) is not incompatible with copyright protection, since a restriction in time is of the very essence of intellectual property.

It must be remembered, however, that what constitutes a news item in the strict sense of the term is not its presentation or expression. It thus becomes difficult to see how the right to ownership of a news item could be legally derived from the nature of copyright, since, in the field of news, "the absence of creation involves the absence of a right".³ Moreover, the improper use of a news item after it has been "pirated" does not generally take the form of reproduction in full, but of "lifting" (by changing the wording or altering the word sequence) or "dressing" (by mixing the "pirated" news with other news obtained directly and properly, or else simply diluting it with an explanatory text).

In the circumstances, it would seem difficult from the legal point of view and inadequate from the practical point of view to bring the protection of news under copyright legislation.

This fact has in fact been fully appreciated, and attempts have therefore been made to provide protection, not for the news item as such, but for the special effort usually needed in order to discover and publish it, and in general, for the activities and commercial interests of the organization responsible for doing so—those being the interests which are compromised by a third party's fraudulent use of a pirated news item.

An attempt to devise a legal formula on those lines was first made under French law, and later in the United States.

In France, in a judgment of 23 May 1900 (D.P. 1902-1-406), the Supreme Court of Appeal ruled that, "although the news and despatches of the Havas agency cannot be considered literary property guaranteed protection under the Law of 19 July 1793, they are none the less private property acquired at great expense, thus conferring on the agency and its subscribers an exclusive right to priority of publication until such time as the news or despatches have been put into circulation by the agency itself or by its subscribers, and have therefore fallen into the public domain".

In the United States, the Circuit Court of Appeal of the Second Circuit of New York, which had before it an injunction by the Associated Press against a rival concern (which had succeeded in pirating the news before publication by corrupting an employee of a paper which subscribed to the Associated Press, and was making fraudulent use of it), pronounced in a judgment of 2 July 1917 in favour of the Associated Press, by adopting the report of Judge Hough, who concluded that "since any bodily taking for sale of plaintiff's news, without other labour than the perception thereof, before the reasonable reward of industry was secured . . . was an unlawful invasion

¹ Cf. Professor Desbois, D.C., 1942-3-55.

² Cf. Professor Desbois, op. cit.

³ Cf. Pouillet: *Traité théorique et pratique de la propriété littéraire et artistique et du droit de représentation*.

of property rights; and any sale thereof in competition with plaintiff under pretense of individual gathering thereof was a tort of the nature of unfair competition, the plaintiff's motion for injunction should have been granted substantially as made".¹

Although this ruling was favourably received by some lawyers, it was not further developed or generalized.

Nevertheless, on the basis of this concept of a special type of property, or even priority, right, the general rules covering unfair competition, tortious or contractual responsibility, or even professional secrecy, which exist in the legislation or jurisprudence of most countries, could be applied to the field of news. Such rules exist, for example, in Switzerland (Article 2 of the Civil Code, Articles 50 and 62 of the Code of Obligations and Federal Law on unfair competition), in Germany (Law of 7 June 1909 on unfair competition), in the Netherlands (Article 1.401 of the Civil Code), in the United States (provisions against unfair competition) and in France (Articles 1382, 1134 and 1135 of the Civil Code, and Article 378 of the Penal Code relating to professional secrets).

In fact, however, very few legal decisions in the various countries have applied these general provisions, which is an indication of their inadequacy. There is no doubt, for example, that it is sometimes difficult to include the "pirating" of news items in the legal category of unfair competition defined by the 1883 Union Convention of Paris as follows: "Acts of competition contrary to honest usage in industry or commerce, in particular actions liable to cause confusion, and false allegations liable to discredit the products of a competitor." Provisions governing infringement of rights or tortious responsibility are, of course, more useful on account of the general terms in which they are couched, but there is still a difficulty (which is further aggravated by the absence of any form of protection for news as such), namely the difficulty of proving the existence of the act of piracy which has constituted the infringement or tort, even where proof need not be accompanied by proof of bad faith or of deliberate intention to cause harm. Thus it is not surprising that press agencies and news concerns hesitate to take proceedings for damages.

This shows both the need for special protective measures, and the difficulty of providing them.

Most attempts in that direction have taken the form of strengthening or extending the scope of legislation relating to unfair competition.

Thus, on 23 June 1936, the Standing Committee on Industrial Property of the International Chamber of Commerce, following up a recommendation of the Conference of experts on the press convened by the League of Nations in 1927, adopted the following resolution:

"The Standing Committee, being persuaded that the acquisition and appropriation by illegal methods of press news procured through the initiative of third parties constitutes a form of competition contrary to honest practices in industrial and commercial affairs as defined by Article 10 *bis* of the Union Convention on Industrial Property, is of the opinion:

"(1) that penalties for such acts should be provided for in each country, by the national legislation on unfair competition, taking into consideration the local conditions and necessities;

"(2) that it is desirable, in order to emphasize the obligation incumbent on each country in this matter, that Article 10 *bis* of the Union Convention should be completed by including in the examples of unfair competition quoted in the said Article, paragraph 3 following:

"it shall be prohibited: 3. to use commercially press news collected in an illicit manner."

This rapid survey of the problem indicates that, at the present time, even where news enjoys real protection, such protection is highly relative.

It can of course be established not only under domestic legislation or international convention but also by commercial contracts between agencies, or between agencies and their customers. Such contracts may, and indeed often do, place their signatories under an obligation to indicate the source of a news item or prohibit its communication to third parties before its publication, under pain of annulment of the contract or payment of damages.

Protection can also be given by the application of professional regulations, or of codes of journalistic ethics. Such regulations naturally give a prominent place to the prohibition of the use by any journalist of fraudulent means to procure information, or of his damaging the interests of the concern he represents by improperly communicating to a competitor news collected for his own employer.

Yet both commercial contracts and professional ethics require the support and backing of the law. Those who normally pirate news are not likely to bind themselves, or consider themselves bound, by contractual clauses (which are in any case binding only on the two parties to the contract), or to respect professional codes of honour.

What should be the legal basis for such protection? While we can do no more here than state the problem, we believe it our duty to point out that its solution does not seem to lie in the application or adaptation of existing regulations on copyright or unfair competition. It would seem necessary to institute a form of protection *sui generis*, starting with the concept of a special legal coverage—already indicated in the jurisprudence of some countries—which would be very restricted in time,² would be applicable to the professional purveyor of news, and based on the magnitude of means normally employed for discovering and transmitting a news item, "pirating" in any form being subject to severe penalties. It is, however, difficult, on account of the number of forms pirating may take, to compile an inclusive list; only a general formula can be used.

But the difficulties involved in applying such a formula—the difficulty of proving acts of piracy

Copyright Office, Bulletin No. 18, 1918, Library of Congress Copyright Office, p. 544: Circuit Court decision on *Associated Press v. International News Service*, 1917.

² It should, however, extend beyond first publication, and possibly—as allowed for under Italian law—for some hours after first publication.

(which would mean that, by way of exception, mere presumption would have to be accepted as proof) and the need to ensure that the protection of news does not paralyse a business's freedom of action, and does not foster monopolistic trends or compromise the healthy spirit of competition which is an essential element in freedom of news—means that the utmost care must be used in choosing procedures and legislation.

The best method would be to prepare an international convention which would not only define the rights of the purveyor of news on the lines indicated, but would also establish professional courts to assess the scope of those rights, and where necessary, to impose penalties for serious infringement. Such courts might take the form of courts of arbitration, but would in any case be presided over mainly by members of the profession, assisted by lawyers.

For it would seem that only professional journalists are capable of justly assessing the nature of the procedures and methods of news-gathering and, where necessary, and without compromising the free exercise

of the profession of purveyor of news, of imposing prohibitions or penalties to put an end to the most crying abuses or prevent their recurrence.

The problem is an international one, although the assessment of an act of piracy is at present subject to the law and law-courts of the country in which the act has been committed. It is at the international level that the first attempt should be made to solve this problem, for international regulation naturally imposes on the participating States the obligation to pass parallel domestic legislation. The problem could perhaps be tackled in stages. Before resorting to an inter-State convention, or while it is coming into being, it might be possible to set up a scheme for professional arbitration by agreement between undertakings. Such a scheme would, however, be very incomplete if it failed to cover non-members, since obligations and penalties could then be evaded simply by failure to sign the agreement. International regulation backed by corresponding national legislation is thus the only really effective solution.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

This chapter contains detailed reports on the world's telegraphic news agencies. Those reports which have not been checked by the agency concerned are distinguished by an asterisk preceding their names.

To standardize the reports, the information has been collected under eight headings: historical review; juridical status; budget; administrative organization and personnel; bureaux and correspondents; services distributed and subscribers; agreements and/or con-

tracts with other telegraphic news agencies; technical facilities.

The reports have been grouped in three categories: A. World Agencies; B. National Agencies; C. Specialized Agencies. Finally, a special article (D) has been devoted to former agencies which have now ceased operations. The national agencies have been classified by continents, under alphabetical order of countries. At the end of the book an index lists all agencies in alphabetical order.

A. WORLD AGENCIES

Six telegraphic news agencies: AFP, AP, INS, Reuters, TASS and UP can be classified as world agencies. This term is used to denote an agency which maintains a network of correspondents to collect news in a great number of countries and a headquarters staff which edits these news items, as well as domestic news, and despatches them as quickly as possible: (a) to the agency's bureaux abroad for local distribution to newspapers and broadcasting stations; (b) to national agencies with which it has an agreement; and (c) directly to subscribing newspapers and broadcasting stations abroad. Such agencies use extensive telecommunications facilities for the reception and transmission of their services.

None of the world agencies in fact distributes news in every country of the world, though technically they could supply their services, made up of items collected in the great majority of those countries, to all newspapers and broadcasting stations which wished to subscribe to them.

Three important points must be stressed:

First, the world agencies, which came into existence between 1835 and 1918, were set up in countries where the press was particularly developed. It is because the readers of the numerous newspapers there wanted news from all parts of the world that the agencies were created to collect news on a world-wide basis. Subsequently, for commercial and political reasons, they extended their distribution activities to other countries.

Secondly, the world agencies also play the role of national agencies. That is to say, they collect and

distribute to newspapers and broadcasting stations in the country in which they have their headquarters an abundant service of domestic news. Only the British agency, Reuters, does not collect and distribute domestic news, but it distributes abroad news of Britain collected by a national agency, the Press Association. The Press Association is in fact one of the principal share-holders of Reuters, and both agencies are owned by the British press.

The scope and length of the services distributed by world agencies, the number of clients and extent of their communication facilities, sharply distinguish them from national agencies which operate exclusively or almost exclusively within individual countries. Some few national agencies have organized limited distribution services abroad, but these are usually designed to serve nationals living in foreign countries, and cannot be compared to the world services of the six major agencies.

Thirdly, the six world agencies differ from each other, with regard to their juridical status, their internal organization, the number of their subscribers and of their correspondents, and the extent of their technical facilities. But AFP, AP, INS, Reuters and UP are alike in that they all distribute a service of world news on a paying basis to subscribing newspapers and broadcasting stations in a very great number of countries. All important national agencies and many newspapers and broadcasting stations subscribe to the services of one or several of these world agencies.

The TASS agency, though its juridical status as

the official agency of the Government of the Soviet Union is quite different, though it forms part of the Soviet administration and though its services reflect official policy, is nevertheless classified as a world agency. For it maintains a network of correspondents abroad, has a staff at headquarters to deal with foreign copy, uses technical facilities which enable it to distribute abroad an extensive service of world news, and because national agencies, newspapers and broadcasting stations in different parts of the world regularly receive its services, though these are usually given free.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP)

Founded in 1835, under the name of Agence Havas.
Address: 13 Place de la Bourse, Paris, France.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agence Havas was established in Paris in 1835. As early as 1825 its founder, Charles Havas, had organized a bureau for the sale to private subscribers of news and articles translated from various languages. From the latter date the agency made use of the semaphore telegraph to speed up the communication of the news sold to its subscribers; in 1840 it used carrier-pigeons for the transmission of news. From 1850 onwards, the agency which had already established contacts with London and Brussels, extended its network not only to Germany, but to Rome, Madrid and Vienna.

In 1857, Havas concluded a contract with the Société Générale d'Annonces with a view to co-operation, and established a branch which was given exclusive rights to deal with the publication of advertisements in provincial and foreign newspapers, correspondence and telegraphic messages. After concluding contracts in 1859 with the English Reuter agency and the German Wolff agency, for co-operation and the exchange of news, Agence Havas increased the number of its correspondents and began to regularly use the international and transoceanic cables, which were steadily extended from 1860 onwards. The agency was completely reorganized in 1866. Revising their contract with the Société Générale d'Annonces, the founders amalgamated with it and formed a joint company with a capital of 820,000 francs.

In 1875 Havas signed its first intercontinental contract though this had been actually arrived at some time earlier. It was with the New York Associated Press, which had already concluded a contract with Reuters.

In 1879, Agence Havas became a joint stock company with a capital of 8,500,000 francs divided into 17,000 shares of 500 francs each; in 1881, as a result of the separation of the publicity branch from the news branch, the agency's official capital was reduced to 1,800,000 francs. Successive increases brought it back to a total of 8,500,000 francs in 1914. In 1921 there was a new amalgamation: the agency's news branch and the Société Générale d'Annonces

established a new joint stock company consisting of two branches: news and publicity respectively. This new company had a capital of 18,500,000 francs. The agency then concluded agreements for the exchange of news with 26 other agencies in all parts of the world. It passed through a financial crisis owing to the devaluation of the franc, but managed to maintain all its activities up to 1939.

In 1940, the French Government bought up the assets and equipment of the agency's information branch in order to set up a propaganda office under the name of Office Français d'Information (OFI) at Vichy, and the Germans took possession of its headquarters which they turned into a branch (under the name of AFIP) of the official Nazi agency Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro (DNB).

In the meantime, the Agence Française Indépendante (AFI) was established in London, in 1940, and the Agence France-Afrique, in Algiers, in 1942.

In occupied France, a clandestine agency, l'Agence d'Information et de Documentation (AID), and another agency, France Libre, preserved the tradition of an independent news service and served the organs of the Resistance Movement.

At the time of the liberation these various services were amalgamated, to form the Agence France-Presse, which took over the premises formerly occupied by the Agence Havas. Since, the majority of the AFP staff consisted of former Havas employees, the continuity of methods was ensured.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Agence France-Presse is a public body which has legal status and is responsible for its own finances. Its director-general is appointed by the government, which also makes it an annual grant, the amount of which is fixed in the budget. Contrary to what is generally imagined, the object of this grant is not to enable the agency to balance its budget; it is of a conditional and contractual nature, rather like a purchase of services. Financial supervision is exercised by a State inspector.

This status, which was laid down by a decree of 30 September 1944, is merely provisional as the measure in question provides for the transformation of the agency into a co-operative society under private law as soon as circumstances permit. However, owing to the difficulties which this would involve, other solutions are now under consideration; their chief purpose is to ensure the agency's financial stability and independence of the State, which up to the present have only been maintained by empirical methods.

BUDGET

The budget for 1952 amounts to approximately 2,600,000,000 francs; 56 per cent of this amount represents costs of staff; 26 per cent, costs of transmissions; the remainder, general costs, equipment, etc.

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

AFP's staff has the same status as the staff of any other press organization under private law; in particular, the agency's correspondents have the status of press journalists. Members of the staff are recruited on the basis of their professional qualifications. Their rights and duties are determined by the provisions of collective press conventions. Disputes are submitted to the ordinary law courts.

At present, the staff numbers approximately 1,550; almost half are employed in the agency's headquarters in Paris, and the rest in the bureaux in the provinces, the French Union and foreign countries. This staff is divided up as follows: journalists, 40 per cent; technicians (mechanics, electricians, telegraphists, radio operators), etc., 20; clerical employees (stenographers, copyists, roneotypists, typists, messengers, etc.) 25; administrative staff, 15.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Agence France-Presse has bureaux in the main provincial towns as shown in the following table, and correspondents posted in interesting news

TABLE 1. AFP's Bureaux in France

Town	Departments covered	No. of correspondents
Bordeaux	Gironde, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Landes, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Basses-Pyrénées	46
Clermont-Ferrand	Allier, Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, Haute-Loire, Nièvre	30
Dijon	Côte-d'Or, Doubs, Aube, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saône, Jura, Yonne, Territory of Belfort	20
Le Havre	Seine-Inférieure, Eure	11
Lille	Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Aisne, Ardennes	28
Limoges	Haute-Vienne, Vienne, Corrèze, Dordogne, Deux-Sèvres, Creuse, Indre, Cher	31
Lyon	Rhône, Ain, Hautes-Alpes, Isère, Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Saône-et-Loire, Drôme, Loire, Ardèche	44
Marseille (Nice, Montpellier)	Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Vaucluse, Basses-Alpes, Gard, Lozère, Alpes-Maritimes, Hérault, Principality of Monaco, Corsica	41
Metz (Strasbourg, Mulhouse, Nancy)	Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Vosges	20
Rennes	Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, Loire-Inférieure, Vendée, Mayenne, Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Calvados, Orne	39
Toulouse	Ariège, Aveyron, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrénées, Pyrénées-Orientales, Aude	41
Isolated (directly attached to Paris)	Eure-et-Loir, Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, Marne, Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise	15

centres are attached to each of these. There were 370 of these correspondents in 1952.

The agency's headquarters, in Paris, receive all the news collected on the spot by the bureaux and correspondents. Certain news of purely local interest is not, however, sent to Paris but is distributed solely to a local clientèle.

AFP's bureaux and correspondents in the French Union are shown in tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2. AFP's Bureaux in North Africa¹

Town	Departments or territories covered	No. of correspondents
Algiers	Constantine, Oran, Algiers	9
Rabat (Casablanca, Tangier)	Morocco (French Zone) International Zone of Tangiers, Morocco (Spanish Zone)	4
Tunis		4

¹ All these bureaux are distributors.

TABLE 3. AFP's Bureaux in the French Union

Country, territory or department overseas	Bureaux	Correspondents
Africa		
Cameroons	Yaoundé	
Dahomey	Cotonou	
French Equatorial Africa	Brazzaville	Pointe-Noire
French Guinea		Conakry
Ivory Coast		Abidjan
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Diego-Suarez, Fianarantsoa, Majunga, Tamatave, Talar
Middle Congo	Brazzaville	Pointe-Noire
Reunion		Saint-Denis
Senegal	Dakar	Saint-Louis
Somaliland		Djibouti
Sudan		Bamako
Togoland		Lomé
America		
Guadeloupe		Basse-Terre
Martinique		Fort-de-France
Asia		
Cambodia		Pnom-Penh
French India		Pondichery
Viet-Nam	Saigon, Hanoi	
Oceania		
New Caledonia		Nouméa

News concerning countries outside France and the French Union is gathered by a network of 55 bureaux and by a large number of correspondents who are attached either to one of these or direct to the headquarters in Paris.

The heads of the bureaux are usually French citizens, but most of their staff are citizens of the countries where they are working.

TABLE 4. AFP's Bureaux and Correspondents Abroad

Country or territory	Bureaux	Correspondents and string men	Country or territory	Bureaux	Correspondents and string men
Africa			Asia (continued)		
Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria	Port Said	Iran	Teheran	
Eritrea		Asmara	Iraq	Baghdad	
Ethiopia		Addis Ababa	Israel	Tel Aviv	Haifa, Jerusalem
Gold Coast		Accra	Japan	Tokyo	
Kenya		Nairobi	Korea (Southern region)		Seoul
Libya		Benghazi, Tripoli	Lebanon	Beirut	
Mauritius		Port-Louis	Malaya	Singapore	
Nigeria		Lagos	Pakistan	Karachi	
Rhodesia		Salisbury	Syria	Damascus	
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)		Khartoum	Thailand		Bangkok
Union of South Africa	Johannesburg	Cape Town, Pretoria	Europe		
North America			Austria	Vienna	Innsbruck
Canada	Montreal	Ottawa	Belgium	Brussels	
Costa Rica		San José	Bulgaria	Sofia	
Cuba		Havana	Denmark		Copenhagen
Guatemala		Guatemala	Finland		Helsinki
Honduras		Tegucigalpa	Germany	Berlin, Bonn	Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg
Mexico	Mexico City		Great Britain	London	
Nicaragua		Managua	Greece	Athens	
Panama		Panama	Hungary	Budapest	
Salvador		San Salvador	Iceland		Reykjavik
United States	New York, UN, New York, Washington		Ireland	Dublin	
South America			Italy	Rome	Milan
Argentina	Buenos Aires	La Paz	Luxembourg		Luxembourg
Bolivia			Malta		Valletta
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo		Netherlands	The Hague	Rotterdam
Chile	Santiago	Medellin	Norway		Oslo
Colombia	Bogota	Quito	Poland	Warsaw	
Ecuador		Asuncion	Portugal	Lisbon	Oporto
Paraguay			Saar	Saarbrücken	
Peru	Lima		Spain	Madrid	Barcelona
Uruguay	Montevideo		Sweden	Stockholm	
Venezuela		Caracas	Switzerland	Berne	Geneva, Lausanne
Asia			Trieste		Trieste
Burma	Rangoon		Turkey	Ankara	Istanbul
Ceylon		Colombo	U.S.S.R.	Moscow	
Cyprus		Nicosia	Vatican City		Rome
Formosa (China)	Taipeh		Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Zagreb
Hashemite Jordan		Amman	Oceania		
Hong Kong	Hong Kong		Australia	Sydney	Canberra, Melbourne
India	New Delhi	Bombay, Calcutta	Indonesia	Jakarta	
			New Zealand		Wellington
			Philippines	Manila	

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

In 1952, the number of subscribers, which had fallen almost to nothing at the end of the second world war, was more than 830, and included 25 foreign agencies and the three agencies operating in the French Union; these agencies themselves supply more than 1,000 newspapers with news. Thus, more than 2,000 newspapers and broadcasting stations make use of AFP's service.

This service is distributed throughout most of the French Union.

The countries receiving AFP's service outside France are shown in the following list:

Countries and territories where Agence France-Presse distributes through its own staff: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Federation of Malaya, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Hong Kong,

Iran, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar and Comoro Islands, Martinique, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco (French Zone), Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saar, Syria, Tangier, Tunisia, Union of Burma, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet-Nam.

Countries and territories where Agence France-Presse distributes through national news agencies: Afghanistan (Bakhtar), Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Sudanese Press Agency), Argentina (Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti), Austria (Austria Presse Agentur), Belgium, Luxembourg, Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi (under Belgian trusteeship) (Agence Belga),¹ Bulgaria (Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia), Cambodia (Agence Khmère de Presse), Federal Republic of Germany (Deutsche Presse Agentur), Finland (Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran), China (Formosa) (Central News Agency), Greece (Athens Agency), Hungary (Magyar Tavisrati Iroda),¹ India (United Press of India), Indonesia (Kantorberita Antara and Persbiro Indonesia Aneta), Italy (Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata), Iran (Pars), Japan (Kyodo News Service and Jiji Press), Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Surinam (Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau), Poland (Polska Agencja Prasowa),¹ (Haptong Tongshin—Korean Pacific Press), Rumania (Agentie Informatii Telegrafice),¹ Spain, Spanish possessions in North Africa and Spanish Guinea (Agencia Efe—world service—and Agencia Mencheta—sports service), Switzerland (Agence Télégraphique Suisse), Sweden (Tidningarnas Telegrambyra), Turkey (Anadolu Ajansi), Viet-Nam and Laos (Vietnam Presse), Yugoslavia (Telegrafaska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija).

Countries and territories where subscribers receive Agence France-Presse services using their own means: Camerouns (under French trusteeship), Eritrea, French Guiana, French India, French Somaliland, Greece, Guadeloupe, Luxembourg, New Caledonia, Pakistan, Reunion, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Togoland (under French trusteeship), Trieste, Union of South Africa.

AFP's service is received in the above-mentioned countries in three different ways: by the AFP bureau, which is then responsible for the distribution of the news; by the local agency, which arranges for its distribution; in towns where AFP has no bureau, the service broadcast by the agency is picked up by certain clients.

Besides its general news service, AFP distributes the following specialized services: features, economic and financial, racing, general information for private subscribers, theatre and cinema, fashions and a special overseas service. These services are distributed by telegraph or radiotelegraph teleprinter, mail or messenger.

Finally, AFP is majority stockholder in the Agence Intercontinentale, a limited liability company, which has its head office in Paris and specializes in news-photographs. The Agence Intercontinentale exchanges material with several foreign agencies, under contract. It distributes a world service of photographic information in France and a service of French photographic information in foreign countries. These

services are daily and are distributed partly by tele-photography and partly by mail. The Agence Intercontinentale also has a block and mat service.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

These contracts are of three kinds: (1) contracts providing for the exchange between the two parties of home services only; (2) contracts providing for the delivery of AFP's world service against the other party's home service plus an appropriate payment; (3) contracts providing for the delivery of AFP's world service against payment of a subscription fee.

TABLE 5. Foreign Agencies with which AFP is Linked by contract or Agreement

Country	Agency
<i>North America</i>	
U.S.A.	The Associated Press United Press Associations International News Service
<i>South America</i>	
Argentina	Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti
<i>Africa</i>	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Sudanese Press Agency
<i>Asia</i>	
Afghanistan	Bakhtar
Cambodia	Agence Khmère de Presse
China (Formosa)	Central News Agency
India	United Press of India
Indonesia	Persbiro Indonesia Aneta Kantorberita Antara
Iran	Pars
Japan	Kyodo News Service Jiji Press
Korea (Southern region)	Haptong Tongshin
Turkey	Anadolu Ajansi
Viet-Nam	Vietnam Presse
<i>Europe</i>	
Austria	Austria Presse Agentur
Belgium	Agence Belga
Bulgaria	Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia
Finland	Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran
Great Britain	Reuters
Germany	Deutsche Presse Agentur
Greece	Athens Agency
Hungary	Magyar Tavisrati Iroda
Italy	Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata
Netherlands	Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau
Poland	Polska Agencja Prasowa
Rumania	Agerpres
Spain	Agencia Efe and Agencia Mencheta
Sweden	Tidningarnas Telegrambyra
Switzerland	Agence Télégraphique Suisse
Turkey	Anadolu Ajansi
Yugoslavia	Telegrafaska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija

¹ Although this agency has an agreement with AFP for the use of its service, AFP news is generally reserved for the agency's private information, excerpts being distributed only in very exceptional cases.

List of Agencies Corresponding to the Above-mentioned Categories of Contracts

1. Reuters (Great Britain), Deutsche Presse Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany), Associated Press (United States of America).
2. Bakhtar (Afghanistan), Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti (Argentina), Austria Presse Agentur (Austria), Agence Belga (Belgium), Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia (Bulgaria), Agence Khmère de Presse (Cambodia), Athens Agency (Greece), Magyar Tavisati Iroda (Hungary), Pars (Iran), United Press of India (India), Agentzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Italy), Jiji Press (Japan), Kyodo News Service (Japan), Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (Netherlands), Polska Agencja Prasowa (Poland), Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice (Rumania), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Switzerland), Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Yugoslavia).
3. Central News Agency [China (Formosa)], Kantor Berita Antara (Indonesia), Persbiro Indonesia Aneta (Indonesia), Haptong Tongshin [Korea (Southern region)], Anadolu Ajansi (Turkey), International News Service (United States, French Service only),¹ United Press Associations (United States, French Service), Vietnam Presse (Viet-Nam).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Like all other world news agencies, AFP has to deal with the technical problems involved in the collection and distribution of news. The methods adopted to deal with these vary according to the needs.

Collection of News

News received at the agency headquarters comes from the following sources: the central staff employed at headquarters; provincial bureaux, local and special correspondents; bureaux in North Africa and the French Union, local and special correspondents; bureaux abroad, string men and special correspondents; national agencies linked by contract.

1. The central staff deliver their news by messenger or communicate it by telephone. A semi-automatic switchboard, with 38 lines and 300 extensions, enables calls to be received from all parts of the world.
2. Each of the provincial bureaux is linked to headquarters by two private telegraph lines. A plan of this network is given on page 41. Local and special correspondents are all attached to a regional bureau to which they telephone news, which is then sent to headquarters by teleprinter. All provincial newspapers (four in the neighbourhood of Paris which are directly linked by teleprinter with AFP headquarters) are linked with the regional bureaux by teleprinter.
3. The bureaux in North Africa communicate with headquarters (via Algiers and Rabat) by multiplex radio which provides for two-way traffic. News from Tunis is sent to Algiers by teleprinter and automatically retransmitted to Paris by multiplex

radio. The bureaux in the French Union send news by Radio-France or through the post office radio services. Local and special correspondents communicate with headquarters through the nearest AFP bureau.

4. The bureaux abroad transmit news by: (a) teleprinter, when they are linked with headquarters by a line providing for two-way traffic (see the plan of network); (b) radio-teleprinter, from North America (Shift system). The bureaux in Washington and Montreal are linked by teleprinter with New York, which relays their news together with its own service, to Paris. This news is picked up by AFP's headquarters in Paris; (c) telegrams to a more important bureau which re-transmits them to Paris. This is the case with regard to Mexico and certain South American bureaux whose services are relayed by New York and thence retransmitted to Paris; (d) telex, in countries equipped with it: Germany (interior), Netherlands, Austria, etc.; (e) telephone.

The string men and special correspondents communicate with the nearest bureau, which relays their news. In certain cases, they communicate direct with Paris by telephone or telegraph.

5. In most Balkan and Eastern European countries, AFP is linked by contract with the national agency and is authorized to pick up in Paris the service transmitted by it in morse or in Hell. All radio transmissions used by AFP's headquarters, whether sent out by its own bureaux or by agencies linked with it by contract, are picked up by the agency's radio reception centre at Mont Valérien near Paris, whence they are relayed to headquarters by numerous teleprinter and telephone lines. The equipment and staff of the Mont Valérien centre belong to the agency, but all the news is edited at headquarters.

Distribution of News

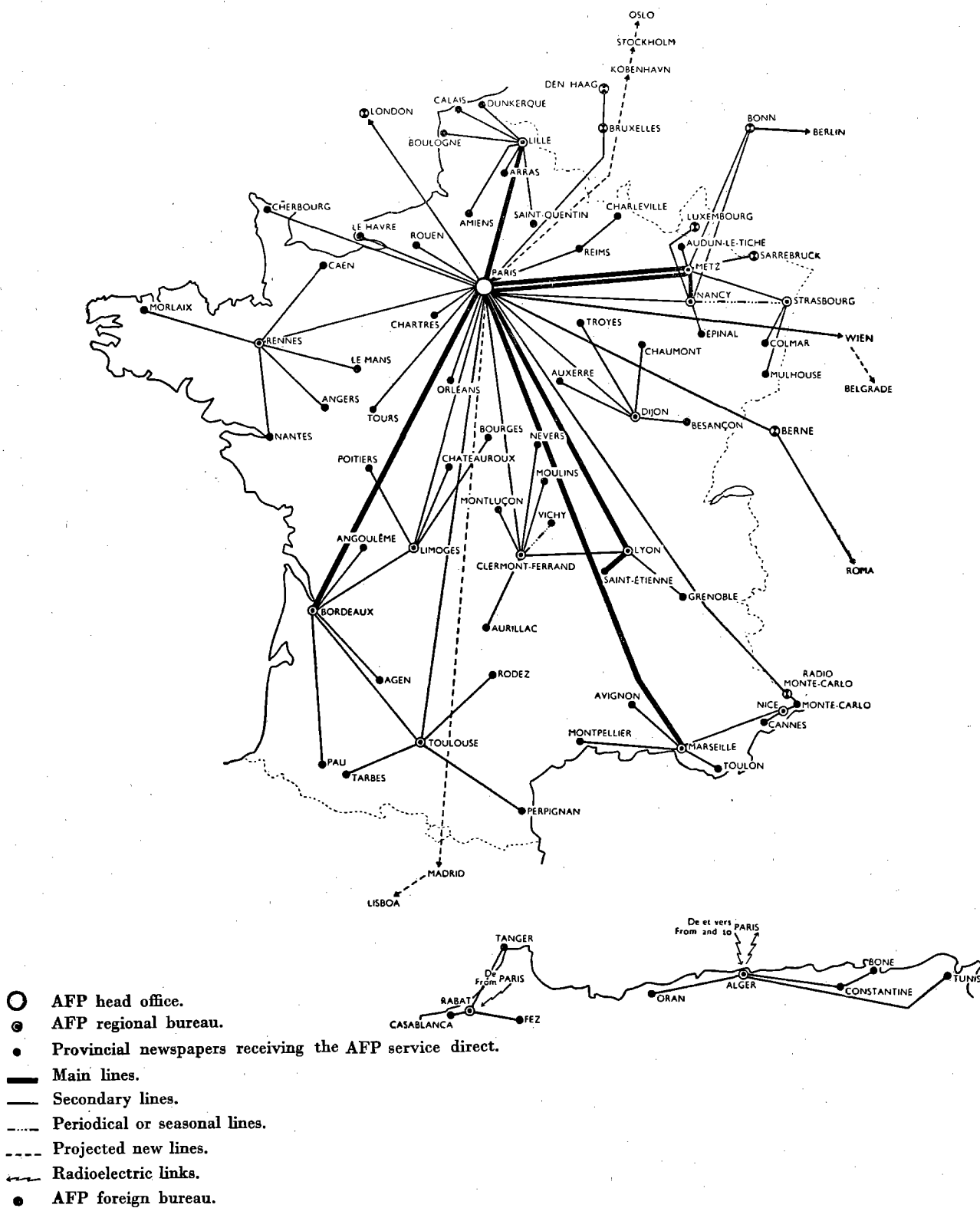
Distribution in Paris. The service is distributed to clients by teleprinter. Newspapers are provided with two frequencies. The service for France and the service for the French Union are transmitted over one of these and the foreign service over the other. The service distributed consists of 70,000 words per day. There are 150 teleprinters in service in Paris. They are standard apparatus operating on the 5-unit code, are of Siemens, Creed and Teletype makes and can transmit 72 words a minute. The machines leased to clients are maintained by the agency. Certain special services intended for private clients are distributed by other means:

1. The economic service, published on sheets six times a day,² is distributed by special messenger; it consists of 40,000 words per day.

¹ At the moment of going to press, it has been learnt that AFP and INS have negotiated a temporary agreement whereby INS distributes to its subscribers a portion of the AFP general news service. Until then, the AFP service was distributed directly by AFP to only a small number of French language daily newspapers published in the United States. The AFP service is provided to INS in the French language; INS undertakes to translate news items which it chooses for distribution with its own general news service. Such items are signed with the by-line AFP-INS.

² At 6 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., and 12 midnight.

TELEGRAPH NETWORK OF THE AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE



(Source: Agence France-Presse, September 1952.)

2. The racing and stock-exchange news and the news services for private persons are distributed by tickers manufactured specially for the agency, which has a patent for them. They are linked with headquarters by a private underground network belonging to AFP, which maintains them. This network is now being replaced by the ordinary post office telephone network.

In Paris there are 330 tickers in service for racing news, 91 for stock exchange news and 33 for general news, transmitting 10,000 words a day.

Each ticker can transmit 35 words a minute. The same ticker service exists in Marseilles, where there are 18 apparatus used exclusively for racing news.

Distribution in the Provinces. The AFP services are distributed throughout the provinces by teleprinter. Each bureau is linked with headquarters by one or more lines providing for two-way traffic, and private lines serving town or regional newspapers radiate from it.

The teleprinter exchange at AFP's headquarters is of a very recent make and enables general transmissions to be made to all subscribers at the same time, or "special" transmission to one subscriber. Repetitions may be made of these general or special transmissions. Important newspapers are given two frequencies, others only one. The telephone exchange consists of a hand-worked switch-board with 64 lines: provinces, 46; foreign countries, 12; local calls, 6. The secondary bureaux in the provinces have switch-boards with 9 or 12 lines; the bureaux attached to the secondary bureaux, switch-boards with 4 lines. AFP's present equipment permits it to serve 500 stations in France and abroad.

In the provinces there are 300 teleprinters in use. The service distributed daily consists of 40,000 words. The number of words contained in the special services varies. Each teleprinter is able to transmit 72 words a minute.

Distribution in North Africa. Up to and including 1949, this distribution was carried out by the Baudot system, but the AFP offices in Algiers and Rabat are now served by radio-multiplex providing for two-way traffic, and the newspapers of Algeria, Morocco and Tangier are linked with them by teleprinter. In addition, a telegraph line links the Algiers bureau with the Tunis bureau from which private lines radiate to the Tunisian newspapers.

The daily service distributed in North Africa averages 28,000 words.

Distribution in the French Union. News is transmitted from France to the bureaux and clients in the French Union by radio. An omnidirectional or directional aerial is used for these transmissions which are given in Shift or in morse, the Shift system being used for Dakar, Brazzaville and Antananarivo, and morse for other destinations. The morse transmissions are picked up by AFP's bureaux and the Shift transmissions by the local postal services. The AFP bureaux retransmit the services to their clients by teleprinter or by special messenger. Certain

clients in isolated parts of Africa pick up the morse transmissions themselves.

In Cambodia and Viet-Nam, AFP has conceded the right to distribute its world news service to the national agencies, Agence Khmère de Presse and Vietnam-Presse, which distribute it together with their own local news. The news service from Paris is picked up by AFP's radio reception centre at Saigon and by the Agence Khmère de Presse at Pnom-Penh.

Distribution Abroad. Foreign distribution is effected by:

1. Teleprinter, from Paris (see plan of network). The transmission speed is 72 words a minute. The service is received by AFP's bureaux as well as by the headquarters of the national agency which has been granted the right to distribute the AFP world news service. For Germany, the service is transmitted from Paris in German by teleprinter and distributed to German clients by a Hell transmitter at Frankfurt. From New York, the service is transmitted by teleprinter to certain clients in the United States and Canada.
2. Radio and radioteleprinter. AFP's main radio-telegraphic beams are: a beam serving the southern part of South America, by radioteleprinter using Shift system (40,000 to 45,000 words daily); a beam serving the northern part of South America, by radioteleprinter using Shift system (40,000 to 45,000 words daily); a beam serving North America by radioteleprinter using Shift system (40,000 to 45,000 words daily-two-way traffic); a beam serving the Far East by radioteleprinter using Shift system and in morse (a night relay to Manila and Tokyo, in Shift via New York-San Francisco) (20,000 words daily); a beam serving Indo-China, in morse (5,500 to 6,000 words daily); an omnidirectional aerial beamed on Europe and the Middle East, in morse (and, in the near future, in Shift) (20,000 words daily); an omnidirectional aerial by radioteleprinter using Shift system or an omnidirectional aerial in morse beamed on central Africa (16,000 words daily); an aerial for Hell transmissions (Germany)¹ (30,000 words daily); an omnidirectional aerial for night transmissions to ships at sea (650 words daily). The transmissions are picked up by AFP itself or by local companies acting on its behalf.

Finally AFP has begun using the Coquelet radioteleprinter apparatus for multiple address transmissions to Helsinki, London, The Hague, Stockholm and Vienna. These transmissions will shortly be received in Luxembourg, Madrid, Lisbon and the Scandinavian countries. The transmissions are picked up by AFP's bureaux or by its subscriber agencies. The Shift and Coquelet radioteleprinters are able to transmit 66 words a minute (United States speed standard). The daily number of words transmitted by radio is approximately 150,000. The daily number of hours of radio transmissions from Paris is approximately 125.

¹ See paragraph 1 above

All the transmitters are rented from the post office, but the actual organization of transmissions is carried out by AFP at its Paris headquarters. The transmitters are situated at Pontoise, Le Vernet (Toulouse) and La Doua station at Lyons. In Europe, AFP has 20 frequencies. It also distributes outside the following complementary services of regional interest:

From New York, transmission in Shift for Mexico.
From Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, Santiago (Chile), Buenos Aires: morse transmissions for other bureaux in South America.

From Tokyo, Manila,¹ Hong Kong, Saigon, Taipei: morse transmissions for other bureaux in Asia and Oceania.

3. Telex; in practice this is used only for the transmission of special services.

Technical Staff

AFP has a technical staff of 320, divided between its headquarters and its bureaux in the provinces, the French Union and foreign countries. It includes: 120 telegraphists, 110 radiotelegraphists, 10 electricians, 70 mechanics, 10 other technicians.

Members of this staff must conform to the labour legislation and the collective agreements of the countries in which they are working. A central technical service in Paris studies all the technical problems which arise. Administrative problems are dealt with by the directorate-general, which delegates part of its powers to the local heads of bureaux.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP)

Founded in 1848, under the name of Harbour News Association. Address: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20, U.S.A.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The foundation upon which the Associated Press (AP) was to be built, was laid in 1848, when six New York City newspapers formed the Harbour News Association in order to share the cost of collecting news by means of "news boats" which met incoming ships from Europe. This association, which in 1857 became the New York Associated Press, never had more than seven members, all of them New York City newspapers, but they began to share their news service with newspapers in other parts of the country. In order to cut the telegraphic cost, wherever possible, they dealt with groups of papers, some of which, in time, formed themselves into regional associations, such as the Western Associated Press, the Southern Associated Press and the New England Associated Press. These groups felt, however, that the news was being restricted in the interests of the New York papers and, in 1885, Western Associated Press withdrew from the co-operative. In 1892 a group of middle-western publishers reorganized the former Western Associated Press as the Associated Press, incorporated in Illinois. The New York association had fought this reorganization, but lost and went out of existence because the

idea of a true news co-operative, in which all members should be equal, was too strong. The new Associated Press then signed an exclusive exchange contract with Reuters (and through Reuters with Havas and Wolff), thereby securing, for a few years, a distinct advantage on European news coming into the United States. Dependence on exchange arrangements with other agencies for foreign news was relatively short-lived; the members of AP soon demanded direct representation in foreign capitals.

By the middle 1890's the Associated Press was serving 700 papers and was expanding rapidly, both in services and in members. In 1900 the agency was forced to reorganize and re-incorporate in New York to maintain its co-operative basis. Its headquarters have been there ever since.

In 1902 AP established some bureaux in Europe but was slow to develop its system of news distribution abroad. In 1920 certain Latin American newspapers were admitted to membership, but the agency was handicapped by its agreements with Reuters, Havas and Wolff, as AP and the other agencies had agreed to respect each other's territory. In 1934 AP declared itself released from all cartel agreements with other organizations and set about building up its service to newspapers in other countries.

Two changes have taken place in AP organization since 1945. In that year the United States Supreme Court condemned the clause of the AP constitution under which members could block the effort of a competitor in the same city to obtain the association's news service through election to membership. In 1947 radio stations were, for the first time, accepted as members of the association; they had previously subscribed to a subsidiary service which served radio exclusively.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Associated Press, as now constituted, was organized under the membership corporation laws of the State of New York. It is a co-operative, non-profit-making corporation without shareholders or other commercial form of ownership. Control is vested in the membership, which is composed of daily newspapers and radio stations. Upon termination of membership, however, all rights and privileges of the individual member cease.

Payments by members and subscribers for services received constitute the organization's sole source of revenue. AP receives no subsidy or assistance from the Government of the United States or any other government, and it has always declined to be involved in any arrangement which might be construed as constituting a government subsidy. For example, it has refused to permit its news service to be utilized by the U.S. Department of State's Information Service on the Voice of America. The reasons for this refusal, as explained by the Associated Press

¹ AFP's Manila bureau is also responsible for relaying in morse to the other bureaux in Asia and Oceania the night Shift transmission from Paris which it receives via New York and San Francisco.

Board of Directors, were twofold: first, permitting the U.S. Government to use AP news for propaganda might damage its reputation by raising suspicions as to its fundamental integrity; secondly if permission were granted any fee paid for the use of the service might be misrepresented as a government subsidy.

Similarly, The Associated Press has declined to provide its news service to other governments for propaganda purposes. In countries where the government has a monopoly of radio broadcasting or engages in it the Associated Press news report is made available for use in the language or languages of the country in broadcasts for domestic consumption. Its use is not permitted on short wave external broadcasts intended for listeners abroad.

Control over AP operations is vested solely in the constituent members. Each member has an equal voice in the determination of policy and like matters except that voting rights in the election of directors are graduated in proportion to the amount of the member's weekly assessment, ranging from a minimum of five votes for the smallest regular members to a maximum of 41 for the largest.

Effect is given to the co-operative principle through (a) sharing all expenses for common purposes, and (b) exchange of news between members. Exchange of news ranges from arrangements between individual members contiguously located to exchange on a broad international scale. It is the traditional policy that the Associated Press does not "sell" its services; instead it delivers a world news report to members and subscribers who, in turn, provide their own news to the general pool.

For purposes of financial accounting, the service itself is divided into domestic U.S. operations and operations abroad. Actually the service operates as a unit.

TABLE 6. Annual Expenses of AP in Dollars

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1908	2,578,622	1930	10,023,367
1909	2,665,561	1931	10,065,315
1910	2,705,469	1932	8,879,223
1911	2,808,767	1933	7,820,458
1912	2,908,295	1934	7,916,450
1913	2,833,853	1935	9,262,253
1914	3,149,135	1936	10,093,116
1915	3,197,412	1937	10,746,269
1916	3,199,781	1938	11,061,208
1917	3,383,960	1939	11,081,321
1918	3,940,766	1940	11,179,535
1919	4,449,898	1941	11,372,774
1920	4,191,143	1942	11,305,577
1921	5,409,941	1943	11,686,822
1922	6,012,856	1944	12,276,754
1923	6,377,654	1945	16,997,706
1924	7,068,392	1946	18,913,846
1925	7,567,363	1947	20,308,660
1926	8,051,739	1948	22,269,044
1927	8,641,623	1949	23,471,337
1928	9,042,731	1950	23,666,670
1929	9,660,908	1951	24,693,645

BUDGET

Though costs of the reception and transmission of news and photos have risen over a long period, and especially with the development of faster means of telecommunications, the AP budget has increased even more. Table 6 shows the figures for the annual expenditure between the years 1908 and 1951.

It will be noted that expenses remained fairly steady during the war period, that by far the largest increase has occurred within the last five years and that the budget in 1950 was about double that for the year 1943. Since AP is a co-operative, no profit is made on the service and the income is, therefore, fairly close to the annual expenses.

The total costs for domestic news collection have risen in proportion with the annual expenses. Out of the total expenses of AP at least half is spent on the collection and distribution of this news.

TABLE 7. Cost of AP Foreign News Collecting and Distribution in Dollars

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1908	278,438	1949	3,906,549
1918	801,157	1950	3,308,633
1928	683,412	1951	3,276,134
1948	3,836,013		

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Corporate control of the Associated Press is exercised through the board of directors, who are elected by the regular members of the association at the annual meeting of members. A director's full term is three years; the by-laws provide that he may be re-elected for two additional full terms only, limiting the tenure of individual directors to a maximum of nine consecutive years. The provision is intended to ensure the rotation of directorships.

The board is composed of 18 members; 15 of them are elected from the membership at large and three from among members representing newspapers published in cities of less than 50,000 population. The directors representing the smaller cities may not have any direct or indirect connexion with a newspaper published in a larger city.

A general manager who is responsible for the news report and for the efficient running of the organization is appointed by the board of directors to conduct the news service and to engage staff. All staff is directly responsible to the general manager, the directors or individual members have no say over this.

The general manager's immediate assistants, in the administration of the services, are the executive editor, assistant general managers, traffic executive and general executives. The executive editor is responsible to the general manager for news production. The assistant general managers are assigned to supervise various departmental and divisional operations. The traffic executive has over-all supervision

of facilities and equipment required in news distribution. The general executives are the personal representatives of the general manager in certain specialized areas.

The several departments in New York headquarters and bureaux in other cities are in charge of chiefs who have broad discretionary authority.

The organization encourages the freest sort of communication from all members of the staff directly to the general manager.

The treasurer of the Associated Press, elected by the board of directors, is responsible for the collection and disbursement of funds, always subject to the approval of the general manager or his deputies. The accounts are regularly audited by a public accountant and reviewed by an auditing committee elected by the members.

The management's contact with members is maintained directly and through organizations of members and subscribers. For example, the Associated Press Managing Editors Association (APME) is a national consulting agency for the Associated Press in the United States. The APME keeps all phases of the news service under constant review. In virtually every State there is a State organization of newspapers and radio stations; these groups perform a similar function on a State or regional level, and

similar organizations are being developed in other countries. The general purpose is to provide the Associated Press management with a means of determining speedily the changing needs and wishes of those who use its services.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Although the basic idea of The Associated Press is an exchange of news by which each subscriber provides news of his own locality, a very large part of its service is today operated by members of the staff. AP has 100 bureaux in the United States ranging from very large offices, such as those at Washington and New York, to single correspondents located at strategic points. In addition to the staff there are "stringers", who are usually members of newspapers which subscribe to the AP service.

For convenience, the AP has split the various States, singly or in small groups, into a number of areas with a central bureau in each. Correspondents are located throughout these different areas to cover important sources of news. In many cases, these correspondent points are State capitals. In only two cases are the regular State boundaries divided. In the Far West, Northern California and Northern Nevada are grouped together, with headquarters at

TABLE 8. AP Bureaux in the U.S.

<i>States</i>	<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Correspondent point</i>
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island	Boston	Concord, Augusta, Portland
Connecticut	New Haven	
Upper New York State	Albany	Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo
New York UN Bureau	United Nations	
Lower N.Y. State, New Jersey	New York City	Trenton, Atlantic City, Newark
Pennsylvania, Delaware	Philadelphia	Harrisburg, Pittsburgh
Maryland, West Virginia	Baltimore	Annapolis, Bluefield, Charleston, Huntington
District of Columbia	Washington, D.C.	
Virginia	Richmond	Norfolk
Ohio	Columbus	Cleveland, Cincinnati
Indiana	Indianapolis	
Michigan	Detroit	Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Lansing
Kentucky	Louisville	Frankfort, Lexington
Tennessee	Nashville	Knoxville, Memphis, Chattanooga
North Carolina, South Carolina	Charlotte	Raleigh, Columbia
Florida	Miami	Tallahassee, Tampa, Jacksonville
Alabama, Georgia	Atlanta	Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile
Louisiana, Mississippi	New Orleans	Baton Rouge, Jackson
Arkansas	Little Rock	
Kansas, Missouri	Kansas City	Wichita, Topeka, Jefferson City, St. Louis
Illinois	Chicago	Springfield, Centralia
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Madison
Minnesota, N. Dakota, S. Dakota	Minneapolis	St. Paul, Bismarck, Fargo, Pierre, Sioux Falls
Nebraska, Iowa	Des Moines	Davenport, Omaha, Lincoln
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Tulsa
Texas	Dallas	Austin, Houston
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado	Denver	Helena, Cheyenne
New Mexico	Albuquerque	Santa Fe
Arizona	Phoenix	Tucson
Southern California, Southern Nevada	Los Angeles	San Diego
Northern California, Northern Nevada	San Francisco	Sacramento, Fresno, Reno
Oregon	Portland	Salem
Washington	Seattle	Tacoma, Olympia, Spokane
Idaho, Utah	Salt Lake City	Boise

San Francisco, and the southerly portions of these States are centred at Los Angeles. New York City and nearby areas are grouped in one area. There is a separate AP bureau for the United Nations, and the Albany bureau supervises operations in the rest of the State. The following table gives details of the locations of AP bureaux and correspondent points.

New York City is the general headquarters and therefore receives not only the majority of the domestic news collected by AP (excluding items of only State or regional interest) but also almost all the news from abroad. News from Canada and the heavy wordage despatched from London are also received in New York. In the south-west there are direct teleprinter connexions with Mexico City, and to the south, with Cuba. These circuits are now (July 1952) in process of conversion to radioteleprinter channels. San Francisco holds an important position as the centre for the reception of news from the Pacific and Far East. Seattle, in the north-west, is connected directly with Vancouver in British Columbia, and also serves Alaska directly.

The Washington bureau has a staff of more than 100 including special Washington service staff, and there are direct teleprinter connexions from the press galleries in the Senate and House of Representatives to the Washington office. Member newspapers often request special stories from the AP bureau in the federal capital.

The bureau in Kansas City acts as the centre for news from the east to the west and vice versa. There are 20 wire circuits which provide an average of 1,000,000 words every 24 hours to this office. Its importance is mainly due to its location at the point where the eastern trunk wires end and the western trunk wires begin. A staff of 60 is required to sort the news and edit for trunk, regional and State wires. On an average only about 25 per cent of the news from the west is relayed to eastern subscribers, but on a normal day 70 per cent of the incoming file from the east moves to subscribers in the west of the United States. The difference is largely due to the importance of the Washington news. An example of the complexity of the AP organization is the bureau at Los Angeles. It has a staff of more than 40 and works in five different premises including a day office and a night office and a special organization for photos and for news about Hollywood.

A proportion of the news collected and transmitted by AP may never reach the United States and, in the same way, news of interest to domestic newspapers may never be transmitted abroad. However, generally speaking, the international and national operations of AP form a single whole, uninfluenced by frontiers but only by the requirements of different subscribers.

AP receives news from the rest of the world through three main channels, which carry between them about 90 per cent of the news reaching the United States from abroad. Firstly, copy comes from London to New York across the Atlantic; secondly, from the Pacific area to San Francisco; thirdly, from Latin America into New York. More than half the news comes from or through London, which is the key

relay point in the AP world service. There are a number of reasons for this importance of London in the AP world service, but perhaps the biggest is the speedy and comparatively cheap transmission facilities existing between it and New York. The AP leased wire teleprinter system in Europe, which serves both to collect and to transmit news, connects at least 12 European countries directly with London and good cable facilities exist between the London and New York offices. However, more than half the volume of news from London to New York travels on a radioteleprinter channel, transmitted by the General Post Office in the United Kingdom and recorded by the AP listening post at North Castle, New York. From 15,000 to 20,000 words a day reach New York from London by these means. Commercial cable systems also provide a fairly large wordage directly from other European countries and the Middle East, and for instance, from Moscow.

For the Pacific area generally, it is San Francisco which controls the incoming traffic. Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Jakarta normally file through London, but the remainder of the centres in the Far Eastern area send their news directly east to San Francisco. Tokyo's file to San Francisco goes by radioteleprinter. Morsecasts are transmitted from Tokyo, Manila, Hong Kong and Taipei, which are important points for the collection of news. Transmissions from Shanghai have ceased within the last three years.

News from other countries in the Americas is transmitted to the United States in a variety of ways: by radio from Buenos Aires and some other cities, by commercial telegraph from other points, and by direct leased wire from neighbouring countries such as Cuba, Mexico and Canada.

There are three regional bureaux of the Associated Press which receive a small volume of foreign news. The Seattle bureau normally covers news in British Columbia and Alaska, while the AP bureau in Dallas provides a small additional news service from Mexico. The bureau in Miami keeps in close touch with events in the Caribbean as a result of its focal position.

At the two reception points in the United States for news arriving from overseas, New York and San Francisco, there are foreign desks which handle the incoming copy. The news is edited to suit the needs of members and subscribers, while background information is often added for the same reason. Both these two chief inlets have radio listening posts.

In New York State the AP listening post is situated at North Castle, about 22 miles from New York City. It was established in August 1941. One of the chief tasks is to pick up the radioteleprinter channel, which is the chief means of communication between London and New York. The news is transmitted instantaneously to the New York office. Regular transmissions are also received by morse from both Madrid and Buenos Aires and transmitted immediately to the New York office. The San Francisco reception post is located at Hayward and has 12 receivers and direct teleprinter communication with the San Francisco office. The chief transmissions received are radioteleprinter from Tokyo and morse from Manila.

In addition to these regular daily reception facilities, an important task of the listening posts is to monitor news broadcasts from all over the world, particularly from countries with which regular communications are uncertain. Any news of importance is immediately relayed to the foreign desks in New York City or San Francisco. At North Castle one receiver is permanently tuned to the 600 metre band

which is used by ships and planes in distress.

The collection of news outside the United States is carried on for AP by a staff of about 50 bureaux and by a large number of correspondents working in every continent. Although U.S. citizens are generally in charge of the larger bureaux, this staff includes a great many nationals of the countries in which AP operates.

TABLE 9. AP Bureaux outside the U.S.

Bureau	Covers	Bureau	Covers
Amsterdam	The Netherlands	Madrid	Spain
Athens	Greece	Manila	Philippines
Belgrade	Yugoslavia and Albania	Mexico City	Mexico
Berlin	Germany	Milan	Italy
Bogota	Colombia	Montevideo	Uruguay
Bonn	Germany	Moscow	U.S.S.R.
Brussels	Belgium	New Delhi	India
Budapest	Hungary	Oslo	Norway
Buenos Aires	Argentine and Paraguay	Paris	France
Cairo	Egypt and N. Africa	La Paz	Bolivia
Caracas	Venezuela	Rangoon	Burma
Copenhagen	Denmark	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
Frankfurt	Germany	Rome	Italy
Geneva	Switzerland	Saigon	Indo-China
Guayaquil	Ecuador	Santiago	Chile
Hamburg	Germany	Seoul	Korea (Southern region)
Havana	Cuba	Singapore	Federation of Malaya and Thailand
Helsinki	Finland		
Honolulu	Hawaiian Islands	Stockholm	Sweden
Hong Kong	China	Sydney	Australia and New Zealand
Istanbul	Turkey	Teheran	Iran
Jakarta	Indonesia	Tel-Aviv	Israel
Lima	Peru	Tokyo	Japan
Lisbon	Portugal	Vienna	Austria
London	Great Britain	Warsaw	Poland

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

AP started by collecting news and it was only later that it began to provide its service to newspapers all over the world. The number of countries in which AP provides news to subscribers has steadily increased within the last six years. In 1944 AP had subscribers in 38 countries while today the figure is more than 70. The following list shows the foreign countries receiving AP service:

Alaska, Algeria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guam, Guatemala, Hashemite Jordan, Hawaii, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary,¹ Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea (Southern region), Kuwait, Luxembourg, Macao, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rumania,¹ Ryukyu (Islands), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, S. Rhodesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad,

Turkey, Union of Burma, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R.,¹ United Kingdom, Uruguay, The Vatican, Venezuela.

A number of new countries have appeared on the list since April 1949. These include Portugal, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Kuwait, Morocco and Pakistan. Newspapers in Iran and Thailand have also recently become subscribers to the AP services.

Reception of the AP news service in the countries mentioned above may be effected in one of three ways. Firstly, the news may be received by an AP bureau, which is then responsible for the distribution, and, in most cases, the translation of the news. Secondly, in a few cases, AP news may be distributed by a domestic agency; for example, in the UK, the Press Association distributes the AP service to subscribers outside London; and in Canada, distribution is through the Canadian Press. Thirdly, in countries where no AP bureau exists and there is only a correspondent for the collection of news, subscribers may receive the service directly by means of receivers

¹ Although the agency in this country has an agreement with AP for the use of its service, AP news is generally reserved for the agency's private information, excerpts being distributed only in very exceptional cases.

which are generally located in the newspaper offices concerned.

From New York a cable runs directly to the AP world desk in London. The amount of news transmitted runs into several thousand words each day and principally deals with events in the Western Hemisphere and Pacific areas including Korea (Southern region). In London, the news is edited and distributed by leased teleprinter circuit to a large number of subscribers in Europe.

The teleprinter network links London with the following points in Europe: Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Luxembourg, Milan, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna. Connecting circuits exist for subscribers in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Italy and Belgium, who are not in the cities mentioned above. A telex relay from Stockholm provides subscribers in Finland with the AP service. The Hell report, transmitted from Frankfurt, goes to such countries as Hungary and Greece in Europe, Turkey, Egypt and Israel in the Middle East, and the Federation of Malaya, Burma and Iran further east.

Subscribers in Latin America are chiefly served by radio newscast from New York transmitted for 19 hours every day and consisting of approximately 16,000 words. This transmission will soon be converted to radioteleprinter, greatly increasing the volume. The news deals with events all over the world. There are leased wire connexions to Mexico and Havana, which function for part of the day, and direct teleprinter communication from Dallas, Texas, to Mexico during the remaining hours.

From San Francisco, radioteleprinter is used to serve the Hawaiian Islands and the entire Pacific area. AP transmits some 40,000 words daily through leased channels over a period of 24 hours, reception being effected in such places as Manila, Tokyo, Singapore and Hong Kong where there is a regional morsecast of Far Eastern events between such points as Manila, Hong Kong and Tokyo, the latter being also picked up in San Francisco. Alaska is served by a direct circuit from Seattle; and Toronto, the headquarters of the Canadian Press, has a direct connexion by wire with New York City.

AP provides all its foreign subscribers with the same type of service as that given to newspapers and radio stations in the U.S. For example, a twice-weekly supplementary service by post is sent to all foreign bureaux and a number of special subscribers in London. The San Francisco office provides a smaller service to points in the Pacific area, consisting of background material to the news. Among other items are articles from all sources and a business news service specially prepared in New York. The larger foreign bureaux have a third function in addition to collecting and distributing the news. The London office not only covers news from the United Kingdom and Ireland but it is a focal point for relaying news from a large part of the world to the Americas and is also concerned with the preparation and transmission of the AP foreign news service on the European leased wire.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Associated Press has news exchange arrangements with various other agencies. Their nature differs in individual cases but their basis is an exchange of domestic news. For example, under the Reuters-Associated Press agreement news of the United States is made available to Reuters in New York, while the Associated Press receives in London the domestic news report of the Press Association, covering the United Kingdom. Reuters does not have access to the world news report of the Associated Press, nor does the Associated Press receive the Reuter world report, the two organizations being competitors in the world field.

Similar arrangements exist between the Associated Press and Agence France-Presse.

The Canadian Press, also a co-operative membership organization, receives the complete news report of the Associated Press for distribution within Canada. The Associated Press holds the rights to the domestic news of the Canadian Press. The two organizations also co-operate fully in the development and distribution of special services not embraced in the usual exchange agreements between news agencies.

Other agencies with which the Associated Press has news exchange agreements include the Australian Associated Press, the Austria Presse Agentur, TASS, the Associated Press of Pakistan, the Kyodo News Service (Japan), Agencie de Informatii Telegrafice (Rumania), Magyar Tavislati Iroda (Hungary), the Haptong Tongshin (Korean Pacific Press) Korea (Southern region), and the New Zealand Press Association. The Associated Press serves directly newspapers and radio stations in many countries whose national agencies have access to AP news and these agencies are free to make their news available to other agencies.

The Associated Press utilizes the domestic news of other countries it receives through agency exchange arrangements as a supplement to its own direct reporting, for it sets out to collect all important news through its own staff. It therefore maintains its own correspondents in virtually all countries where it also receives an agency domestic service.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

In order to distribute the very large amount of news within the United States, AP uses 350,000 miles of

TABLE 10. AP Domestic Leased Wire Mileages

Year	Mileage	Year	Mileage
1900	29,063	1938	300,000
1910	44,000	1948	300,000
1920	69,432	1952	350,000
1928	160,000		

leased wire, including a large wirephoto network. These mileages have grown very rapidly over the last 50 years.

Over the years the traffic department, whose responsibility is to transmit the news, has grown to be more important and has now reached an equal footing with the news-collecting departments. The traffic department includes hundreds of employees such as operators and mechanics. The main artery of the AP in the United States is the "A" wire which connects the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the Canadian frontier with Florida and Texas. The key point of this system is Kansas City, and running roughly parallel to it is the radio news wire. Secondly, there is the "B" wire, which carries mainly regional stories. There are specialized services for both financial and sports news, each with its own system carrying only business or sports news as the case may be. In areas having similar news interests, usually a State or group of nearby States, there are State or regional wires. These carry a condensation of the top news moved on the national circuits and also the State or regional news. Not all AP newspapers receive their news by leased wire; for instance, some weeklies, which do not need a daily service, receive only a small bulletin on the day on which they go to press.

A notable technical development in the United States is the form in which news is now delivered to newspaper offices by the Associated Press. In the past, teleprinter circuits delivered the news solely in capital letters for editing and setting into type by linotype machine. Now newspapers can receive their news in either of two ways, or both: on a teleprinter that prints in capital and lower case letters and delivers the news in "justified" (i.e., exact column width) lines; in the form of paper tape with coded perforations (i.e., when run through a teletypesetter attachment on the newspaper's typesetting machine, this tape sets the type automatically).

The Associated Press operates more than 5,000 teleprinters of both types in AP bureaux and newspaper offices around the world, of which about 300 are in New York city.

The AP wirephoto service transmits a picture in eight minutes, regardless of distance, and delivers it to subscribing newspapers simultaneously all over the country.

Associated Press news pictures go to Latin American subscribers daily by radiophoto from New York. Radiophoto also is used to transmit pictures across the Atlantic and Pacific. In the chief European capitals, the Associated Press has its own machines for transmitting and receiving photos by wire.

The New York radio listening post has 10 powerful short wave receivers and seven large aerials, each beamed to a different part of the world. The San Francisco station, at Hayward, has eight tape recorders for receiving transmissions from Tokyo and Manila, at speeds reaching 100 words a minute, in the case of the former on two frequencies and by Morse. In addition to two carrier-shift receiving units, which receive teleprinter news directly by radio, there are also voice recorders and a Hellschreiber radioprinter.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE (INS)

Founded in 1909. Address: 235 East 45th Street, New York City, U.S.A.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The International News Service (INS) first entered the news agency field as a means for serving the Hearst newspapers in the U.S., originally with domestic news and later with information from other countries. INS has expanded very considerably within the last 20 years and in particular since 1945. The INS budget, the wordage carried, and the number of subscribers have all shown an increase in recent years.

JURIDICAL STATUS

INS is privately owned and free from government control and subsidy. So far as its corporate status is concerned, it is a division of the Hearst Corporation but is managed by its own administrative operating organization as an independent world news and newsphoto agency. The newsphoto department of INS is called International News Photos.

BUDGET

The annual budget of INS operations is in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000 a year.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The highest INS administrative officers are: the general manager, the editor-in-chief, the managing editor, the European general manager and the business manager. The world-wide staff of INS including full-time employees, part-time employees and string correspondents, totals 5,000.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

New York City is the general headquarters for the International News Service, and the focal point for news reaching subscribers in the U.S.

Divisional headquarters are located at different points throughout the U.S. and include Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Columbus (Ohio), Dallas, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle. Under the present system each INS domestic bureau has its network of stringers, who are responsible for the coverage of spot news and feature assignments. They are responsible to the bureau manager under whose direction and in whose area they operate. The domestic INS news bureaux are the following:

Albany (New York), Atlanta (Georgia), Austin (Texas), Birmingham (Alabama), Boston (Massachusetts), Chicago (Illinois), Cleveland (Ohio), Columbus (Ohio), Dallas (Texas), Denver (Colorado), Des Moines (Iowa), Detroit (Michigan), Fresno (California), Harrisburg (Pennsylvania), Hartford (Connecticut), Indianapolis (Indiana), Kansas City (Missouri), Las Vegas (Nevada), Los Angeles (California), Miami (Florida), New Orleans (Louisiana), New York (New York), Omaha

(Nebraska), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), Portland (Oregon), Raleigh (North Carolina), Sacramento (California), St. Louis (Missouri), Salt Lake City (Utah), San Francisco (California), Seattle (Washington), Springfield (Illinois), Washington (D.C.).

In addition to stringers INS maintains resident correspondents in a number of other cities in the U.S., such as Cincinnati, Memphis, Milwaukee and Baltimore, to mention only four.

The intensive network of bureaux and correspondents maintained by INS outside the U.S. is organized on the same lines as the domestic service, with headquarters strategically located to deal with all news collected in one area. Apart from general headquarters in New York, the main regional centres are Buenos Aires for South America, Paris which is the headquarters for Europe, and Tokyo which handles all news from the Far East.

INS Bureaux outside the United States and Canada which both distribute the INS world news service to clients and collect news: Athens, Buenos Aires, Frankfurt, Havana, Lima, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Paris, Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo, Vienna.

INS Bureaux outside the United States and Canada which are only concerned with the collection of news:

Belgrade, Berlin, Bogota, Geneva, Moscow, Santiago. In addition to the bureaux, INS maintains nearly 5,000 resident and string correspondents throughout the world. Such correspondents cover over 40 nations or territories in the world and, in turn, are served by local assistants and by the newspapers which receive the INS service.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

In the U.S., INS files to its subscribers more than 125,000 words of spot news and special news features daily. The general news service is available for 24 hours every day in the year.

Among the services provided by INS, in addition to the general news service transmitted by leased wire and the State and regional teleprinter services, is a teleprinter service giving selected news reports to subscribers with special requirements. In order to serve clients who are far from the main teleprinter trunk lines and some smaller newspapers who do not desire a complete daily report, a telephone service is also available, functioning from the chief bureaux. The mail feature service provides background material for the spot news and is generally sent to all subscribers of the main INS news service. The agency also provides exclusive news-features and a special news service for foreign language newspapers in the United States.

A radio script service is provided specifically for radio stations which are subscribers to INS. They already receive the general news but, in addition, 41 radio scripts a week, each of which is a ready-made programme, are sent to them. These are often written with regard to station requirements, and may take the form of one minute news highlights or longer news reviews.

INS was the first U.S. news agency to enter the television field. In January 1948 it combined with Telenews Productions, Inc. to produce a complete television news service. The two organizations now provide a daily service of newsreels, still photos and news bulletins, designed for television stations. INS-Telenews newsreels now (June 1952) reach 83 per cent of the television cities of the U.S.A. and are distributed abroad to television stations in Canada, Cuba, Brazil, Italy and Mexico. Finally, INS maintains a special service department, which undertakes assignments, research projects and services for commercial and industrial concerns.

INS has a considerable foreign service which deals both with the distribution of its general news to subscribers and the collection of information. The foreign service is a development of the last 20 years and it has expanded very considerably since 1945. In July 1946 INS provided news to newspaper or radio clients in 37 foreign countries, while three years later the total had risen to 44. On 1 January 1950 INS was serving a total of 924 foreign clients. The collection of news is obviously an important feature of the work of INS bureaux throughout the world, but they are by no means the only sources for its news: there are also resident correspondents in many cities outside the United States. INS does not, however, distribute only in foreign countries where it maintains bureaux, since many subscribers pick up the news service directly by their own means of reception.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

INS has contractual agreements to supply its news report to the following news agencies outside the United States: Irish News Agency (Dublin, Ireland); Radio Cor-Cobor¹ (Milan, Italy); Bull's Presstjänst (Stockholm, Sweden). INS buys news reports from Reuters (London), AFP (Paris), Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg) and the Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome), but does not supply news to them.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The bulk of the INS General Service is distributed to subscribers by a leased wire system. This consists of main trunk wires which cross the United States from north to south and from east to west. From this major transmission system there are separate regional and State wire circuits which normally operate from the divisional headquarters mentioned earlier, but also in some cases from other bureaux in States where there are a number of subscribers. The regional and State wires are not only responsible for the transmission of the general news service, including foreign news, but they also permit the distribution of news of interest to the area concerned. Thus the Dallas

¹ Radio Cor-Cobor is the trade name under which an Italian journalist in Milan distributes the INS service to newspapers in that town. This journalist distributes also the Reuter economic and financial service.

bureau of INS sends out news of national importance taken from the main trunk wire together with regional news of the south-west and items of interest about Texas in particular.

In the United States INS also operates teletype-setter news circuits. This type of news service is transmitted to each subscribing newspaper over high-speed leased lines and arrives in the form of perforated tape which is fed into an attachment to a newspaper's linotype machines in order to set type automatically. INS inaugurated its first teletypesetter circuit in the State of Ohio on 2 July 1951 and since then has extended teletypesetter operations into West Virginia and Indiana. Additional teletypesetter regional networks are planned for the following sections of the United States: New England, the South-east, the South-west and the West Coast.

The following are some details of the way in which INS receives its foreign news. The important news collection centres in Canada are Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto where INS has resident correspondents; these are supported by stringers or special correspondents throughout the Dominion. From Eastern Canada, the correspondents file directly to New York. From Central Canada, the INS Detroit bureau may be responsible for certain items, while on the Pacific coast the INS Seattle bureau normally centralizes news received from Alaska and British Columbia. Most of the world news used in the INS service in the U.S. is, however, received at either New York or San Francisco. News is received at New York not only from the larger European bureaux such as London, Paris, Frankfurt, Madrid and Rome but also from Latin America. The volume of news arriving from Europe and Latin America varies from 15,000 to 30,000 words daily. A special foreign news division at the INS general headquarters is responsible for editing foreign news for direct transmission on the domestic wire teleprinter circuits. The San Francisco INS office also has its foreign news department which is chiefly concerned with information from the Far East. The wordage reaching San Francisco averages about 5,000 words daily.

INS serves its foreign subscribers both by cable and radio. The chief means for the radio transmissions, which are sent from New York and San Francisco, is the radioteleprinter. From New York short-wave broadcasts are beamed to Europe, Central and South America. An average of about 24,000 words a day is transmitted by radioteleprinter direct to Europe, and the same volume is despatched by morsecasts to Latin America. From San Francisco a daily file of approximately 18,000 words is sent by radioteleprinter to areas in and around the Pacific. In addition, approximately 15,000 words of news feature copy are despatched daily by air mail to all INS subscribers outside the United States.

INS leases transmitters for both the morsecasts and radioteleprinter transmissions from New York and San Francisco. The greater part of the news received in the United States from abroad, on the other hand, comes through commercial cable companies since it is made up of a number of short messages while the outward service consists of regular

news bulletins. In New York, a Latin American Department of the foreign news division edits news bulletins which are transmitted by radio to INS subscribers in Central and South America; part of this service is translated and transmitted in Spanish. The European Department carries out the same function for the direct radioteleprinter transmissions to INS subscribers in Europe.

A good many INS subscribers have their own receiving equipment to monitor morsecasts from New York or San Francisco. However a number of INS bureaux are equipped to receive the news themselves and to arrange for its distribution to subscribers. The following are the cities where INS either operates its own radio receiving equipment for this purpose or works through that of Press Wireless or of INS subscribers: Athens, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Frankfurt, Guayaquil, Havana, Honolulu, Lima, Manila, Mexico City, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Quito, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Salonika, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Santiago de Chile, Stockholm, Tokyo.

REUTERS, LTD.

Founded in 1851. Address: 85 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, England.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

It was in 1851 that Julius Reuter opened a bureau of commercial information at the Royal Exchange. At the end of 1858 the London newspapers in quick succession became subscribers to the Reuter service which, owing to the development of telegraphy in Europe, had become established as a press agency. In 1865 it was formed into a company with a nominal capital of £250,000 in 10,000 shares of £25 each. Reuter then obtained a concession from the King of Hanover authorizing the laying of a cable from the island of Norderney, on the north coast of Germany, to England. At the same time, the agency was starting to use the cable linking Europe and North America.

By that time Reuters had signed news exchange contracts with Havas of Paris and Wolff of Berlin, contracts which were renewed in 1872, when an agreement was also signed with the New York Associated Press. The founder of the agency, Julius Reuter, died in 1899 leaving the direction in the hands of his son Herbert who expanded its activities to India, Australia, New Zealand and the Far East. Herbert Reuter's death in 1915 marked the end of the first chapter in the agency's history, as from then on it ceased to be the property of one family.

A private company, entitled Reuters, Limited, was formed at the end of 1916 with the help of the Union Bank of Scotland. The agency's different services were reorganized, with Roderick Jones serving as managing director until 1941. It was Sir Roderick who, in May 1925, invited the British newspapers to subscribe to the majority of the agency's shares. Half of the stock was offered to the Press Association, representing the provincial

papers, the other half to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, representing the newspapers of London. Only the Press Association accepted the offer and during the years 1925 to 1941 it was the majority shareholder of Reuters. In 1941 half of the Press Association's holding was purchased by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and Reuters simultaneously became a trust. Since that date the agency has been the co-operative property of the British press (with the exception of the *Daily Worker*, which is only a paying subscriber).

Despite the entry of new partners into the Reuter Trust, the structure of the organization set up in 1941 has remained the same. Ownership is vested in the following organizations: the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Press Association, the Australian Associated Press, the New Zealand Press Association and the Press Trust of India. The four last named are news agencies in their own right.

It was in 1947 that the Australian Associated Press (AAP) and the New Zealand Press Association (NZPA), co-operatively owned by the Australian and New Zealand press respectively, became partners in Reuters and members of the Reuter Trust. In 1949 the Press Trust of India (PTI), the co-operative news agency of the Indian press, joined the group on the same basis.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The authorized capital of Reuters is £200,000, of which shares for £102,500 nominal value have been issued. When the Australian, New Zealand and Indian newspapers joined the Reuter Trust, the capital was increased. In 1949, for example, the Press Trust of India took 12,500 ordinary shares in Reuters as their part in the ownership of the news agency. No stock can be disposed of until 1962, and after that date only with the consent of the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Reuters is a trust, the aim being to guarantee the agency from any form of government control and to ensure the objectivity of its service. There are 11 trustees; four represent the London newspapers, four the provinces, one Australia, one New Zealand and one India. The trustees meet once a year to review the work of Reuters in terms of the agreement of trust.

BUDGET

The expansion of Reuters during the past 10 years has naturally increased the expenditure (1937, £478,000; 1942, £540,000; 1947, £1,290,000; 1948, £1,400,000).

Reuters is a non-profit making organization. The revenues which cover its costs are derived from newspapers, news agencies, radio stations and other bodies subscribing to the service. Subscribers fall into two categories. First are the newspapers belonging to the partner organizations. These partner organizations provide annual funds for Reuters in proportions agreed among themselves and in turn assess their newspaper members: secondly come newspapers and other bodies which, without being

members, buy the whole or a part of the Reuter service. The Communist *Daily Worker* is the only British daily which is a non-member and which buys the full Reuter service. There are, however, other subscribers who take only part of the news service; these include trade and specialized periodicals in Great Britain, banks, clubs, hotels, government departments, embassies and commercial organizations. Part of this service in Great Britain is a joint one with the Exchange Telegraph. For a short time, at the beginning of the second world war, Reuters received special transmission facilities from the British Government but these arrangements were cancelled by a unanimous decision of the Reuter board after the reorganization and establishment of a new management in 1941.

In giving evidence before the British Royal Commission on the Press in January 1948, Reuter went publicly on record as being totally opposed in principle to any form of government assistance to a news agency and also to any form of discrimination in the matter of international transmission rates and facilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The executive administration of Reuters is the responsibility of the general manager who is appointed by the board of directors. The board meets regularly twice a year, in January and July. There is no chairman; the directors take it in turns to preside. Members of the board meet the general manager in committee in London, usually once a month, in between the half-yearly meetings.

There are eight directors, three each representing the Press Association and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, one the Australian and New Zealand press and one the Press Trust of India.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Reuters maintains correspondents for the collection of news in nearly every capital in the world and the Reuter news service is received in almost every country, either through the national news agencies there or by direct distribution to newspapers through the local Reuter offices.

Some Reuter correspondents work single-handed, others are in charge of large offices which operate on a 24-hour basis. The biggest Reuter offices are in New York, Paris, Rome, Frankfurt, Cairo and Buenos Aires, with smaller offices, some of them with only two or three men, in centres such as Geneva, Stockholm and Colombo. Reuters has a permanent staff of 2,000 full-time employees.

A list of the bureaux which Reuters maintains throughout the world does not, however, give a full idea of the extent of the agency's activities, because many of its overseas services are sold under contract to and distributed by national news agencies, thus eliminating the need for Reuters to maintain its own bureaux for the distribution of news. The location of Reuter correspondents is as follows:

1. *Large bureaux:* Alexandria, Berlin, Bonn, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Colombo, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Lisbon, Madrid, Montevideo, New York, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Singapore, Tokyo, Washington.
2. *Bureaux of one or more staff men:* Baghdad, Belgrade, Beirut, Brussels, Budapest, Copenhagen, Damascus, Jakarta, Karachi, Oslo, Ottawa, Rangoon, Saigon, Santiago (Chile), Stockholm, Tangiers, Teheran, Tel Aviv, The Hague, Vienna.
3. *In the overseas "member" territories*—Australia, New Zealand and India—the basic news file is looked after by the partner news agencies—Australian Associated Press, New Zealand Press Association and Press Trust of India—but Reuters from time to time stations London-trained correspondents in these territories and there is a constant process of staff exchange between London and the partner news agencies.
4. *Part-time correspondents and stringers* are employed in all the main news centres where bureaux are not maintained. These correspondents are directly responsible to Reuters in London for covering the countries to which they are accredited and they can make use of reports available to them from national news agencies where such agencies are under contract with Reuters. There is also a roving staff of correspondents attached to the head office in London to cover particular events.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Reuters does not distribute news directly to the provincial press of the United Kingdom, but provides its news services to the Press Association for this purpose. The Press Association, for its part, communicates to Reuters in London its metropolitan news file, which constitutes the main source for Reuter United Kingdom newscasts abroad. Reuters distributes its foreign news service to the London press directly, and approximately 50 London press subscribers take it by teleprinter. This service, which has a daily wordage of about 35,000, provides a complete cover of world news.

Reuters early started to build up foreign subscribers and today there are few countries where the Reuter service is not available.

Reuters' North American service is provided by the agency's New York office, which distributes directly to a selected group of newspapers in the United States among which are: *New York Times*, *New York Daily News*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Washington Times-Herald*, *Kansas City Star* and *Los Angeles Times*. Canadian newspapers receive the Reuter service through the Canadian Press Toronto office.

In Buenos Aires, where it maintains an important bureau, Reuters has contracts with the main Argentine newspapers, *La Prensa*, *La Nación*, *El Mundo*, etc. In Brazil, the agency also has important news distribution activities.

The commercial and financial services, although often supplied to newspapers, are mainly designed

to meet the requirements of banks and commercial institutions. Special offices and specially trained staffs are maintained for the collection and despatch of these specialized services. For convenience in administration, the commercial services are handled by Reuters through a separate company, Comtelburo, Ltd., which was founded about 80 years ago and purchased by Reuters in 1943. Some news agencies under contract with Comtelburo specialize in these commercial services. Outstanding among these are VWD (Vereinigte Wirtschaftsdienste) of Germany (in which Comtelburo has a shareholding, with representation on the board), Cosmographique of Switzerland and Jiji Press of Japan.

One of the practical results of the new ownership of Reuters is that each partner in it has the fullest possible say in the control of the Reuter service which goes to its own member newspapers.

The Reuter service goes to the following countries in Asia: Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan.

At present China is closed to overseas news services, except for TASS. The Reuter service to Japan is transmitted by means of a leased radio channel from Singapore. Reuters is under contract with two Japanese news agencies, Kyodo News Service and Jiji Press. In Pakistan and Burma the Reuter service is distributed by the national news agencies, the Associated Press of Pakistan of Karachi and the Burma Press Syndicate of Rangoon, and in Indonesia, by the recently established Persbiro Indonesia Aneta news agency. Newspapers and radio stations in Malaya and Hong Kong get it from local Reuter offices.

The Reuter newscasts to the Middle East have subscribers in Egypt, Cyprus, Malta and many other countries. Reuters' office in Alexandria was opened in 1861 when that city was the cable-head. The general Reuter news service is received by three agencies under contract agreements, the Athens Agency in Greece, the Anadolu Ajansi in Turkey and the Itim news agency in Israel. The news is transmitted from England by Hell and consists of 20,000 to 30,000 words a day. The South and Central African service serves newspapers from Freetown to Nairobi. The largest group is that of the South African Press Association, with its headquarters in Johannesburg, but there are also subscribers in Kenya, the Rhodesias, Mauritius and West Africa.

In countries where Reuter news is received centrally, that is, by a Reuter or a partner agency's office, it is often distributed by teleprinter to subscribers, as in Egypt for example. The equipment and the organization needed for the distribution of such a large news service obviously requires a highly qualified staff to deal rapidly and accurately with the news.

1. *Reuter news is distributed direct by Reuter staff in:* Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, France, Hong Kong, Mexico, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore and Malaya, Uruguay, U.S.A.
2. *Reuter news is distributed by partner agencies in:* Australia including Fiji (Australian Associated

Press), India including Ceylon (Press Trust of India), Ireland (through the Press Association), New Zealand (New Zealand Press Association).

3. *Reuter news is distributed by national news agencies under contract with Reuters in:* Afghanistan (Bakhtar)¹; Austria (Austria Presse Agentur); Belgium including Luxembourg, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi (Agence Belga); Bulgaria (Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia);² Burma (Burma Press Syndicate); Canada (Canadian Press); Czechoslovakia (Ceska Tiskova Kancelar);² Denmark (Ritzaus Bureau); Federal Republic of Germany (Deutsche Presse Agentur); Finland (Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran); Greece (Agence d'Athènes); Hungary (Magyar Tavisirati Iroda); Indonesia (Persbiro Indonesia Aneta and Kantorberita Antara); Iran (Pars); Israel (Itim Agency); Italy (Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata); Japan (Kyodo News Service and Jiji Press); Netherlands (Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau); Norway (Norsk Telegrambyra); Pakistan (Associated Press of Pakistan); Poland (Polska Agencja Prasowa);² Rumania (Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice);² Spain (Agencia Efe); Sweden (Tidningarnas Telegrambyra); Switzerland (Agence Télégraphique Suisse); Turkey (Anadolu Ajansi); Union of South Africa including Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa (South African Press Association); U.S.S.R. (Telegrafnoie Agentstvo Sovetskavo Soiuza);² Yugoslavia (Telegrafaska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija).
4. *Reuter news is received directly from London by newspapers and radio broadcasting stations in:* Aden, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Greece, Hashemite Jordan, Iceland, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tangier, Thailand, Trinidad, Uganda, Vietnam, Zanzibar.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Reuters has a comprehensive system for the collection of foreign news for its general world service. There are four distinct ways in which it is collected.

Firstly, Reuters has the exclusive use of the domestic news collected by the four news agencies which are its part owners. These cover Australia, New Zealand, India and the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Secondly, it has direct contract or subscription arrangements with two news agencies operating on a world scale, the Associated Press and the Agence France-Presse. The arrangement with the Associated Press is an exchange arrangement under which each agency makes its domestic service available to the other, while in France Reuters pays a subscription to the Agence France-Presse for its domestic service of French news, but the main trunk news services to Reuters from the United States and from France is produced by Reuter staff correspondents. For example, Reuters maintains large offices in New York and Washington, and the Reuter service from

Washington is collected entirely by Reuter staff correspondents, who operate independently of the Associated Press. The same is true of the United Nations headquarters. In Paris Reuter maintains a large office employing 50 persons and all important French news, especially diplomatic and political news, is covered directly by Reuter correspondents and reporters.

Thirdly, Reuters has access, under contract, to the domestic services of national news agencies in most countries where they exist. The most important of these contracts govern the relationship between Reuters and the Canadian Press and the South African Press Association, but the services of the national news agencies listed above are available to Reuter correspondents. Reuters also takes the TASS radio services.

In its relations with other news agencies, Reuters sells its service for an agreed subscription. In many cases, it buys the domestic services of these agencies, which are made available to the staff correspondent whom it is the policy of Reuters to have in every capital.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

During recent years the use of the ordinary commercial telegraph and international telephone channels has tended to become superseded by direct leased circuits, either radio or teleprinter. The Reuter service from the main capitals of Europe comes to London by leased teleprinter channels and the Reuter service from New York by a leased radioteleprinter channel which is open continuously day and night in both directions. At times when the United Nations is functioning in New York a wordage of more than 30,000 a day reaches Reuters in London over this latter channel.

During recent years Reuters, in co-operation with some of the leading European news agencies, including the important German news agency Deutsche Presse Agentur, has built up a leased-wire teleprinter network which links London with the main centres of Western Europe. The basic Reuter world service is now transmitted from London by leased wire to the following countries: France, Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Finland (see map on page 55).

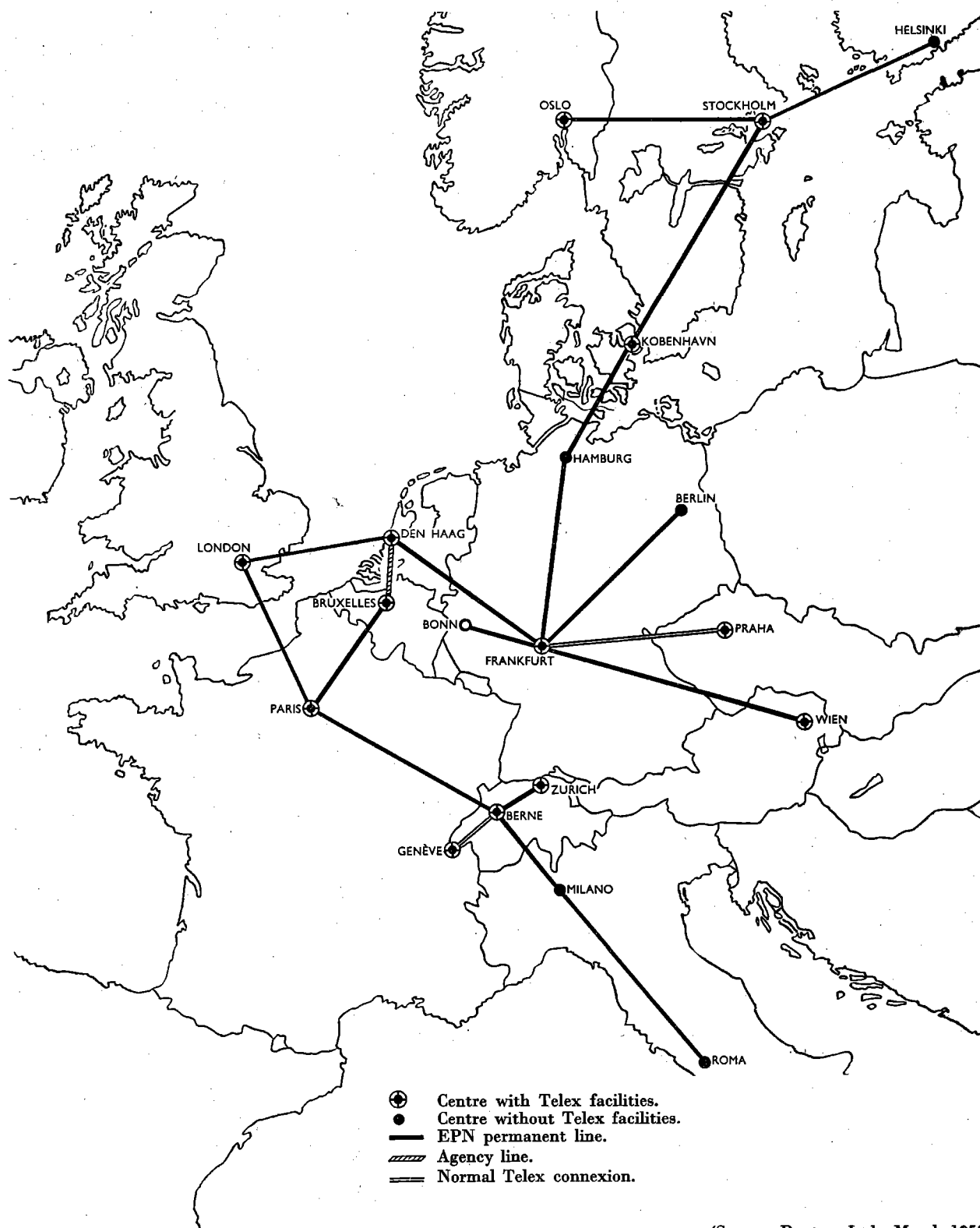
The following European countries are still served by Reuters by means of Hell radio transmissions: Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Turkey, Hungary and the U.S.S.R.

For the remainder of the world Reuters has a multiple address system of newscasts by the Hell system, transmitted by the General Post Office. Reuters pays for this service at the official tariff rates: both the Associated Press and the United Press use similar facilities. The Reuter Hell transmissions

¹ Bakhtar receives the Reuter service through the Press Trust of India.

² Although the agencies of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the U.S.S.R. have agreements with Reuters for the use of its services, Reuter news is generally reserved for the agencies' private information, excerpts being distributed only in very exceptional cases.

REUTER EUROPEAN TELEPRINTER NETWORK (EPN)



(Source: Reuters Ltd., March 1952.)

are divided into four approximate zones as follows: North America, Far East, Middle East and Europe, South and Central Africa.

The average wordage sent out from London to each of the four zones is from 15,000 to 25,000 words a day. All the services are sent in English. Translation, where necessary, is done by the Reuter overseas bureaux or the receiving points on the Reuter trunk services.

The Reuter North America service is received by the agency's office in New York and sent to the Canadian Press Toronto office through The Canadian Press wire system. CP distributes it to all newspapers in Canada and also to the Canadian broadcasting network. The Reuter New York office distributes the service directly to subscribers in the United States by leased-wire teleprinter channels.

The South American service of Reuters is transmitted by morse. Some newspaper subscribers receive these newscasts directly at their offices by means of their own receiving equipment, for the supply and purchase of which Reuters provides facilities. The morsecasts to South America average 10,000 to 20,000 words a day. In addition to the Reuter general news service an additional wordage, consisting mostly of commercial news, is transmitted to South America by Comtelburo, Ltd.

Distribution of the commercial and financial services is largely effected through the same channels and media as the news services and, in many countries, the national news agencies, under contract with Reuters, act as salesmen and distributors of the commercial services.

• TELEGRAFNOIE AGENSTVO SOVIETSKAVO

SOIUZA (TASS)

Founded in 1918 under the name of Rossijkoje Telegrafnoie Agenburo. Address: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Note. The survey carried out by Unesco from 1947 to 1951 on the operation of news agencies, the press, the film and the radio in the world did not include the Soviet Union. The information here given on TASS was consequently not obtained from the agency itself, as is the case for the other agencies included in this book. It was obtained from the few available sources (books, publications, articles etc.), and its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. As far as possible, however, it has been checked in the various countries in which TASS operates. Sources of information for this report included: Sobranie Zakonov (compendium of the official bulletin of laws of the Soviet Union, 1925-35); Editor and Publisher, December 1944-June 1945; Louis Nemzer, "The Structure of the Soviet Foreign Propaganda Organization" (thesis at Chicago University, 1948); Joseph März, Die Moderne Zeitung, Kunstverlag Agathen, Munich, 1951.

The report on TASS was sent for checking to the agency's head office in Moscow. At the time of going to press, no reply has yet been received.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Before the first world war and until the revolution of October 1917 there existed in Russia a telegraphic news agency called Petersburger Telegraphen Agentur.

Shortly after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 a news agency was created under the name of Rossijkoje Telegrafnoie Agenburo (Rosta). The purpose of this agency was to distribute official communiqués and news items, as well as to send out propaganda material to the press in areas under Bolshevik control. In 1919 regular distribution began of a bulletin called *Agit-Rosta*, which consisted of propaganda on various themes (young people, women, agriculture, economy, etc.). The agency also assisted in various campaigns, such as the war with Denikin and the struggle against desertion, sending out special articles and slogans.

The Telegrafnoie Agenstvo Sovetskavo Soiuza (TASS) replaced Rosta on 10 July 1925. The federal system in the new State led to the creation in every Republic of the Union of a local agency; these were subordinated to TASS. Through TASS each of these agencies received news from the other Republics and from abroad, as well as Federal Government information.

JURIDICAL STATUS

TASS is a Government agency, directly dependent on the highest political body in the Union, the Council of Ministers. According to *Sobranie Zakonov* (1935), it has the exclusive right to distribute news of the U.S.S.R. wherever Soviet law is applied. The agency also plays a very important part in sending news abroad, although the large world agencies and some foreign newspapers have representatives in Moscow.

BUDGET

TASS does not publish details of its budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The staff of TASS are civil servants. The director-general and his deputy are appointed direct by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. They stand very high in the State hierarchy: one of them was ambassador to the United States and another head of the press department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before becoming head of the agency. It is thought that the head office of the agency employs about 1,500, to which figure must be added the special correspondents in the big factories, on collective farms and in various large-scale undertakings, and the staff of all local agencies.

The staff employed for the foreign service seems to be of different types: professional journalists who are specialists in foreign affairs and often become diplomats; experts sent abroad on a specific mission and for which they are specially qualified (egyptologists, orientologists), etc.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

In 1938 there were 50 TASS offices in the Soviet Union, situated in the large towns.

The size of the local agencies varies according to needs. Thus in 1938 the agency in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakstan had a staff of about 60.

In order to supply foreign news to its subscribers TASS has a large number of bureaux outside the U.S.S.R.

In 1946 the bureau in the United States had a staff of 35, while in Yunnanfu it totalled two. TASS received from all its correspondents an average total of 1,000,000 words a week. In 1945 *Editor and Publisher* stated that the number of words sent from New York to Moscow varied between 7,000 and 15,000 daily, or approximately 3 per cent of all press messages sent out of the United States of America. In 1946, during the Paris Conference, the TASS correspondent in France sent about 6,000 words daily to Moscow.

When events demand, TASS sends special correspondents to some countries where it has no bureau (e.g., Egypt in February 1952).

In 1952, the principal TASS bureaux abroad were as follows:

China (Continental area). TASS has a bureau in Peking. The Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency monitors the TASS service.

Denmark. There is a TASS bureau in Copenhagen, but it does not distribute, either directly or indirectly.

Finland. TASS has a correspondent in Helsinki, but he does not undertake distribution. The town contains a monitoring centre for Soviet news (Moscow broadcasting station, the TASS Hellcasts, etc.) called SIB, which distributes a bulletin to the local agency Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran and to several newspapers. SIB is independent of TASS and its name sometimes appears in the Finnish papers, usually under featured items relating to new Soviet inventions, agricultural discoveries or economic achievements, rarely to political or diplomatic news.

France. TASS has a bureau in Paris which collects and sends news to Moscow but which does not distribute either to the press or to the radio.

Italy. Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata has a reciprocal agreement with TASS. It picks up the latter's Hell transmissions and sends the tapes to the TASS office in Rome, which forwards them to the Communist newspaper *Unita*.

Lebanon. The TASS bureau supplies a free news service direct to all newspapers, legations, banks and the larger commercial firms, i.e. to between 100 and 150 recipients. The service is provided in French and Arabic, and delivered by cycle or by post.

Norway. In Oslo there is a TASS office in the Soviet Embassy. It collects news and also distributes direct to the Communist papers and, through the local agency, Norsk Telegrambyra, to the whole Norwegian press.

NTB itself receives the TASS broadcast and

Hell transmissions but reproduces in its own service practically nothing but sport and foreign news, and these on a very small scale.

Sweden. There is a TASS office in Stockholm, but it does not distribute directly. The Swedish agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyra picks up TASS Hellcasts but scarcely uses them.

The press never publishes any news items carrying the TASS by-line, but from time to time commentaries from the Moscow radio appear in the newspapers.

United Kingdom. TASS has a bureau in London which sends news to Moscow but which does not distribute to the British press. Soviet news appearing in British newspapers is supplied by the monitoring services of the chief British and United States agencies. The BBC also has a monitoring service, which picks up TASS newscasts.

Yugoslavia. Although TASS has ceased all activity in this country we give below some data showing the situation before 1951. Until that date there was a TASS bureau in Belgrade, but it only collected news. Until 1949 Tanjug distributed it, picking up the service transmitted from the U.S.S.R. While the volume of this news service was very large until June 1948 it progressively decreased from then on until by the end of that year it was practically non-existent.

TASS also maintains bureaux in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania concerning which it has not been possible to obtain information.

Finally, it should be mentioned that TASS has operated bureaux in other countries but has later closed them or reorganized them.

The list of bureaux given above should not be considered as complete.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

It is estimated that the head office of the agency receives about 260,000 words a month from all its Soviet centres. It seems to send out only a small part of this news. On the other hand, a large amount of material is taken from leading Moscow newspapers, especially in the form of an extensive review of the press. The editorial and news summary of the Communist Party organ, *Pravda*, are distributed by every system — teleprinter, wireless telegraphy and broadcasting. The leading article from *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, organ of Communist youth, and from *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the army newspaper, are sent respectively to all youth publications and all army newspapers. Extracts from *Isvestia* and *Trud* and a summary of important articles in the Siberian and Far East newspapers are also sent out.

The agency apparently divides its clients into five classes, providing each with the type of service suited to its requirements. Thus the weeklies receive a service consisting of a news summary of 125 to 150 lines.

The agency sends out some news services from Russia for use abroad. These are often distributed through Soviet diplomatic missions. The copy supplied

comprises home news, foreign news (with a delay of 24 to 48 hours), political news (press extracts), economic news and sports news. The daily service consists of 500 to 3,000 words and is generally supplied free of charge. It is provided in several languages, including English, French and German.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

TASS has concluded agreements with other telegraphic news agencies, as shown in the following list.

TABLE 11. Agencies Possessing Contracts with TASS in 1952

Name of agency	Country
Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau ¹	Netherlands
Austria Presse Agentur ¹	Austria
Magyar Tavislati Iroda	Hungary
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata ¹	Italy
Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran ¹	Finland
Bakhtar ¹	Afghanistan
Pars ¹	Iran
Reuters ¹	United Kingdom
Agence France-Presse ¹	France
Norsk Telegrambyra ¹	Norway
Ceska Tiskova Kancelar	Czechoslovakia
Polska Agencja Prasowa	Poland
Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia	Bulgaria
Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice	Rumania
Agence Télégraphique Albanaise	Albania
Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtenendienst	Democratic Republic of Germany
Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency	China (Continental area)
Kantorberita Antara ¹	Indonesia
Kyodo News Service ¹	Japan
Chung-Yang Tongshin	

¹ Although TASS has signed agreements with various agencies for the use of their services, in fact it uses them for information purposes only and very rarely reproduces extracts in its own service.

The above list is perhaps not complete. TASS has on several occasions negotiated agreements which it later revoked, but others were prolonged.

In 1950, the national agencies of Albania, Bulgaria, China, Korea (Northern region), Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania formed under the aegis of TASS a co-ordinating group which has linked them very closely together in the field of news.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

TASS distributes its news by three methods: voice-casts, Hellschreiber and morse.

Voice-casts

TASS transmits news over the Moscow broadcasting station on the following wave-lengths: S.W.-19 m., 25 m., 39 m., from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. (one hour ahead

of G.M.T.) and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. (one hour ahead of G.M.T.); S.W.-39 m., 50 m., 64 m., from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (one hour ahead of G.M.T.); M.W.-1,200 m., from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (one hour ahead of G.M.T.).¹

These voice-cast transmissions are intended for the big provincial papers; they are spoken at dictation speed, proper names being spelt out.

There is another transmission from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m., intended for the provincial, local and weekly press. Its object is to supply the subject-matter for a complete newspaper, with commentaries signed or unsigned.

Hellschreiber

The agency sends out news by Hellschreiber for the different European countries. This service is given in Russian and English for 24 hours a day and in French and German 12 hours each. It consists of about half Soviet and half foreign news. The following frequencies² are used (July 1952):

Russian service

4.15 a.m.-6 p.m.: RND (10,790), RNE (14,960), RES (90).

6.15 p.m.-4 a.m.: RND (7,750), RNE (6,940), RES (90).

English service

5.45 a.m.-6 p.m.: RBI (13,580), RCI (8,125), RIC (15,890).

6 p.m.-5.45 a.m.: RBI (7,870), RLA (6,880), RIC (5,230).

French and German services

6.15 a.m.-7 p.m.: RHD (12,030), RMC (15,780).

7.15 p.m.-10 p.m.: RHD (12,030), RMC (15,780).

1.45 a.m.-6 a.m.: RHD (8,060), RMC (6,980).

Morse

TASS transmits news in morse in Russian, English and Spanish. These transmissions are intended for North and South America and the Far East. The beam for North America and the Far East lies along the line Moscow-San Francisco and newscasts are picked up along it by the Far East. The beam for South America lies along the line Moscow-Santiago and the transmissions can be picked up in the different capitals of South America. A special service for the Near East is sent out in English on the Moscow-Jedda beam.

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS (UP)

Founded in 1907. Address: 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, U.S.A.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The United Press Associations (UP) was founded in 1907 by Edward Wyllis Scripps after he had merged

¹ This service does not function with absolute regularity until 2 a.m., closing down when there is insufficient news, but always transmitting until midnight.

² All times quoted are G.M.T.

two small news agencies of his own, the Scripps-McRae Press Association which operated in the Middle West and the Scripps News Association, in the Far West. In the east Scripps purchased a third agency, the Publishers Press Association, and this he combined with the other two to form the United Press Associations.

Scripps was the publisher of the Scripps-McRae newspapers (now Scripps-Howard). He introduced a new principle in news agency operation by making the United Press report available to newspapers on a non-exclusive basis, even when this resulted in serving publications in competition with his own.

When it began to seek news abroad, the United Press found itself in competition with the allied European agencies of Reuter, Havas and Wolff and the Associated Press, which exchanged news exclusively with each other, and which had divided the world into exclusive areas for purposes of exploitation. In its competition with this alliance, the United Press showed that a single news organization could cover the news of the world independently and that newspapers all over the world would buy news independently gathered in this way. The UP thus became the first North American news agency to serve newspapers in South America, the Far East and Europe.

When it started in 1907 the United Press served 369 newspapers in the United States. At that time, its news went to European newspapers through the British Exchange Telegraph agency. In 1909 UP began a cable service to the Japanese Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha news agency.

By 1914, UP's clientele had doubled. At the outbreak of the first world war, the newspapers in South America were getting their war news from the French Havas agency. The United Press began its first news file to South America in 1915. *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires began using United Press service in 1919.

Direct UP service to newspapers in Europe began in 1921 to clients in Frankfurt, Cologne and Vienna. UP service direct to newspapers on the Asian mainland began in 1922, to publications in Peking and Tientsin. That same year, the British United Press, Ltd., was organized to serve newspapers throughout the British Empire.

By 1929 the United Press was serving 1,170 newspapers in 45 countries and territories, and was using 160,000 miles of leased wire for distributing its service in North America.

In 1935 the United Press became the first big news agency to supply news to radio stations. The demand for radio news was growing, and the United Press saw that news broadcasting on a big scale was inevitable. The added revenue from radio was used to improve and expand the UP's newsgathering facilities. A separate wire was set up for the radio service, dispatches in which were written for the ear rather than the eye, ready to be read by newscasters into their microphones. Within four years the radio wire extended from coast to coast.

At the outbreak of the second world war in 1939 the United Press clientele had grown to 1,715 news-

papers and radio broadcasting stations served directly in 52 countries and territories. These included 486 newspapers outside the United States, 194 of them in what was to become enemy territory or enemy-occupied territory. Despite the loss of these 194 subscribers, by 1944, with the war still continuing, the UP list of newspapers abroad had increased to 543.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The United Press is a duly chartered corporation empowered to engage in the business of selling news and news pictures to the users of the same.

BUDGET

The United Press does not publish financial statements, and details on its annual budget are therefore not available.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The senior UP executives are the president and the general manager. In New York five vice-presidents respectively fill the posts of general news manager, general business manager, general foreign manager, general sales manager, and general manager of newspictures.

For operations abroad, there are: a vice-president in charge of the Pacific area, with headquarters in San Francisco; a vice-president for South America, with headquarters in Buenos Aires; a vice-president and general manager for Europe, with headquarters in London and Paris; and a general manager for Asia, with headquarters in Tokyo.

For administrative purposes the United Press in the U.S. is directed from divisional headquarters in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco. A division manager at each of these points is responsible for supervising the collection and distribution of news in the surrounding States and for the general management of the organization in his area. Each bureau manager is responsible for gathering the news in his area through his staff or, in outlying districts, through his string correspondents. An important part of his task is responding to queries for stories of special interest to individual clients. Each division manager and each bureau manager is given as much autonomy in his operations as possible, and this principle applies not only in the U.S. but in all countries where the UP functions.

The United Press employs more than 6,000 editors, correspondents, photographers and telegraphers throughout the world.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The New York bureau is the general headquarters of the UP and maintains control over the domestic news service, assisted by the six other divisional offices. The collection and distribution of news

depends upon the bureaux located throughout the country, of which there were 81 on 1 July 1952:

Albany (New York), Atlanta (Georgia), Austin (Texas), Baltimore (Maryland), Birmingham (Alabama), Bismarck (North Dakota), Boise (Idaho), Boston (Massachusetts), Buffalo (New York), Charleston (West Virginia), Charlotte (North Carolina), Cheyenne (Wyoming), Chicago (Illinois), Cincinnati (Ohio), Cleveland (Ohio), Columbia (South Carolina), Columbus (Ohio), Dallas (Texas), Denver (Colorado), Des Moines (Iowa), Detroit (Michigan), Edinburgh (Texas), Fort Worth (Texas), Frankfort (Kentucky), Fresno (California), Grand Rapids (Michigan), Harrisburg (Pennsylvania), Hartford (Connecticut), Helena (Montana), Houston (Texas), Indianapolis (Indiana), Jackson (Mississippi), Jacksonville (Florida), Jefferson City (Missouri), Kansas City (Missouri), Kansas City (Kansas), Knoxville (Tennessee), Lansing (Michigan), Lincoln (Nebraska), Little Rock (Arkansas), Los Angeles (California), Louisville (Kentucky), Madison (Wisconsin), Marion (Illinois), Memphis (Tennessee), Miami (Florida), Milwaukee (Wisconsin), Minneapolis (Minnesota), Montgomery (Alabama), Nashville (Tennessee), Newark (New Jersey), New Orleans (Louisiana), New York (New York), Oklahoma City (Oklahoma), Olympia (Washington), Omaha (Nebraska), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Phoenix (Arizona), Pierre (South Dakota), Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), Portland (Maine), Portland (Oregon), Raleigh (North Carolina), Reno (Nevada), Richmond (Virginia), Sacramento (California), Salem (Oregon), Salt Lake City (Utah), San Diego (California), San Francisco (California), Santa Fe (New Mexico), Seattle (Washington), Sioux Falls (South Dakota), Spokane (Washington), Springfield (Illinois), St. Louis (Missouri), St. Paul (Minnesota), Tacoma (Washington), Tallahassee (Florida), Topeka (Kansas), Washington (D.C.).

The total number of UP foreign bureaux has risen considerably since 1939. In that year there were 40 UP foreign bureaux; this figure today is 80.¹ Following is a list of UP bureaux around the world; they include 12 in Canada, which are administered from the chief office of British United Press, at Montreal.

Europe

Amsterdam (Netherlands), Athens (Greece), Belgrade (Yugoslavia), Berlin (Germany), Bonn (Germany), Brussels (Belgium), Copenhagen (Denmark), Dublin (Ireland), Düsseldorf (Germany), Frankfurt (Germany), Geneva (Switzerland), Genoa (Italy), Hamburg (Germany), Helsinki (Finland), Lisbon (Portugal), London (England), Madrid (Spain), Milan (Italy), Moscow (U.S.S.R.), Munich (Germany), Naples (Italy), Oslo (Norway), Paris (France), Rome (Italy), Stockholm (Sweden), Stuttgart (Germany), Trieste, Turin (Italy), Vienna (Austria), Zürich (Switzerland).

Africa

Cairo (Egypt).

Asia

Baghdad (Iraq), Bangkok (Thailand), Beirut (Lebanon), Bombay (India), Calcutta (India), Hong Kong (China), Istanbul (Turkey), Karachi (Pakistan), Kuala Lumpur (Federation of Malaya), Manila (Philippines), New Delhi (India), Penang (Federation of Malaya), Taipeh [China (Formosa)], Teheran (Iran), Tel-Aviv (Israel), Tokyo (Japan).

Latin America

Asunción (Paraguay), Barranquilla (Columbia), Bogota (Colombia), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Cali (Colombia), Caracas (Venezuela), Cartagena (Columbia), Havana (Cuba), La Paz (Bolivia), Lima (Peru), Maracaibo (Venezuela), Medellin (Colombia), Mexico City (Mexico), Montevideo (Uruguay), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), San Juan (Puerto Rico), Santiago (Chile), São Paulo (Brazil).

Canada

Calgary (Alberta), Edmonton (Alberta), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Montreal (Quebec), Ottawa (Ontario), Quebec (Quebec), Regina (Saskatchewan), Toronto (Ontario), Vancouver (British Columbia), Victoria (British Columbia), Winnipeg (Manitoba), Windsor (Ontario).

Oceania

Honolulu (Hawaii), Sydney (Australia)

This list of UP bureaux does not include all the countries in which the agency is active in either collecting its news or distributing the world service. For instance, although the bureaux may centralize news collection, there may be stringers regionally not only within the countries covered in the above table but in States not named there. Similarly, a good many UP subscribers throughout the world do not receive the service through a UP bureau, but pick it up individually with their own equipment. For example, the UP service is received in Bermuda, though there is no bureau there.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The United Press is a corporation in the business of selling news, still pictures and moving pictures of news events to newspapers, magazines, radio stations and television stations throughout the world.² A

¹ All these bureaux collect and distribute news with the exception of the bureau in Moscow, which only collects news. Each bureau has a network of stringers feeding news into it, and these part-time correspondents collect news only.

² In October 1951 the UP began supplying motion pictures of news events to television stations in collaboration with the Twentieth Century-Fox Movie-tone organization. This is a daily service consisting of clips of moving picture film covering the day's news and a script synchronized with the film, to be read by the announcer, for those clips which do not carry their own sound.

More recently, on 1 January 1952, the UP entered the news picture field on a worldwide basis.

subsidiary of the United Press, the United Feature Syndicate, distributes comics, columns, cartoons and news features to some 1,250 newspapers in the United States and in other countries.

The amount of news delivered to a newspaper depends upon its needs. These range from 250,000 words a day for a daily in Chicago, for example, to 1,500 for one in Lexington, Missouri; from 45,000 by radio and line printer for a paper in Buenos Aires, to 500 for another in Borneo. Reports to radio stations in the United States are uniform, averaging 70,000 words. Abroad they comprise from 15,000 to 75,000 words a day.

As of July 1952 the UP was delivering its news service directly to a total of 3,527 clients in 77 countries and territories. These included 2,344 clients in the United States and 1,183 clients in other countries. In addition to this, United Press serves more than 100 ships at sea with daily news dispatches and 109 clients in Washington, D.C., receive a special report through the UP's financial news service. Further, UP dispatches are used in hundreds of other newspapers and radio stations which receive them through news agencies in their own countries, such as Australia, Japan, Korea (Southern region), Spain, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

While service to newspapers and radio stations outside the United States is an integral part of United Press operations, it is in many respects organized separately and on a regional basis. Whenever possible UP news is distributed directly by UP to newspaper and radio clients abroad. In July 1952 UP was furnishing its service directly to 941 newspapers and 242 radio stations in 76 foreign countries and territories.

The world news disseminated from New York by radio newscasts is supplemented in Europe by European news of special interest to European countries, in the Far East by Far Eastern news of purely regional interest and in Latin America by Latin American news of purely Latin American interest.

In London the news received from New York is edited and filed on the European leased circuit in accordance with the news interests of the areas served. European UP bureaux edit, translate and deliver a service selected from this complete world news coverage to newspaper and radio clients in the language of the country; it comprises up to 15,000 to 20,000 words daily.

Following is a list of foreign countries, territories and U.S. dependencies served by UP:

Newspaper and Radio Subscribers

Alaska, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Federation of Malaya, France, Guatemala, Hawaii, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Trieste, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, U.S.S.R.,¹ Yugoslavia.

Newspaper Subscribers Only

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, British North Borneo, China (Formosa), Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji Islands, Finland, Greece, Guam, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Korea (Southern region), Macao, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Thailand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Radio Subscribers Only

Ceylon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Viet-Nam.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

UP news is received by 15 national news agencies for distribution to their clients. These agencies are:

Africa

South African Press Association (Union of South Africa).

America North

British United Press (Canada)

Asia

Anadolu Ajansi (Turkey)

Bakhtar (Afghanistan)

Central News Agency [China (Formosa)]

Jiji Press (Japan)

Kantorberita Antara (Indonesia)

Kyodo News Service (Japan)

Pars (Iran)

Persbiro Indonesia Aneta (Indonesia)

Agencia Efe (Spain)

Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Tanjung)

Oceania

Australian Associated Press (Australia)

New Zealand Press Association (New Zealand)²

U.S.S.R.

Telegrafnoie Agentstvo Sovetskavo Sojuza.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

UP maintains a very large leased-wire mileage to serve its subscribers within the United States and Mexico. British United Press wires span Canada.

A recent development is the conversion of regional UP circuits in the United States from teleprinter reception to teletypesetter reception. With this service a newspaper receives in addition to the teleprinter copy a perforated tape which when fed into a special attachment on a linotype machine automatically sets type for such copy as the newspaper desires to publish.

The 2,344 newspaper and radio clients in the United States receive their news and pictures over more than 300,000 miles of leased wire circuits. UP news reaches the major cities of the U.S. on the main trunk line of its leased teleprinter net. From these big

¹ Although TASS has an agreement with UP for the use of its service, UP news is generally reserved for the agency's private information, excerpts being distributed only in very exceptional cases.

² Through the United Press agreement with the Australian Associated Press.

cities, dispatches are relayed on State circuits to smaller points. There are separate circuits for the general news report, for financial news, for sports news, for the radio news report, for the teletypesetter service, for television scripts and for telephotos.

All of these circuits operate at 60 words per minute with the exception of the teletypesetter service. This is somewhat slower because it justifies the lines of copy to newspaper column width, sends in upper and lower case, and transmits subheads to break solid columns of text.

The operation of these circuits is very flexible and when a big story is running (for example, the recent national political conventions in Chicago) the news wires are cut in at the scene and filed to the entire country from there. At the same time, editors at relay points are able to insert stories of sectional interest for various parts of the country. The main news report is carried from coast to coast on the trunk wires, but many stories originate and are published only in the areas interested in them.

Both the New York and Seattle bureaux of the United Press are linked with the Canadian transcontinental leased teleprinter circuits of the British United Press.¹

London is the centre of an extensive UP leased-wire circuit for the distribution and collection of news, reaching 25 European cities in 13 countries and totalling more than 15,000 miles in length. This system is a recent development, the original link between London and Paris having been established in 1945. The European teleprinter network serves both general and regional interests; it distributes news from one European country for use in others, and from its pool of news are selected the dispatches to be filed overseas.

As a result, a very large amount of UP news is routed through London. Only recently UP established a radioteleprinter circuit from London which was recorded simultaneously in bureaux in New York, Buenos Aires and Madrid, as well as subscribing newspaper offices in Puerto Rico and Bermuda. These newscasts average 45,000 words daily and are transmitted by the General Post Office transmitters. The London office is, therefore, a most important link

in the UP system and has a large staff to deal with news arriving from many parts of the world. It transmits chiefly by radioteleprinter, but also by transatlantic cable.

UP operates 250 transmitter hours of radio newscast transmissions daily from 14 different capitals.

A project which UP had under way in the summer of 1952 was the complete conversion of its foreign radio reception points from morse to radioteleprinter. This change will step up radio transmission speed from approximately 35 words per minute to 60 and delivers completely edited copy on page printers in the offices of clients abroad.

Radio morse newscasts from New York to Latin America, mostly in Spanish, are received simultaneously in approximately 35 Latin American cities. These also get, several times daily, radio newscasts from other South American points, giving them news of special Latin American interest. News from Latin America reaches New York by commercial services, plus scheduled morse newscasts. From Mexico most of it is received by leased teleprinter channel.

UP Far Eastern bureaux exchange news among themselves both by commercial cable and radio channels and by scheduled morse newscasts.

Tokyo files its own news and Korean war news to the United States by leased radioteleprinter. Other Far Eastern points use commercial radio.

The United Press operates various other smaller services to foreign points. These include a radioteleprinter service from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and another to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; a morse newscast from Seattle to Alaska; a radioteleprinter transmission from San Francisco to Hawaii and transmissions from Havana to the Caribbean and the northern countries of South America, intended chiefly for radio stations.

It is interesting to note that, at the end of a newsday, there is no one point where it would be possible to assemble the entire UP world news report. It would be necessary not only to secure copies of material carried by the regional wires throughout the United States, but also the files from many other countries where the United Press covers a quantity of news of special local interest which is never despatched outside the areas concerned.

B. NATIONAL AGENCIES

Certain agencies which are here classified as "national" (i.e. as generally collecting only domestic news and distributing news only in the country in which their head office is located) have organized restricted services for newspapers published outside their frontiers. The newspapers concerned are mainly read by emigrants from the country of the agency and the services, which are confined to domestic news, are either distributed to them directly by the agency's bureaux abroad, or, by agreement, through the local agencies. Agencies which provide such services (such as Deutsche Presse Agentur, of Germany, which sends news to

South America, and Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata, of Italy, which sends news to North America) can therefore still be regarded as national agencies.

It should also be pointed out that many national agencies send correspondents abroad, to the most important foreign capitals, even though they have concluded agreements with world agencies for a service of world news. The news sent by these correspondents is selected and presented specially for the

¹ See report on the British United Press, p. 67, for details on the teleprinter net of this UP subsidiary.

home reader; it is designed to supplement the world agency's service and makes no attempt to be exhaustive.

Finally, though this book is concerned with telegraphic news agencies to the exclusion of feature and article services, a few reports deal with agencies which do not yet use telegraphic equipment. These agencies have been included either because they are the first to operate in a given country or territory, and therefore represent an important first step in the creation of a national news service, or because they are of very recent establishment and may be expected, on account of the type of their service and the number of their subscribers, to expand their technical facilities in the near future.

AFRICA

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN (Condominium)

SUDANESE NEWS SERVICE (SNS)

Founded in 1948. Address: P.O.Box 363, Khartoum.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Sudanese News Service (SNS) was founded in 1948 to supply both local and foreign newspapers with Sudan news.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The SNS is owned in partnership by three individuals and is registered according to law as a business enterprise.

BUDGET

The budget of SNS is £E.5,000 per annum.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The SNS had an editorial staff of five and an administrative staff of three.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

It maintains correspondents in the provincial capitals of the Sudan; namely, Wad Medani, El Obeid, El Fasher, Juba, Kassala, Wau, Malakal and Damer.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The SNS offers a daily and a weekly English-language domestic news service. The services are distributed to subscribers by means of a daily bulletin, averaging 1,500 words, and a weekly newsletter

averaging 3,000 words, reneotyped. SNS subscribers include seven daily newspapers, and 30 magazines published in the Sudan, Egypt and Great Britain; some 200 Government offices, and about 150 other subscribers.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The SNS does not have contracts or agreements with any other agency.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

All subscribers to the SNS in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are in Khartoum, and they receive the agency's bulletins by messenger. Institutions abroad receive SNS news by mail.

SUDANESE PRESS AGENCY (SPA)

Founded in 1946. Address: P.O.Box 249, Khartoum.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Sudanese Press Agency (SPA) was founded in 1946 in response to the demand for a non-political, non-sectarian review of the Arabic press, and of events, in a period of rapid political and economic development.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The SPA is a privately owned agency registered according to law as a business enterprise entitled to operate within the Sudan and through branches and associate agencies abroad.

BUDGET

The annual operating budget to date has varied between £E.3,000 and £5,000 per annum.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The administration of SPA is in the hands of the managing editor. Other senior staff members are the features editor and the news editor, who supervises several sub-editors and correspondents.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

SPA's head office is in Khartoum, and it maintains correspondents in the main centres of the Sudan, in Cairo and in London.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The agency's news services, all in the English language, take the form of:
A daily news bulletin of 1,500 to 2,000 words,

containing domestic news and news from Cairo and London, and produced by automatic Gestetner.

A weekly newsletter of 3,000 to 4,000 words, with general news, trade talk, background to politics and names in the news.

A legislative assembly record, a daily record of Assembly proceedings during session.

A cabled service—cable and mailer service to newspapers, periodicals and agencies in England, U.S.A. and France.

A photo and features service, for domestic and overseas consumption.

Subscribers include: 14 newspapers, 80 government offices, 9 embassies and legations abroad, 116 private subscribers.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES.

The SPA has a contractual agreement with the Agence France-Presse for news services.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Production of SPA services is by automatic Gestetner. Distribution is by messenger in Khartoum, by mail and telegraph in the provinces and abroad (Egypt, East, and South Africa, France, United Kingdom and U.S.A.).

GOLD COAST (British Administration)

ADJISAM'S NEWS AGENCY (ADJISAM)

Founded in 1949. Address: P.O. Box 1458, Accra.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Adjisam's News Agency (by-line Ajisam) started operations in 1949 on a small scale in Accra, with five newspaper subscribers. In 1952, a great many of the Gold Coast newspapers as well as newspapers in Nigeria and Sierra Leone subscribed to the agency's daily bulletins.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Adjisam's News Agency is privately owned by its founder. In accordance with the Gold Coast Government's Ordinance of 1937, the agency applied for registration in 1950. It enjoys the same facilities from the Government as do the various Gold Coast newspapers.

BUDGET

Adjisam's News Agency is financed by its owner. Its receipts, which are under £150 a month, cover its expenses, and it has never received a subsidy from any source.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The administration of the agency is in the hands of the director, who is assisted by the city editor and the correspondence editor. The city editor is in charge of the headquarters staff of two full-time and five part-time reporters. He also acts as Parliamentary correspondent, attending Legislative Assembly sessions and reporting news of all Government activities.

The correspondence editor supervises the regional and provincial editors and correspondents, and sub-edits their despatches.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency has branch offices at Kumasi and Hohoe, Togoland (under U.K. trusteeship), as well as part-time correspondents in Togoland (under U.K. trusteeship) and Togoland (under French trusteeship). It is planning to increase its field staff and coverage.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Typewritten news bulletins, from two to four pages in length, are distributed once or twice daily, to local subscribers by hand and to provincial subscribers by air mail. In addition to the regular service, specially urgent news items are transmitted to subscribers by telephone or telegraph.

Subscribers in the other West African territories receive regular bulletins by air mail four times or more weekly, while special news items are telegraphed.

In addition to the newspapers, the Information Services Department of the Government subscribes to the agency's services.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Adjisam's News Agency has no contract or agreement to exchange news with other news agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Adjisam's News Agency sends and receives its news only through the public communication services.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (SAPA)

Founded in 1938. Address: South African Mutual Bldgs., Harrison St., P.O. Box 7766, Johannesburg.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

In 1910, the year of the establishment of the Union of South Africa, Reuters formed a partnership with a number of newspapers in the new Dominion. The new agency was known as the Reuter South African Press Agency, and it lasted until the South African Press

Association (SAPA) was formed in 1938 to take over its interests as a co-operative news agency of the European-language daily newspapers of the Union and of Southern Rhodesia.

The development of the press of the Union since the first world war and the growth of national consciousness has brought about an ever-increasing demand for full coverage of home and foreign news events. Today SAPA provides a full service of such news to the press of the Union, the Rhodesias, and newspapers in Portuguese East Africa.

JURIDICAL STATUS

SAPA is non-profit limited liability company. It is owned and operated on a co-operative basis by every daily and Sunday newspaper published in English or in Afrikaans in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The agency's capital is £28,410 divided into 28,410 shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

BUDGET

The agency's expenditure is covered entirely by annual assessments on member newspapers, on the basis of their circulations. For this purpose circulation figures are supplied by the Audit Bureau of Circulations of South Africa, Limited.

There is no profit or loss on commercial operations. The annual budget, however, has risen steadily as operating expenses have increased and a wider coverage of news has been provided, and assessments on individual newspapers have increased with it. Their ability to support these increases reflects their sound financial position.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

SAPA's activities are under the direction of a board comprising 16 representatives of the daily press.

The association employs 73 persons on its editorial and technical staff, only a few of whom are overseas. Of the personnel working for the association within the Union, about half are teleprinter operators.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of SAPA is in Johannesburg, and there are sub-offices in South Africa in Cape Town, Pretoria, Durban and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. About 400 correspondents working on a part-time basis are spread throughout the Union.

SAPA's only bureau abroad is in London, which is the nerve centre of the agency's international news collection system. Additional wordages are received from SAPA's correspondents in East Africa, the Belgian Congo, Egypt, Australia and New Zealand, all of which are areas of particular interest to the Union.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

In London, Reuters is responsible for the compilation and despatch of a news service to SAPA,

but two SAPA representatives assist in the selection of the news sent. The Reuter despatches form the basis of the SAPA international news service, which is made up from a total wordage of approximately 30,000 received each day from abroad and from another 35,000 words of home news gathered by the agency's sub-offices within the Union and provided by the member newspapers and stringers.

The volume of news provided by SAPA to its subscribers has more than trebled since it was founded. It is normally distributed in English, with occasional items in Afrikaans.

Foreign, political, financial and sports news as well as a features service, are all included in the general service and, in addition, an airmail news service of background and features stories is furnished each week as a supplement.

Subscribers to the news services of the South African Press Association include 63 newspapers, 7 commercial houses, the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the Rhodesian Broadcasting Commission, and the Radio Club de Moçambique, Lourenço Marques. The 63 newspapers include: in the Union of South Africa—22 dailies, 32 newspapers published one to five times a week; in Southern Rhodesia—2 dailies, 4 newspapers published one to five times a week; in Portuguese East Africa—2 dailies, 1 other newspaper.

SAPA is the channel through which official information received from the State Information Office is supplied to Reuters and other representatives of the foreign press.

The volume of information about South Africa which is sent abroad by SAPA is much smaller than that which is received from foreign sources: SAPA telegrams to Reuters, for example, rarely exceed 500 words daily.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

In London SAPA works in close liaison with Reuters and, through contracts with that agency, has the full Reuter service at its disposal. This includes the services of partners in the Reuter Trust in the United Kingdom, India, New Zealand and Australia. In part exchange SAPA provides a full service of domestic South African news. Reuter despatches to SAPA average 28,000 words a day, and consist purely of foreign news in English.

SAPA has a contract with the United Press (New York) whereby the UP service is morsecast from New York to South Africa. UP wordage, which comprises international news and not merely United States news, averages 4,500 words per day.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The reception of the news services from Reuter, London, and from UP, New York, is undertaken for SAPA by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs at Pretoria radio. In April 1950 Reuter changed over from morse to Hellschreiber working, and a fixed annual fee is charged by the Post Office

for the reception of this service. The UP service is transmitted in morse, and a tariff of one farthing a word is charged for its reception. News from London also comes by cable, and this means is used besides for reception of information from foreign centres where SAPA has part-time correspondents.

Home news is received at the Johannesburg headquarters by hired teleprinter lines, telex, telegraph, telephone and air mail. The principal means by which SAPA distributes its general service is its own teleprinter network, operated with machines and wires leased from the Post Office. Teleprinters are rented at £160 per annum, and ticker machines, used for reception only, at £142 per annum. Wires cost £4 per annum per mile between towns, and £8 per annum per mile between points situated within the same town. The focal point of the SAPA teleprinter system is Johannesburg, with links to other cities.

Subscribers in cities not served by teleprinter receive their news principally by telegraph, with some spot news dispatched by telephone.

The teleprinter and telegraph services are supplemented by a background service of news by air mail.

AMERICA (NORTH)

CANADA

BRITISH UNITED PRESS (BUP)

Founded in 1922. Address: 231 St James St. West, Montreal, Quebec.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The British United Press (BUP) was founded in Canada on 16 November 1922 by Charles Crandall, managing editor of the *Montreal Star* and his associates, and expanded rapidly throughout the United Kingdom and the entire British Commonwealth, where it served as the distributing medium for the United Press Associations as well as covering news of special interest to its Commonwealth points.

JURIDICAL STATUS

BUP is a limited company in Canada, and the service in the United Kingdom, of the same name, is a part of this organization, London being considered a branch office.

BUDGET

The BUP annual budget was in excess of 1,000,000 Canadian dollars in 1951.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The highest BUP executives are the managing director, executive news editor, commercial manager and

news manager. There are, besides, an assistant general manager (stationed at Ottawa), a chief radio editor, a chief of communications, a features manager, a features editor, a night editor, an overnight editor, 12 bureau managers, 12 teleprinter operators, six translators, 12 radio editors, 28 newsmen and three stenographers.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of the BUP is in Montreal, and there are 12 other bureaux at: Calgary (Alberta); Edmonton (Alberta); Halifax (Nova Scotia); Hamilton (Ontario); Ottawa (Ontario); Quebec (Quebec); Regina (Saskatchewan); Toronto (Ontario); Vancouver (British Columbia); Victoria (British Columbia); Winnipeg (Manitoba); Windsor (Ontario); and a branch office in London, England.

More than 300 correspondents, many of whom are employed on a string basis, also collect Dominion news, reporting to the nearest BUP bureau.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The BUP in Canada

Although a subsidiary of the United Press Associations, BUP originates four distinctive news reports in Montreal for distribution throughout Canada: a 24-hour radio wire which is written completely by BUP's own staff in Montreal and other BUP bureaux; an 8-hour night news report; a 13-hour day news report over leased wires; an 18-hour French radio wire which serves 25 of the 31 French language stations in Canada.

Dominion news collected in Canada is always filed at some station on the BUP leased wire net. Dominion news is relayed to the UP on UP leased wires feeding the BUP network at Montreal and Vancouver. Canadian items range in number from 80 to 125 on a normal day.

BUP has 53 newspaper subscribers and 98 broadcasting station clients making a total of 151 in Canada.

In addition to its own leased-wire system, the BUP also distributes the 24-hour day and night UP leased-wire news report to metropolitan Canadian dailies from Vancouver to Montreal, as well as the 20-hour UP leased-wire sports news report and also the 24-hour UP radio wire. It prepares a weekly mail service called *The Canadian Mailer* which is distributed throughout the world.

BUP distributes in Canada the UP telephoto news picture service on a leased-wire basis to dailies in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto and acts as the distributing agent for UP matted and print news pictures. It also provides picture coverage for Canada.

BUP provides television newsreel coverage for UP-Movietone with staff cameramen in Toronto and Montreal (Shelly Films) and with string cameramen elsewhere in the Dominion.

It operates British United Features which distributes comics and feature material in Canada for the United Features Syndicate, Mirror Syndicate, Atlas

Curtis and other syndicates, and serves more than 75 daily newspapers and some 25 weeklies.

In Canada the number of BUP subscribers has more than doubled during the last five years.

The BUP in Great Britain

The British United Press holds the rights to the service of the United Press for use in Great Britain. The agency's London branch office began to function in 1923. For a short time, it was run on an exclusive basis, that is to say, it supplied only one newspaper in any given area. From 1926, however, this policy was changed. In 1940 a radio monitoring station was established in Great Britain and proved highly successful as a source for spot news.

Almost all the large national morning and Sunday newspapers in Great Britain are served by BUP, as well as a number of provincial dailies. Among these are newspapers in Scotland and one in Dublin. BUP was serving more clients in the United Kingdom in 1952 than at any time in its history.

The BUP office in London acts not only as the centre for the distribution of news to British newspapers, but also as an important link in the general United Press news collection system. UP news is received in London from many parts of the world, by a variety of technical means.¹

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC AGENCIES

BUP contracts with UP to supply a basic world news report. Its London branch receives news of Australia from the Australian United Press.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

In Canada, news is distributed to BUP subscribers directly by 8,000 miles of leased teleprinter lines. The lines are hired from the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Manitoba Telephone System, Saskatchewan Government Telephones, Alberta Government Telephones and British Columbia Telephone Company. Since 1934 BUP news has been distributed to British newspapers through an extensive teleprinter network leased by the agency from the British General Post Office.

THE CANADIAN PRESS (CP)

Founded in 1917. Address: 55 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The turning point in the organization of the co-operative news agencies of Canada came in 1910, when the Western Associated Press (founded in Manitoba in 1907 as the first Canadian co-operative news-gathering association) appealed to the Dominion Railway Commission against the high telegraph rates charged to its members by the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company, as compared with the rates

charged to the commercial news service the railway had been running itself. The principle was then recognized that the railway companies should no longer operate in the news agency field and the Canadian Pacific voluntarily surrendered to the newspapers of Canada the Canadian rights to the Associated Press (New York) service, which its own news agency had been distributing. In consequence, Canadian Press, Limited was organized in 1911 to take over the AP rights in the name of all Canadian publishers; AP was also able to obtain its coverage of Canadian news from the Canadian agencies.

Despite the establishment of this first link between the three regional news associations,² plans to establish a nation-wide co-operative news agency were still delayed by the difficult problem of connecting them by means of costly leased wires. The main geographical gaps which had to be covered lay between Saint John, N.B., and Montreal; Ottawa and Winnipeg; Calgary and Vancouver. Only in 1917 was the problem partially solved, when the Canadian Government granted a subsidy of \$50,000 a year to Canadian Press, Limited, for the purpose of leasing wires to join the three regional agencies. As a consequence a national news agency came into being under Dominion charter on 1 September 1917. In 1923 its structure was changed and it adopted the name of the Canadian Press (CP). Today it is by far the largest news agency operating in Canada.

The government subsidy was abolished in 1924, as by that time the Canadian Press was financially strong enough to pay for the leased wires; in fact, at its 1925 annual meeting the principle was approved that "never again must the Canadian Press accept a grant or subsidy from any source". During the thirties the service was considerably improved and the number of subscribers increased. In 1933 CP began to supply a service of radio news bulletins to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, although the system of supplying news to the radio was altered considerably in 1941. The AP service remained the chief source of foreign news, but CP also received a subsidiary Reuter service and had secured the rights of the Havas agency in Canada up to 1940.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Canadian Press is a nation-wide association of almost all (92) of the country's daily newspapers for news gathering and distribution on a co-operative basis. Originally, CP was a limited liability company with a capital of \$10,000 made up of 100 shares of \$100 each, but each member was initially required to pay only one tenth of the share and the balance was never called. All daily newspapers in Canada were eligible for membership, and in fact, only a few did not join upon the agency's foundation in 1917. However, it was found unsatisfactory for

¹ See report on the United Press Associations.

² The Western Associated Press, serving the press of the prairie and British Columbia; Canadian Press Limited (day and night sections), serving Ontario and Quebec; and the Eastern Press Association, serving the three maritime provinces.

a co-operative and mutual news agency to function under the form of a limited company. The title was, therefore, changed and the Canadian Press was incorporated, in June 1923, under the non-profit clauses of the Dominion Companies Act. Shareholders were then paid off and shares cancelled, a certificate of membership being issued to each member daily.

Newspaper amalgamations were then in full swing throughout the country and to discourage the starting of speculative new press enterprises which might damage old-established organs, it was ruled in 1925 that a newspaper starting publication in a city where one already existed must pay an entrance fee for membership in the agency equal to three times the annual "national" or prime cost of the service. Later, a \$10,000 minimum was adopted for leased-wire membership and half that amount for a telegraph-message membership; a \$500 entrance fee was applicable in cities where there was previously no member. To obtain membership, an applicant must obtain the vote of two-thirds of the directors attending the meeting at which its case is considered. The Canadian Press makes no profits and declares no dividends.

BUDGET

The CP budget amounts to more than \$1,250,000 a year. There has been a gradual increase in expenditures, although the number of member dailies has steadily decreased (through amalgamations) in the last 30 years; the 1939 figure has been about \$750,000. Expenditure is met by dividing it among the cities where there are member newspapers, on the basis of population. In cities having more than one member daily newspaper, expenses are divided equally between members. In practice, a newspaper's contributions may vary from year to year if there are changes in the budget; there are regular alterations every 10 years when new census statistics are issued. Apart from its head office building at Toronto, CP owns little property.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The Canadian Press is administered by a general manager and directed by a 19-member board. Each member daily newspaper, no matter what its size, has one vote in decisions on CP affairs and in the election of directors. Elections are held annually. Directors are chosen by the membership at large, which elects a fixed number from each region, three from the maritime provinces and Newfoundland, four from Quebec (including two from French language newspapers), six from Ontario, four from the three prairie provinces and two from British Columbia. A president and two vice-presidents are elected each year by the directors; they constitute an executive committee which is empowered to draft expenditure estimates and authorize interim extraordinary expenses. An honorary president may be elected on occasion, in recognition of outstanding service, and presidents or honorary presidents who cease to be members become honorary members for life.

To provide members with its services, the CP employs more than 200 persons, 70 of whom are teleprinter operators and mechanics. The editorial staff comprises about 100 journalists, of whom the majority are editors and rewrite men. In fact, the only CP bureau where reporters outnumber editors is Ottawa, where approximately a dozen newsmen are required to cover Parliament and Dominion Government offices and services. Most of the editorial staff have formerly been reporters, and are thus ready to go out on assignment when an event occurs for which CP requires coverage direct rather than through its member newspaper offices.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The headquarters of the Canadian Press are in Toronto, and its seven other Canadian bureaux are at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. The most recent addition was the Quebec bureau. Staff correspondents working on a full-time basis are stationed at St. John's (Newfoundland), Saint John (New Brunswick), London, Windsor, Regina, Calgary and Victoria. Foreign bureaux, which are of great importance in the foreign news gathering process, are maintained in London and New York, and a staff correspondent is stationed in Washington.

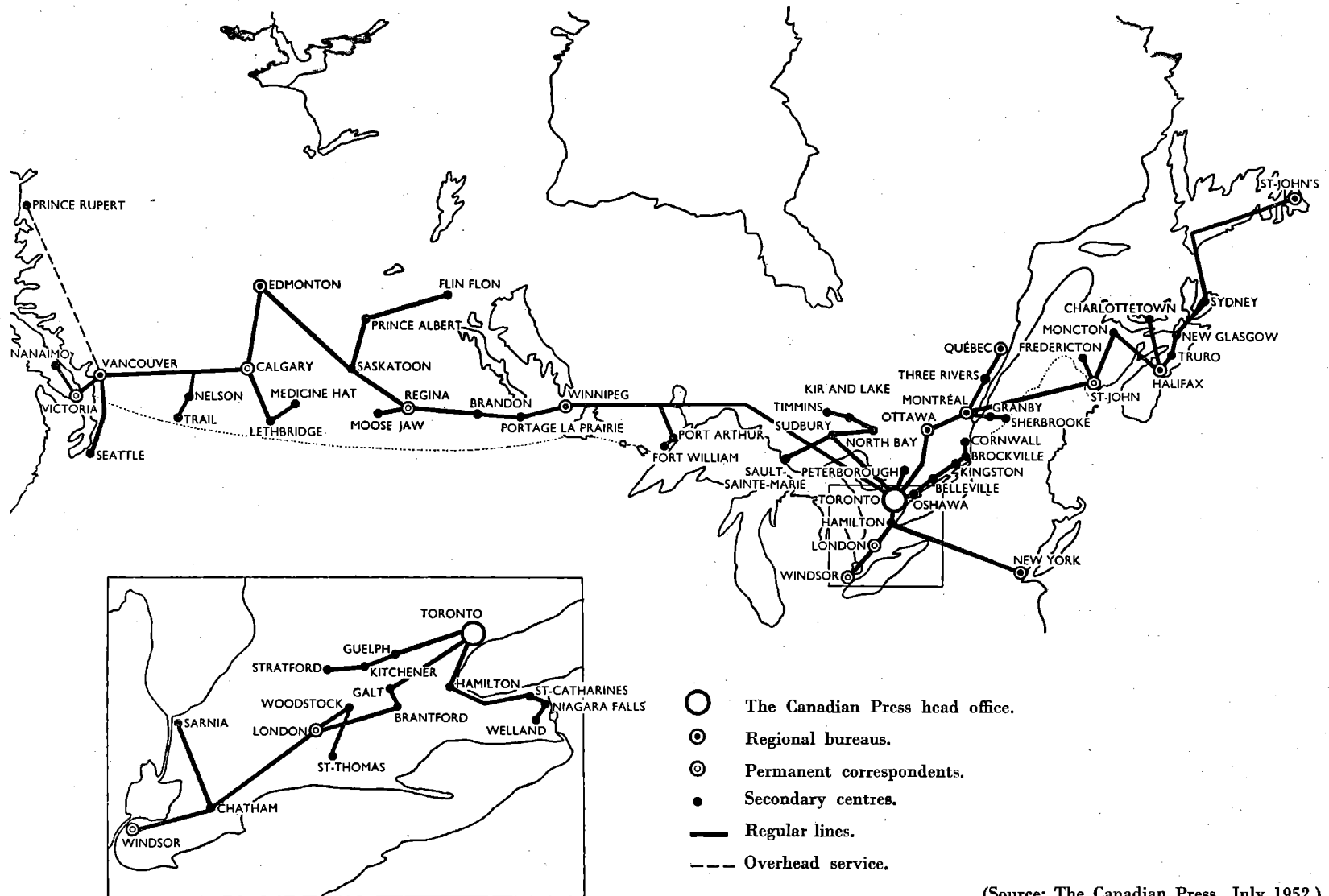
Thirty editors and 20 traffic men at the Toronto headquarters of CP are responsible for handling news of eastern Canada for the west and vice versa, as well as for the editing of the world news arriving from New York. The Toronto office is, in fact, the nerve-centre of the entire CP organization. CP is the partnership through which its members exchange their news. Every member newspaper of CP, as part of its obligation of membership, makes available to the agency the news of its city or area. Most of the news which CP receives and distributes thus emanates from the newspapers it serves. Members of the newspaper staffs are designated by the publishers to carry out this obligation by acting as CP correspondents within their offices.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

About 45 per cent of the general service is composed of foreign news. Ninety-one CP member dailies, and four daily non-members, receive the service, the wordage of which varies according to the number of wires available. In Central Canada, dailies in six large cities receive 150,000 words in a 22-hour day, over a three-wire teleprinter network; in other cities dailies receive 65,000 words in a 21-hour day, on one wire. Main sources for this copy are incoming international news received from CP's New York bureau, and domestic information supplied by member daily newspapers and CP reporters.

In 1951 CP established a service in French, providing its world and Canadian report in that language to 10 Quebec members which had previously translated the copy individually. A special staff of CP translators was established at Montreal. The service is provided on teleprinter equipped with accents.

TELEPRINTER NETWORK OF THE CANADIAN PRESS



(Source: The Canadian Press, July 1952.)

Several special services are offered by CP. For example, a news features service comprising 25,000 words of background articles, feature stories and news briefs is transmitted daily by wire to newspapers as a supplement to the general service. Biographical sketches of Canadian and world personalities are provided by mail. The CP weeklies service is received by 47 weekly newspapers. Sent by mail, this service average 4,500 words, of which about 10 per cent is foreign news. CP distributes the Associated Press financial, sports and racing services in Canada through its teleprinter network.

From 1933 to 1940 the agency had provided radio bulletins to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and to some privately owned stations; it received no fee but was reimbursed for the editorial cost involved in the preparation of this special material. At the start of 1941, under a new agreement between CP and CBC, the entire report of the agency was sold to the publicly owned radio organization, so that CBC could compose its own news bulletins.

A later development in the radio field was the establishment of Press News, Limited, a CP subsidiary set up during 1941 to act as marketing agent for the sale of CP news for broadcasting. The CBC continued to subscribe, through Press News, to the full CP service but Press News started a specially edited service to meet the needs of the privately-owned stations. Within five years, two-thirds of Canada's private radio stations had become subscribers to this, and at present a total of 89 private stations receive it.

Press News, Limited distributes its radio service through its own single-wire 7,000 mile network, which operates 24 hours a day and covers the entire nation. The radio service comprises an average of 70,000 words a day in English and 16,000 words a day in French, of which about 25 per cent on an average consists of foreign news.

A further CP activity is the picture service, which is distributed, mostly by airmail, to 59 daily newspaper members. This service comprises 50 photographs or 40 matrices weekly on Canadian subjects, with occasional material on the British Commonwealth. On occasion, pictures of major importance are sent by wire to newspapers which have wirephoto equipment.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

As three-quarters of its newspaper members depend entirely on its services for their foreign news, CP has found it necessary to build up foreign connexions. Important sources of world news at present are the Associated Press (New York) and Reuters (London), with which CP has exchange contracts.

Made available to the CP's New York bureau in the Associated Press building, the two services are condensed and correlated at New York and from there transmitted over CP's leased teleprinter circuits to six major cities in eastern Canada. These cities receive Canadian domestic news over two other leased circuits. For other cities in Canada, world

and domestic news is combined at Toronto and transmitted on a single wire, day and night, to the east and to the west. The 24-hour a day foreign news service flowing into Toronto from New York averages 86,000 words daily. Seven CP men at the New York office select and edit the news which is of interest to the press of Canada. CP has received the AP service since 1917, and has from the very early days of its foundation maintained staff in New York.

As a Commonwealth nation, Canada has an obvious interest in British news. CP has constantly pressed for a direct interchange of copy with Australia, India, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. For this purpose a cable-and-mail exchange of information system has been developed with other Dominions and also a cable service to the West Indies.

CP also receives at New York the Reuter world report beamed to North America, and much of this is integrated into the CP service transmitted thence to Canadian dailies.

CP's relationship with Reuters has been long and close. Before it established a separate bureau in London, CP maintained a London manager in Reuter's office. CP's present London staff has at its disposal the entire files of Reuter and its affiliate, the Press Association, as well as those of the Associated Press.

CP New York, channels into Canada both Reuter and AP general services, in addition to the output of the London office and roving correspondents. Total wordage received in New York may amount to 200,000 words a day received on eight teleprinters.

Before the war, CP had an exchange contract with the French agency, Havas, and from 1934, when Havas established an office in New York, CP obtained the rights for this service in Canada which was particularly useful for the French language dailies. In 1940 the service ceased operating.

CP covers Canada by leased wire to New York for both AP and Reuters. Neither of these world agencies maintains a staff man in Canada.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Teleprinter communications are the principal means used by CP for news gathering and distribution. The CP leased system of private teleprinter wires has been constantly extended since the early days and now comprises some 12,000 miles. One-sixth of the CP budget is spent on the lease of these wires, which are mainly owned by Canadian Pacific Communications. Connexions extend from Newfoundland, which joined the system when the province entered the Canadian Confederation in 1949, to Nanaimo, British Columbia. The map on page 69 shows the CP network. Subsidiary wires which branch off the main east-west line serve newspapers which cannot be reached otherwise. In Ontario alone, for example, 26 newspapers are served on eight circuits linked to the Toronto bureau of CP. In July 1952 CP was serving many Ontario newspapers on a teletypesetter circuit and this method is expected

largely to displace the old type of teleprinter transmission within the next year.

Following are examples of the expansion and improvement of the teleprinter network in the last 12 years: in the maritimes, the service to Charlottetown has been improved; Quebec now has a full CP bureau, and this city and Three Rivers are connected by double trunk wire with Montreal; Granby and Oshawa, which in 1938 received no service, have been linked to the system; improvements have been made in the connexions between Brantford, Woodstock, St. Thomas and London, all in Ontario; in the Far West, Medicine Hat has been connected with the main system; and newspapers in Nelson and Trail are now served directly from the trans-continental trunk wire and no longer from Vancouver.

Although the wires are leased, the actual teleprinter equipment belongs to CP.

AMERICA (SOUTH)

ARGENTINA

AGENCIA NOTICIOSA SAVORITI (ANS)

Founded in 1900. Address: Avenida Roque Saenz Peña 615-12^o piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti (ANS), founded in 1900, is by far the oldest Latin American news agency still in operation and one of the oldest in the Americas. It has always specialized in providing information to newspapers in the interior of the country, but its activities have expanded to include subscribers in Buenos Aires, the federal capital.

The ANS has for sometime operated in the press and radio broadcasting publicity field: this has, in fact, become an important source of revenue to the agency.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The ANS was registered in the Public Register of Commerce on 4 November 1942. It is a privately owned family enterprise.

BUDGET

The ANS does not publish details of its budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The senior agency executives are the director and the assistant-director. There are, besides, in Buenos Aires, five ANS staff writers, three assistants, and one artist. The agency's staff in Cordoba consists of the bureau head, a staff writer and an assistant.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The ANS has only two offices, the headquarters in Buenos Aires and a sub-office in Cordoba and it gathers its news there through its own staff writers. Newspaper subscribers in the provinces provide coverage of their respective areas.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The ANS provides subscribers in Argentina with (a) a full service of national news and (b) a news commentary and special coverage service.

There is, in addition, a special radio service to Italian ships on the Italy-Argentina and Italy-North America routes.¹

A considerable number of ANS subscribers have been steady clients for over 30 years, and sometimes even longer. *La Voz del Interior*, of Cordoba, for example, has received ANS news since 1904, and *El Día*, of La Plata, since 1908.

Twenty-three Argentine daily newspapers (six in Buenos Aires) subscribed in May 1952 to the ANS news service. In addition, the Buenos Aires correspondents of *The Times* of London, and the *New York Times*, take the full news service.

Seventy-four newspapers in 65 localities of the interior subscribe to the commentary and special coverage service.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The ANS has an agreement to distribute the world service of the Agence France-Presse. The Reuter bureau in Buenos Aires has subscribed to the agency's news service since 1940 and Agence France-Presse since 1948.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The ANS distributes news to its subscribers in Buenos Aires and the provinces by telephone and roneotyped bulletins. The latter are sent by air-mail.

The special service to ships at sea is sent through the Government short-wave radiotelegraph station, by means of daily 30-minute transmissions.

TELENOTICIOSA AMERICANA (TELAM)

Founded in 1946. Address: Esmeralda 433-1^{er} piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Telenoticiosa Americana (Telam) was founded in 1946.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Telam is a limited company and has a capital of 100,000 Argentine pesos.

¹ Negotiations were under way in May 1952 to extend this service to ships of other nations.

BUDGET

It does not publish information on its finances.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Telam reorganized its administrative set-up in June 1952, since when there have been three administrative directors and one technical director.

Twenty-five journalists make up the agency's staff.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Telam has only one bureau: its headquarters in Buenos Aires. Forty correspondents collect news for the agency in the provinces and in Argentine territories.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Telam distributes a daily news service which has gradually increased in size and now averages 10,000 words a day. The service is made up largely of domestic news received from the agency's own correspondents, but a certain quantity of foreign news. The agency operates on a 24 hour daily schedule.

Telam distributes its news service to the main daily newspapers of Buenos Aires and to a number of subscribers in the interior of the country.

In addition, Telam provides news for exhibition in public places such as railroad stations.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Telam provides its news file to the INS (New York) and Reuter (London) bureaux in Buenos Aires.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Telam services are distributed in the form of roneo-typed bulletins. News is received from the agency's correspondents by telegraph, telephone and air-mail.

BRAZIL

AGENCIA MERIDIONAL, LTDA.

Founded in 1931. Address: Rua Sacadura Cabral, 103-5º, Rio de Janeiro, D.F., Brazil.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agencia Meridional, Ltda. was founded on 20 August 1931. It is one of the organs of the Diarios Associados, a chain of 29 newspapers and 18 broadcasting stations.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Agencia Meridional is a limited company. Upon its foundation, it was registered with the National Department of Industry and Commerce of the Ministry of Labour.

BUDGET

Agencia Meridional's only source of income is monthly contributions from newspapers and radio broadcasting stations belonging to the Diarios Associados. These contributions vary according to the expenses incurred by the agency and the type of services provided to individual newspapers and radio stations.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

It is administered by the three persons who hold its shares and by an executive director. The staff numbers 55, and includes editors, assistant editors, features writers, reporters and photographers.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency's head office is in Rio de Janeiro. There are sub-offices in São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Recife and the city of Salvador, and correspondents in other State capitals and the principal cities and towns of the interior.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The Agencia Meridional serves exclusively newspapers and broadcasting stations belonging to the Diarios Associados. These newspapers and radio stations are widely scattered throughout Brazil.

The agency's service consists exclusively of domestic news of Brazil. Average daily wordage of the basic service is 5,000.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Agencia Meridional does not exchange news with any institution other than organs of the Diarios Associados.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Distribution of the agency's service is effected daily through the radio stations of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, as well as by air-mail. Urgent messages are sent through the public telecommunication services. In addition, the agency has private line telephone links with sub-offices and subscribers in States near the federal district of Rio de Janeiro, such as São Paulo, Minas Gerais and the State of Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

AGENCIA NOTICIOSA CORPORACION DE PERIODISTAS (COPER)

Founded in 1948. Address: Teatinos 82, 2do piso, Santiago de Chile.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Coper agency was established on 15 November 1948. It remained in the organizational stage until April 1949, distributing its service during that period only to two radio broadcasting stations: the Corporacion Chilena de Broadcasting and Radio Bulnes. Since, its activities have expanded considerably.

JURIDICAL STATUS

As required by Chilean law, the Coper agency is registered with the National Library, the Police Department of Santiago, the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the National Civil Servants and Journalists' Savings Fund. Its personnel belongs to the Santiago Journalists Association.

BUDGET

The budget of the Coper agency amounts to 960,000 Chilean pesos per annum.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency's principal officers are the director-general and the editor-in-chief. In addition the personnel comprises two editors, six reporters and two part-time collaborators.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency has only one bureau: its head office in Santiago. It has part-time correspondents in all the main cities of the country.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

It distributes three services (one in the morning, another at noon, and a third in the evening). These services comprise a total of approximately 11,000 words of national news and 7,000 words of news from abroad.

In 1952, the agency furnished its services regularly to *Las Noticias Graficas* (Santiago), *Democracia* (Santiago), *La Epoca* (Curino) and *La Opinion* (Valparaiso). Information was provided occasionally to *Noticias de Ultima Hora*. The number of subscribing radio broadcasting stations often varies. The following three stations were being served in October 1952: Cooperativa Vitalicia, Bulnes and Prat, and Yungay. Certain services are provided to a number of private subscribers in Santiago and the provinces.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The agency does not regularly distribute the services of other telegraphic news agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Its services are distributed in Santiago by means of roneotyped news bulletins. Provincial subscribers are served by "hors sac" correspondence (railway), telegraph and telephone.

Sometime in the future, the agency plans to effect distribution by wireless.

AGENCIA NOTICIOSA PRENSA, RADIO Y CINE (PRYC)

Founded in 1945. Address: Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 53, Santiago de Chile.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Agencia Noticiosa Prensa, Radio y Cine (PRYC) was founded in 1945. It did not, however, take legal form until February 1947.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency personnel comprises seven journalists. Its activities are organized by a director-editor-in-chief. All staff members work directly under his supervision.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

PRYC has only one bureau: its head office in Santiago.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The agency distributes a daily news service which is usually made up solely of national information. Upon special request from provincial subscribers, however, a résumé of foreign news is sometimes included in the service which is distributed to seven newspapers and eight radio broadcasting stations in the provinces.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

PRYC has not negotiated any agreement with other news agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Its services are in the form of roneotyped bulletins. On exceptional occasions the news is distributed by telegraph, telephone or airmail.

URUGUAY

AGENCIA NACIONAL DE INFORMACIONES (ANI)
Founded in 1945. Address: Avenida 18 de Julio 1333, Montevideo, Uruguay.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agencia Nacional de Informaciones (ANI) was founded in 1945. Up to that time, the only information received in Montevideo from the provinces was of a sensational character, and the new agency was created mainly in order to provide day-to-day coverage of news events outside of the capital.

JURIDICAL STATUS

ANI is a private enterprise operating strictly along commercial lines. The agency's capital, including property, is approximately 25,000 Uruguayan pesos.

BUDGET

The agency's only source of income is the sale of its services. It does not receive a subvention from any source.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The highest executive officer is the director. There is a staff of 18 at the head office in Montevideo.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The only permanent ANI bureau is its head office. There are 52 agency correspondents in important cities and towns, or other strategic spots, of the interior.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

ANI is exclusively engaged in the distribution of domestic news. Its news services, which comprise 6,000-7,000 words a day, are distributed to nine Montevideo dailies and 13 radio broadcasting stations.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

ANI does not exchange news with any other news agency. It is the only national news agency in Uruguay and has no links abroad.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

ANI receives information from its correspondents in the provinces through the State-owned telephone and telegraph system. It benefits from a reduced press telegraph rate but does not enjoy special advantages on telephone communications.

In order to speed up news transmission and cut down operating costs, and in view of the short distances which separate provincial centres from the

capital, the agency has organized private mail service through arrangements with the passenger bus companies. Over 50 per cent of ANI correspondents are able to send their news to the agency's head office in Montevideo in this manner, i.e. the head office gets these within one or two hours.

VENEZUELA

PRENSA VENEZOLANA (PEVE)

Founded in 1940. Address: Plaza del Panteón nº 2, Caracas.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Prensa Venezolana agency (Peve) was established in 1940; it acquired the rights of the Gondola Agency of Maracaibo.

JURIDICAL STATUS

It is a private agency; it has a capital of 10,000 bolivares.

BUDGET

The agency estimates that its monthly receipts in 1952 will amount to 5,000 bolivares and its expenses to 3,500 bolivares.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency's staff comprises one manager, one sub-manager, four members of the editorial staff, two operators.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency receives news from its correspondents in all the important centres of Venezuela, who number 280. Its headquarters are at Caracas and it has branches at Maracaibo, San Cristobal and Trujillo.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The news services are distributed by roneoed bulletins to the newspapers in the capital and by airmail to the main towns of Venezuela. These bulletins contain general information (political, financial, religious, sporting), amounting approximately to 2,000 words a day.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Peve agency has concluded no agreement with foreign agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency has no private technical facilities.

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

BAKHTAR

Founded in 1939. Address: The Bakhtar news agency, Government Press Department, Kabul, Afghanistan.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Bakhtar news agency (Bakhtar) was established in 1939.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Bakhtar is an official government news agency and is administratively a government dependency.

BUDGET

An annual budget averaging 950,000 Afghanis covers Bakhtar's operations and is provided for in the national budget. There is no revenue from subscriptions since all services are distributed free of charge. Salaries constitute one of the larger items of expenditure.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Bakhtar operates as one of the sections of the Government Press Department. The agency has a director-general and a chief editor. The editorial staff numbers about 60 persons including four directors, and 12 technicians.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of Bakhtar is in Kabul, this being the centre for both the reception and despatch of news. The agency has a correspondent in each of the main cities: Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Farrah, Gardez, Faizabad, Maimana, Khanabad, Ghazni, Jalalabad and Torkham.

There are several correspondents outside the country and important events (such as international conferences at which Afghanistan is represented) are covered by a member of the Press Department.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Bakhtar receives approximately 1,900 words per day from sources within Afghanistan (its own correspondents and other government departments).

Apart from a small volume of news received from representatives of the Press Department abroad, the agency depends for its coverage of world information on its agreements or contracts with foreign news agencies and, to a smaller extent, on news broadcasts from other countries.

Bakhtar provides a 24-hour service.

The daily wordage of the service averages between 4,500 and 6,000 words, representing an appreciable increase over 1939. In Kabul, the foreign news service is distributed in both Afghan and Persian, and all the information sent to the provinces is provided in both languages. The average full daily news service is made up of 60 per cent local news and 40 per cent foreign news. Photos are occasionally sent to subscribers in the provinces.

The 18 newspapers currently published in Afghanistan, six of which appear in the capital and the others in the provinces, all use the Bakhtar services. In addition, 14 periodicals, Radio Kabul and all the Government Ministries and foreign diplomatic missions are served. Since Radio Kabul uses the service in its news bulletins, and dictation speed newscasts are the main source of information for the provincial press, Bakhtar may be said to be the chief source of news for the press throughout the country.

Bakhtar does not send news of Afghanistan abroad but the agencies whose foreign services it receives, may, in principle, use its domestic news file. Regular bulletins are prepared and sent to diplomatic representatives of Afghanistan abroad.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Bakhtar has contracts with four foreign agencies: UP (New York); AFP (Paris); TASS (Moscow); and Press Trust of India (Bombay) for the use of their international news services. A full service of foreign news, however, is not received from any of these agencies. Under its contract with UP, Bakhtar receives a shortened file of world news from the UP bureau in Bombay. This file comprises approximately 6,000 words daily in English and is paid for on an annual basis.

Agence France-Presse's Far East service (comprising 8,000-10,000 words daily) is received partly in French and partly in English. TASS provides some 3,000 words per day in English.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Bakhtar's equipment is situated in the agency's Kabul offices.

Sixteen Hallicrafter and Telefunken receivers are used for the reception of foreign newscasts. There are two monitoring centres in addition to the monitoring post at Radio Kabul.

The government telecommunication system is used for the transmission of news to other countries and for all internal communication. The Bakhtar service is distributed by telephone in the capital and by telegraph to provincial centres. Mimeographed bulletins are despatched by hand in Kabul and through the Post Office to other places. Bakhtar uses the government telephone system free of charge and pays a considerably reduced telegraph rate.

BURMA

BURMA PRESS SYNDICATE, LTD. (BPS)

Founded in 1947. Address: 128-32 Phayre Street, Rangoon, Union of Burma.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Burma Press Syndicate, Ltd. (BPS) was founded in the middle of 1947, but did not begin to function until April 1948.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The BPS is a co-operative undertaking of several important newspapers in Burma. It receives the support of the Press Union of Burma (a professional organization). The agency is a limited company with a capital of 50,000 kyats.

BUDGET

Details on the BPS budget are not published.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The BPS managing director, who is also chairman of the board of directors, is the owner of a large Rangoon daily. The other senior officers are five newspaper publishers, or managing directors and the owner of a large printing firm.

The BPS has an editorial and technical staff of 10 as well as administrative employees and a staff in charge of distribution.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The BPS has only one bureau, in Rangoon, where all its subscribers are located. Agency correspondents are stationed in Mandalay, Bassein, Akyab and Moulmein. The BPS plans to send correspondents abroad.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The BPS office functions 24 hours a day. News is provided to subscribers in English only and includes foreign, political, economic and sports information. Some feature articles are distributed, but there is no photographic service. The government receives 24 copies of the news service for the various ministries and these are paid for at the monthly rate of 145 kyats a copy. Newspapers receive the service for 250 kyats a month, while private subscribers pay 100 kyats a month.

News is distributed by roneotyped sheets and totals 12,000-15,000 words daily. Urgent news is telephoned to each newspaper, which makes its own translation. The BPS serves 16 newspapers in Rangoon, including several in English, Chinese and Indian. It plans to begin distribution to the provincial press by telephone.

The domestic news distributed by the BPS to its subscribers is furnished by the agency's correspondents and by newspaper subscribers.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The BPS has been distributing the Reuter news file through agreement since 1950.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The BPS has little equipment. The Hell apparatus used for reception of the Reuter service was furnished by Reuter. The public telegraph, telephone and radiotelegraph services are used for the transmission of the small domestic news traffic.

CAMBODIA

*AGENCE KHMÈRE DE PRESSE (AKP)

Founded in 1951. Address: Ministry of Information, Pnom-Penh.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agence Khmère de Presse (AKP), the Cambodian national agency, was created by a government *Krâm* signed on 8 March 1951 and it began to function on 1 April 1951.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The AKP is directly responsible to and controlled by the Royal Government of Cambodia. It is a public corporation with civil status and financial autonomy. It cannot go bankrupt and can only be dissolved by a *Krâm*.

BUDGET

The agency has a separate budget and is run on a normal commercial basis, with its financial management under the control of the Ministry of Finance. It is entitled by statute to derive income from the sale of its publications, from gifts and from bequests.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The body responsible for the control of AKP and for its independence of political or economic bias is its Supreme Council, comprising the following members: the personal representative of H.M. the King of Cambodia; the President of the Sala Vinichhay; the Director of the National Institute of Legal and Economic Studies; the Director of the National Khmère Broadcasting Corporation; two representatives of the Cambodian-language press; two representatives of the French-language press.

The two representatives of the French-language press must be of Cambodian nationality.

The director of AKP is appointed by an absolute majority of the Supreme Council.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

AKP's head office is in the Ministry of Information. The agency has 10 correspondents inside the country but none abroad.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The AKP sends out a daily news bulletin containing news from Cambodia, Viet-Nam, France and the French Union, and from abroad, as well as a review of the Paris press. The amount of news distributed daily is approximately 30 pages of double-spacing typescript (i.e. 7,500 words). At present the bulletin is only produced in French.

Four daily newspapers and one appearing less often, 50 ministries and government offices and 50 commercial firms or private enterprises subscribe to AKP.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Under a contract dated 18 November 1951 Agence France-Presse ceased to distribute its general news bulletin in Cambodia from the date of the establishment of AKP. This contract also laid down the conditions under which AKP was authorized to reproduce and distribute AFP's general news service. By the terms of this contract the AFP correspondent in Cambodia is managing-editor of AKP under the latter's director.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The bulletins are despatched free of charge to the provinces by the Post and Telecommunications services, and telegrams are sent at a reduced press rate.

The AKP sends news to Saigon and Paris by telegram.

There is a 24-hour monitoring service for AFP services (French morsecasts to the Middle East) staffed by four operators working in shifts. Until June 1952 the AFP Far East service (in English) was not used owing to the dearth of writers capable of translating English with sufficient speed and accuracy.

CHINA (CONTINENTAL AREA)

***HSIN HUA (NEW CHINA) NEWS AGENCY (NCNA)**
Founded in 1944. Address: Peking (China Continental Area).

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency (NCNA) was founded in Yenan in 1944 and transferred to Peking in 1949. It is only since it has been established in its new headquarters that it has had modern equipment at its disposal.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The NCNA is an official government agency which forms part of the Information Department of the Peking Government. All its employees are civil servants. The agency has the monopoly of supplying news to all newspapers in the Continental area of China.

BUDGET

The agency is entirely financed by the Government, its operating costs being included in the budget of the Information Department.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

All agency employees, newswriters as well as operators, are civil servants engaged by and working for the Government.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

NCNA's headquarters are in Peking. In 1952 the agency had bureaux in Moscow, London and Hong Kong.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The NCNA distributes domestic news to all Continental Chinese newspapers. It has organized a foreign service composed mainly of items taken from the TASS service which is received regularly.

The agency distributes in London a daily mimeographed bulletin in English, made up of items taken from Radio Peking short-wave broadcasts which are monitored by the London staff of the agency.

In Hong Kong, NCNA distributes a daily bulletin in English and Chinese, also made up of items from Radio Peking short-wave broadcasts. The bulletin has an average of 5,000 words daily.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The NCNA signed an agreement with TASS in 1950.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

All NCNA's services are broadcast on short-wave by Radio-Peking. They are picked up in Continental China directly by the newspapers themselves, and abroad by the agency's bureaux in Moscow, London and Hong Kong.

CHINA (FORMOSA)

CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (CNA)

Founded in 1924. Address: 20 Si Ning Rd. South, Taipeh, Formosa (Taiwan).

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Central News Agency (CNA), was established by

the Kuomintang in Canton on 1 April 1924. In 1931 it underwent a thorough reorganization which resulted in its partial detachment from the Kuomintang headquarters. Thereafter, it began to develop along the lines of a modern news agency. A nationwide radio network was set up and staff correspondents were sent out to many parts of the world.

During the second world war, Central News Agency correspondents were accredited to all the major war areas. In 1945, when the war came to an end, Central News had 34 branch offices on the Chinese mainland and maintained 16 overseas offices.

However, owing to political events in 1948-49, its offices on the Chinese mainland were closed down one after another. Following the National Government, its head office moved to Formosa (Taiwan) in 1949. The number of its overseas offices has since been gradually reduced.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Ever since it was detached from the Kuomintang headquarters, CNA has been operated and subsidized by the National Government. Since its head office was moved to Formosa, CNA has been owned and wholly maintained by the Government.

BUDGET

At present, CNA operates with funds annually provided and voted in the Government budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The CNA Administrative Committee, which is its highest authority, consists of nine members appointed by the Government. There is a director, a deputy director and an editor-in-chief. The agency's departments are the following: editorial, English editorial, translation and compilation, reporting, radio, business and accounting.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of the Central News Agency is in Taipeh. The agency maintains branch offices in Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore, Manila, Tokyo, Washington and New York and staff correspondents in London, Jakarta and Korea (Southern region).

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The CNA distributes Chinese language news bulletins eight times a day and also offers news in English, the total wordage being about 30,000. Its broadcasting service is classified into five categories: (a) "CAP"—mainly for newspapers in China; (b) "COP"—for small cities and towns and the armed forces; (c) "CSP"—English morsecast; (d) "CPF"—Hellcasts destined specially for Japan (Tokyo), the Philippines and South-East Asia; (e) "CHP"—for some Chinese newspapers in Hong Kong only.

The majority of the CNA service is in Chinese, and the rest in English. All the newspapers in Formosa

subscribe, while most Chinese newspapers overseas use the agency's services without charge.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The CNA has exchange-of-news agreements with the United Press Associations (New York) and the Agence France-Presse (Paris). It allows the Kyodo News Service (Tokyo) to receive its newscasts, under contract.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Under the National Government regulations governing radio stations used specially for the transmission of news, CNA maintains radio stations for the following purposes:

News reception: (a) Reception of news despatches from CNA home branch stations; (b) Monitoring of news morsecasts by its foreign bureaux; (c) Monitoring of UP and AFP news morsecasts.

News transmission: (a) Despatch of news items to CNA branch stations by hand morse; (b) Morsecasting of 18,000 words daily "CAP" service (in Chinese); (c) Morsecasting of 2,000 words daily "COP" service (in Chinese); (d) Morsecasting of 1,500 words daily "CSP" service for Japan and South East Asia (in English); (e) Morsecasting of 3,000 words daily "CHP" service for certain Chinese newspapers in Hong Kong (in Chinese); (f) Daily radio facsimile transmissions ("CPF" service) of Chinese ideograms, averaging approximately 5,000 words a day, for Japan, the Philippines and South-East Asia.

CHINA NEWS AND PUBLICATION SERVICE, LTD. (CHINA NEWS)

Founded in 1949. Address: 2, Lane 84, Chung Hua Rd., Taipeh, Formosa (Taiwan).

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The China News and Publication Service, Ltd. (by-line China News) was founded in 1949 in Taipeh, Formosa, by a group of newspapermen originally from the Chinese mainland.

JURIDICAL STATUS

China News is privately owned and operated. In accordance with the Publication Law, it is registered with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of China.

BUDGET

The only source of revenue to China News is the sale of its services. The agency does not receive a subvention from any other source. Its monthly budget is U.S.\$75,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The highest executive officers are the publisher and the director-editor. The editorial and business staff, numbering 25, includes several professional newspapermen trained in the United States of America.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

China News has its main office in Taipeh. It maintains correspondents in Hong Kong and Tokyo.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The China News service is the only English language news agency service distributed in Formosa; 20,000 words are distributed daily to the agency's special subscribers (newspapers, other Formosan news agencies and broadcasting stations), and 6,000 words to its regular subscribers.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

China News arranges to use the news services of the Kyodo News Service (Tokyo) and the Central News Agency (Taipeh).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

It receives its news from abroad on its own radio receiving equipment. Messages are sent to and received from China News correspondents in Hong Kong and Tokyo through the Chinese Government Radio Administration.

DAILY NEWS AGENCY

Founded in 1949. Address: 12, Sec. 2, Chung Chen Rd. East, Taipeh, Formosa (Taiwan).

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Daily News Agency was founded at Taipeh, Formosa, on 1 April 1949. At first distributing only domestic, financial and economic news, its services today include coverage of both domestic and foreign affairs.

JURIDICAL STATUS

In accordance with the Publication Law, the Daily News Agency is registered with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of China.

BUDGET

Commercial receipts cover expenses which are estimated at U.S.\$5,000 a month.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The editorial and business departments are supervised by a director. The staff of the editorial department

consists of a chief editor, an editor, two associate editors, a chief reporter, 15 reporters and two radio operators. The business department is run by a general manager.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

It has a branch office in Hong Kong and correspondents or stringers in Tokyo, Manila and other important news centres abroad.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The Daily News Agency distributes 200,000 to 250,000 words monthly of news, features and editorials, to its 250 subscribers, which include all the newspapers in Taipeh.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The agency has no contracts or agreements with other news agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The Daily News Agency sends and receives news through public telecommunication services.

THE FAR EAST NEWS AGENCY (FENA)

Founded in 1931. Address: 27, Po Ai Rd, Taipeh, Formosa (Taiwan).

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Far East News Agency (FENA) was established on 1 May 1931, in Nanking, China.

At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, in December 1937, the head office of FENA was moved to Gin-Yung, Honan and, in 1939, it moved to the war-time capital, Chung-King.¹ A branch office was set up in 1940 at Kwei-Yang, Kweichow. At the end of the second world war, in 1946, FENA's head office returned to Nanking. In 1949, the agency moved to Taipeh, Formosa.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The FENA is a privately owned news agency. As required by the Publication Law, it is registered with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of China.

BUDGET

The FENA has a total monthly income of NT\$24,000. Monthly expenses are of the same order.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The administrative staff of FENA consists of an executive board, a director and a deputy director;

¹ FENA was, at the time, the only privately-owned news agency in China.

editorial personnel of a chief editor, sub-editors and correspondents, the total staff numbering 24.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

In addition to the head office at Taipeh, FENA has seven branch offices and correspondents in the following cities: Kaoshiung (four correspondents); Hong Kong (two correspondents); Tokyo (two correspondents); and one correspondent each in Manila, Bangkok, Rangoon and Singapore.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

There are 1,200 subscribers to FENA services, 70 per cent of which are in Formosa and the rest abroad.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The FENA has no contracts or agreements for the exchange of information with other news agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The FENA sends and receives its news either through its own messenger boys, by mail, or through public telecommunication services.

MIN BEN NEWS AGENCY (MBNA)

Founded in 1946. Address: 106 South Chungking Rd 1st Sec., Taipeh, Formosa (Taiwan).

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Min News Agency (MBNA) was founded in Nanking, China, in 1946. Affiliated to the *Min Ben Daily* and the Min Ben Broadcasting Station, it grew until, in 1949, it had 18 branch offices in cities on the Chinese mainland. In 1949, the Min Ben News Agency and the Broadcasting Station moved to Taipeh, Formosa, and operations were greatly curtailed.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The MBNA is controlled by the Min Ben Broadcasting Station, Formosa. As required by the Publication Law, it is registered with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of China.

BUDGET

The MBNA has a total monthly income of NT\$54,000 from the following sources: news service, NT\$9,000; broadcast service, NT\$35,000; other, NT\$10,000. Monthly expenses total NT\$50,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

A managing director, assisted by a manager and the chiefs of the business and accounting sections, is in charge of the agency's administration.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The MBNA has six branch offices and 43 reporters in Formosa and special correspondents in New York, Tokyo, Manila, Pusan, Hong Kong and Quemoy.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The MBNA offers both a general and a mainland news service, both of which are distributed twice daily. The wordage of each of these services is about 3,000 per issue. There are about 750 subscribers, including newspapers, other news agencies, broadcasting stations, Government and privately owned and operated business enterprises and army units.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

MBNA has no formal contracts or agreements to exchange information with other news agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The MBNA has two radio receivers which it uses to monitor foreign news broadcasts. News obtained in this manner is rebroadcast by the Min Ben Station. The Government postal and telegraph systems are also used for the despatch and reception of news.

TA TAO NEWS AGENCY (TTNA)

Founded in 1952. Address: 17 Shin Yang Street, Taipeh, Formosa (Taiwan).

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Ta Tao News Agency (TTNA) was founded by a group of journalists on 24 March 1952.

JURIDICAL STATUS

As required by the Publications Law, TTNA is registered with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of China.

BUDGET

During the first period of operation, monthly expenses amounted to NT\$7,000. With the establishment of domestic branch offices at Keelung and Kaohsiung and the appointment of correspondents in Hong Kong and Korea (Southern region), expenses rose to NT\$20,000 monthly. As the agency is in the organizational stage, a definitive budget cannot yet be established.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The manager of TTNA plans and supervises the operations of its main and branch offices and correspondents. Under his authority, the editor-in-chief is responsible for the activities of the Taipeh office, organized in six departments: editing, translation, news, accounting, circulation and archives. He is

assisted by six heads of department and two reporters.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The TTNA has its head office in Taipeh, a secondary office at Kaohsiung, with a staff of three, another at Keelung, with a staff of two, and a number of reporters on the Chinese mainland. Other correspondents and reporters are distributed as follows: in provincial Formosa, 32; Hong Kong, 3; Japan, 1; Korea, 2; Rangoon, 1.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The TTNA distributes at present an average of 3,000 Chinese words daily. News from the Chinese mainland is included in the service. It also offers one special news or feature article each week. The distribution of TTNA daily news bulletins to subscribers is as follows: newspapers (Chinese and foreign) in Taipeh, 32 copies; other newspapers in Formosa, 14; Chinese Government offices, 42; industrial and business organizations in Taipeh, 23, in Kaohsiung, 42, in Keelung, 14, in Tainan, 12; general subscribers in Taipeh, 20, in Keelung, 8; free copies, 70; subscribers in Hong Kong, 4; subscribers in Japan, 1; subscribers in Indochina, 1.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The TTNA has no agreements or contracts to exchange information with other agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The TTNA uses public mail and communication services for the collection and despatch of news.

HONG KONG (British Administration)

PAN-ASIA NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE (PANANEWS)¹
Founded in 1949. Temporary address: 612 Asahi Shimbun Building, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance (PananeWS) was established in December 1949, by Pana Enterprises, Limited, a newspaper company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong. The object of PananeWS was to create a newsgathering organization specializing in news from Asian countries, presented from an Asian standpoint, for newspapers within the Asian area.

JURIDICAL STATUS

PananeWS is a private news agency owned and operated by Pana Enterprises, Ltd., of Hong Kong.

BUDGET

PananeWS' operating budget has grown steadily since the agency's foundation. In 1951, it was equivalent to approximately \$110,000. The agency's capital assets in office equipment, books, records, etc. are put at \$50,000. PananeWS receives no subsidies and all its bureaux are self-supporting.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance has 23 employees in its temporary headquarters in Tokyo and 31 elsewhere.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

In 1951, PananeWS bureaux were located in the following centres, which are listed in their approximate order of importance in the agency's activities: Hong Kong, Manila, Taipeh, Calcutta, New Delhi, Singapore, Jakarta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Karachi, Seoul, Tokyo.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

PananeWS began operations with an airmail background feature service of one article per week from each important Asian city where newspapers contracted to purchase articles from all other cities in the chain.

The PananeWS head office in Tokyo operates on an 18 hour daily schedule. It despatches 3,600 words a day to the Hong Kong, Manila and Taipeh bureaux.

Three services are provided by PananeWS: a local news service (comprising national, political, economic and general news); a morsecast service (comprising general news from Asian countries other than that in which the subscriber is located); and a background feature service (airmailed to subscribers).

The morsecast service is particularly interesting for newspapers with radio reception facilities, especially in view of spot coverage of events such as the Korean War. In July 1951, it was available in Manila, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Rangoon, New Delhi and Taipeh, subscribers in other centres receiving the background feature service only. Subscription rates to the various PananeWS services vary according to local economic conditions and the cost of supporting an agency correspondent in particular cities.

The local news service is available in Japan only. In addition, Japanese subscribers are provided with the 3,000 words received by radio morse in Tokyo from PananeWS bureaux in Hong Kong, Manila and Taipeh, and an average 1,200 words mail copy received from PananeWS bureaux in other countries.

Subscribers to PananeWS services are: 9 newspapers in Japan; 4 in the Philippines; 4 in Hong Kong; 2 in Formosa; 2 in Singapore; 5 in Indonesia; 4 in Burma; 3 in India; and 1 in Pakistan.

¹ Formerly known as PANA, now abbreviated PananeWS to distinguish it from Panaphotos, a newpicture agency also owned and operated by Pana Enterprises, Ltd.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Pananeews has no contract with any other news agency.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Pananeews uses leased radio transmitter time for the despatch of news, and maintains its own operators for receiving purposes in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Manila, Taipei and Singapore. National-type HRO receivers with wire recorders are used at the agency's reception centres. Special facsimile transmitters and receivers suitable for service in Asia are being designed in co-operation with Japanese engineers.

INDIA

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI)

Founded in 1905, as the Associated Press of India. Address: 357, Hornby Road, Bombay 1, India.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Associated Press of India (API), known in 1952 as the Press Trust of India (PTI), was founded in 1905. It was acquired by Reuters in 1915, working virtually as a subsidiary of that agency but with most of the posts filled by Indians.

The API was established as a limited company in India in 1946. The capital was small but was backed by the resources of Reuters.

In 1948, the Indian press formed the Press Trust of India, a co-operative, non-profit-making news trust. PTI, in September 1948, concluded an agreement with Reuters, the principal feature of which was that PTI took over the interests of API entirely, under commitments of approximately £60,000, to be repaid over a period of years. Simultaneously, the Press Trust of India became a partner of Reuters and a member of the Reuter Trust.

The PTI-Reuters agreement marked the culmination of negotiations which had been going on for several years between the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and Reuters. It was reached after a delegation of the IENS had visited London and met a negotiating committee of Reuters. The terms of the agreement provide that PTI should take over 12,500 of Reuters' 90,000 ordinary shares. For the first three years PTI paid a sum of £30,000 annually as its contribution towards the general expenses of collection and distribution news; it has since been paying a rather larger proportion, based on its shareholding. The reduction during the first three years was made to allow the new agency to put its finances in order.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Membership in the Trust is restricted to "the owner or owners of a newspaper or newspapers regularly

published at intervals of not more than seven days in India, Burma and Ceylon". No single newspaper may hold more than 250 shares of £100 each. Newspapers in India having an interest in the Trust number 250. Control of the enterprise may not be acquired by any one interest, group or section.

BUDGET

The PTI budget was five million rupees for 1952.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The PTI administrative organization comprises a general manager, an editor, a chief news editor, a chief accountant and a secretary. The agency's staff in India comprises several hundred employees working for the agency on a full-time basis and many more working on a part-time basis.

BUREAU AND CORRESPONDENTS

The Trust has its head office in Bombay, which is the centre for the reception of news from London.

Sub-offices are located in the following cities: Agra, Ahmedabad, Akola, Allahabad, Alleppey, Ambala, Amritsar, Ajmer, Banaras, Bangalore, Baroda, Bhopal, Bikaner, Calcutta, Calicut, Cawnpore, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Delhi, Ernakulam, Gauhati, Gwalior, Hubli, Hyderabad, Indore, Irinjalakuda, Jullundhur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kathmandu, Kolhapur, Kottayam, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madras, Madura, Mangalore, Nagpur, Nasik, Patna, Poona, Quilon, Rajkot, Simla, Shillong, Surat, Trichur, Trivandrum, Vijayawada.

The PTI has established an independent organization in London, and has nominated a chief representative who is responsible for liaison with Reuters and for the Indian desk in London (to which a number of PTI men have been appointed). This senior Indian journalist assembles the news coming from India and is responsible for Reuters' and other news sent to India. Moreover, the Indian desk sends the Reuter service to Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, Malaya and parts of several Far Eastern countries.

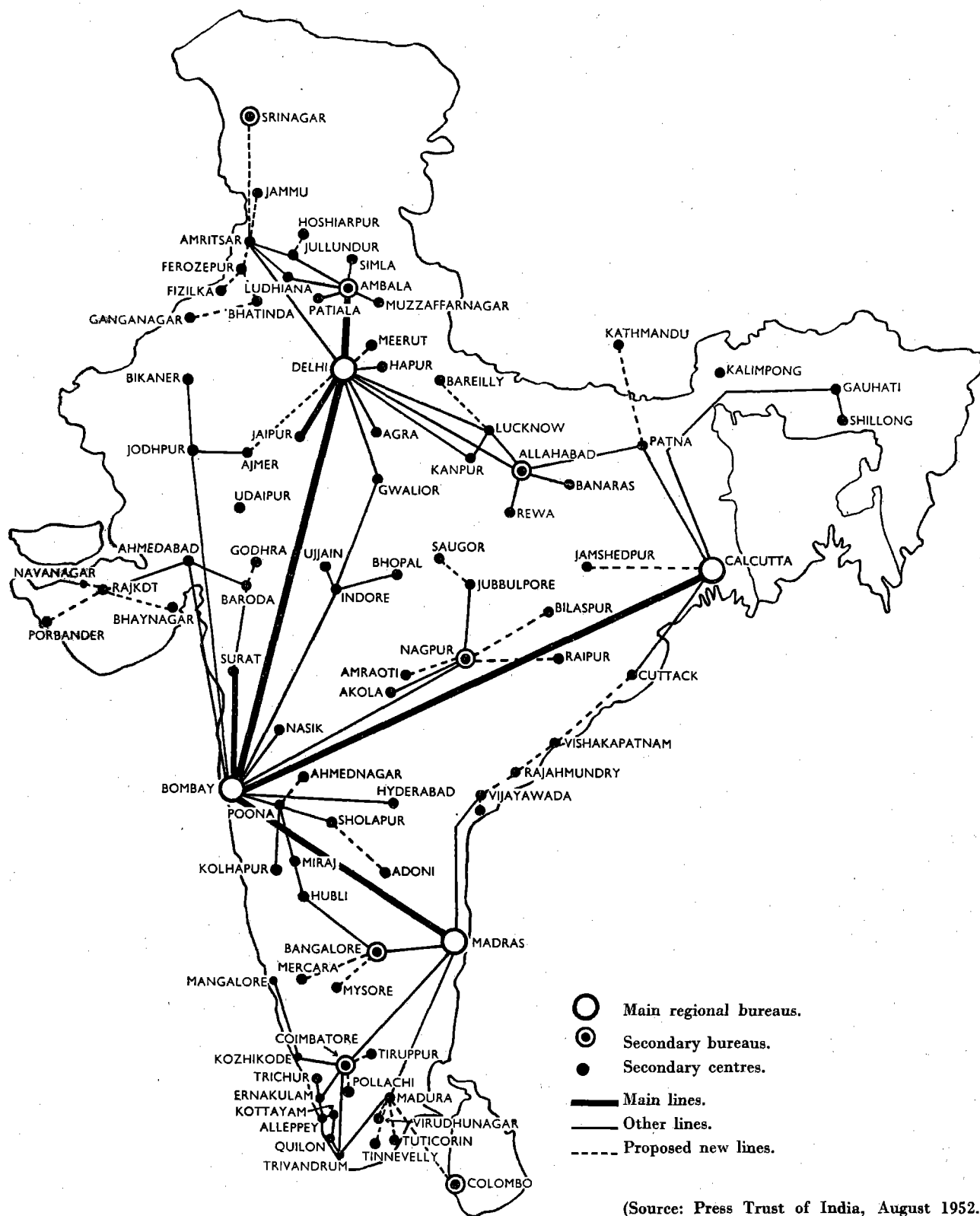
An important feature of the PTI-Reuters partnership agreement is the recognition of India's special interest in the coverage of news in a zone roughly extending from Cairo to Singapore. Additional correspondents have been nominated by PTI to work in this zone, these correspondents being known as PTI-Reuters men but being primarily under the supervision of the Indian agency. A PTI correspondent is also stationed in New York, at Reuters' expense, to specialize in United Nations coverage. These arrangements came into effect on 1 February 1949, after which date all Reuters' news to India has been issued under the by-line "PTI-Reuters".

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The PTI news service is distributed to all the larger newspapers in India and to numerous central and provincial government offices.

The service distributed by teleprinter averages

TELEPRINTER NETWORK OF THE PRESS TRUST OF INDIA



(Source: Press Trust of India, August 1952.)

30,000-40,000 words a day of news collected by PTI within India and its sphere of news coverage in Asia, and 10,000-15,000 words of news received daily from London. The two services are distributed separately.

The PTI has a special commercial and financial service, but no provision has as yet been made for the distribution of photographic material.

The agency sends a large volume of news daily by cable to Reuters, London, to be used in the Reuters world service.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Although PTI is a partner in Reuters and a member of the Reuter Trust, it is free to make contracts with other agencies or to develop its own foreign service. PTI does not however have any formal contracts with agencies outside the Reuter Trust. It exchanges news informally with the Kantorberita Antara (Jakarta) and furnishes its service to Bakhtar (Kabul).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The PTI uses the teleprinter system extensively and has connexions with all the important cities of India. Reuter news received in Bombay by Hellschreiber from London is distributed by the teleprinter system to PTI sub-offices and thence to newspaper subscribers.

Teleprinter lines are hired from the government-owned telephone and telegraph system on a yearly basis, the rate being 60 rupees (U.S. \$18.20) per mile for the first 25 miles of line, and half the price after the first 500 miles. The system works efficiently despite old cable and terminal equipment. The machines are of British manufacture, mainly Creed. PTI owns its own teleprinter machines, which it rents to subscribers, but some newspapers now have their own apparatus and operators. The total teleprinter network runs nearly 24,000 miles (see page 83).

UNITED PRESS OF INDIA (UPI)

Founded in 1933. Address: P.O. Box 2098, Calcutta, India.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The United Press of India (UPI) was started on 1 September 1933, as the successor of the Free Press of India. The first managing director and managing editor of UPI was Mr. B. Sen Gupta who had played a big part in the organization of the Free Press news service.

Starting with about a dozen newspaper subscribers and only two offices, at Calcutta and Lahore, UPI now has 130 subscribers and 25 offices in India, and maintains a large number of correspondents spread all over the country. The UPI teleprinter service was inaugurated on 5 May 1948, and all the provincial capitals and important news centres are now connected by it, ensuring quicker news coverage and distribution.

Another great milestone in the development of UPI was the starting of a comprehensive world news service on 1 April 1951, through the agency's collaboration with the Agence France-Presse.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The UPI is a limited company with a capital of one million rupees. The agency is privately owned and receives no subsidy from any source.

BUDGET

The UPI has an annual revenue of approximately Rs.800,000 from its subscribers, and running expenses of the same amount.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The UPI is managed by a board of directors consisting of 11 members, including the agency's managing director. The provincial editors enjoy autonomy subject to the supervision and control of the board.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The UPI has its headquarters in Calcutta and branch offices in New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Allahabad, Nagpur, Patna, Hyderabad, Cuttack, Poona, Shillong, Simla, Jullundhur, Ambala, Amritsar, Agra, Gwalior, Cawnpore, Indore, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jodhpur and Ranchi.

The agency employs approximately 300 persons, including both editorial and technical staffs. In addition, there are approximately 500 stringers and correspondents throughout India and agency representatives in London, Colombo, New York, Rangoon and Kuala Lumpur.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The UPI distributes a 10,000 words daily service of domestic news and a 10,000 words service of foreign news. There is, however, some difference in the volume of news sent to different subscribers, UPI services being classed either in "A", "B" or "C" category on this basis. There are 130 subscribers to UPI services in the cities where the agency has offices. In addition, UPI is distributed to the All-India Radio and the Provincial Governments.

The UPI information is distributed exclusively in English. The price of service varies with the individual subscribers, and the class of the service.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The UPI has entered into an agreement with the Agence France-Presse (Paris) under which the latter makes its world service available to UPI for a fee and UPI provides its Indian file to AFP.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The UPI services are distributed and news is collected

through teleprinter channels, 25 centres now (June 1952) being connected to the teleprinter network. News items collected in villages and towns not on the teleprinter circuits are sent by telegram to the nearest teleprinter office, which transmits it to other centres.

The UPI now (June 1952) has 136 teleprinters. It has a workshop for the manufacture and repair of spare parts and motors. More machines are gradually being installed to meet increasing demand.

The mechanical staff consists of one chief engineer with foreign experience, 12 assistant-engineers, about 60 mechanics, and 75 operators.

The AFP service from Paris is received in Delhi through the Telegraph Department which passes it on to the UPI Delhi office, the chief centre of the agency's teleprinter network, for distribution to its other bureaux. UPI is at present discussing with the Government the possibility of receiving the AFP service on its own equipment.

INDONESIA

KANTORBERITA ANTARA (ANTARA)

Founded in 1937. Address: Djalan Pos Utara 57, Jakarta, Indonesia.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Kantorberita Antara (Antara) was founded on 13 December 1937 by a number of Indonesian journalists who considered it necessary to have a national news agency. In December 1949, Antara was again recognized as the national news agency of Indonesia by the Indonesian Provisional Parliament (the Republican Council of People's Representatives when the central government was seated in Jogjakarta), and a similar recognition was accorded in February 1950 by the Government of the Indonesian Republic (then a Member State of the United States of Indonesia).

JURIDICAL STATUS

Antara has been a limited liability company since September 1949; it took this legal form in order to raise the funds for carrying on operations.

BUDGET

Antara's operating fund is of one million rupiahs. Its budget in 1951 was two and three-quarter million rupiahs (about U.S. \$250,000). Commercial receipts do not cover all expenses, particularly since the agency has had to buy a good deal of equipment in the last few years. The Indonesian Government therefore helps the agency by subscribing to its different services.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Antara's personnel comprises about 130 persons in Jakarta, 32 of whom are members of the editorial staff and correspondents.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The headquarters are in Jakarta. There are bureaux and permanent correspondents in: Island of Java—Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Jogjakarta and Solo; Island of Sumatra—Palembang and Medan; Island of Celebes—Macassar.

In addition, Antara has many half-time correspondents and stringers in small centres throughout Indonesia. It receives each day from its bureaux and correspondents in Indonesia 2,000 words by telephone, 2,000 words by telegraph and 10,000 words by air mail.

The agency has a bureau in Amsterdam and correspondents in London, Paris, Bangkok and Tokyo.

Antara intends to send more of its own correspondents to foreign countries in the near future.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Antara operates 24 hours a day and distributes the following five daily bulletin services: (a) two domestic news bulletins in Indonesian (15,000 words); (b) two bulletins of foreign news in Indonesian (12,000 words); (c) two bulletins in English of domestic and foreign news (12,000 words); (d) two bulletins in English of economic and financial news (14,000 words); (e) one bulletin of economic and financial news in Chinese (8,000 words).

Before World War II, the wordage distributed was probably lower. The agency's services have, in fact, expanded considerably during the last few years: in 1946 Antara distributed only bulletins specified above under (a) and (b).

The Antara service is made up approximately of 40 per cent foreign news, 20 per cent domestic political information, and 40 per cent miscellaneous events, including sports news.

Bulletins in Indonesian, as shown above, are more extensive than those in English or Chinese: 95 per cent of newspaper subscribers take the service in Indonesian. Provincial subscribers receive about 6,000 words daily, by radio Morse, plus the bulletins by air mail. Photographs are distributed occasionally to subscribing domestic newspapers.

Fifty daily newspapers, all the ministries, and about 1,000 private enterprises and persons, subscribe to Antara bulletins.

The 50 daily newspapers which subscribe are located in the following centres: Island of Java—13 in Jakarta, 4 in Semarang, 7 in Surabaya, 2 in Jogjakarta, 2 in Malang, 3 in Bandung; Island of Sumatra—7 in Medan, 1 in Palembang, 1 in Padang; Island of Borneo—1 in Bandjarmasin; Island of Celebes—6 in Macassar, 1 in Manado; Island of Bali—1 in Den Pasar.

At present (June, 1952), Antara has no services other than those mentioned above. There are, however, plans to establish a special features service for daily and weekly newspapers. The principal obstacles are lack of funds and equipment.

Antara sends its news bulletins abroad by air mail only. There are plans, however, to establish a radio morse service to foreign countries.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

For its foreign news coverage, Antara depends almost entirely on the foreign news agencies with which it has contracts. These agencies are: Reuters (since 1947); UP (since 1949); AFP (since 1949); Ceska Tiskova Kancelar (since May 1952); and TASS (since June 1952). In addition, it has arranged for news exchange with a number of news agencies in Asia—notably the Press Trust of India and the Associated Press of Pakistan—and it receives the Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency and Vietnam-Press morsecasts.

In all, an average of 36,000 words a day is received by Antara as follows: from UP bureaux, 20,000; AFP bureaux, 8,000; Reuter bureaux, 7,000; TASS, Moscow, 1,000.

The wordage received from Asian news agencies varies considerably from day to day. The monitoring of foreign radio broadcasts is an additional source of information.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Antara rents a radio transmitter from the Indonesian Government at the rate of eight rupiahs per page newscast to each town throughout the Indonesian archipelago, a page containing about 300 words. This transmitter, which is situated in Jakarta, has a power of about three kilowatts, and morsecasts on the agency's behalf for about four and a half hours each day.

Foreign newscasts are received by the agency itself at its Jakarta headquarters. Two National N.C. 100×A and two Hallicrafter S×28 A type receivers are used for this purpose.

Hell is employed only for reception of a part of the Reuter service from London; an old Siemens Hellschreiber lent by Reuter is used.

Antara uses air mail frequently; the greater part of its daily bulletins are in fact distributed by this means.

PERSBIRO INDONESIA ANETA (P.I.-ANETA)

Founded in 1917 under the name Algemeen Nieuws en Telegraaf Agentschap. Address: Djalan Pos Utara 53, Jakarta, Indonesia.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Persbiro Indonesia Aneta (P.I. - Aneta) was founded on 1 April 1917 as the Algemeen Nieuws en Telegraaf Agentschap. After the death of its original proprietor, in 1934, the agency was formed into a company in which the principal shareholders were leading Dutch commercial enterprises operating in Indonesia.

JURIDICAL STATUS

On 1 April 1951 Aneta became a co-operative enterprise of newspapers appearing in Indonesia at least

three times per week. Up to July 1951, 22 newspaper proprietors, all belonging to the Perserikatan Persur-atkabaran id Indonesia, one of the two associations of newspaper proprietors in the country, had applied for membership in the agency.

BUDGET

In 1951 the annual budget of Aneta was 2,000,000 Indonesian rupiahs (U.S. \$174,900). Its operating fund was about 250,000 rupiahs. The agency's financial situation is stable: commercial receipts cover expenses entirely and Aneta does not receive a subsidy from any private source or from the Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The Board of Directors of Aneta includes the directors of several of the principal daily newspapers of Indonesia: *Sin Po*, *Keng Po*, *Java Bode*, *Merdeka* and *Berita Indonesia*. The Board is to be expanded to include 15 members, of whom seven will be Indonesians, five Chinese and three Dutch.

Aneta employs approximately 130 newsmen, technicians and secretarial staff in Indonesia.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Aneta has its headquarters at Jakarta and bureaux and permanent correspondents in the following Indonesian cities:

Island of Java—Bandung, Semarang, Jogjakarta, Surabaya; Island of Celebes—Maiassar, Manado; Island of Sumatra—Padang, Palembang, Medan.

Aneta maintains overseas bureaux in New York and at The Hague. It receives daily 1,500 words by telegram and 2,000 words by air-mail from its bureaux and correspondents inside Indonesia in addition to the news output of its Jakarta head office.

Its correspondent in New York morsecasts 1,000 words per day to the agency's headquarters at Jakarta.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Aneta operates on a round-the-clock schedule. It offers a general news service, an economic and financial bulletin and a stock exchange quotation service. The general service is edited separately in Indonesian, Dutch and English. Wordage of the Dutch edition has risen from the pre-World War II figure of 10,000 to 28,000 and that of the English edition from 5,000 to 20,000.

The Indonesian edition, which did not exist before the war, contains 28,000 words. The content of the editions in the different languages is almost identical, each newspaper choosing the language in which it wishes to receive Aneta news. The economic and financial bulletin comprises 10,000 words daily and the stock quotation service 10,000 words daily; both these services are in English and their wordage has increased since 1938.

The total volume of news distributed by Aneta is therefore approximately 96,000 words per day, if the services in different languages are added together.

The composition of the 28,000 word general service is approximately as follows: foreign news, 19,000 words; domestic news, 6,000 words; sports news, 2,000 words; features, 1,000 words.

Sixty per cent of the 25,000 words of domestic and foreign news deals with political events and 40 per cent with other happenings.

Rates for the different services of Aneta are fixed according to the circulation of the subscribing newspaper, with a decreasing tariff favouring large circulations and long-term subscriptions. Rates for news in Dutch are higher than those for news in Indonesian, owing to increased staff costs.

Thirty daily newspapers, 13 weeklies, all Government departments and approximately 500 commercial enterprises or private persons, subscribe to one or more of the Aneta services. The location of the 43 newspaper subscribers is as follows: Island of Java—Jakarta, 11; Semarang, 3; Surabaya, 5; Jogjakarta, 1; Malang, 2; Bandung, 2. Island of Borneo—Tarakan, 1; Balikpapan, 2; Bandjarmasin, 1. Island of Sumatra—Medan, 7; Palembang, 3; Padang, 2; Kotaradja, 1.—Island of Celebes—Macassar, 2.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Here are the news agencies from which Aneta receives the bulk of its foreign news and the date when the contracts were negotiated: Reuters (London), 1917; Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague), 1938; United Press Associations (New York), 1938; Agence France-Presse (Paris), 1946.

It also receives information from the Deutsche Presse Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany) and the Jiji Press (Japan).

TABLE 12. Details of News Reception from Abroad by Aneta

Sources	Means of transmission	Daily wordage
<i>UP bureaux in</i>		
Tangier (relay point)	Morsecast	10,000
Manila	Morsecast	1,000
San Francisco	Morsecast	2,000
Tokyo	Morsecast	2,000
<i>Reuter bureaux in</i>		
London	Hellcast	6,000
Singapore	Morsecast	2,000
Hong Kong	Morsecast	500
<i>AFP bureaux in</i>		
Paris	Morsecast	10,000
Saigon	Morsecast	500
Manila	Morsecast	500
<i>Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague)</i>	Hellcast	2,500
<i>Aneta (New York Correspondent)</i>	Morsecast	1,000

The total wordage received from the above sources is 38,000; languages used are English, French and Dutch. Aneta has no other sources of foreign news.

Under the terms of its exchange contracts with

the foreign news agencies from which it receives news, Aneta supplies them with news of Indonesia and morsecasts 600 words per day to the Reuter-Australian Associated Press, UP, Jiji Press (Japan) and AFP bureaux in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas (Singapore, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo, Bombay, Melbourne), and 500 words per day to the headquarters of Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau in The Hague. The above news transmissions are half in English, half in Dutch.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Aneta rents two radiotelegraph transmitters from the Indonesian Government, both of 0.5 kW power. These transmitters, which are at Jakarta, are leased under renewable annual contracts, and transmit for an average of three and half hours per day on 14.480 kc/s and 10.630 kc/s. Morsecasts cover the Indonesian Archipelago, Singapore, Manila, Melbourne, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Saigon and Bombay, and are sent both to foreign agencies which receive Aneta news under contract and to the agency's subscribers outside Jakarta (which receive 4,000 words every day by this means).

Foreign newscasts are received at Aneta headquarters under an arrangement with the Indonesian Post, Telegraph and Telephone Department, which supplies the operators. The reception centre has two Hammerlund and one RCA Victor receiver of pre-war manufacture, which are used to receive 26,000 words each day by morse. Di-pole antennas are used.

Hell is employed to receive the Reuter service from London and the ANP service from The Hague. Aneta does not itself send out Hellcasts.

In addition to its morsecasts to its 32 newspaper subscribers outside Jakarta, Aneta send them 6,000 words daily by air-mail which is also used to transmit photographs. The 14 newspapers in Jakarta and all the ministries and private subscribers are served by means of roneotyped bulletins. Aneta has no teleprinter equipment.

Aneta plans to develop its means of distribution, but finds it difficult to import new equipment owing to lack of foreign currency.

IRAN

PARS

Founded in 1934. Address: General Department of Press and Propaganda, Imperial Government of Iran, Teheran.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Pars (by-line Pars), the official news agency of Iran, was founded in 1934. It operated as a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs till 1941, when it became part of the Department of Press and Propaganda, which is responsible for the dissemination of information.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Pars is a Government service.

BUDGET

Under present arrangements the Pars budget is combined with that of the Government radio organization, approximately 15 per cent of the total being allotted to the news agency. Pars distributes its services free of charge to all domestic newspapers and there are therefore no commercial returns on its operations, except in the case of occasional requests from abroad for the coverage of events of special interest.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Pars forms part of the Department of Press and Propaganda, which is administratively under the office of the Prime Minister.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Domestic news coverage is assured by 10 permanent correspondents in the capital and 15 others in the principal provincial centres. Pars is planning to send correspondents abroad.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Pars distributes a general service of domestic and foreign news averaging 4,500 words daily. The service includes political, economic, financial and sports news, as well as background information, but no features or photographs. Its wordage has increased slightly since before the second world war, and the proportion of domestic to foreign news varies with events. For example, important parliamentary sessions are covered in great detail and occupy a large proportion of total space on certain days. Generally, over half of the total wordage is domestic news.

The Pars service is distributed in the Persian language only. Until 1947, information was also distributed in French, but this has been discontinued owing to translation costs and to the fact that only one Iranian daily, the *Journal de Téhéran*, appears in French. Fourteen translators on the agency's staff, several of whom have had previous experience in newspaper work, translate and rewrite information received in English from Reuters and UP and in French from AFP.

The Pars general service is distributed in the form of a roneotyped bulletin offered free of charge to all domestic newspapers, distribution being by hand in the capital and through the mail to the provinces. This bulletin is sent to almost all the daily newspapers of Teheran and to many weeklies, but owing to difficulties in communications the bulletins often arrive too late to be of use in the coverage of day-to-day news, and the provincial papers depend to a certain extent on Radio Teheran news broadcasts for their spot news.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Pars negotiated contracts with Reuters (in 1935), and with the United Press Associations and the Agence France-Presse (in 1946), to reproduce these agencies' news services.

The TASS service is also received, but no contract is necessary as a TASS bulletin in Persian is offered free of charge in Teheran.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Pars does not regularly send news of Iran abroad and therefore does not operate transmission equipment. When, for example, the Anadolu Ajansi requests coverage of particular events from the Iranian agency on special occasions, news is despatched in French through the public telegraph system.

Foreign news is received: from Reuters, by Hellschreiber, (18 to 20 hours per day); from the UP, by morse (seven hours per day); and from AFP, by morse (seven hours per day).

Pars receives copy from abroad on its own equipment, installed at its central office. Nine operators, recruited from the staff of the postal services are employed on a 24 hour schedule.

ISRAEL

ITIM AGENCY

Founded in 1950. Address: 55 Rothschild Bd. Tel Aviv.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Early in 1950, a group of Israelian newspaper formed an association in Tel Aviv under the name of Itonout Israel Meouguedet (Israeli Associated Press) for the purpose of setting up an agency to collect and distribute national news to the press of Israel. The agency was founded in September 1950 under the name of Itim Agency, and began distributing local news to the press and radio.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The association which set up the Itim Agency was registered as a limited company with a capital of 30,000 Israeli pounds. According to its statutes, any publisher of a daily newspaper in Israel can become a shareholder. In 1952 six morning dailies and one evening daily were shareholders of the company.

BUDGET

Itim's annual budget amounts to 70,000 Israeli pounds.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Itim is controlled by a board of managers of seven

members, who represent the seven shareholding dailies. The agency's executive body is a board of directors of four members (journalists and newspaper owners). There is a managing director who acts as administrative director and editor-in-chief.

The agency's staff includes 30 journalists and operators.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency's head office is in Tel Aviv. It has a bureau in Jerusalem in Broadcasting House. Bureaux have been set up in all other towns of Israel.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The agency telephones local news bulletins every hour throughout the morning. A complete service is distributed in the afternoon in the form of two mimeographed bulletins which are sent out at 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. These bulletins run to 5,000 or 7,000 words. Once a day, a bulletin is distributed to newspapers in Jerusalem and to the Jerusalem correspondents of Tel Aviv newspapers. This bulletin contains news of the capital. These services are written in Hebrew.

Twenty daily newspapers subscribe to the agency's local news services.

Since December 1951, Itim has exclusive distribution rights in Israel of the Globe-Reuters Eastern Service. News from this service appears in the Israeli press under the by-line Itim-Reuters (IR). This service is distributed in English and is subscribed to by 17 dailies and the Israeli broadcasting service.

Itim also distributes the commercial and economic news of Reuters's Comtelburo Service. It is sent direct to subscribers which include banks, commercial companies, import and export firms, etc. Finally, Itim distributes articles, most of them written by Reuters correspondents.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC AGENCIES

The only contract Itim had in 1952 was with Reuters for the use of its Globe-Reuters Eastern and Comtelburo Services.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency's equipment (part of which belongs to Reuters and is hired by Itim) includes 24 teleprinters, three Hellschreibers, three RCA radio receivers and two Eddystone radio receivers. The Reuters services are picked up simultaneously in Tel Aviv and in Jerusalem by Hellschreiber and distributed to newspapers by teleprinter. Local news from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem are distributed by teleprinter.

JAPAN

Jiji Press, Ltd. (JP)

Founded in 1945. Address: 2, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Jiji T ushin-sha or Jiji Press, Ltd. (by-line JP, was established as a joint stock company on 1 November 1945, taking over part of the services of the Domei News Agency—notably its economic and commercial news services and its publishing interests. Although Jiji Press began operations with little outside financial help, its volume of business has grown steadily. It has never benefited from any kind of subsidy, although loans and credits have, at times, been obtained through private arrangements with banks.

JURIDICAL STATUS

All Jiji Press, Ltd. shares are divided among its staff members, who alone are entitled to be shareholders in the company. The capital was increased in March 1952 from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 yen.

BUDGET

The Jiji Press operating budget reached the approximate sum of Y.650,000,000 (U.S.\$1,860,670) in 1952.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

In March 1952 Jiji Press had 963 staff members in Japan. There were, in addition, 471 non-staff employees.

Editorial personnel is selected from among college or university graduates through competitive examination, training being provided, after new members join the staff, through every-day routine work. The qualification most desired from new editorial staff is a good education, particularly in the social sciences.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The chief office of Jiji Press is in Tokyo and there are 89 Jiji Press bureaux and sub-offices and 335 full-time correspondents in Japan, and one correspondent each in Washington, New York, Los Angeles, London, Karachi, New Delhi, Hong Kong and Jakarta. Domestic bureaux and sub-offices are listed below:

Regional Offices: Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Sendai, Hiroshima, Matsuyama.

Branch Offices: Yokohama, Chiba, Urawa, Maebashi, Utsunomyia, Mito, Nagano, Niigata, Muroran, Asahikawa, Otaru, Hakodate, Aomori, Akita, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima, Shizuoka, Gifu, Tsu, Toyama, Kanazawa, Fukui, Kyoto, Kobe, Otsu Nara, Wakayama, Okayama, Tottori, Matsue, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Kochi, Moji, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima.

Sub Offices: Choshi, Kiryu, Takasaki, Ashikaga, Sano, Matsumoto, Okaya, Nagaoka, Mitsuke, Tokamachi, Kamo, Kushiro, Obihiro, Kitami, Hachinohe, Odate, Kamaishi, Shonai, Yonezawa, Taira, Wakamatsu, Toyohashi, Gamagori, Ichinomyia, Hamamatsu, Komatsu, Hanshin, Himeji, Fukuyama, Onomichi, Ihara, Shin-ichi, Kojima,

Yonago, Hamada, Ube, Tokuyama, Imabari, Kurume.

By far the greatest sources of news for Jiji Press are government offices and private organizations in Tokyo. Each of these sources accounts for 100,000 words of information daily. In addition, domestic news is gathered by the agency's regional bureaux and sub-offices, which together send each day to the Jiji Press head office 15,000 words by telephone, 18,000 words by teleprinter, and 20,000 words by wire telefax.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Services offered by Jiji Press, and their frequency, are shown below:

Four times a day: home news (in English).

Twice or thrice daily: general news bulletin; UP commercial (in English).

Daily services: telefax service (wire and VHF wireless); foreign market quotations bulletins; textile news bulletin; foreign trade and commodities news bulletins; trade bulletin (in English); Reuter's economic (in English); foreign economic; news commentary (general); news commentary (economic); administrative and legislative; financial and securities; foreign trade and industry; communications and transport; agriculture, forests and fisheries; taxation and accounting; motion picture and stage.

Twice or thrice weekly: domestic and foreign educational; for-your-information.

Weekly: classroom photographs; newsphotos.

Thrice monthly: world news survey.

Subscriptions rates for the above-mentioned services are the same for all subscribers.

All Jiji Press services are in Japanese except where otherwise noted. Moreover, those in English are issued only in Tokyo and Osaka. Length of the services varies from 6 to 32 pages per issue; the newsphoto service distributes one photograph per day on an average, and the classroom photographs service three. Although Jiji Press began as an economic and commercial news agency, general news has been introduced and it was planned to expand this service after the signature of the peace treaty.

It is difficult to provide exact figures on the number of subscribers to the many services offered by Jiji Press, as certain organizations take several services. However, overall numbers of different categories of subscribers to one or more of the Jiji Press services would appear to be as follows: newspapers 54; individuals 5,000; government offices 10,000; commercial firms and banks 30,000.

The very large number of subscribers has made necessary a complex system of distribution. Many of the services of the Jiji Press are printed and others are mimeographed. All services from foreign economic news downwards, in the foregoing list, are despatched by mail. Services are either sent directly by the Tokyo office or are despatched to the agency's branches by wire or radio-telegram for distribution in typed or roneotyped form.

Jiji Press provides newspapers on the United States

Pacific Coast, Latin America, Europe and Indonesia with airmail services. In mid-1952 it inaugurated daily overseas newscasts on short wave, in both the English language and Japanese "Romaji".

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Jiji Press receives most of its foreign news from foreign telegraphic agencies with which it has concluded news exchange agreements. These organizations and the date of contract, were: United Press Associations (New York), 1947; Reuters (London), 1952; Agence France-Presse (Paris), 1949; and, in addition, the Persbiro Indonesia Aneta (1950).

The total volume of news received from abroad is: UP 35,000 words a day; Reuters 23,000 words; AFP 20,000 words; Persbiro Indonesia Aneta 3,500 words.

Jiji Press furnishes information to Haptong Tongshin (Korean Pacific Press) of Seoul.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Jiji Press leases three radiotelegraphic transmitters from the Ministry of Telecommunications to despatch news to branch offices situated in prefectural capitals throughout Japan. The Hell system is used for transmission, results being generally satisfactory. The transmitters hired are located about 16 miles from Tokyo. Their power ranges from 1 kW to 2 kW and three frequencies are used.

The transmitters are hired on an hourly basis under a contract renewable every six months. In mid-1952 Jiji Press was paying Y.320,000 a month to newscast 16 hours a day by this means.

Under a similar arrangement, newscasts to overseas subscribers are made on a 10-hour daily schedule divided into 30- to 90-minute periods. Four frequencies and 5 kW transmitters are used.

Although Jiji Press has its own radio reception centre in Tokyo, reception of overseas newscasts is mainly carried out by the Ministry of Telecommunications under renewable six-month contracts. In mid-1952 reception by the Ministry was on the basis of 11 hours a day. Jiji Press maintains a radio monitoring centre.

The Jiji Press head office in Tokyo is linked by radioteleprinter with the United Press Associations headquarters in New York. News received by this means averages 35,000 words daily.

A total of 22 privately owned teleprinters are used in the Jiji Press teleprinter network, all equipment being of Japanese manufacture. There are 10 teleprinter transmitters and 16 receivers of the Kurosawa type, and 3 transmitters and 6 receivers of the Shinko type.

Jiji Press is not entitled to priority or reduced rates on toll telegraph services, but it pays only one-third of the ordinary rate for the lines it leases from the Ministry of Telecommunications. It plans to extend its leased wire networks to cover all parts of Japan and recently increased its capital for this purpose. In addition, it hopes to increase the number of short-wave radiotelegraph transmissions it is now (June 1952) effecting.

THE KYODO NEWS SERVICE (KYODO)

Founded in 1945. Address: 2 Hibiya Park, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The creation of the Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha in 1907, and later of the Shimbun Rengo agency, permitted the Japanese press for the first time to obtain coverage of foreign news from a national point of view. Nippon Dempo (known popularly as Dentsu) was founded by Hoshiro Mitsunaga with an initial capital of Y.260,000; it later annexed the Nippon Kokoku Kaisha (Japan Advertising Company, Ltd.).

It was not until 1914, however, that the first important Japanese international news agency, the Kokusai news agency, came into being. Its function was to make foreign information available to the Japanese press and to send news of Japan abroad. Kokusai, which was popular during the first world war, operated as a virtual subsidiary of Reuters until 1923, when the British agency, under an agreement with Kokusai, withdrew from the Japanese field. That same year, Kokusai passed through a grave financial crisis when the Tokyo press suffered heavily in the great earthquake and fire of 1923, but by 1925 it had regained enough strength to take over the rights of Toho, a longstanding Japanese news agency which had specialized in Far Eastern news.

Kokusai, which in 1925 changed its name to the Shimbun Rengo, was indeed destined to become the national news agency of Japan. In 1927 it obtained the foreign news distribution rights of the Teikoku Tsushin-sha, another old Japanese news agency. Thus, in 1927, all foreign news distribution in Japan was in the hands of two Japanese agencies: Rengo (which had continued to receive the Reuter service and had meanwhile negotiated exchange contracts with The Associated Press, TASS, Havas, Wolff and Stefani); and Dentsu (which by then had obtained exclusive rights to the news services of the United Press Associations).

Rivalry between Dentsu and Rengo continued until 1936, when Rengo annexed its competitor and established the Domei News Agency as the national news agency of Japan, on the model of the Associated Press. Rengo's director became Domei's first managing director, and membership in the new agency, which obtained the support of all the large newspaper companies, increased rapidly to more than 160 organizations.

By 1942 Domei had five district offices, 44 bureaux and an excellent network of correspondents inside Japan. Abroad Domei kept in direct touch with the Manchukuo News Agency, and operated in China and the rest of the Far East through two general regional offices directing 28 secondary bureaux. In addition it maintained over 20 bureaux and 27 full-time correspondents in other parts of the world.

In 1942 Domei's private long-distance telephone network comprised 117 circuits representing about 4,000 miles of line. Over 300,000 telephone calls were made by the agency during that year. The

general service distributed in Japan amounted to daily average of 6,000 lines.

Immediately after Domei was disbanded at the end of October 1945 there came into existence two news agencies which took over its facilities: the Kyodo News Service and Jiji Press, Limited. Of these, the former became the co-operative news agency of the Japanese press.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Kyodo, which began operations on 1 November 1945, is a co-operative news agency with no capital assets. Its membership comprises all the leading Japanese newspapers and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

BUDGET

Kyodo is a non-profit-making organization running on a budget approved by its members. All necessary expenses are covered by membership fees, and it receives no government, private, or foreign subsidy.

In 1946, the Kyodo budget was Y.21,228,000; with the increase in prices and the expansion of its activities it has gradually risen until, in 1952, the figure was Y.871,176,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Kyodo's board of directors consists of a president, a vice-president, 25 directors (representing the outstanding dailies and radio), and four auditors. These executives constitute Kyodo's policy-making body, while the executive director and four standing directors administrate Kyodo's day-to-day operations.

Kyodo is made up of an editorial, an administrative and a traffic department, respectively headed by a managing editor, a business manager and a traffic manager. Under the editorial department come the following sections: political, economic, city, sports, European-American, Far Eastern, English news, feature service, photo, provincial news, and re-editing. The editorial department also includes editorial writers and sub-editors. The traffic department is composed of the following sections: Japanese newscast, proof-reading, communications, technicians, monitoring and delivery. The administrative department has the following sections: general affairs, accounting, personnel and material.

Some 1,500 persons are on the Kyodo payroll, half of whom are at the agency's head office in Tokyo and the rest at district offices and bureaux within Japan and abroad.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of Kyodo is in Tokyo. Within Japan, there are six district offices (in Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Okayama, Sapporo and Sendai) and 45 bureaux. A list of the centres where these are located is provided below:

Hokkaido area: Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Muroran.

Tohoku area: Aomori, Akita, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima.

Kanto area: Yokohama, Mito, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Urawa, Chiba, Nagano, Kofu, Niigata.

Chubu area: Kanazawa, Toyama, Shizuoka, Fukui, Gifu, Tsu.

Kinki area: Kyoto, Kobe, Otsu, Nara, Wakayama, Maizuru.

Chugoku and Shikoku area: Hiroshima, Tottori, Matsue, Yamaguchi, Kochi, Matsuyama, Takamatsu, Tokushima.

Kyushu area: Moji, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Oita, Saga, Miyazaki.

Domestic news is collected for Kyodo by the staff of its head office, its district offices, its bureaux and its string correspondents. Most items are sent in to Tokyo by telephone but some are transmitted by telefax¹ or sent by carrier pigeon. In and around Tokyo, ultra-short-wave telephones are also in use.

The average volume of domestic news, excluding feature service, received by Kyodo is as follows: collected in Tokyo 35,000 (in Japanese characters—English equivalent in words, 12,000); collected elsewhere in Japan, 15,000 (in Japanese characters—English equivalent in words, 5,000).

Before the Japanese peace treaty went into effect on 28 April 1952, Kyodo was not authorized to maintain bureaux abroad.

It was able, however, to keep correspondents in New York and in London for short periods of time, and to maintain roving correspondents in South-East Asia. Today, Kyodo maintains bureaux in London, New York and Washington; and one correspondent each in Europe, New Delhi, Singapore, Hong Kong and Korea.

Additional news coverage is provided through staff correspondents on special assignment. During the period from the latter part of 1951 to the first half of 1952, Kyodo sent five correspondents to San Francisco to cover the peace conference; five to Helsinki, for the Olympic Games; one to Oslo, for the Winter Olympic Games; one to Manila, for the preliminary reparations talks; two to Taipeh, for the peace treaty negotiations; one to Africa; one to the Near East; and two to India and South-East Asia.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Kyodo operates on a round-the-clock schedule and offers the following services to its Japanese subscribers, which include about 101 daily newspapers, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, 10 commercial broadcasting stations and 23 non-member dailies: A general service, comprising European-American, Far Eastern, political, economic, city, sports, and provincial news; a special service, comprising English news, photo service and feature news.

Total wordage of the daily Japanese news service amounts to 100,000 characters and syllabaries (equivalent to 33,000 English words). In addition, an English service totalling 20,000 words is distributed within Japan and 12,000 words are morsecast to overseas destinations. Finally, romanized and Japanese

"kana" syllabary newscasts equivalent to 10,000 words in English are offered daily.

The subscription of each member newspaper is assessed by the board of directors of Kyodo according to its circulation and sales price. The special services, which are not included in the general service, are paid for separately. The rates for the photo service vary according to the circulation of the subscriber.

The location of the daily newspaper members of Kyodo is shown in the table below. Figures in parentheses show the number of dailies issuing both morning and evening editions.

TABLE 13. Location of Daily Newspaper Members of Kyodo

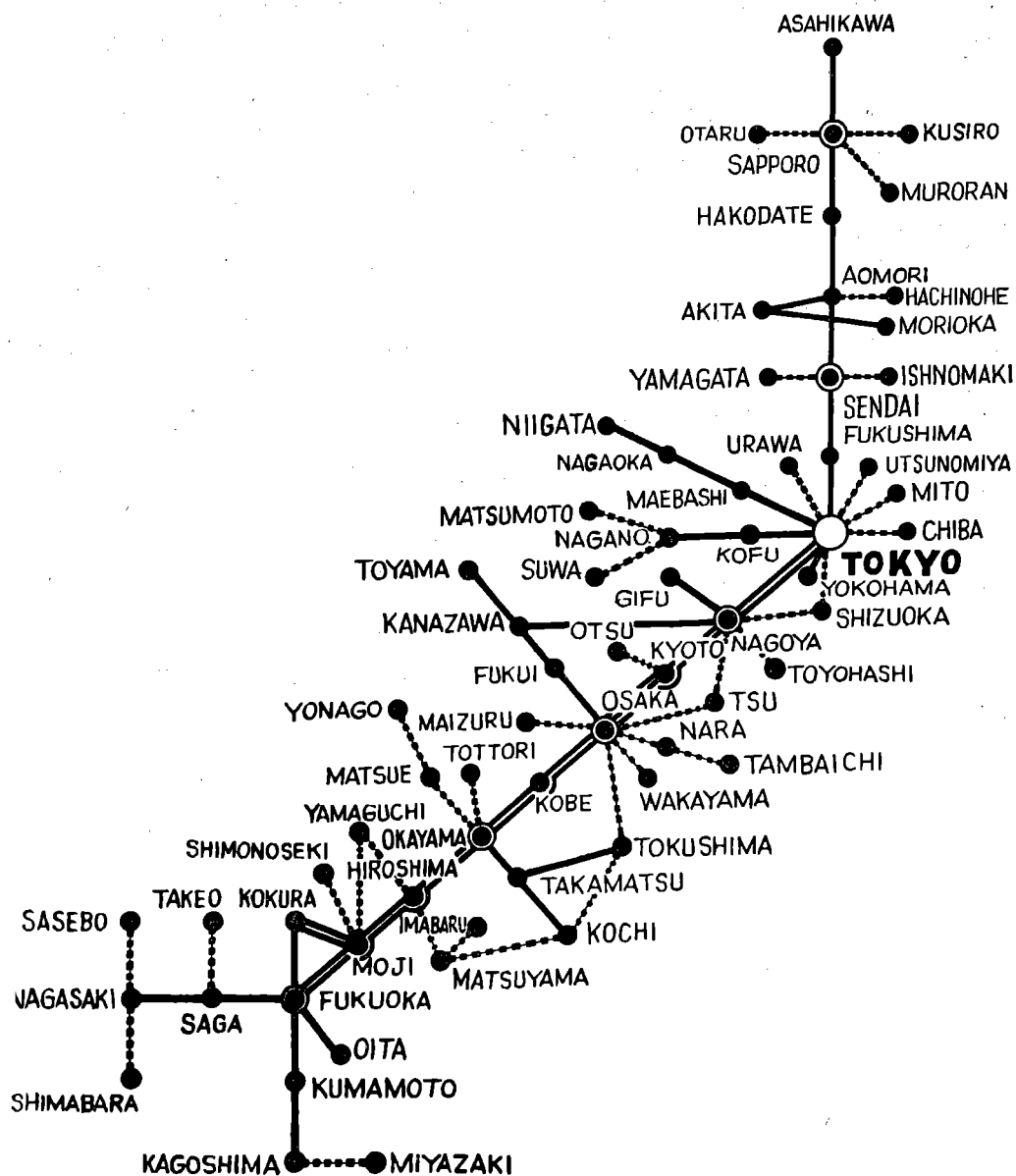
Centre	No. of dailies	Centre	No. of dailies
Akita	1 (1)	Muroran	1
Aomori	1 (1)	Nagasaki	4
Asahikawa	2 (1)	Nagano	1 (1)
Chiba	1	Nagaoka	1
Fukui	1 (1)	Nagoya	5 (1)
Fukuoka	2 (1)	Nara	1
Fukushima	2 (2)	Niigata	1 (1)
Gifu	1 (1)	Oita	1 (1)
Hachinohe	1	Okayama	2 (1)
Hakodate	2 (2)	Osaka	8 (3)
Hiroshima	1 (1)	Otsu	1
Imabari	1	Saga	1
Kagoshima	1 (1)	Sapporo	2 (2)
Kanazawa	2 (1)	Sendai	1 (1)
Kobe	2 (2)	Shimonoseki	1
Kochi	1	Shizuoka	1 (1)
Kofu	2	Suwa	1
Kokura	1	Takamatsu	1
Kumamoto	1 (1)	Tokushima	2
Kushiro	1 (1)	Tokyo	15 (4)
Kyoto	3 (1)	Tottori	1
Maebashi	1 (1)	Toyama	3
Matsue	2 (1)	Tsu	1 (1)
Matsumoto	1	Urawa	1
Matsuyama	1 (1)	Utsunomiya	2
Mito	1	Yamagata	1 (1)
Miyazaki	1 (1)	Yokohama	1
Moji	2 (1)	Wakayama	1
Morioka	1		

Not all the subscribers listed in the above table receive the services in their entirety: 36 district offices and bureaux, interconnected by the agency's leased telephone lines, take 75,000 Japanese characters and syllabaries (25,000 English words) a day and 13 bureaux dependent on radiocasts take 45,000 Japanese characters and syllabaries (15,000 English words).

The head office of Kyodo sends out 10 to 12 photographs every day. Six to seven of these are sent by wirephoto to the 25 branch offices linked to the head office by leased telephone lines, the rest being sent

¹ Since Japanese is written with Chinese characters and phonetic "kana" syllabaries, and teleprinting apparatus is only capable of transmitting romanized Japanese, Kyodo has put into use the tape "telefax" system for its news transmissions, both by wire and radio. Telefax equipment is manufactured in Japan.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE DOMESTIC WIREFAX AND TELEPHONE NETWORK



- The Kyodo News Service head office.
- ⊙ District office.
- Bureau.
- Main leased wires.
- - - - - Part-time leased wires.

(Source: The Kyodo News Service, August 1952.)

by rail or by air. Kyodo gets a daily average of four AP pictures by radio directly from San Francisco.

The features service comprises eight separate issues. Some 10,000 Japanese characters and syllabaries (3,300 English words) in feature material are sent every day by leased wire to branch offices connected in this way to the Kyodo head office, and 100,000 Japanese characters and syllabaries (33,000 English words) are sent every day by rail or by air.

The English news service, both domestic and foreign is distributed to representatives of foreign news agencies, newspapers, English-language newspapers, United States armed forces offices, foreign embassies, legations, and others.

Under the Allied occupation, Kyodo conducted no oversea newscasts, with the exception of daily 2,500-word morsecasts in romanized Japanese for Japanese nationals still abroad and newscasts in "kana" syllabaries for Japanese ships at sea. In January 1951 Kyodo started publication of a 3,000-word English language digest of the week's news, entitled *Japan News Letter*, which it sent by air mail to newspapers and news agencies abroad on an exchange-of-information basis.

On 1 May 1952 (after the signing of the peace treaty) Kyodo initiated daily morsecasts in English to the Americas, Europe and the Far East. Average daily wordage of the newscasts in English is 12,000.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Kyodo is still largely dependent on its contracts or connexions with foreign sources of information for its coverage of foreign news. Foreign organizations which provide news to Tokyo under contract (all of which were negotiated in 1945) are: Associated Press (New York), United Press Associations (New York), Reuters (London), Agence France-Presse (Paris), Central News Agency (Taipeh).

Kyodo also receives newscasts from TASS (Moscow), the Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency (Peking), the United States Information Service (Washington), the Indian Information Service (New Delhi), the London Press Service, Radio Peking, Radio Pyongyang and other official government information services. It furnishes information to the China News and Publication Service (Taipeh) and Haptong Tongshin (Korean Pacific Press) of Seoul.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Kyodo's communications facilities fall into three categories: those for oversea morsecasts in English; those for romanized and "kana" syllabary newscasts for Japanese ships at sea and Japanese abroad; and those used to link the agency's head office to secondary offices throughout the country. Since the facilities for morsecasts in English have already been discussed, only the last two mentioned will be commented on.

All the radiotelegraph transmitters used by Kyodo are rented from the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, which has developed from the Ministry of Telecommunications under the administrative

TABLE 14. Reception of Newscasts from Abroad by Kyodo as of June 1952.

Source	Daily average wordage received	Language	Means of transmission
<i>Reuter bureaux in</i>			
London	6,100	English	Hellschreiber
Singapore, Hong Kong, Taipei	21,400	English	Morsecast
<i>United Press bureaux in</i>			
Tangier (relay point) and San Francisco	25,400	English	Morsecast
Manila, Hong Kong, Taipei	32,100	English	Morsecast
<i>Associated Press bureaux in</i>			
San Francisco	43,000	English	RTT
Manila, Hong Kong, Taipei	3,700	English	Morsecast
<i>Agence France-Presse bureaux in</i>			
Paris, Manila, Saigon, Hong Kong, Taipei	15,100	English	Morsecast
<i>Central News Agency</i> (Taipeh)	27,000	Chinese	Morsecast
	6,600	English	Morsecast
<i>TASS</i> (Moscow)	25,200	English	Morsecast

reform programme in force since 1 August 1952. These radiotelegraph transmitters are operated by corporation personnel.

The Kyodo head office in Tokyo and 49 district offices and bureaux are equipped with radio receivers. The Tokyo office uses this equipment for the reception of foreign morsecasts, and also has two Hellschreibers for reception of Reuter Hellcasts from London. Kyodo introduced radiotelefax in December 1950, and the 49 branch offices equipped for radio reception use this equipment to receive telefax radiocasts by the agency's leased transmitters in Kemigawa.

Three radiotelefax scanners and 73 printers were being used by Kyodo as of July 1952.

A map showing the wire telefax and ordinary telephone networks of Kyodo is on page 93. The agency began using the telefax system over its leased telephone lines in February 1949. At present 75,000 characters and syllabaries (equivalent to 25,000 English words) are transmitted every day by this means. All telephone lines used by the agency are leased from the Japan Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, contracts being of four kinds according to whether they are for urban or rural areas, and short or long periods of time.

One hundred and thirty-three printers are used by Kyodo on its wire telefax network. Each of the 36 branch offices located along the agency's leased telephone lines is equipped with two of these machines, and 25 member newspapers have one, two or three wire telefax printers lent to them by Kyodo. In addition, 12 other newspapers have bought wire telefax receivers from Kyodo, five having two machines each and the others only one.

The agency operates 20 telephoto transmitters at

its main and branch offices, this equipment being both of the fixed and portable type. The main and branch offices are also equipped with 24 telephoto receivers. Kyodo furthermore transmits and receives telephotos to and from abroad through the Japan Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

In 1952 Kyodo had several projects for the improvement of its technical facilities. These included the use of wire teleprinter for transmission of domestic news in English to clients in Tokyo and of radioteleprinters for transmission of news in English to San Francisco; use of radioteleprinters for reception of United Press Associations' newscasts from Tanager and Manila; adoption of the FM system for telefax radiocasts (radiotelefax transmissions are considered too slow at present); improvement of radiotelefax receivers; extension of ultra-short-wave wireless telephone facilities for short-distance use; more Hellschreibers for reception of foreign newscasts; and adoption of the FS system on leased telephone lines.

RADIOPRESS, INC.

Founded in 1945. Address: Yomiuri Kaikan, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Radiopress, Inc. (by-line Radiopress) was founded in 1945. During the second world war the only reliable and speedy source of foreign information was foreign short-wave broadcasts, and the Japanese Foreign Office therefore maintained listening posts. When the war ended some of the staff of the listening posts decided to form an organization independent of the Foreign Office, and therefore free to supply information to public and private organizations and to individuals at a fee. An agreement was reached with the Foreign Office in November 1945 for the lease of the necessary equipment; the organization was subsequently registered as a company, and operations were begun on 3 December 1945.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Radiopress is a non-profit, foundation-type corporation (called Zaidai-Hojin in Japanese law). The fund for the foundation was contributed by the original chartered members.

BUDGET

The annual income of Radiopress, through the sale of its various services, totals roughly Y.30,000,000. Expenses are of the same order, consisting roughly of: cost of materials: Y.6,000,000; staff salaries: Y.14,000,000; operating expenses: Y.5,000,000; and cost of maintenance: Y.5,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The Radiopress board of directors, which manages the affairs of the company, consists of five members

elected annually by the chartered members. Total staff numbers 80 persons, distributed as follows: editorial, 32; business and general affairs, 5; technical, 4; advertising, 7; printing, 13; and Osaka Branch, 14.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Radiopress has offices in Tokyo and Osaka, and no correspondents.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

At first only broadcasts in English were monitored by Radiopress, but Chinese, Korean and Japanese language voicecasts were added in 1949 and 1950. By May 1952 over 30 shortwave government-controlled stations situated all over the world were being monitored on a round-the-clock schedule, the total volume of information thus, received having reached roughly 30,000 words per day. In addition to the 30,000 words gathered by monitoring, Radiopress receives hand-outs from various foreign radio stations.

Radiopress services to subscribers include not only foreign and general news, but also feature stories. Radiopress is an agent for distributing *Newsweek* articles, and it has other tie-ups with publishers in the United States and Great Britain. The general service amounted to approximately 30,000 words per day in May 1952, 70 per cent of which was provided in English and 30 per cent in Japanese. The bulk of the general service (over 50 per cent) consists of foreign news. Subscribers in different categories are listed below:

Daily newspapers: 12 in Tokyo, seven in Osaka, two each in Hokkaido, Aomori and Nagoya, and one each in Hiroshima, Hyogo, Yamaguchi, Kanazawa, Toyama, Nara, Tokushima, Fukuoka, Sendai, Kochi, Niigata, Shizuoka, and Kyoto.

Broadcasting: The Japan National Broadcasting Corporation, and seven commercial stations.

News agencies: One Japanese and five foreign news agencies.

Ministries and other Government Offices: 25 in Tokyo, three in Osaka.

Private commercial enterprises: 15 in Tokyo and 10 in Osaka.

Subscribers do not receive the same volume of information; several Ministries receive 30,000 words; press clients receive 25,000; and other government offices and commercial enterprises receive 10,000.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Radiopress provides its services, for a fee, to one Japanese and five foreign news agencies. It does not subscribe to any news agency service.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Radiopress leases its radio monitoring equipment from the Japanese Foreign Office under contract. The monitoring centre is located in Tokyo, but some

listening is done in Osaka. Radio receivers used are of Super Sky rider (Model SX 28), and Hammerlund Super Pro (Model S.P. 200xx) type.

Radiopress distributes its services mainly by hand sheets, but leading daily newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka are served by teleprinter. The teleprinter equipment used is of Japanese manufacture (Kurosawa Type J receivers, Type K perforators and Type S transmitters). Sixteen teleprinter machines are hired from the Foreign Office by Radiopress which in turn rents them to subscribers. Lines are leased from the Ministry of Telecommunications.

KOREA (NORTHERN REGION)

CHUNG-YANG TONGSHIN (CHUNG-YANG)
Founded in 1948. Address: Pyong-Yang.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Chung-Yang Tongshin (by-line: Chung-Yang) was founded in 1948 in Pyong-Yang.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The agency forms part of the government information service.

BUDGET

No details are available on its budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency's main bureau is in Pyong-Yang. Here are gathered and assembled the news items sent in by correspondents and received from TASS and the Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Besides its head office in Pyong-Yang the agency has correspondents in the principal cities of Korea (Northern region). It has no correspondents abroad.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Two news bulletins in Korean are distributed each day by Chung-Yang Tongshin to two daily newspapers, about 10 weekly newspapers and several government departments.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Chung-Yang Tongshin has agreements with TASS and the Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency. It receives these agencies' services each day by wireless.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency has the necessary equipment to receive the TASS and Hsin-Hua (New China) News Agency

services transmitted by Radio Moscow and Radio Peking.

KOREA (SOUTHERN REGION)

HAPTONG TONGSHIN (KOREAN PACIFIC PRESS)
Founded in 1945. Address of temporary headquarters: Pusan.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

This news agency was established on 1 November 1945 with the name of Haptong Tongshin in Korean and of Korean Pacific Press (KPP) in English, and took over Japanese press facilities in Seoul after the liberation.

JURIDICAL STATUS

It was registered as a limited company by the Korean civil court.

BUDGET

About 360,000,000 won (U.S.\$60,000 at the official exchange rate) for 1952.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency is headed by a president and board of directors. There are editors for general news and for the radio.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office is temporarily at Pusan, and there are bureaux at Seoul, Inchon, Suwon, Taijon, Chonju, Taigu, Masan, Chenju, Kwangju, Gunsan, Iri, Mokpo, Yeusu, Wonju and Cheju. Correspondents number about 120.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Editions in the Korean language are distributed to nearly 40 newspaper offices in the Republic of Korea, central and local government offices and others, totalling approximately 1,400 copies.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The agency has concluded contracts or agreements with the Associated Press (U.S.A.), Agence France-Presse (France), Kyodo News Service and Jiji Press (Japan).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency has sufficient facilities for the reception of newscasts from abroad and the distribution of its news services in the Republic of Korea.

PAKISTAN¹

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP)
Founded in 1949. Address: McLeod Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Originally organized in January 1949 as a Reuter subsidiary company, the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) was transferred to national control in September 1949. This was made possible through the creation of a national press trust, the Eastern News Trust.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The deed of declaration of trust provides for the nomination of the chairman of the board of trustees, which is the controlling body of the agency, by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Pakistan. Six trustees are elected every two years by the subscribing newspapers. The trust functions as a non-profit-making institution serving the Pakistan press with both foreign and domestic news.

BUDGET

The agency has an annual budget of Rs.1,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The administration of the agency is in the hands of the managing trustee, who also acts as the general manager.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency has its head office in Karachi and branch offices at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Lyallpur, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad and Quetta in West Pakistan and at Dacca and Chittagong in East Pakistan. The agency at present maintains about 200 Pakistani staff correspondents in the United Kingdom, Egypt and India, and contemplates posting Pakistani staff correspondents at the United Nations Headquarters and in the Moslem countries of the Middle East and Far East.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The agency distributes domestic and foreign news to about 50 newspapers, Radio Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan. These services, transmitted by teleprinter, average 40,000 words daily. APP also provides commercial information to about 50 business organizations.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

APP has long term agreements with Reuters (London) and Associated Press (New York) for the exchange of news files. It exchanges information on an informal basis with the Kantorberita Antara (Jakarta).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

APP maintains wireless stations at Karachi in West Pakistan and at Dacca in East Pakistan for the reception of world news services of Reuters and the Associated Press. The agency's offices in West Pakistan are connected by a teleprinter system while a wireless circuit links the head office in Karachi to APP-Dacca.

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE NEWS SERVICE, INC. (PNS)

Founded in 1950. Address: P.O. Box 3396, Manila, Philippines.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

In September, 1950, publishers of eight of the leading Manila newspapers founded the Philippine News Service, Inc. (PNS) as a co-operative news agency to centralize and expand news coverage in provincial areas of the Philippines. PNS correspondents were selected from those already serving with member newspapers. The agency began operating as of 1 October 1950, but its incorporation papers were not approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Philippines until March 1951.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The PNS is a co-operative news agency incorporated under the laws of the Philippines.

BUDGET

It is financed through assessments from members and special subscribers. It operates on a budget of 996,000 pesos a year.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency's policy is determined by a board of directors, composed of the publisher of each member newspaper, and the manager, who is also secretary to and a member of the Board, is responsible for carrying it out. The manager runs the service with the help of a small staff of editors and correspondents.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The PNS provides news coverage of Philippine provinces only, as coverage of Manila is directly handled by member newspapers. On occasions, the agency sends special correspondents abroad to cover news events of particular interest to the Philippines. There are now about 150 correspondents covering every provincial capital and other important

¹ As we go to press, the Ministry of Commerce and Education of the Government of Pakistan informs us that a second telegraphic news agency, the United Press of Pakistan, was founded in Pakistan in 1949. The address of this agency is Victoria Road, Karachi.

towns. PNS maintains no bureaux other than its Manila office.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

News reports are received by PNS from its correspondents all through the 24 hours by telegram, telephone and airmail. They are edited, reproduced on duplicating machines, and then delivered by messenger to member papers and subscribers, all of which are within a mile of the PNS Manila office.

The average daily release is 65 to 75 items of about 200 words each (13,000-15,000 words).

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Associated Press and United Press Associations, of the U.S., are special PNS subscribers.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The PNS despatches news from and receives it in Manila through the public commercial telecommunication services, and most often uses long-distance telephone calls. Air mail is a valuable auxiliary means, particularly for the transmission of lengthy material.

TURKEY

ANADOLU AJANSI (AA)

Founded in 1920. Address: Ankara, Turkey.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Anadolu Ajansi (AA) was founded in 1920 upon the establishment of the Turkish national Government in Ankara, with the aim of "supplying the Turkish newspapers and public opinion with home and foreign news, and of keeping world opinion informed about Turkey through the intermediary of fellow agencies with which it maintains relations".

JURIDICAL STATUS

The agency was operated as a division of the Directorate General of the Press and Information until 1925, when it became a limited company, with a capital of £T20,000, incorporated under the Turkish Commercial Code.

BUDGET

The budget is drawn up under rules laid down in 1925. The revenue consists of a subsidy received from the Government for services performed, and of the fees paid by subscribers for political, financial and economic news. Salaries are the largest item on the budget, followed by the purchase of machinery and supplies, the reception and transmission of messages

and other overhead expenses. A contract concluded each year between the Government and the agency fixes the subsidy to be allocated.

The budget of the agency for the fiscal year 1952 shows an aggregate revenue of some £T678,000 and expenses approximately the same.

The Government subsidy is not a fixed figure but is voted annually by Parliament as part of the budget of the Directorate General of the Press, and its amount therefore varies with deputies' views on the necessities of the year. Thus, whereas the subsidy for 1947 was approximately £T797,000, it was £T570,000 for 1952.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

By its Articles of Association, the agency has a board of directors consisting of three members and a general manager. The latter is answerable to the board, who in their turn are responsible to the general meeting of shareholders.

The editorial and translation staff at the agency's Ankara and Istanbul offices comprises 110 employees, one engineer, four technicians and 13 radio operators.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of the Anadolu Ajansi is in Ankara, but the Istanbul office is of equal importance, since the majority of Turkish newspapers are published in this city. The agency has about 360 correspondents spread throughout the country, who transmit their despatches by wire or telephone.

Up to 1948, the Anadolu Ajansi had correspondents in such centres abroad as London, Cairo, Paris, Geneva, Athens, Bucarest, Sofia and Budapest. In 1948, arrangements for coverage of world news were made with foreign news agencies, and Anadolu Ajansi correspondents were recalled to edit the foreign news services. In view of the growing importance of news from the Near and Middle East, the agency is now considering maintaining correspondents in Cairo, Teheran, Baghdad, Damascus, Beirut, Karachi and New Delhi.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The Anadolu Ajansi operates on a 19-hour daily schedule. The work in Ankara and Istanbul is divided between two shifts and is so organized as to avoid any possibility of duplication in the release of news items.

The Anadolu Ajansi offers the following services: (a) *The political news service* which is by far the fullest and most important. It includes both home and foreign dispatches, and is issued three times daily in Ankara and Istanbul. The agency provides most of the news broadcast from the Government-owned stations at Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, though the radio news bulletins are not supplied in the name of the agency but of the Directorate General of the Press. Most of the material included in the radio dictation service provided by the Directorate for the provincial press is also taken from the agency's services. (b) *The financial service*, issued each morning, which contains

foreign exchange and market quotations from stock exchanges throughout the world. (c) *The economic service*, which provides daily world market quotations for various commodities. (d) *The "metals" service*, which gives daily metal quotations on world markets. (e) *The weekly review of economic analyses*, which comprises studies by recognized experts on financial and economic developments of current interest.

Subscribers to the basic services of the Anadolu Ajansi include diplomatic and consular representatives in addition to the press. The financial and economic services are issued to banks, to the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, to chambers of commerce and to private subscribers.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Anadolu Ajansi pays an annual subscription for the world services of the Agence France-Presse, Reuters and the United Press Associations, to whom it makes available under its contracts with them, its news coverage of Turkey. It has also direct exchange agreements with the Athens Agency (Athens), Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia (Sofia), Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm), Agence Belga (Brussels), Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome), Austria Presse Agentur (Vienna), Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg) and Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Four Hellschreiber machines are used to receive the Reuter service direct from London, and a number of wireless receiving sets are available, both at Ankara and Istanbul, to receive the United Press and Agence France-Presse morsecasts.

A direct private teleprinter line connects the Istanbul and Ankara offices of the Anadolu Ajansi, permitting identical news bulletins to be issued at the same hours. The agency owns a number of teleprinter machines at both its Istanbul and Ankara offices, the connecting lines being the property of the post office, which charges an annual fixed fee for their use. Plans under consideration call for the installation of teleprinters in cities where a number of daily newspapers are published.

TURK HAVADIS AJANSI (THA)

Founded: 1950. Address of Headquarters: Vakıf Yurdu, Ankara Caddesi, Istanbul, Turkey.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Turk Havadis Ajansi (THA) is the first privately-owned Turkish agency. It was founded in 1950.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The agency was created under a 1950 amendment to press legislation and is run by its owner like any private commercial firm.

BUDGET

The agency has an initial capital of £T30,000. Working capital depends upon revenue and expenditure.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The founder of THA is also its managing director. At the head office there is a staff of 18 consisting of the head of the service, technicians, translators and correspondents.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency has offices in three large towns in Turkey, Ankara, Smyrna and Adana, each of which is run by a staff of three. There are correspondents in all the large towns in Turkey as well as in Amman, Athens, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, London, Rome, Stockholm and Washington.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Four services are supplied, as follows: (a) Morning service for evening papers (2,000 words); (b) Evening service for morning papers (4,000 words); (c) Economic service for banks and business firms (1,600 words); (d) French service for embassies and foreign institutions, giving a summary of the Turkish press (4,000 words).

Thirty-six morning, 14 evening, and 58 provincial newspapers subscribe to services (a) and (b). The number of subscribers to the other services is variable.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The THA has no agreement or contract with other agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency is linked with its offices in Turkey by Telex. Its correspondents in the country send their messages by telegraph or telephone. The agency has a monitoring service for broadcasts in several languages.

VIET-NAM

VIETNAM-PRESSE (VP)

Founded in 1951. Address: 136, rue Maréchal-de-Lattre-de-Tassigny, Saigon, Viet-Nam.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Vietnam-Presse agency (VP) was set up on 15 February 1951.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The VP is an independent and financially autonomous organization.

BUDGET

Information on the budget of VP has not yet been published.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The VP employs a staff of 94 writers and correspondents.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The VP has its head office in Saigon, large offices in Paris, Hanoi and Bangkok and sub-offices in Singapore, Pnom-Penh, Hué, Dalat and Tokyo.

Numerous string correspondents are maintained in other large cities of Europe, the Americas and South-East Asia.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

In Saigon, VP distributes three daily French-language bulletins of about 50 pages each, three daily Vietnamese-language bulletins of about 50 pages each, and two daily English-language bulletins of about 40 pages each.

It publishes four daily bulletins in Hanoi (Vietnam), two in French, two in Vietnamese. It also broadcasts news several times a day, for South-East Asia listeners.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The VP has an exchange-of-information contract with the Agence France-Presse.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

No information is available concerning VP's technical equipment.

EUROPE

ALBANIA

*** AGENCE TELEGRAPHIQUE ALBANAISE-ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (ATA)**
Founded in 1944. Address: Tirana, Albania.

The Albanian Telegraph Agency (ATA), founded in 1944, is the State agency and has monopoly of news distribution in Albania.

In October 1950, ATA signed an agreement by which its activities were co-ordinated with those of TASS, the official news agency of the U.S.S.R. Since that date, the TASS daily Hellcasts are almost the sole source from which ATA obtains its foreign news.

All Albanian newspapers and radio broadcasting stations receive ATA services. ATA's head office is in Tirana.

AUSTRIA

AUSTRIA PRESSE AGENTUR (APA)

Founded in 1946. Address: Börsegasse 11, Wien I.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Austria Presse Agentur (APA), which was founded on 6 April 1946, took the place of the pre-Anschluss agency Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle (ANA), the official news agency of the Austrian Government from 1918-38 and 1945-46.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The APA is a co-operative undertaking of the Austrian daily press. It is entirely independent of the Government, and receives no subsidy.

Almost the entire financial interest in the agency is held by the larger Austrian dailies. The capital amounts to about 400,000 schillings.

BUDGET

The APA's expenditure is balanced by its income, on a non-profit basis. The annual budget amounts to about 5 million schillings.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The APA has a board of directors consisting of 14 members and an executive council of eight. The political party press, as well as the independent dailies, are represented on the board and the President of the executive council is the representative of one of the largest Viennese newspapers.

The members of the board and the executive council are elected annually by the General Assembly.

The editorial staff consists of 29 members, including the foreign staff and the general, commercial and sports news correspondents stationed throughout the country.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of APA is in Vienna. There are sub-offices at Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Bregenz, Graz and Klagenfurt.

The APA maintains correspondents in Paris, Zürich, Rome, The Hague and Stockholm, but it has no bureaux abroad.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The APA operates on a 24-hour schedule. There are approximately 45 regular subscribers to its services, most of which are Austrian daily newspapers and radio stations.

The Austrian Government also subscribes to APA services.

The APA service is distributed in German and about 55 per cent of the total daily volume of 15,000-20,000 words is foreign news. Some 10 per cent of

the service deals with finance and five per cent each with cultural subjects and sports.

Subscription rates vary in accordance with the circulation of the newspaper served and the number of listeners to a radio station.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The APA takes more of its foreign news from Reuters than from any other agency.

Agencies with which APA has news exchange contracts are Reuters (London), Agence France-Presse (Paris), The Associated Press (New York), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm), Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg), Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague), Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo), TASS (Moscow).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The APA has modernized equipment which it took over from the Austrian Government in 1946. During its first years of operation, it was handicapped in its communications with foreign countries by the general lack of facilities. It now (June 1952) has two types of teleprinter circuits, firstly, Telex connexions by which any two of its teleprinter machines can be temporarily connected, and secondly, a permanent teleprinter network.

Through both permanent teleprinter lines and Telex the APA head office is linked to its sub-offices in Linz, Salzburg, Bregenz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt and Graz. The Vienna head office and each of the sub-offices are permanently connected by teleprinter to newspaper subscribers. The Vienna office is, in addition, connected by this means to the Austrian broadcasting organization (RAVAG), the Presseklub, the office of the *New York Times*, and the offices of Reuters, AFP and AP. It is through these last three circuits that APA receives the world services of Reuters, AFP and AP.¹

The APA owns only a few of the teleprinter machines it uses and rents the remainder from the Post Office at a monthly rate. This equipment is mainly of Siemens manufacture, though some of the teleprinters were made by Lorenz and Creed, and all of it is in fairly good condition. The teleprinters are operated by APA employees.

BELGIUM

AGENCE BELGA, S.A. (BELGA)

Founded in 1920. Address: 43, avenue des Arts, Brussels.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Before 1918, Havas and Reuters ran a joint office in Belgium. After 1918, when national news agencies were established in most European countries, King

Albert of the Belgians gave instructions for setting up a Belgian news agency. This led to the establishment, in 1920, of the Agence Télégraphique Belge (Belga), a joint stock company, with a capital of five million Belgian francs; this capital was almost entirely subscribed by industrial and banking companies, the contribution of the press being extremely small. The agency began to function on 1 January 1921. It had purchased the Havas-Reuter office and obtained from both these agencies an undertaking that they would no longer operate in Belgium except through it.

In 1940, the agency was a subscriber to the services of Havas, Reuters and the Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau which it distributed along with its own services to the press and radio in Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; it also had a certain number of private clients. It had entered into a limited agreement between national agencies, including the four Scandinavian agencies, Tidningarnas Telegrambyra, Norsk Telegrambyra, Ritzaus Bureau and Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran, as well as the Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau and the Agence Télégraphique Suisse; the object was to ensure a direct and daily exchange of information about their respective countries. It had members of its own editorial staff detached for work in Paris, London, Berlin and The Hague, as well as correspondents in other centres, including a correspondent in the Congo, who sent a limited amount of news daily.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Belga is a joint-stock company with a capital of five million Belgian francs. In 1950, its style was changed so as to give first place to the name which had always been used for signing dispatches.

BUDGET

Belga's budget amounts to 20 million Belgian francs.

ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency's board of directors consists of nine members. Day-to-day administration is carried out by a managing director and a director; there is an editor for the foreign service, an editor for the home service, an editorial secretary, a head of the Flemish editorial services, a head of the economic service (Comtelburo-Belga), a head of the sports service and a head of the photographic service. The total staff of the Brussels office numbers 105.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency's headquarters are in Brussels. There is an important office (*siège d'exploitation secondaire*) at Leopoldville (Belgian Congo), and another office at Antwerp. Belga has numerous private correspondents in all parts of Belgium, Luxembourg and the

¹ The Vienna offices of Reuters, AFP and AP, in turn, respectively receive the file they provide to APA through their agencies' European teleprinter networks.

Belgian Congo; it also has a few correspondents abroad (Europe, Africa and the United States). The photographic service has correspondents abroad (private persons or photographic agencies).

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Belga mainly serves a clientele in Belgium (press, radio, public authorities and private subscribers), as well as customers in Luxembourg and the Congo. It exchanges news of national importance direct with Scandinavian, Dutch, Swiss and Irish agencies; it makes its news services available to the Brussels correspondents of Reuters, AFP and Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau, Belga's services have been considerably developed since the end of the second world war. No fundamental change has been made in the running of the agency except that all news is now distributed in Flemish as well as in French, whereas before the war it was only distributed in French; in addition, the agency has established a "News from Africa" service and a photographic service.

Belga's news services are as follows:

1. A home service consisting entirely of dispatches from its own editorial staff and correspondents, containing news about Belgium.
2. Official communiqués, most of them issued by the public authorities, but some also by private bodies of more or less general importance.
3. A foreign service consisting of all news sent from abroad. A limited amount of this is sent by the agency's correspondents; other news comes from foreign agencies with which Belga has contracts granting it the exclusive right to distribute their news on its territory. The most important of these agencies are Reuters and AFP, whose world service forms the basis of Belga's foreign service. Belga receives news from Reuters in French through the Reuter office in Paris.
4. A colonial service consisting of news received from Belga's office at Leopoldville, and from the agency's correspondents in the Belgian Congo.
5. A sports service giving detailed information of sporting events in Belgium and abroad.
6. An economic news service which is jointly operated by the Comtelburo in London (owned by Reuters) and by Belga, under the joint name of Comtelburo-Belga.
7. A photographic service, which, in addition to photographs of Belgian events, provides its clientele with products of foreign photographic agencies.

The home service at present runs to 28,000-30,000 words a day, sometimes more (when Parliament is sitting). The foreign service consists of 12,000-13,000 words a day.

The foreign news dispatches from Belga's own editorial staff and correspondents consist of 700-800 words a day.

The State is a subscriber to the agency's news services, which are distributed to all ministerial departments and to a certain number of bodies dependent

on the Government; this service is the same as that distributed to the press.

Private subscribers pay a reduced fee for Belga's services; the radio pays a fee proportionate to the number of listeners; daily newspapers pay a subscription proportionate to their circulation. The subscriber pays the distribution costs. The expenses of the teleprinter service (the agency's staff, machines, hire of lines) are shared among the subscribers on co-operative lines.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Belga forms part of "Group 39", which at present includes the following agencies: Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Ritzaus Bureau (Copenhagen), Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Helsinki), Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo), Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm).

This group was founded at the end of 1939 to ensure closer co-operation between its member agencies. Belga provides the Group's secretariat.

Belga has the exclusive right to distribute in Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, the news services of Reuters and AFP, and those of the Dutch, Scandinavian and Swiss agencies mentioned above. The Brussels office of Reuters, AFP and Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau is at Belga's headquarters. Belga has no relations with other news agencies in Belgium.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Belga receives the news for its home service by telephone and telegraph; the Antwerp office is linked with the Brussels office by a direct teleprinter cable; the news for the home service is received in French or in Flemish.

The distribution to Belgian or Luxembourg subscribers (newspapers and radio) is effected by teleprinter. The teleprinter lines all belong to the post office and are permanently leased to the agency. As a rule, clients must purchase their own teleprinter machines and the agency is not responsible for their upkeep; it sells them to its clients at purchase price, or leases them.

The news services are distributed to the Flemish newspapers and to the Flemish Broadcasting Station in Brussels (NIB) in Flemish, to other subscribers in French. The teleprinter machines distribute the same services to all subscribers linked by teleprinter. Private subscribers and ministerial departments are not generally linked by teleprinter and receive the news services by post. Subscribers linked by teleprinter also receive written confirmation by post (by express messenger in Brussels).

The photographic service, as far as concerns material to be published in Belgium is distributed direct by airmail and sometimes by wire.

Belga is linked by teleprinter with the following agencies: Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The

Hague), AFP (Paris), and Reuters (London). Its correspondents in Luxembourg use the line which links Belga with the subscribers in that town. The news sent by these agencies, by Belga's correspondents at The Hague and Luxembourg, reaches Belga by teleprinter. The Scandinavian agencies send news intended for Belga to The Hague, whence it is retransmitted to Brussels. For the reception of news from abroad by teleprinter, Belga pays the rent of a cable at the current international rates.

News from Belga's office at Leopoldville and from other correspondents in Africa is sent to Brussels by telegram or by airmail. The agency's correspondents in various countries send their news by telegraph, but mostly by airmail.

Occasionally, certain newscasts by foreign agencies are picked up by Hellschreiber.

News intended for the Belgian Congo is sent by radiotelegram or airmail; it is hoped shortly to establish direct communication by radioteleprinter.

BULGARIA

*BULGARSKI TELEGRAFITSHEKA AGENTZIA (BTA)

Founded in 1918. Address: Sofia.

The Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia (by-line BTA) is the State agency with the monopoly of news distribution in Bulgaria.¹ In October 1950, it signed an agreement by which its activities were co-ordinated with those of TASS, the official news agency of the U.S.S.R. Since that date, TASS Hellicasts are almost the sole source from which the Bulgarian agency obtains its foreign news.

The head office of the Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia is in Sofia. Its services are received by all newspapers and radio stations in Bulgaria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*CESKA TISKOVA KANCELAR (CTK)

Founded in 1918. Address: Sana Opletala 5, Prague.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Ceska Tiskova Kancelar (by-line CTK or Ceteka) was founded in 1918. Prior to the second world war, CTK covered the entire country. During the second world war, the agency was cut off from all outside communication and used solely as a translation service for the DNB dispatches. It re-appeared immediately after the liberation, and today collects and distributes news in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia and transmits news of Czechoslovakia abroad. CTK worked in close liaison with the Zpravodajska Agentina Slovenska, the Slovak news agency, until it recently took it over.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The CTK is State owned and controlled. Its managing director is appointed by the Ministry of Information and must consult an advisory committee, nominated by the Ministry, in cases of large expenditure.

BUDGET

There is a special chapter in the National Budget providing for CTK operations. Expenditures in 1947 were 12 million crowns above receipts.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

No information available.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The CTK's head office is in Prague with sub-offices at Brno, Plzen, Ostrava, Olomouc, Bratislava, Sielina, Presov and Kosice. The agency's correspondents abroad were stationed, in 1949, in the following cities: Budapest, Bucharest, Berlin, Geneva, London, Moscow, New York, Paris, Rome, Tel Aviv, Vienna and Warsaw.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The CTK service functions 24 hours a day, during which time about 18,000 words are distributed to newspapers. Two-thirds of this service consists of foreign news. An average of only 2,500 words daily are dispatched abroad, in four languages: Czech, English, French and Russian.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The CTK has concluded agreements with two world agencies—Reuters² (London) and TASS (Moscow)—and with the following national agencies: Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency (Peking), Kantorberita Antara (Jakarta), Agence Télégraphique Albanaise (Tirana), Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice (Bucarest) Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome), Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst (Berlin), Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia (Sofia), Magyar Tavisrati Iroda (Budapest), Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo) and Polska Agencja Prasowa (Warsaw).² CTK in 1950 concluded an agreement for co-ordination with TASS whose Hellicast are now its main source of foreign news.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The CTK head office is linked by teleprinter to the agency's seven branch offices.

The agency's foreign newscasts are by Hell.

¹ Although it has an agreement with AFP and Reuters for the use of their services, BTA takes them for information purposes only. News items from these services are very rarely reproduced in BTA's own file.

² Although it has an agreement with Reuters for the use of its service, CTK takes it for information purposes only. News items from this service are very rarely reproduced in CTK's own file.

DENMARK

RITZAUS BUREAU (RITZ. BUR.)

Founded in 1866. Address: Mikkalbryggersgade 3, Copenhagen K.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Ritzaus Bureau (by-line Ritz. Bur.) was founded in 1866 by E. N. Ritzau; its first dispatches were published in a few Danish newspapers on 1 February 1866. Favoured by international events (Austro-Prussian War), the Bureau had some 30 subscribers only six months after its inauguration.

JURIDICAL STATUS

From 1 February 1866 to 1 January 1947, Ritzaus Bureau was a private family concern. On the latter date, ownership of the agency was transferred to the entire Danish press.

BUDGET

The Bureau's income amounted to 10,283 rigsdaler (rigsdaler equalled two Danish crowns) for 1868: Subsequent revenue figures were: 1904, 171,875 Danish crowns; 1939, 545,996 Danish crowns; 1950, 1,013,581 Danish crowns; 1951, 1,218,407 Danish crowns.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Ritzaus Bureau is run by a board of 18 directors representing the entire Danish press. The board elects from among its members a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary and appoints the managing director.

There is a staff of 45 at the Bureau's offices in Copenhagen.

The home service is responsible for news received from Denmark and for Danish news for other countries; the foreign service for the translation and editing of news from abroad.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Over the past few years the number of the Bureau's provincial offices passed from five to two, owing to the growing interest shown by newspapers in the direct teleprinter service. The agency now has 100 correspondents in Denmark, including one in Greenland.

Outside Denmark, Ritzaus Bureau has two permanent correspondents, one in Iceland and the other in Finland.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Ritzaus Bureau operates 24 hours a day. It distributes the following services: domestic, foreign, financial and commercial, and sports news. In 1951, the domestic news service put out approximately 8,000 words a day and the foreign news service 14,000 words a day.

Domestic news is received by telephone and Telex, and by messenger in Copenhagen, while the foreign news is generally received by teleprinter (leased), but also by telephone and Telex.

The great majority of Danish newspapers (about 80) are served by a permanent teleprinter network; the others (about 40) receive news by radio six times a day. Danish newspapers also receive a full news service by post.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Ritzaus Bureau has signed agreements with the following agencies: Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Helsinki), Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm), Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo), Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague), Agence Belga (Brussels), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg) and Reuters (London).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Until 1945 the agency used only Siemens machines for its internal teleprinter network. Interruption in Siemens' deliveries led to the installations of Creed machines after the war. However, the Danish Postal Department, which is responsible for the purchase, installation and maintenance of machines, last year began to replace the Creed machines with Siemens machines again.

Since 1949 there has been a foreign teleprinter network connecting Ritzaus Bureau with agencies with which it has agreements. The Creed machines installed at that time are also being replaced by Siemens machines.

The agency's technical equipment includes: four tape-perforating machines (two of them for the Telex), four teleprinter sending machines and four receiving machines.

The 74 subscribers receiving the teleprinter service have approximately 80 printers, some of them Siemens and others Creed machines.

The lease of a teleprinter costs from 2,500 to 3,600 crowns a year.

FINLAND

SUOMEN TIETOTOIMISTO-FINSKA NOTIS BYRAN (STT-FNB)

Founded in 1887. Address: Bulevardi 2a, Helsinki.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (STT-FNB) was founded in 1887. The agency was reorganized in 1915. Its importance really dates from 1917 when Finland declared its independence. Today the agency serves all the large Finnish newspapers.

JURIDICAL STATUS

STT-FNB is a joint stock company and a co-operative undertaking of the Finnish press. Although it is an entirely private organization, its importance to the Government as a source of news is considerable.

The agency's capital assets are 4,000,000 marks, including only a small amount of equipment.

BUDGET

The agency's 1952 budget amounts to approximately 31,000,000 marks. Commercial receipts fully cover expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The day-to-day running of STT-FNB comes under a managing director who is also editor-in-chief. The board of directors is composed of publishers and editors of Finnish newspapers, plus a representative of the Finnish broadcasting company (ÖY Suomen Yleisradio AB). STT-FNB employs a staff of 44.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of STT-FNB is at Helsinki and there are six sub-offices at Tampere, Turku, Mikkeli, Kuopio, Vaasa and Oulu.

Since its subscribers also act as correspondents, providing the agency with news gathered by their reporters, the agency does not have a private staff of correspondents.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

STT-FNB is concerned more with the distribution of news received from abroad and from domestic sources than with the collection of foreign news, which is mostly obtained through exchange contracts with other agencies.

The agency provides identical news services in Finnish and Swedish, the number of subscribers served in Swedish representing about one tenth of the total.

There has been no great change in the volume of news transmitted to the Finnish press since the end of the second world war, and the STT-FNB service averages 10,000-12,000 words daily. The general news service includes national and domestic news, and economic and financial information, plus political and sports news. There is no features service and photographs are not handled. The general news service includes a high proportion of foreign news. Sports news takes an important place among domestic information.

All the daily newspapers and most newspapers appearing two or three times a week (of which there are a large number in Finland), subscribe to the STT-FNB service. Newspapers subscription rates vary according to their circulation.

STT-FNB services are supplied to the Foreign Office and to the Finnish broadcasting company.

In all, there are 95 subscribers to the agency's services, including two commercial or private bodies. The news is distributed on a 17-hour daily schedule, occasionally supplemented when events of major interest to the Finnish press occur.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

STT-FNB has long had contracts with Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (Stockholm) and Reuters (London). The services received each day from these agencies average 5,000-6,000 words. This news is usually received in Swedish and translated into Finnish at the STT-FNB head office in Helsinki. The Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå and Reuter services form the basis of the foreign news service distributed by the agency, but it also receives information occasionally from other sources in foreign countries.

STT-FNB also has exchange agreements with Ritzaus Bureau (Copenhagen), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Agence France-Presse (Paris), and TASS (Moscow) and maintains relations with several other European news agencies. Under its contracts with these agencies, STT-FNB sends news of Finland abroad, usually through Stockholm. The volume of news thus sent is not very great; it is normally transmitted in Swedish, but occasionally in English, French or German.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The STT-FNB has an internal teleprinter net comprising about 650 km. of private line. This is used for news distribution to several branch offices.

The Reuter and Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå services are received daily by the agency from Stockholm through the Reuter European teleprinter network.

In addition it has facilities for receiving Hellcasts. The AFP service was being received by radioteleprinter, on an experimental basis, in September 1952.

GERMANY (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)

* ALLGEMEINE DEUTSCHE NACHRICHTEN-DIENST (ADN)

Founded in 1946. Address: Berlin, Democratic Republic of Germany.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst (ADN) was founded in Berlin in 1946.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The ADN is the State news agency of the Democratic Republic of Germany.

BUDGET

Funds for ADN operations are provided for in the budget of the Democratic Republic of Germany.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The executive head of ADN is the director. In all, the agency has a staff of 700, including part-time employees.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of ADN, which is in Berlin, receives the bulk of its domestic news file through official information bureaux in the lander comprised in the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Abroad, ADN has a full-time correspondent in Moscow and several representatives in the Federal Republic of Germany.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The ADN is the only news agency authorized to distribute news within the Democratic Republic of Germany. Its services to the press and radio broadcasting stations comprise both foreign and domestic news, cultural, political, commercial and economic information.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The ADN has news exchange agreements with TASS (Moscow), Polska Agencja Prasowa (Warsaw), Magyar Tavislati Iroda (Budapest), Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency (Peking) and other agencies. Since October 1950 its activities have been co-ordinated with those of TASS and ever since then the State agency of the U.S.S.R. has been the main source from which ADN obtains its foreign news.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The ADN has a private line teleprinter network whereby its main office is linked to the official information bureaux in the lander of the Democratic Republic of Germany. In addition, its head office is linked by teleprinter to regional organs of the Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED), the information section of the Soviet Control Commission, and TASS headquarters in Moscow.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

DEUTSCHE PRESSE AGENTUR (DPA)

Founded in 1949. Address: Mittelweg 38, Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA) was founded on 18 August 1949 and began its activities on 1 September of that year. It is the result of an amalgamation of the DENA news agency in the United States Zone and the Deutsche Presse Dienst (DPD) news agency in the British zone. DPD had already been amalgamated, on 16 August 1949, with the Suddeutsche Nachrichten Agentur (Sudena) in the French zone.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The DPA company is a limited liability company. The shares are held exclusively by publishing houses and radio broadcasting companies in the Federal Republic. Its statutes lay down that its headquarters shall be in the same town as those of the Federal Government, i.e. in 1951, at Bonn. Owing to technical difficulties, however, the agency has not as yet been able to transfer to that city.

BUDGET

The DPA 1950 budget was as follows: receipts—D.M. 960,000 per month; expenditure—D.M. 850,000 per month. Its capital assets at 1 September 1949 were D.M. 350,000 and at 14 April 1951, D.M. 1,200,000. The agency does not receive a subvention from any source.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The administrative set-up of DPA comprises an annual general meeting, an executive board and an administration.

The executive board is composed of a maximum of 17 members, 12 of whom are elected at the annual general meeting from among those members present, for a three-year term. The five remaining members are elected by the executive board from among members not represented at the annual general meeting, the duration of their term being one year. The executive board supervises the economic and financial administration, the other activities of the agency and the drawing up of the annual budget. It reports to the annual general meeting on the use of commercial profits.

Before DPA was formed, the majority of its present editorial staff was employed in one of the three news agencies in the British, United States and French zones.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The DPA head office is still in Hamburg. There are: a federal office at Bonn, seven provincial offices (Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hanover and Hamburg), 19 auxiliary offices (Kiel, Flensburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Cologne, Essen, Dortmund, Munster, Bielefeld, Aix-la-Chapelle, Wiesbaden, Cassel, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Nürnberg, Freiburg, Lorrbach, Mainz) and nine offices for the picture service (Bonn, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, Saarbrücken).

There are 1,220 correspondents and other journalistic employees in Germany, 235 of whom provide photo services. The agency has a representative at Saarbrücken; it also has its own offices abroad: two representatives in London, three in Paris, and one each in Washington, Lisbon, Rome, Vienna, Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Belgrade, Istanbul, Amsterdam. Moreover, it has one correspondent on a contractual basis at both Zürich and Cairo, as well as in Argentina, U.S.A., Israel, India and Canada,

The diagram illustrates a network of connections between German cities. The nodes are represented by dots, and the connections are represented by lines. Some nodes are highlighted with a double circle, indicating major hubs. The connections are dense, particularly around the central hubs like Hamburg, Frankfurt, and Stuttgart.

Key nodes and connections include:

- Hamburg** (double circle) is connected to: Flensburg, Kiel, Pinneberg, Stade, Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Hannover, Braunschweig, Osnabrück, Münster, Bielefeld, Bochum, Hamm, Essen, Düsseldorf, Bonn, Köln, Aachen, and Wilhelmshaven.
- Frankfurt** (double circle) is connected to: Kassel, Fulda, Heiligenstock, Aschaffenburg, Bamberg, Bayreuth, Weiden, Hof, Nürnberg, Würzburg, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.
- Stuttgart** (double circle) is connected to: Heilbronn, Ludwigsburg, Schwabisch-Hall, Göppingen, Ulm, Heidenheim, Augsburg, München, Ingolstadt, Straubing, Passau, Landshut, Bad Reichenhall, Rosenheim, and Reutlingen.
- Nürnberg** (double circle) is connected to: Hof, Bayreuth, Weiden, Bamberg, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.
- Düsseldorf** (double circle) is connected to: Essen, Bochum, Hamm, Bonn, Köln, Aachen, and Wilhelmshaven.
- Bonn** (double circle) is connected to: Düsseldorf, Köln, Aachen, and Wilhelmshaven.
- Mannheim** (double circle) is connected to: Frankfurt, Würzburg, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.
- Stuttgart** (double circle) is connected to: Heilbronn, Ludwigsburg, Schwabisch-Hall, Göppingen, Ulm, Heidenheim, Augsburg, München, Ingolstadt, Straubing, Passau, Landshut, Bad Reichenhall, Rosenheim, and Reutlingen.
- Nürnberg** (double circle) is connected to: Hof, Bayreuth, Weiden, Bamberg, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.
- Düsseldorf** (double circle) is connected to: Essen, Bochum, Hamm, Bonn, Köln, Aachen, and Wilhelmshaven.
- Bonn** (double circle) is connected to: Düsseldorf, Köln, Aachen, and Wilhelmshaven.
- Mannheim** (double circle) is connected to: Frankfurt, Würzburg, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.
- Stuttgart** (double circle) is connected to: Heilbronn, Ludwigsburg, Schwabisch-Hall, Göppingen, Ulm, Heidenheim, Augsburg, München, Ingolstadt, Straubing, Passau, Landshut, Bad Reichenhall, Rosenheim, and Reutlingen.
- Nürnberg** (double circle) is connected to: Hof, Bayreuth, Weiden, Bamberg, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.
- Düsseldorf** (double circle) is connected to: Essen, Bochum, Hamm, Bonn, Köln, Aachen, and Wilhelmshaven.
- Bonn** (double circle) is connected to: Düsseldorf, Köln, Aachen, and Wilhelmshaven.
- Mannheim** (double circle) is connected to: Frankfurt, Würzburg, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.
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- Nürnberg** (double circle) is connected to: Hof, Bayreuth, Weiden, Bamberg, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Landau, Seckenh, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Baden-Baden, Bühl, Tübingen, Offenburg, Freiburg, Oberndorf, Leutkirch, Konstanz, Lörach, and Marburg.

- Note:** Local subscribers in Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hannover, Kiel, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart are served by teleprinter.

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and approximately 40 correspondents who regularly send information on a free-lance basis.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

DPA services to subscribers comprise:

1. The radio service (Funkdienst) which operates 19 hours daily, transmitting a service by Hell. These Hellcasts include information in all fields of external and internal politics, culture, sports and economics; the service runs from 25,000 to 30,000 words daily.
 2. A provincial service, whereby provincial DPA offices collect regional news which is directly transmitted by teleprinter to regional newspapers within their respective zones; this service amounts to 6,500-7,000 words only.
 3. A European overseas service, by which news of Germany is sent to foreign countries (about 40 subscribers). It is mimeographed and sent by air mail, but it is planned to transmit it by radio.
 4. A DPA Letter, which is mailed daily to about 100 subscribers providing internal and foreign political news, sports and cultural news and additional information not supplied on the Hell service.
 5. A feature service, which provides articles written by prominent personalities on subjects in the fields of science, politics, economics and art (about 60 subscribers).
 6. An information service, providing news items not intended for publication but for the private information of chief editors of newspapers and prominent personalities in order to give more detailed information on current political events (about 200 subscribers).
 7. A research service (Hintergrund) providing background material from archives (about 20 subscribers).
 8. A picture service providing news photos, as well as special photo stories (about 160 subscribers).
- Some 950 German newspapers subscribe to services 1 and 2.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The DPA has concluded agreements or contracts with the following foreign news agencies: Reuters, London (agreement in force since 1 September 1949—DPA has the exclusive rights in Germany for the Globe-Reuter service in English); Agence France-Presse (agreement of 1 October 1949) renewed on 1 January 1951, for the exchange of news from Germany for news from France and North Africa).

In addition, DPA has an arrangement with an agency specializing in the editing of financial and economic news, the Vereinigte Wirtschaftsdienste (VWD). VWD is a limited liability company established on 1 November 1949. DPA holds one-third of the shares.

DPA has concluded exchange agreements with a number of other foreign news agencies: Anadolu

Ajansi (Ankara), Persbiro Indonesia Aneta (Jakarta), Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes (Lisbon), Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague), Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Helsinki), Irish News Agency (Dublin), Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo), Ritzaus Bureau (Copenhagen), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The DPA services are dispatched by means of long-wave broadcasts by the Siemens-Hell system on a power of 60 kW and a frequency of 110 kcs. The broadcasting station used is the property of German newspaper publishing companies. The European overseas service distributes news to foreign countries by air mail.

The DPA central office at Hamburg is linked by teleprinter with its domestic offices. A map of the DPA teleprinter net may be found on page 107. The domestic correspondents telephone their news to the provincial offices and bureaux for editing and forwarding to the central bureau at Hamburg. Foreign correspondents and bureaux telephone their news directly to the central bureau. Only the overseas correspondents file their material by cable. In addition, the central bureau receives radio morse and Hell dispatches from abroad.

GREECE

ATHENS NEWS AGENCY (AGENCE D'ATHENES) (AA)

Founded in 1905. Address: 2 Georgiou Gennadiou Street, Athens.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Negotiations for the founding of the Athens News Agency (AA) took place in Paris, in 1905, under the auspices of the Greek legation, between the Havas agency (acting also on behalf of Reuter and the other agencies then allied with it) and the founder of *Le Messenger d'Athènes*, the French language newspaper still published daily in the Greek capital.

The agreement establishing the agency, signed in Paris in 1905, laid down the terms of its co-operation with Havas and the other agencies. The Greek Government reserved the right to appoint the head of the new agency.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Athens Agency is a private organization, functioning as an independent news agency.

BUDGET

Its revenue, which does not entirely cover expenses, comprises newspaper subscriptions to the news bulletin and a Government grant.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The staff of the Athens Agency numbers approximately 40 (journalists, translators, typists, wireless operators) and works on a 22-hour schedule.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of the agency is in Athens. A branch office opened in Salonica after the second world war has been closed. The agency has several foreign correspondents.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The Athens Agency provides the Greek press with a daily world news service of between 16,000 and 17,000 words, as against a 1939 average of 4,500 to 5,000 words.

The news is distributed to all the Athens and provincial newspapers, to broadcasting stations, and to Government offices. Since the closing of the Salonica branch, newspapers in that town receive the agency reports by telephone from their Athens correspondents.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Athens Agency has signed agreements with Reuters and AFP to receive and distribute their services in Greece. It has also concluded agreements for the exchange of news with several agencies in Europe, such as the Agence Télégraphique Suisse.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The Athens Agency is equipped for the reception of news by Hellschreiber and radio morse. As yet it has neither a teleprinter service nor its own means of distributing Greek news to foreign agencies, so it transmits its service abroad via Cable and Wireless Ltd.

HUNGARY

* MAGYAR TAVIRATI IRODA (MTI)¹

Founded in 1881. Address: Brody Sandor u. 5/7, Budapest 8.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Magyar Tavirati Iroda (MTI), was founded in 1881 as a private company. In the autumn of 1918 the then Government took it over. In 1920, the Horthy Government signed an agreement with Mr. Miklos Kosma, by which he was granted the right to form a new company to run the agency, of which the authorities surrendered control.

In 1921 MTI became a joint-stock company, and later a member of a holding company which included MTI, MOT Telegraph Agency (or the National Hungar-

ian Courier),² the Hungarian Broadcasting Company, the Film Bureau (for the production and distribution of newsreels, cultural and advertising films, etc.), and the Hungarian Advertising Agency (specializing in cinema advertising).

In 1945 the agency's assets were confiscated by the Government and it was taken over by the Central Hungarian Information Office, which combines all the activities of the former holding.

JURIDICAL STATUS

In law, MTI is not a State but a Government agency, since 80 per cent of the capital has been subscribed by the political parties which form the coalition government. The question of nationalizing the agency has been raised but this step was not considered necessary.

The Central Hungarian Information Office is a joint-stock company that has taken over the offices, equipment and most of the subordinate staff of the previous company. Since October 1928 the head office of MTI has been Brody Sandor u. 5/7.

BUDGET

In 1948 MTI's revenue was 1,990,604 florins and expenditure, 5,473,246 florins. Seventy-five per cent of its income comes from newspaper subscriptions to MTI and MOT services and 25 per cent from the Institute of Public Opinion Research, foreign agencies and miscellaneous sources. Running costs and salaries account for 80 per cent of its expenses.

To make good its deficit the agency uses the surplus revenue of the Hungarian Broadcasting Company received through the central fund of the Central Hungarian Information Office, and also receives a grant under the national budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Since 1945 MTI has been under the control of the political parties of the Independent Front and the Central Committee of Trade Unions.

The governing body of the Central Hungarian Office of Information consists of a chairman, vice-chairman, general manager and eight members, who include several Ministers, members of parliament, and the Director of Programmes of the Hungarian Broadcasting Company.

MTI employs a staff of approximately 100 in Hungary and 12 abroad.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of the agency is in Budapest and there are branch offices in all towns where daily newspapers

¹ Most of this information dates from 1948.

² This is not a subsidiary of MTI but an independent service. MOT distributes exclusively local news (brief items, talks, provincial life, etc.) while MTI covers only events of national importance. The respective spheres of these two agencies are not clearly defined and it seems as though all difference between them has disappeared. MTI is customarily called the general service and MOT the local service. In this report MOT is therefore taken to be a section of MTI.

are published. MTI has a team of correspondents in Hungary as well as correspondents in Washington, London, Paris, Rome, Zürich, Vienna, Prague, Belgrade, Bucarest, Stockholm and Ankara. For important events it employs special reporters.

The only office the agency has abroad is that in Moscow.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

MTI sends out between 12,000 and 15,000 words a day in its national service. Amongst other services it supplies 5,000 to 7,000 words daily for MOT, an economic service of 3,000 words daily, and 2,500 words a day (in French) transmitted abroad by Hellschreiber.

Forty per cent of MTI copy consists of national, and 60 per cent of foreign news, apart from the MOT service which covers local events exclusively. The above percentage of national news is thus concerned with domestic politics generally.

The services include news of all categories, except photographic reportage. Political, social, economic and financial news occupies the greater part of the service, which is sent out almost entirely in Hungarian with a very small amount in French.

MTI works 17 hours out of the 24. Nearly all the Budapest and provincial newspapers subscribe to it.

MTI sends out its national (or general) service to the 15 Ministries and the Office of the Plan free of charge and in duplicate. The 140 Ministries and other Government departments or offices receiving the economic service pay the usual subscription.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

MTI has signed agreements for exclusive Hungarian distribution rights with several foreign agencies, such as TASS (Moscow), Reuters (London), AFP (Paris), AP (New York), etc. It has also concluded agreements for the exchange of information with Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Ceska Tiskova Kancelar (Prague), Polska Agencja Prasowa (Warsaw), and Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome), and is in touch with other agencies. Reports from these agencies come in Russian, English or French.¹

In October 1950 MTI concluded an agreement with TASS for the co-ordination of their respective activities. Since then, TASS has been virtually the sole source supplying international news to the Hungarian agency.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

MTI receives its information by telephone and telegraph from its correspondents in Hungary. Information from its correspondents abroad is transmitted by telegraph or telephone and, on occasion, news commentaries are sent by airmail.

In Budapest the bulk of the MTI and MOT reports are distributed by cyclists but at peak hours bulletins are telephoned to the various news-rooms. In the

provinces the service is telephoned to newspapers subscribing to it.

News from foreign agencies with which MTI has contracts or agreements is received by Hellschreiber, morse, telephone, telegraph and airmail. The only wireless transmission by this agency is its French service, sent daily by Hellschreiber.

MTI has a monitoring centre which receives news bulletins from broadcasting stations all over the world.

IRELAND

THE IRISH NEWS AGENCY (INA)

Founded in 1949. Address: 13/16 Fleet Street, Dublin.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Irish News Agency (INA) was founded by the Ministry for External Affairs under an Act signed on 21 December 1949.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Operating as a Statutory Company, it has an independent board of directors and began operation on 21 July 1950. A large number of the shares in the company are held by the Minister for Finance. The Minister for External Affairs is empowered to use his own budget to provide loans to the agency for the payment of operating expenses.

Although The Irish News Agency was sponsored by the Government, its aim is to achieve independence from the State and to avoid any political connexions.

BUDGET

In the last year for which the budget has been published loans totalled 45,000 pounds sterling. The accounts of the agency must be furnished to the Minister for External Affairs at the end of each financial year.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The headquarters of the agency are in Dublin.

The staff comprises 50 journalists in Dublin, Belfast and London.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency maintains offices in Belfast and in London. The agency has about 60 part-time correspondents throughout Ireland and correspondents in the chief cities of Europe and America.

¹ Although it has agreements with the world agencies AFP, AP and Reuter and with ANSA for the use of their services, MTI takes them for information purposes only. Items from these services are very rarely reproduced in MTI's own file.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

INA distributes about 7,000 words a day of news and on a daily average re-issues about 1,500 words of the intake from all sources.

The agency has one of the most modern photographic establishments in Europe and transmits and receives photographs to and from most Western European countries by direct wirephoto apparatus in its own office.

The main function of the agency is to distribute Irish news features and photos abroad on a commercial basis. A second function is the provision for Irish newspapers of news photos and feature coverage which are of special interest to them and which are not provided by the international agencies.

The Irish News Agency owns the all-Ireland rights of the International News Service and is the agent in the Republic of Ireland for the United Press Photo Service.

The majority of the Irish newspapers use some part of the INA services, some of them on a contract basis and some paying contribution rates for what they print.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

INA has operating agreements with the following European news agencies. Deutsche Presse Agentur (Germany); Agence Belga (Belgium); Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (Netherlands); Agencia Efe (Spain); Norsk Telegrambyra (Norway); Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes (Portugal); Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Italy); Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Sweden); and with INS (United States of America).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The headquarters of the agency in Dublin is linked to the NA London Office in Fleet Street by direct teleprinter lines.

The INS news services are received directly by Press Wireless receivers at the Dublin headquarters.

ITALY

AGENZIA NAZIONALE STAMPA ASSOCIATA (ANSA)

Founded in 1945. Address: 27 Via Propaganda, Rome.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

After the disappearance of the Agenzia Telegrafica Stefani, which had been operating since 1853, a group of Rome daily newspapers set up the Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) in 1945.

The agency was established on 13 January in the form of a co-operative with 12 dailies as members.

On 15 January 1945 it began distributing its general service to eight subscribers (all the dailies then published in Rome).

Today it distributes its services to 945 subscribers which, apart from newspapers, include banks, business firms, Government departments and Italian official missions abroad.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The ANSA agency is a co-operative limited company.

It now has 75 member dailies, representing all parts of Italy and all political trends. The Italian Federation of Newspaper Publishers is also a member.

The registered capital is not fixed but depends on the number of members. Any Italian daily can join the co-operative by subscribing from one to five shares, each having a nominal value of 50,000 lire.

Non-daily Italian newspapers can join the agency if they subscribe to all or part of its services.

BUDGET

The budget, which on 31 December 1945 amounted to 15,070,226 lire, had reached the figure of 365,562,485 lire by 31 December 1951. Expenses for the collection of news amounted to 207,267,992 lire and distribution costs to 116,588,247 lire. General expenditure amounted to 41,706,246 lire and staff salaries to roughly 65 per cent of the total costs.

The use of teleprinter networks involves an annual expenditure of 13,465,528 lire and the rent of lines, payable to the State, is 8,523,464 lire a year.

Expenditure is now fully covered by subscriptions.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The ANSA board of directors numbers 17, all members or representatives of members. The President of the Italian Federation of Newspaper Publishers, the Chairman of the Telestamp and Radiostampa companies, and a number of representatives of news papers of various shades of opinion sit on the board.

The chairman of the company is elected by the general meeting of members from among the members, while the two vice-chairmen and the general manager are elected by the board itself.

Members of the board of directors are elected for a term of three years and are eligible for re-election.

The staff comprises journalists, regular contributors and correspondents in Italy and abroad, administrative staff, technicians and junior office staff.

It is distributed as follows: at the head office in Rome, 169 persons; in the 12 provincial offices, 106 persons; in the 10 offices abroad, 44 persons.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

ANSA now has provincial bureaux, which serve as centres for the teleprinter networks, in the following towns: Bari, Bologna, Catania, Florence, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Turin, Trieste, Venice and Verona.

In addition to these bureaux, the agency has

approximately 300 correspondents in the other towns of Italy.

ANSA's network of foreign bureaux is gradually extending and now includes bureaux in New York, London, Paris, Belgrade, Buenos Aires, Lugano, Vienna, Tripoli, Asmara and Mogadiscio. In addition, it has correspondents in eight other foreign towns.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

ANSA sends out daily news bulletins in Italian, which are translated and distributed to various newspapers and other bodies by the bureaux in New York, London, Paris, Belgrade and Buenos Aires.

The agency distributes from 40,000 to 50,000 words a day by teleprinter to dailies in towns throughout Italy (not including Sardinia) as follows: 18,000 to 20,000 words of domestic news, 12,000 to 15,000 words of foreign news, 3,000 to 5,000 words of sports matter; 7,000 to 10,000 words of economic and financial matter.

25,000 words are distributed daily by radio or by messenger service to dailies which have no teleprinter connexion.

Apart from the above-mentioned services, ANSA distributes the following bulletins: economic, documentary, film (daily except Sunday), health, aeronautical (twice a week); ANSA also prepares a special weekly service entitled "The Week in Italy" for the company's oversea bureaux and the foreign agencies with which it has agreements (except Reuters and AFP, which receive the Italian service daily).

ANSA recently instituted a photographic and telephotographic service.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

ANSA has exclusive rights for the distribution of Reuter's world service (except for the economic service) and of the Agence France-Presse service. These two agencies supply ANSA with a large part of the foreign news which it passes on to its own subscribers.

ANSA has also concluded agreements for the exchange of news with Tiningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm), TASS (Moscow), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice (Bucharest), Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Belgrade), Anadolu Ajansi (Ankara), Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo), Agence d'Athènes (Athens), Magyar Tavislati Iroda (Budapest), Ceska Tiskova Kancelar (Prague), Agence Télégraphique Albanaise (Tirana), Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agencija (Sofia), Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes (Lisbon) and Irish News Agency (Dublin). It has further agreements for the receipt of news from Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg) and Austria Presse Agentur (Vienna).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Since April 1948 ANSA has had a teleprinter network which keeps it in direct touch with its provincial

bureaux and also with Bolzano and Leghorn. All the ANSA bureaux have a direct connexion with the various newspapers, and in Rome there are relay lines for the offices of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and various Ministries. The teleprinter network equipment is State owned and leased to ANSA by the Post Office. Since its installation, the radio service has been reduced; however, about 15,000 words a day are still sent to newspapers in Sardinia (Cagliari and Sassari) and to less important places whose newspapers are not within easy telephone reach from one of the offices with a teleprinter service.

ANSA also transmits a special radio service for oversea countries, ships at sea and Italian communities abroad. Italian diplomatic missions abroad are not charged for the receipt of these services.

L'INFORMAZIONE

Founded in 1925. Address: Via della Mercede 52, Rome.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

L'Informazione suspended its activities in 1938 and resumed them in 1945.

JURIDICAL STATUS

L'Informazione is a private agency in the sole ownership of its director.

BUDGET

The agency does not publish details of its budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

There is a permanent staff of eight journalists and technicians.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The headquarters and sole office of the agency is in Rome at 52 Via della Mercede. In Italy the agency has correspondents in Milan, Turin, Bologna, Florence, Ravenna, Naples, Bari and Palermo, and abroad in Geneva, Madrid, Paris, Brussels, London and Buenos Aires.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The agency sends out 1,500 to 2,000 words daily to subscribers in Rome (newspapers, embassies and private subscribers), to the Rome correspondents of provincial newspapers and to foreign press correspondents. Ninety per cent of the bulletins consists of Italian news and 10 per cent of information supplied by foreign correspondents.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The agency has signed no agreements with other agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency receives news from its correspondents by telegram and airmail, distributing reneotyped bulletins to its subscribers.

NETHERLANDS

ALGEMEEN NEDERLANDSCH PERSBUREAU (ANP)

Founded in 1934. Address: 32-34 Parkstraat, The Hague.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (ANP) was founded on 11 December 1934 and began distributing its services on 1 July 1935. ANP took the place of the Nederlandsch Telegraaf Agentschap, which had been set up by Reuters to distribute international news in Holland; the Vaz Dias agency, of Amsterdam, which covered domestic news; the Belifante and Vaz Dias agency, of The Hague, which covered the Court, the Government and Parliament; and the Aneta-Holland agency, which covered the Netherlands Indies. All these four agencies concluded their activities in 1935, after signing agreements with ANP, and were taken over by the latter.

JURIDICAL STATUS

ANP is a co-operative enterprise of the proprietors of all Dutch newspapers. Capital is small, expenses are covered by contributions and the juridical form is that of a "stichting" (foundation).

BUDGET

The 1935 budget was 500,000 florins. As expenses have grown and the agency's activities have expanded, the budget has increased and was 2,300,000 florins in 1952 (including the budgets of the block-making department and the ANP photograph agency).

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The newspaper proprietors of ANP are represented in a board of seven directors, two of whom are chosen by 10 large newspapers, two by approximately 30 important provincial newspapers, two by some 30 less important provincial newspapers, and the seventh by the Association of Newspaper Proprietors. Each year a member retires from the board and is not immediately re-eligible.

The board meets once a month. The agency

is run by a general manager, an editor, a secretary and departmental chiefs. A general meeting is held once a year to approve the board's financial report. The staff numbers 228.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The ANP head office is at The Hague, and there are sub-offices at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hilversum and Utrecht. Approximately 600 correspondents are spread throughout the country.

Abroad, the agency maintains a bureau in Brussels and sub-offices for distribution of the service in Paramaribo (Surinam) and Willemstad (Netherlands West Indies). All ANP staff abroad are of Dutch nationality.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

ANP distributes domestic, foreign, financial and sports news. In addition, the agency has a newsphoto agency and a block-making department in Amsterdam.

The wordage of the general service amounts to some 30,000 words daily of which 66 per cent is home and 34 per cent foreign news. The general service is distributed in Dutch.

The ANP sub-office in Hilversum prepares news broadcasts which are read five times a day. These broadcasts are part of the programmes of the Hilversum Radio Station intended for the general public.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

ANP has news exchange agreements or contracts with Reuters (London), Agence France-Presse (Paris), Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo), Tiningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm), Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Ritzaus Bureau (Copenhagen), Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Helsinki), Persbiro Indonesia Aneta (Jakarta), Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg), Agence Belga (Brussels) and TASS (Moscow). The agency also exchanges news with the Austria Presse Agentur (Vienna) and the Irish News Agency (Dublin). Of the foreign news it distributes to the Dutch press, about 50 per cent originates from Reuters, the other half coming from AFP, Aneta, DPA, the other European agencies and its own correspondents abroad.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

ANP receives the Reuter service by teleprinter; the AFP service by radioteleprinter; the NTB, DPA and TASS services by Hellschreiber; the Belga service and other European agencies by teleprinter; the Aneta service by wireless telegram via the Post Office.

The agency service is distributed inside the Netherlands by means of two special teleprinter networks, one for all agency members, and one for the large newspapers only (the latter, comprising a service in the original languages of the foreign agencies). Plans

are being prepared for a telephoto-network for the press in combination with the news network.

News is sent to the other agencies comprised in the 39 Group in Europe through the Reuter European Teleprinter Network, and by Hell to the Persburo Indonesia Aneta agency in Jakarta and to the Netherlands West Indies and Surinam.

Representatives in the Netherlands of Reuters, AFP, Agence Belga and Deutsche Presse Agentur have their offices in the ANP premises.

NORWAY

NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA (NTB)

Founded in 1867. Address: 3 St. Olavs Plass, Oslo.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Norsk Telegrambyra (NTB) was established on 1 September 1867 as a branch office of Wolff's agency. In 1879 it was taken over by Norwegian owners and run as a privately owned agency until April 1918.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Since 1 April 1918, when NTB was taken over by the Norwegian press, the agency has been run on a co-operative basis. The shares are exclusively in the hands of Norwegian newspapers, there being about 90 shareholders, and the total capital amounts to 318,500 N.kr.

BUDGET

The annual budget amounts to above 1,600,000 N.kr.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The NTB board of directors is composed of five newspaper editors and publishers who serve a two-year term of office. The staff numbers 70, of whom 25 are journalists.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

NTB has about 175 correspondents in Norway and about 30 stringers in foreign capitals. Two full-time correspondents have been maintained in New York and Stockholm, but will be withdrawn at the end of 1952.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

NTB operates on a 22-hour daily schedule and provides news of all kinds. The general service distributed averages 22,000 words a day within Norway, two-thirds of which is home news and the remainder foreign news.

The agency has a total of some 150 newspaper subscribers.

It also runs a service in English on Hell twice a

day with Norwegian news intended for foreign agencies.

NTB has a separate agency for pictures and blocks. This agency, Norsk Telegrambyrås Billed—og Klisjeavdeling, Nedre Vollgate 8, Oslo, is a separate company controlled by NTB. The agency serves about 100 newspapers with photographs, blocks and matrices and has a staff of about 70 journalists, photographers and technical and administrative employees.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

NTB has close connexions with other Scandinavian agencies and exchange contracts with Reuters (London) and Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg). There is also a mutual exchange of news with Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm), Ritzaus Bureau (Copenhagen), Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Helsinki), Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague), Agence Belga (Brussels) and Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome), Austria Presse Agentur (Vienna), Irish News Agency (Dublin) and there are further connexions with TASS (Moscow), Ceska Tiskova Kancelar (Prague) and Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Belgrade). These news agencies provide NTB with a large amount of foreign news.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The Hell system of radiotelegraphy was introduced by NTB during the German occupation for news distribution to its subscribers. This system has been used ever since, modern Hell page-printers being used.

NTB is linked by teleprinter with London by the Reuter European teleprinter network line going through Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Frankfurt and The Hague, and has thus direct teleprinter communication with Tidningarnas Telegrambyra, Ritzaus Bureau, Deutsche Presse Agentur and Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau.

An internal teleprinter system is used for distribution to subscribers in Oslo and in a few towns near the capital. This system is expected soon to be extended to Stavanger and Bergen.

PRESS TELEGRAPH (PT)

Founded in 1938. Address: Storgaten 12, Oslo.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Press Telegraph (PT) is a private news agency which was started in 1938. Its capital was at first largely of Swiss origin, but is now solely in Norwegian hands.

JURIDICAL STATUS

PT was originally run by its founder. In 1946, Medbøe sold the agency to a new corporation,

the Press Telegraph A/S. The shares of the corporation are now entirely owned by Norwegian interests.

BUDGET

The share capital amounts to 20,000 N.kr.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

A managing director is responsible for administration and two chief editors are in charge of the news service. PT has a staff of 10.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

PT has no bureaux in Norway other than its headquarters. It has correspondents in all the larger centres and industrial areas.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

PT distributes: a commercial and financial service to 250 large private industrial and trade corporations (about 14,000 words weekly); a general, political, scientific, technical, commercial and financial service to 120 Norwegian newspapers (about 10,000 words weekly).

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

PT has the exclusive right to distribute the services of the Agence Economique et Financière (Paris and Brussels), in Norway, Sweden and Denmark; and the Europress (Frankfurt) and Der Spiegel (Hanover) services in Norway. PT also exchanges news with the Pressens Reportagebyrå (Stockholm), and with a private representative in Copenhagen.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

PT mainly uses teleprinters and telephones for the distribution of its news. A direct radioprinter connexion with the INS headquarters in New York is planned.

POLAND

POLSKA AGENCJA PRASOWA (PAP)

Founded in 1945. Address: ul. Foksal 11, Warsaw.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) was formally established in 1945. The beginnings of its activity, however, date back to 1943, when the Union of Polish Patriots, in the U.S.S.R., laid the agency's foundations.

JURIDICAL STATUS

PAP is a State-owned and operated enterprise estab-

lished on the basis of a decree of 26 October 1945. It has the status of a legal person. It sets out to provide both domestic and foreign news to Polish subscribers, and news of Poland to foreign countries.

BUDGET

Special provision is made for PAP in the Polish national budget. Details are not made public.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The staff of PAP is headed by a director and an editor-in-chief. The agency employs approximately 100 journalists and over 200 other personnel in Poland.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

PAP's headquarters are in Warsaw. It has branch offices in all the voivodship towns and correspondents all over the country.

PAP has permanent correspondents in a number of centres abroad, including Moscow, Prague, Berlin, Paris, Rome, London and New York.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

PAP distributes both domestic and foreign news services, which include copy collected by its staff of correspondents, or provided by other agencies on the basis of contracts or agreements.

The PAP news service is made available to subscribers (the press and various governmental and private institutions), in the form of roneotyped bulletins. It averages about 18,000 words a day.

Parts of the PAP domestic service are translated into Russian, French and English. The Russian and English translations are radiocast twice daily, at 09.00 GMT, and 19.00 GMT, by morse and Hell. The average wordage of these transmissions is 4,500 words daily.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

PAP has news exchange contracts with TASS, Magyar Tavislati Iroda, Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia, Reuters and AFP.¹ In addition, the agency has arrangements for news exchange with a number of other news agencies, including Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst, Agence Télégraphique Albanaise, Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice, Ceska Tiskova Kancelar and Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency. About 85,000 words are received daily from these agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

PAP receives news from and sends news to its correspondents and other agencies by teleprinter and radio.

¹ Although it has an agreement with AFP and Reuters for the use of their services, PAP takes them for information purposes only. News items from these services are very rarely reproduced in PAP's own file.

The morse and Hell services, telephone and telegraph are used as auxiliary means.

PORTUGAL

AGENCIA DE NOTICIAS E DE INFORMACOES (ANI)
Founded in 1947. Address: Praça da Alegria 58, 5º-Letra C, Lisbon.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes (by-line ANI) was established in October 1947.

JURIDICAL STATUS

It is a limited liability company with a capital of 15,000 escudos.

BUDGET

In 1950 and 1951, its annual operating budget was approximately 300,000 escudos.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency is the property of two professional journalists, one of whom is executive director and the other managing director. There are nine writers and two translators at the agency's head office.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

ANI has seven stringers in Portuguese territories (in Santa Maria, S. Miguel, Terceira, Faial, Angola, Mozambique, Goa and Macao). The agency also has stringers in Madrid, Paris, Rome, Brazil (three), the United States (five), Venezuela, Uruguay, Buenos Aires, Karachi, Tangier and Casablanca.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The service distributed by ANI to daily newspapers in Lisbon (where all but one subscribe), Oporto (where the same is true), Braga and Coimbra, as well as to the Portuguese broadcasting organization, averages 2,300 words per day. Some 1,000 words of this is news received from correspondents in Portuguese territories, and the rest information received from foreign correspondents and from news agencies with which ANI has contracts.

Of news received from Portuguese territories, 50 per cent comes by airmail and 50 per cent by telegram; the corresponding figures for foreign news are 80 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

ANI sends a 3,000-word daily airmail service (comprising news from Portugal, Portuguese overseas territories and foreign countries) to the Portuguese overseas provinces and territories. The same service is sent by airmail to a number of newspapers and organizations in foreign countries.

News distributed in Portugal and Portuguese overseas possessions is entirely in Portuguese. 95 per cent of the news sent to foreign countries is in Portuguese, 4 per cent in French and 1 per cent in English. The high percentage in Portuguese is accounted for by the fact that most of the foreign subscribers are newspapers publishing in that language.

ANI operates continuously from 9 a.m. until 1 a.m. each day. The agency's services are divided into general news and features, and subscribers may take either separately. ANI's plans include further exchange of news with other news agencies, the creation of a bureau in Rio de Janeiro and the use of morsecasts (through the Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi) for distribution to subscribers.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

ANI has exchange agreements with the following news agencies: Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg); Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome); Arab News Agency (Cairo); Irish News Agency (Dublin).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

ANI sends news to and receives it from Portuguese overseas territories through the Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi, which grants a 75 per cent reduced press rate on this service.

LUSITANIA

Founded in 1944. Address: Largo do Chiado, 12-2º andar, Lisbon.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Portuguese news agency Lusitania (by-line Lusitania) was founded on 30 December 1944, under the auspices of the Sociedade Propaganda de Portugal, a subsidiary of the Touring Club of Portugal. Its establishment was made possible by a reduction in the cost of radiotelegraphic transmission from Portugal to overseas Portuguese territories.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Juridically, Lusitania is a section of the Sociedade Propaganda de Portugal. Capital assets are 100,000 escudos (U.S. \$3,600).

BUDGET

The agency's budget for 1951 was approximately 1,000,000 escudos. Lusitania is not subsidized by any public or private organization and its only source of revenue is the sale of its services. Up to 1951, receipts were not sufficient to cover expenses, the deficit being made up by the proprietors.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Lusitania is directed by the board of the Sociedade Propaganda de Portugal.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of Lusitania is in Lisbon. The agency has a bureau in Oporto and correspondents or stringers in the following 24 places overseas: Beira (Mozambique), Berne, Bissau (Portuguese Guinea), Brazzaville, Cidade da Praia (Cape Verde), Dili (Portuguese Timor), Funchal (Madeira), Johannesburg, Lagens Airfield (Azores), Lourenço Marques (Mozambique), Macao, Madrid, Nairobi, New Bedford, Nova Goa (Portuguese India), Paris, Ponta Delgada (Azores), Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Santa Maria Aerodrome (Azores), S. Paul de Luanda (Angola), S. Tomé (Sao Tomé e Príncipe), S. Vincent (Cape Verde), Washington D.C., United States.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

In mid-1951 the volume of news received from Portuguese territories at the agency's head office in Lisbon each day was 1,000 words.

Since its establishment, Lusitania has transmitted a minimum of 3,000 words per day to bureaux and correspondents in Portuguese overseas territories. These transmissions are effected three times a day and the copy is distributed by the agency's local representatives to subscribing newspapers and radio stations.

In 1950, these subscribers received by radio morse (through the Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi) more than 4,000 words a day.

Lusitania furnished approximately 1,000 words a day to newspaper subscribers in Portugal in 1949, and approximately 1,300 words a day in 1950. In addition, the Lusitania service is taken by the Portuguese broadcasting organization.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Lusitania has at present no agreement with any of the world news agencies.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Lusitania has no technical equipment of its own. Its news transmissions inside Portugal and to overseas Portuguese territories are effected only through the Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi.

RUMANIA

* AGENTIE DE INFORMATII TELEGRAFICE (AGERPRES)

Founded in 1949. Address: Bucarest.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice (Agerpres) was founded in 1949 as the successor of the Rador Agency.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Agerpres was created on 20 May 1949 by a government decree (No. 126), which simultaneously repealed the 1926 law for the organization of the Rador agency.

BUDGET

Funds for the operations of Agerpres are provided for in the Rumanian national budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Agerpres comes under the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic. The agency is headed by a director and deputy directors appointed by the Council of Ministers.

The working rules of the agency and the functions of the director and the assistant directors were established and are periodically revised by the Council of Ministers.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of Agerpres is in Bucarest. The agency has sub-offices in several of the main cities of Rumania and maintains a full-time correspondent in Moscow.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

According to decree No. 217 of 20 May 1949 establishing it, Agerpres has the following functions: "To receive, transmit, and disseminate political, economic, cultural, and other news and illustrated press reports, domestic and foreign. Agerpres alone has the right to carry out these functions. The news transmitted or distributed is the property of the agency and remains so till 48 hours after publication in its bulletins. It may not be used, in any form, except as provided by a contract concluded with the Agerpres agency. The agency reserves the right to enforce by legal action observance of its title in information belonging to it."¹

Agerpres provides a daily service of foreign and national news to newspapers and broadcasting stations in Rumania. In addition, the agency dispatches news of Rumania to foreign countries, usually through foreign news agencies with which it has exchange agreements.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Article 4 of decree No. 217 of 20 May 1949 mentioned above lays down that "the Agerpres Agency may enter into contracts with foreign press agencies and may have correspondents and representatives at home and abroad."¹ Agerpres has news exchange agreements with the following world agencies: AFP (Paris), AP (New York), Reuters (London) and TASS (Moscow). The agency also exchanges news with Hsin

¹ Unofficial translation.

Hua (New China) News Agency (Peking), Agence Télégraphique Albanaise (Tirana), Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome), Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst (Berlin), Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia (Sofia), Ceska Tiskova Kancelar (Prague), Magyar Tavislati Iroda (Budapest) and Polska Agencja Prasowa (Warsaw).

In October 1950 Agerpres concluded an agreement whereby its activities were co-ordinated with those of TASS, the State Agency of the U.S.S.R. Since that date, TASS has been almost the sole source from which Agerpres receives foreign information.¹

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The entire property, including technical facilities, of the former Rador agency became the property of Agerpres upon its creation.

According to Article 3 of decree No. 217: "The Agerpres agency may use and possess, with a view to carrying out the above-mentioned functions, its own apparatus of telecommunications and photography. It may also use the apparatus of the post office, the radio broadcasting stations, and telephone network in the country, by virtue of special conventions concluded between the agency and these agencies. Agerpres has the right to priority in transmission of its news or messages."²

SPAIN

AGENCIA EFE, S.A.

Founded in 1938. Address: Ayala 5, Madrid.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agencia Efe, S.A., (Efe) was founded in Burgos in October 1938. Its central offices were transferred to Madrid in 1939.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Agencia Efe is a limited liability company. Its capital is 10,000,000 pesetas. There are approximately 1,000 stockholders, the principal among these being Spanish banking, newspaper, commercial and industrial organization. Holding of stock is limited to Spanish entities.

BUDGET

Agencia Efe's main source of revenue is the sale of its services to newspapers, periodicals, broadcasting stations, foreign news agencies and private individuals or enterprises. Other sources of revenue are the sale of a periodical entitled *Mundo*, which specializes in international political information, and the profit made by the agency's advertising section.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The Agencia Efe is directed by a board of directors

elected by its stockholders in general meeting. The board appoints the agency's managing director. It is made up of a president, four directors, a secretary, a juridical director and the managing director.

The agency has approximately 200 full-time employees; excluding correspondents.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The Agencia Efe has two offices in Spain: its headquarters in Madrid and a sub-office in Barcelona. Over 250 correspondents cover news throughout Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands, Spanish possessions in North Africa and Morocco (Spanish Zone).

Abroad, it has permanent bureaux in Lisbon and Washington.

Special correspondents are sent to cover important spot news, both national and foreign.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Agencia Efe services are sent out by the agency's various sections under the following by-lines: Efe (daily foreign news service—35,000 to 40,000 words); Cifra (daily national news service—15,000 to 20,000 words); Alfil (daily national and foreign sports news service—10,000 to 12,000 words); Cifra Gráfica (daily service of foreign and national newsphotos—250 to 300 photographs); Special services (national and foreign background material and features service—12,000 to 15,000 words daily).

Subscribers to these services include most Spanish newspapers and periodicals, Radio Nacional de España, foreign news agencies and foreign newspapers. The number of subscribers in Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Morocco (Spanish Zone) is approximately 250; including Radio Nacional, daily and weekly newspapers, but excluding magazines which take features and photographs on an irregular basis.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Agencia Efe has exchange-of-news contracts or agreements with approximately 15 foreign news agencies. It has the right to distribute in Spain the news services of the United Press Associations, Agence France-Presse and Reuters.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency has improved its technical installations considerably during the last few years. Three radio transmitters and four teleprinter circuits are used for distribution in Spain. There are special Hellcasts for subscribers in the Balearic and Canary Islands and Morocco (Spanish Zone).

Reception of the AP, UP, AFP and Reuter world services is effected by radioteleprinter, radio morse

¹ Although it has an agreement with AFP, AP and Reuters for the use of their services, Agerpres takes them for information purposes only. News items from these services are very rarely reproduced in Agerpres' own file.
Unofficial translation.

and Hellschreiber. A radiophoto transmitter-receiver was put into use in 1952 on an experimental basis.

AGENCIA MENCHETA

Founded in 1882. Address: Jovellanos 3, Madrid.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agencia Mencheta (by-line Mencheta) was founded towards 1882 by Francisco Peris-Mencheta. It has since continued to operate as a family enterprise.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Agencia Mencheta is the property of one family, which controls both the organization's administration and operations.

BUDGET

Details of the budget of the Agencia Mencheta are not made public.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Besides several members of the Peris-Mencheta family, the agency has a staff of writers, reporters and other employees.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency has a network of correspondents in the provincial capitals of Spain and in other important centres of the peninsula, the adjacent islands, the Spanish Zone of Morocco, and Spanish possessions in North Africa. It also has correspondents in several countries of America and Europe and an entire organization for the collection of sports news.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The Agencia Mencheta offers a daily service of domestic, foreign, and sports news, the bulk of the copy being sporting information.

In May 1952, 16 Spanish newspapers in 14 centres, and one newspaper in Tangier, subscribed to the Mencheta services.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Agencia Mencheta has an agreement to distribute the Agence France-Presse sports news service in Spain. It provides its service to the Madrid correspondents of Reuters, the United Press Associations and Agence France-Presse.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Since 1932 the agency has distributed its service to subscribers through its own private-line teleprinter network. Creed machines are used.

LOGOS

Founded in 1928. Address: 4, Alfonso XI, Madrid.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Logos news agency (by-line Logos) was founded in 1928 as a subsidiary of the newspaper *El Debate*. It took the form of a co-operative enterprise a few years later in order to provide national and foreign information to Spanish Catholic newspapers.

For a number of years, Logos has operated as a department of La Editorial Católica, S.A., a publishing company which owns one Madrid daily newspaper, one weekly and one monthly.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Logos is the property of La Editorial Católica which is a limited liability company.

BUDGET

Logos has no capital assets separate from those of La Editorial Católica. The agency's annual operating budget is approximately 1,200,000 pesetas.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The executive officers directly in charge of the agency's operations are its directors and its editor-in-chief.

Logos has a permanent staff of 36, including editors, auxiliary staff and contributors.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of Logos is in Madrid. There is a sub-office in Barcelona and the agency has approximately 200 correspondents throughout Spain.

Logos has correspondents in Morocco (Spanish Zone), in the Spanish possessions in North Africa, and in Paris, Rome, Geneva and Tangier.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Services offered by Logos include both national and general news, sports news, a special service on bull-fighting, literary, political, agricultural, fashion, theatre and bull-fighting articles, interviews and biographies, entertainment material, a special news service from the Vatican, and background articles from the agency's foreign correspondents. In addition, Logos provides special coverage of certain events on special requests from its subscribers. The service distributed averages 10,000 to 16,000 words per day.

Logos operates six days a week on a 17-hour schedule. Eighteen daily newspapers and two periodicals in Spain, one daily newspaper in Ceuta (North Africa), and one periodical in Bata (Spanish Guinea) subscribe to its services.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Logos has an agreement with the Vatican radio by

which it is authorized to receive and distribute Vatican newscasts.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Logos, which has used teleprinters since 1932, has a small teleprinter network, using six Creed transmitting machines and seven Murray perforators. The equipment belongs to the agency; lines are leased for a certain number of hours each day. The teleprinter net links the Logos head office in Madrid to subscribers in several cities of Spain.

Logos also transmits and receives news in Spain and the Spanish territories in Africa, and gets copy from its foreign correspondents, through the public telegraph, radiotelegraph and telephone services.

Vatican radio newscasts are received on a Halli-crafter Type S 20-R radio receiver. Information is recorded on band.

Logos also often uses airmail for the dispatch of features and background news.

***PRENSA Y RADIO ESPAÑOLA, S.A. (PYRESA)**
Founded in 1940. Address: Puerta del Sol 11, Madrid, Spain.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Prensa y Radio Española, S.A., was created in 1940. It owns approximately 40 daily newspapers, over 20 weeklies and periodicals, and several radio broadcasting stations, which are spread throughout Spain. This organization maintains a service charged with gathering news for the exclusive use of its newspapers and broadcasting stations. This service may be said to operate as a news agency.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Prensa y Radio Española is a limited liability company.

BUDGET

No information is available concerning the proportion of the budget of Prensa y Radio Española which is spent for news gathering.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Prensa y Radio Española is headed by a board of directors and a director-general.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Besides members of the personnel of each one of the newspapers owned by the company, Prensa y Radio Española has full-time correspondents in Lisbon, London, New York, Paris (2) and Rome. It also receives news from occasional correspondents in other foreign capitals.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Prensa y Radio Española correspondents collect both

national and foreign news — mostly in the form of commentary — and photographs. This news is made available to newspapers and broadcasting stations owned by the society.

SWEDEN

BULL'S PRESSTJANST

Founded in 1927. Address: Drottningatan 6, Stockholm.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Bull's Presstjänst was founded at Halden, in Norway, in 1927 by the late Cornelius Bull. In 1929 its headquarters were transferred to Stockholm.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The agency is the property of a private individual who acts as its director.

BUDGET

It does not publish details of its budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The agency is directed by its proprietor. Its staff includes 40 journalists, operators and other employees at headquarters.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office is in Stockholm. The agency has bureaux in Oslo (Norway), Copenhagen (Denmark), Helsinki (Finland) and Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany). It also had bureaux in Warsaw and Prague, but closed these down in 1950.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The agency specializes in news of Scandinavia. Its chief subscribers are newspapers in Scandinavia, northern Europe and the United Kingdom.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

It has an agreement with INS for the distribution of the INS service in Sweden.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency receives the INS service by telegraph. It has also organized a radio monitoring service.

TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA (TT)

Founded in 1921. Address: Klara V. Kyrkogata 3A, Stockholm.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The first Swedish news agency, Svenska Telegrambyran, was founded in 1867. This and other national agencies were in competition until 1921, when the situation was simplified by a merger resulting in the foundation of Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (TT).¹

Since its foundation TT has increased both in size and in the number of newspapers it serves. It is significant of its stable position that since its foundation it has had only two managing directors, the second of whom still occupies the post.

JURIDICAL STATUS

TT is owned by the Swedish press. It is a private company organized on a co-operative basis. The possibility of any one newspaper gaining control of the agency is obviated through a provision that none of the shareholding newspapers may use votes for more than one-fifth of the total share capital represented at shareholders' meetings. The share capital stands at 500,000 Swedish crowns and the agency possesses a large amount of its own equipment.

BUDGET

Annual TT expenditures amount to over 2,800,000 Swedish crowns. Commercial receipts cover expenses, no subsidy of any kind is received and subscriptions are the only source of revenue.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The board of directors of TT is composed entirely of representatives of Swedish newspapers, the chairman being the editor of a large daily and most of the other members active journalists. There is a total of 80 editorial employees.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

TT is a national agency. Its head office is in Stockholm, and there are sub-offices in Malmö, Gothenburg and Sundsvall. The agency collects its domestic news from areas outside Stockholm through its sub-offices and through its subscribers, who are bound by their contracts to give TT all news of any importance collected by them. In Stockholm, the agency operates as a news-collecting organization with an editorial staff of its own.

There are permanent TT part-time correspondents overseas in New York, Mariehamn (Aland Islands), Helsinki, Reykjavik, Lisbon, Buenos Aires and other centres. In addition, when events abroad are of special interest to Sweden, TT frequently sends out its own correspondents.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

News is distributed to the Swedish press, Stockholm representatives of foreign news agencies and other subscribers in Swedish only. TT was distributing 30,000 words daily in June 1952, about the same wor-

dage as before the war but somewhat less than in 1946. The average daily wordage comprised in each of the services offered by the agency was as follows: foreign news, 9,700; home news, 18,400; news from Parliament, 2,000; sports news, 4,500; news for special subscribers, 11,000; radio news bulletins, 3,900; news to Swedish ships at sea, 200. TT distributes its services to 218 newspapers, including almost all those which appear six or seven times a week. The following are the numbers and categories of newspapers served by TT: Stockholm, 11 dailies; Gothenburg, 6 dailies; Malmö, 4 dailies; Norrköping, 3 dailies; Helsingborg, 4 dailies, 1 other; 82 other cities, 120 dailies, 69 others.

Two Ministries and the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation (Radiotjänst) also receive the full TT service.

Since 1924 the agency has provided daily newscasts for the broadcasting corporation which are edited and read from the radio department in the Stockholm office of TT. There are five of these newscasts daily.

A total of about 350 private subscribers, mainly commercial firms, receive the economic and financial service, including stock exchange quotations, commodity prices and the Utrikes Handelsnytt (foreign commercial news) published three times a week.

Subscriptions vary, according to the circulation of individual newspapers, from about 100,000 Swedish crowns for a large circulation daily to 1,000 Swedish crowns for a small newspaper. Some of the services may be received and paid for separately. The economic and financial services vary from 280 to 4,500 crowns annually and official news from the Ministries and similar sources from 300 to 1,800 crowns a year.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

A large volume of foreign and international news is received from the agencies with which TT has exchange contracts. This comes from: Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague) by teleprinter and Telex; Agence Belga (Brussels) by teleprinter and Telex; Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo) by teleprinter; Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Helsinki) by teleprinter; Ritzaus Bureau (Copenhagen) by teleprinter; Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg) by teleprinter; Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne) by Telex; Reuters (London) by teleprinter; Agence France-Presse (Paris) by radioteleprinter.

Some 25,000 words a day are received from Reuters and about half that wordage from all the other agencies combined. TT also receives, occasionally, information from the Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome), the Anadolu Ajansi (Ankara) and the Irish News Agency (Dublin).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

TT has a private teleprinter system for its internal

¹ Svenska Telegrambyran has continued, however, to operate as an advertising agency.

service and owns the machines. The teleprinter lines—three lines to each of the Stockholm papers, one line to each of the provincial papers and one line (duplex) to the sub-offices—are hired from the Telegraph Administration at an annual rate of 36 Swedish crowns a kilometre.

TT receives its news from London and Frankfurt (Reuters), The Hague (Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau), Hamburg (Deutsche Presse Agentur) and Copenhagen (Ritzaus Bureau) over the Reuter European teleprinter network. As the network is a duplex line, it also carries news in the opposite direction. An independent branch of the network offers transmission and reception facilities between the Stockholm office of TT and that of the Finnish national agency, Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran in Helsinki. It provides the chief means for the transmission of foreign news to Finland, and is the main outlet for Finnish news the world press.

Some 250 TT teleprinter machines are in service in Sweden, and a further 17 for connexions abroad. The equipment is all manufactured by the British firm of Creed and dates between the years 1935 to 1952. New machines have recently been acquired. Breakdowns and transmissions delays occur very seldom.

In addition to the private teleprinter lines operated directly by TT, the agency uses the State-owned Telex system as a means of communication. It is employed to a certain extent for internal news exchange but also for communications with foreign agencies.

TT does not transmit news by radio morse or Hell. News from the foreign agencies not linked by teleprinter to the main office of TT in Stockholm is received in the Swedish capital by radio morse, Hellschreiber or common press cables through the Telegraph Administration. TT owns 10 receivers for this purpose.

SWITZERLAND

**AGENCE TELEGRAPHIQUE SUISSE—
SCHWEIZERISCHE DEPESCHENAGENTUR—
AGENZIA TELEGRAFICA SVIZZERA (ATS-SDA)**
Founded in 1894. Address: Gutenbergstrasse 1, Berne.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agence Télégraphique Suisse which has three titles, in French, in German and in Italian, has two by-lines: ATS and SDA.

The ATS was founded in 1894, when it began distributing news to 18 Swiss newspaper subscribers. By 1895 the number of subscribers had risen to 54 and, in 1899, ATS took over its only Swiss competitor, the Agence Berna.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The status of ATS has changed very little during

the last 40 years despite the agency's expansion. ATS is a joint-stock company entirely owned by the Swiss press. The capital stands at 150,000 Swiss francs in 300 shares of 500 francs each, which are owned by 40 newspaper publishing firms and four former publishers.

BUDGET

The ATS annual budget averages just over 1,000,000 Swiss francs. Almost all receipts come from subscriptions, there being no government subsidies.

Seven-tenths of the expenses are staff expenses, exclusive of correspondents' fees.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The ATS board of directors is composed entirely of present or former publishers or present or former editors of Swiss newspapers. Twenty-four journalists work in the Berne office.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The ATS head office is in Berne, the federal capital, and there are sub-offices in Zürich and Lugano. There were a number of other sub-offices, but the introduction of direct teleprinter communication to newspaper subscribers has made these unnecessary.

In addition, ATS has full-time representatives in Paris, London, Rome and New York as well as a number of stringers in foreign cities.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

ATS provides news services on a 24-hour daily schedule. A total of 40,000 words is sent out each day in the three official languages (French, German and Italian), approximately 16,000 words each in the French and German services and 8,000 in the Italian service.

The ATS service contains as much as 60 per cent of foreign news. The service does not include sports news, economic or stock market reports, or photographs, but ATS has a financial interest in two other private agencies which provide sports news and photographs respectively, and maintains close contact with a Basle agency which specializes in financial information.

By special arrangement, ATS provides four daily news bulletins to each of the three Swiss national broadcasting stations (at Beromünster, Sottens and Monte-Ceneri) in German, French and Italian, respectively. An abridged news summary in German is distributed by the Zürich sub-office to a number of smaller newspapers and private subscribers.

Private subscribers to the general news service include banks, the federal railway, foreign correspondents, and various departments of the Federal Government. Newspapers pay for the general services according to their circulation and the number of editions they publish each week; other subscribers pay a single flat rate.

Since 1950 ATS has provided a telephone inform-

ation service through which telephone subscribers, by dialing a certain number, may listen to a summary of the principal news of the day, six different editions being provided daily. A choice of the three official languages is available in this service.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The ATS contract with Reuters dates from 1945, and the relations between ATS and Agence France-Presse, established in a *de facto* manner by exchange of letters, also date from then. In addition ATS exchanges news, mostly without formal agreements, with: Anadolu Ajansi (Ankara); Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (The Hague); Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes (Lisbon); Austria Presse Agentur (Vienna); Athens Agency (Athens); Deutsche Presse Agentur (Hamburg); Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Helsinki); Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo); Ritzaus Bureau (Copenhagen); Agence Belga (Brussels); Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Belgrade); Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Stockholm); Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome).

Of the total 60 per cent of foreign news included in the ATS service, 52 per cent comes from Reuters and the Agence France-Presse, the remaining 8 per cent from all the other agencies together.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

ATS has three separate private teleprinter systems for the exclusive distribution of its news from its Berne head office, one system transmitting in French, one in German and one in Italian. The French service lines connect with Geneva, Lausanne, Saint-Maurice, Vevey, Neuchâtel, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Le Locle, Bienne and Delémont; the German service lines with St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Zürich, Basle, Lucerne, Biel (Bienne) and Berne; the Italian service lines with Bellinzona and Lugano.

On the French teleprinter network, there are five subscribers with direct teleprinter connexion in Geneva, four in Lausanne, two in Neuchâtel, two in La Chaux-de-Fonds and the remainder in towns with one daily newspaper each. In Zürich there are five dailies connected by teleprinter, three each in Berne and Lucerne, and two each in Basle and Bienne. The Italian service is transmitted to Lugano by Telex and from there, simultaneously, by hired lines to three subscribers at Lugano and two subscribers at Bellinzona.

The remainder of the ATS newspaper subscribers receive their news by a variety of different means. The head office in Berne has a direct connexion with the Telex service of the federal postal administration, which is used for communications with sub-offices and correspondents both in Switzerland and abroad. The telephone and telegraph services are also used extensively for the distribution of news, which is confirmed by roneoed agency bulletins. Recording equipment is sometimes used for the reception of news by telephone. Since ATS is a co-operative organization, and not all member newspapers are

linked to the agency, news received by members with teleprinters is also available to other member newspapers in their vicinity.

The equipment—Lorenz, Siemens, Creed and Olivetti machines—is in good condition. The agency hires the machines from the Federal Telegraph Administration at a flat rate of 138 Swiss francs a month, all the supplementary apparatus (tape receiver and tape sender) being included. The teleprinter lines also belong to the Federal Telegraph Administration, rates varying according to the distance, the main cost being the rate of 84 francs a kilometre for lines connecting one town with another. Transmission is carried out either by hand or automatically. A total of about 15,000 words in both French and German are transmitted daily over the teleprinter lines. The transmissions in Italian are less lengthy.

ATS is linked by teleprinter to some of the foreign agencies with which it has exchange contracts; the AFP and Reuter services are received by this means. It has also Telex communications with most European capitals. Finally, as a reserve (in case other means of communication fail), ATS has Hell receivers. Radio reception is normally satisfactory.

TRIESTE (International Administration)

AGENZIA ASTRA

Founded in 1948. Address: No. 4 Piazza Tommaseo, City of Trieste.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agenzia Astra (Astra) was founded in 1948 in Trieste as the Triestine Press Agency for the purpose of collecting and distributing news of general, political and economic interest. In 1950 the agency began specializing in the field of financial and economic information.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Agenzia Astra is a limited company.

BUDGET

Its budget is about 55,000,000 lire a year.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The administration of the agency, whose staff totals 60, is carried out from the Trieste office.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The Agenzia Astra has sub-offices in Milan and in Rome, correspondents in various parts of Italy and in Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia, and is expanding its coverage.

It receives approximately 2,000 words of copy a day from abroad by post, telephone, telegraph and

some 15,000 words of national news from its different departments and correspondents in Italy.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The Agenzia Astra distributes a 4,000-5,000 word daily bulletin by post to about 30 newspapers in Italy and Germany, to government offices, and to several hundred private commercial and manufacturing concerns. It also publishes weekly and fortnightly supplements to the daily bulletin, copies of documents and results of enquiries into special economic problems, all of which are distributed by post on subscription. Finally, it will furnish private firms on order with special market reports, research results and other information of financial or economic interest by post, telegraph and telephone.

Plans to publish a tri-weekly economic bulletin in German, to be sent to Austria and Germany, were under consideration in June 1952.

Subscribers to Astra services in 1952 totalled about 2,000.

AGREEMENTS AND / OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Astra has at present no contracts with foreign news agencies for the exchange of information.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency possesses radio-recording and printing apparatus.

UNITED KINGDOM

THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD. (Extel)

Founded in 1872. Address: 64 Cannon Street, London E.C.4.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Exchange Telegraph Company, Ltd. (Extel) was established in 1872 primarily for the purpose of distributing stock exchange information by tape machines. The original promoter was Sir James Anderson. The first chairman of the company was Lord William Montagu Hay, and the first managing director was Mr. W. H. Davies.

The Exchange Telegraph Company was one of the early pioneers of the system of transmission of messages by telegraphic means, and was in fact ahead of the post office when it introduced secondary batteries (accumulators) in 1887. The first tape machine introduced into Great Britain (1869) was designed by Edison and Pope to work at the speed of six words a minute, and in 1872 the company commenced its operations with this model. It was soon found to be incapable of dealing with the traffic, and various improvements were made over the

next 15 years, resulting in an increase in speed to 30 words a minute.

In 1924 Kleinschmidt fast speed type-printing instruments were introduced from the United States and used on certain of the company's newspaper services, and in 1926 Morkrum apparatus was added. Creed fast speed apparatus was first installed by the Company in 1930.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Exchange Telegraph Company, Ltd., is a public company with a capital of £192,694 in ordinary shares of £1 each. The shares are occasionally dealt in on the London Stock Exchange. There are approximately 130 shareholders, none of whom are associated with any group constituting any form of outside control. The Exchange Telegraph is thus an independent agency with no tie-up to restrict its freedom of reporting.

The company owns the whole of the share capital of three subsidiary companies: Column Printing Co., Ltd., which supplies sporting services by tape machine and by telephone; Central News, Ltd., which operates solely as a financial advertising agency and no longer as a news agency; and Thames Paper Supplies, Ltd., through which all the parent company's paper purchases are made.

BUDGET

Details of the Exchange Telegraph budget are not published. The company's revenue is derived partly from services supplied to newspapers in London and the provinces and, to a greater extent, from private subscribers in the British Isles.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The company is run by a board of directors which meets regularly at monthly intervals and at other times as required. The day-to-day management is in the hands of the managing director (who is also chairman of the company), the general manager (who is also a director) and the secretary.

The Exchange Telegraph has a full-time staff of over 900. This includes all types of personnel.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

In addition to its headquarters building, the company has four other premises in London for engineering, storage and other purposes, and in addition has six London and 59 provincial offices through which news services are issued to subscribers.

The Exchange Telegraph maintains a large number of news correspondents throughout Great Britain, and receives a substantial service of foreign news from its offices at important news centres throughout the world.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

All the national and most of the provincial news

papers subscribe to one or more of the company's services, which are also used at Broadcasting House for the preparation of news bulletins.

TABLE 15. Exchange Telegraph Services

Service	Number of words a day
Newspaper Services	
Home and Foreign News	25,000
Parliamentary	12,000
Law Courts	4,000
Sporting (including Racing)	7,500
Cricket and Football	4,000
Financial	3,000
Commercial	1,000
Statistics	60 cards per day
Private Subscribers	
Home and Foreign News	12,000
Sporting	4,000
Financial	2,500
Statistics	60 cards per day

Some of the Exchange Telegraph services are collected and distributed outside London to provincial newspapers and private subscribers under pooling arrangements with the Press Association which have been in operation since 1906. The pooling arrangements do not apply to London where the company retains separate rights of distribution to its subscribers.

A legal service is produced and distributed in London and the provinces jointly with the Press Association. With Reuters, Extel provides two separate ticker services in London, the "city ticker", for business and financial houses, and the "club ticker", for West End clubs, hotels and business houses.

The Exchange Telegraph is the only news agency with the right to be telegraphically connected to the "floor" of the London Stock Exchange. It maintains a team of reporters in the "house" for the collection of prices and market information which is issued by tape machine direct from the Stock Exchange.

A private telephone system, by means of which Stock Exchange members are able to secure immediate connexion with their offices from call rooms situated on the "floor", and which also provides inter-office communication, is operated by the company by arrangement with the post office and the Stock Exchange Council.

The statistical service (which was first introduced in 1920) comprises company information and other financial and commercial details. It is set up in print and posted each evening to subscribers. This service covers some 5,000 companies and has been recognized throughout the country as the leading service in this field.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

In addition to producing and distributing certain services jointly with the Press Association and Reuters,

Extel receives news of Australia from the Australian United Press, under contract.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The standard means of distribution of Extel services is Creed fast speed apparatus. Modern adaptations of tape machines, however, continue to be extensively used on Exchange Telegraph sporting services in London and throughout Great Britain, and on financial services in London.

The agency's 59 provincial offices distribute to subscribers either by tape machines or by telephone. These offices are connected to a main line of communication running from London to Glasgow.

Foreign news items are reported direct to London by cable, wireless and telephone by the agency's overseas offices and correspondents.

The company has a considerable engineering section which continues to manufacture part of its apparatus and maintains the whole of its instrumental services throughout the country.

The company has operated under licences from the Postmaster General and the Council of the London Stock Exchange since the early days of its existence.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION (PA)

Founded in 1868. Address: 85, Fleet Street, London E.C.4.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Press Association (PA) was founded in 1868 by a number of newspapers outside London which required a service from the capital as well as a means of obtaining news from other parts of the United Kingdom. It began to distribute news in 1870.

The PA acquired a majority holding in Reuters in 1925, and remained the main shareholder until 1941. It is still one of the partner-proprietors of Reuters.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The PA is primarily a co-operative organization in that the bulk of its business is done with its members. It was established as a limited liability company in 1868, with an original capital of £18,000 which in 1904 was increased to £100,000 and in 1951 to £500,000.

Over 90 per cent of PA capital has been issued and paid up. The agency is owned entirely by proprietors of provincial newspapers.¹ A sliding scale governs shareholdings; for instance, dailies must have a larger number of shares than weekly newspapers, and the morning dailies twice as many as their evening colleagues.

The PA is a non-dividend paying company, and

¹ "Provincial newspapers" means all newspapers in the British Isles printed and published outside London. It thus comes about that London newspapers which print and publish part of their circulation outside London are members of the PA in respect of their provincial but not their London offices.

any surplus earnings are used to improve the service and strengthen the organization.

In addition to its holding in Reuters, it owns half of two supplementary services, PA-Reuter Photos, Ltd., and PA-Reuter Features, Ltd. Certain services are run jointly with the Exchange Telegraph, including sports results, commercial and law services. PA also owns Central News Parliamentary Service, a daily report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament (quite separate from the PA's own daily Parliamentary service).

BUDGET

The Press Association does not publish information on its budget or finances.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The management of the PA is in the hands of a board of directors, seven in number, elected by an annual general meeting. The directors are all newspaper proprietors and one, the longest in office, retires each year and is replaced by a newcomer.

A consultative committee which acts in an advisory capacity comprises members of the board and five previous directors. The general manager and the editor-in-chief are directly responsible to the board, which normally meets every month.

Excluding the staff concerned with the operation and maintenance of the PA building, but including the PA side of the PA-Extel joint services, the PA employs nearly 700 on its regular staff. Of these, journalists number about 180, and telegraph operators and mechanics nearly the same number. The rest include administration and accounts employees, library and editorial assistants, news telephonists, telephone-typists, switchboard operators and messengers.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The headquarters of the PA are in its own building, which it shares with Reuters, at 85 Fleet Street, London.

There are PA telegraph sub-offices on the PA teleprinter network at Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Leeds. There are full-time editorial representatives at Manchester, Bristol and Newcastle.

The PA has a large and complex system for the collection of home news, the area it covers including Eire as well as the United Kingdom. The agency has its own reporting staff in London and in the provinces who cover news events in their areas.

An essential part of the PA service is played by the 1,500-odd correspondents spread throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland and paid on a lineage basis. In addition, a great deal of home news reaches the agency from organizations, government departments and many other sources; by post, telephone and by messenger.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The activities of PA are confined to the British Isles, though its home news is passed to Reuters for use in their world news services abroad. Its job is to collect news within its area, to distribute it to both London and provincial newspapers, and to distribute the world news supplied by Reuters and AP (New York) to the provinces.

The comprehensive service going to all the provincial morning and evening newspapers includes, in addition to home and Reuter foreign news of every kind, photographs, sports reports, and a daily report of Parliament. General news averages over 30,000 words a day, including foreign news but exclusive of special services such as sports and Parliamentary reports. Provincial Sunday papers are supplied with the same type of news, but only at weekends. Supplementary services include the AP world news service, the provision of news to the London offices of provincial newspapers, and racing and commercial services. Some of the smaller daily newspapers and weeklies or tri-weeklies are served by telephone or press telegram on the required days of the week with a summary of all the news at the disposal of the PA. These include dailies in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, to which there are no teleprinter connexions at present.

In London, daily and Sunday newspapers are given a comprehensive news service similar to that mentioned above, but without any foreign news, which reaches them directly from Reuters. The joint service of law reports is supplied by the PA and Exchange Telegraph Company and deals in detail with all high court cases of general interest. This dates from 1931, before which each agency had its own law service. Joint services with the Exchange Telegraph also provide sports results and stock exchange and commercial news to the newspapers outside London. A telephone and teleprinter network are the means used for distribution of these joint services.

The PA will also, at the request of any newspaper, furnish it with special reports on events of particular interest to it. When such events occur outside the British Isles the "specials" are obtained through Reuters.

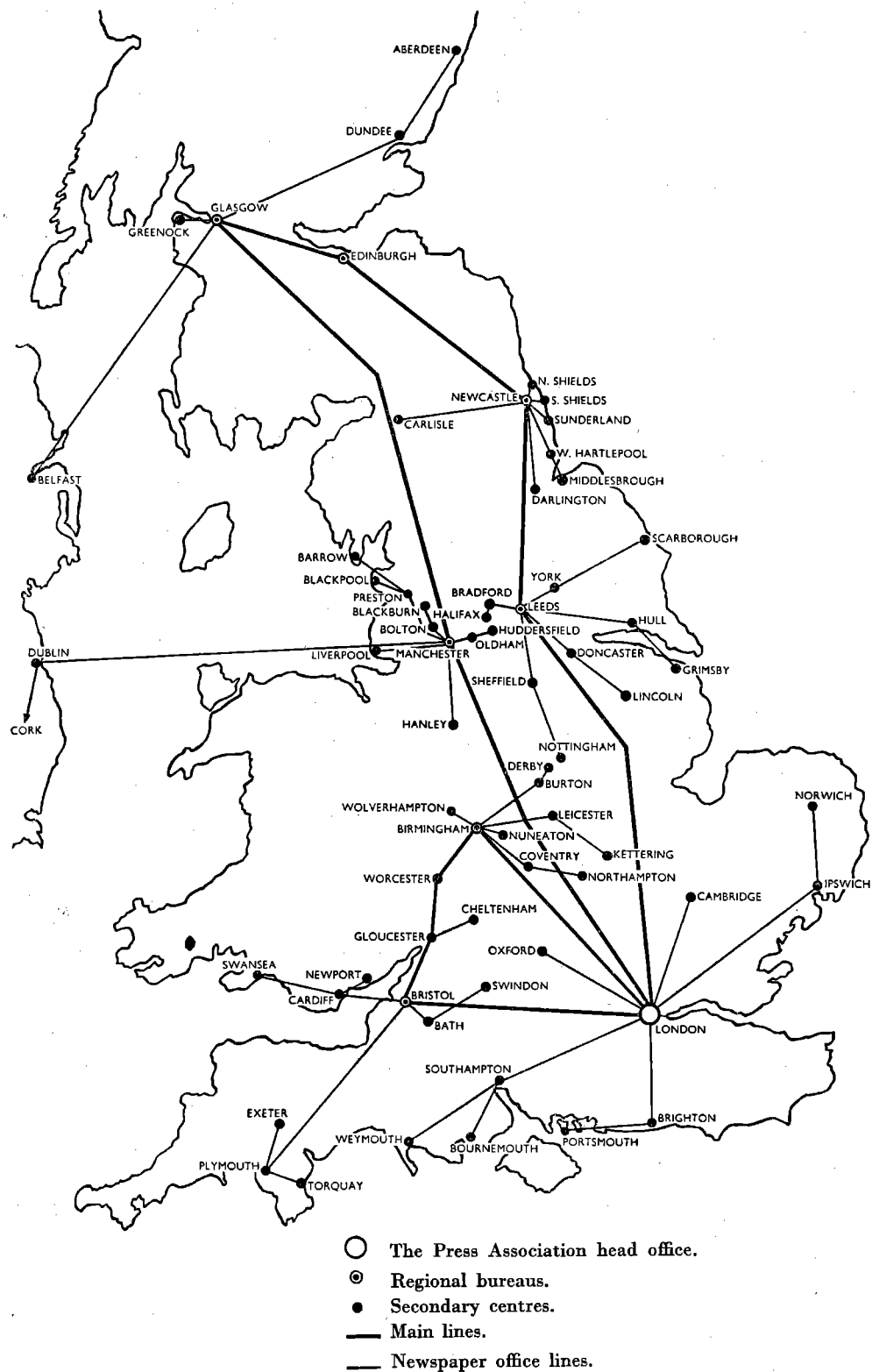
The Central News Parliamentary Service is owned by the Press Association, but is written and edited by a separate staff and is dispatched over an independent teleprinter network.

Finally, the two most recent PA services are run in conjunction with Reuters: those dealing with features and photos, though they are entirely separate from the news services.

The features company prepares its own material upon any topic which newspaper editors find of interest to their readers, and also syndicates articles, books, cartoons, etc., on behalf of the authors or publishers.

PA-Reuter Photos, Ltd., established in 1945, supplies a daily photo service to all members of the association subscribing to the comprehensive service, and apart from this sells photos to other newspapers and periodicals at home and abroad. PA subscrib-

PRIVATE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION



(Source: The Press Association, May 1952.)

ers published over 50,000 of the photos in this service during 1950. A regular daily wired service of photographs was started in June 1950. Newspapers which do not have receiving equipment obtain photographs through the post, by train or by air. The development and extension of PA services to its members is only at present limited by the shortage of newsprint and the consequent small size of the newspapers.

From its early beginnings with a few members, the PA has grown to serve 136 morning, evening and Sunday newspapers and some weeklies. These include dailies in Dublin and Cork. Up to 1941, provincial newspapers selected which of the various PA services they wished to receive and paid a fixed price for each. However, since 1941, a comprehensive service has been sent out and payment is now based on circulation.

Charges for services have risen within the last 20 years, as the total operating costs have more than doubled within that period.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The PA's chief source of foreign news is the Reuter world news service. The PA has the sole right to distribute and sell Reuter's world service in the British Isles outside London. Since 1939 it has also the exclusive right to sell the Associated Press world service in the British Isles, again outside London. The news received from Reuters and AP is selected and edited, since the volume is far too large to be sent out in full to member newspapers.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

News is distributed to the press by PA first by a separate London teleprinter service. Started in 1925 and enlarged later, this consists of three channels, two for general news and one for sports. It serves the London newspapers, the London offices of provincial newspapers, the BBC, Reuters and British Commonwealth and foreign news agencies subscribing to the Reuter service.

Secondly, the PA service goes out direct to the provincial morning, evening and Sunday newspapers of the United Kingdom.

Press telegrams were the original means for its distribution, but in 1920 the PA organized a Creed-Wheatstone automatic transmission system by means of punched morse tape over leased PO lines to serve newspapers more rapidly and with greater regularity. This system was capable of a maximum speed of around 140 words a minute, though for various reasons average speed was lower.

May 1949 saw a major development for the provincial newspapers when the PA established a multi-channel teleprinter network, which provides for switching to alternate routes in the event of a breakdown on one of the main links. Transmission facilities back to headquarters in London are also available. There are six separate teleprinter channels on the new system, which is therefore capable of a

maximum delivery of about 400 words a minute. A map of the system is provided on page 127. Transmission is direct from PA, London, to each separate newspaper office. The great advantage of the new system is that although such speed is not needed regularly throughout the day, it is available during the rush hours of the afternoon and early evening, and the fact that there are six separate channels means that different news items can be transmitted simultaneously. Additional channels are also available to transmit photographs and many newspapers have equipped themselves with telephoto receivers. The wires are leased from the General Post Office.

YUGOSLAVIA

TELEGRAFSKA AGENCIJA NOVA JUGOSLAVIJA (Tanjug)

Founded in 1943. Address: Generala Zdanova br. 28, Belgrade.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Tanjug) was founded in November 1943.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Tanjug was legally instituted in 1943, and is independently financed. The agency covers its expenditures from subscription fees received from the Yugoslav press, radio stations, and other public and private institutions.

BUDGET

The Tanjug budget for 1952 was 170,000,000 dinars.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Tanjug is headed by a director and a managing board of 10 members who are nominated by the chairman of the Council for Science and Culture of the Yugoslav Government.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Tanjug's central offices are in Belgrade. The agency has branch offices in Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, Novi Sad, Rijeka, Split, Nis, Pristina, Tuzla and Osijek.

Permanent Tanjug correspondents abroad are maintained in New York, Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, Rome, Vienna, Athens, Trieste, Rio de Janeiro and New Delhi. There are part-time correspondents at Istanbul and Tangier.

Tanjug periodically sends special correspondents to important international conferences, such as the meetings of the United Nations Organization.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

All Yugoslav papers and radio stations receive the entire Tanjug service. The agency distributes a 7,000-word domestic news service. One hundred and twenty thousand words of foreign news are received each day from abroad, the foreign service distributed to subscribers in Yugoslavia averaging 25,000 words daily.

Tanjug sends approximately 3,000 words a day of Yugoslav news to foreign countries.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Tanjug has contracts for the reception of the Reuters (London), Agence France-Presse (Paris) and United Press Associations (New York) services. It exchanges news besides with the Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Berne), Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Rome) and the Norsk Telegrambyra (Oslo).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Tanjug distributes its domestic services to the Yugoslav press by teleprinter and Hell. Newspapers in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Škoplje are served by teleprinter and newspapers in other towns receive the service by Hell. The Tanjug foreign service, which is provided in English, is distributed through special Hell and morse radio casts.

Tanjug receives the dispatches of its correspondents stationed abroad by telephone and telegram. Coverage from domestic correspondents usually comes by teleprinter, the telephone being used as an auxiliary means.

The news services of the foreign agencies are received by Hell and morse. In June 1952, it was expected that radioteleprinters would shortly be put into use for reception of the UP and AFP services.

YUGOPRESS

Founded in 1952. Address: Cetinjska I/IV, Belgrade.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Yugopress was set up in Belgrade in 1952.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The agency was founded by a group of journalists in the form of a co-operative company.

BUDGET

The agency's estimated budget for 1952 amounts to 20,000,000 dinars.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The group of journalists which set up the agency is responsible for all editorial work.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The agency's head office is in Belgrade and it has correspondents in all the principal towns of Yugoslavia.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Yugopress distributes: a news bulletin in English and Serbian which appears twice a week. It contains domestic news and news of the Slav countries; a service for the Yugoslav press, appearing once a week, which contains commentaries on the political, economic and cultural life of the country; a special service of scientific news in Serbian. There are about 400 subscribers to the English and Serbian service; they include the most important newspapers and the broadcasting stations of Yugoslavia. The agency distributes its special Serbian bulletin to more than 700 subscribers.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Belgrade correspondents of the world agencies AFP, AP, Reuters and UP subscribe to the Yugopress services, as also the correspondents of the national agencies Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata and Deutsche Presse Agentur.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency distributes its bulletins by airmail and telephones urgent news.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (AAP)

Founded in 1935. Address: 377 Little Collins Street, Melbourne C.I.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Australian Associated Press (AAP) was founded in 1935 when the Australian metropolitan daily newspapers combined to found a co-operative news agency, designed to provide its members with a world news service.

When the AAP was established, offices were set up in London and New York. The London office of AAP bought the Reuter service in London, and the AP and UP services were subscribed to and received by both the London and New York AAP offices. In addition, rights were obtained to the news file of *The Times* of London, the *New York Times*, and other newspapers.

The arrangement was successful for a number of years, but the second world war brought about a

considerable development of the Far East and Pacific areas as news centres and made it necessary for the Australian press to take steps permitting it to concentrate on news gathering there.

In December 1946 a partnership agreement was therefore reached between the Australian Associated Press and Reuters, whereby the Australian co-operative agency became a partner of Reuters and a member of the Reuter Trust. Under this, AAP obtained the right to appoint a trustee and a director to the Reuter board of trustees and board of directors. The New Zealand Press Association, the co-operative agency of the New Zealand daily press, concluded a partnership agreement with Reuters at the same time, and the Australian director who attends Reuter directors' meetings several times a year also represents New Zealand. These new developments have given the Australian press a voice in the coverage of international events it receives.

JURIDICAL STATUS

AAP is co-operatively owned by the Australian press, as it was at its foundation. Of the 16 metropolitan dailies in Australia, only one is not a member, the *Sydney Daily Mirror* (established after 1935).

BUDGET

The annual AAP budget, which has increased steadily since the agency's creation, and particularly during recent years, as a result of rising costs, is approximately \$300,000.

Operating expenses are divided between member dailies on the basis of the population of the area where they are published, after the deduction of revenue from outside subscribers and other sources. The budget is balanced each year, and no profit or loss is shown.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

There is a board of six directors, from leading metropolitan newspapers. Executive control is vested in two joint managing directors to whom the executive officers are responsible. AAP has about 100 full-time employees, half in Australia and half abroad.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of AAP is in Melbourne. There are sub-offices with full-time editors and staffs in London and New York. AAP-Reuter correspondents and staffs are stationed in Singapore, Bangkok, Jakarta, Hong Kong, Saigon and Tokyo, and there are other correspondents in the Pacific area.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

In London AAP has the entire services of Reuters and of the Press Association at its disposal, plus that of *The Times*. This enormous volume of news and information is centralized, selected and condensed by the AAP's London staff for dispatch to the agency's

head office in Melbourne. The work is done mainly by Australians, who know the news requirements of the Commonwealth press. The wordage varies with news interest and is being steadily expanded with the increased availability of leased channels in place of the toll system.

The New York office has available to it the news services of The Associated Press and the United Press as well as those of the *New York Times* and The Canadian Press. A service for Australia is prepared and dispatched on the same lines as from London. There are also direct news services into Melbourne from the New Zealand Press Association and the AAP-Reuter bureaux in the Pacific and South-East Asian territory.

AAP distributes one single general service to its 15 member metropolitan dailies and, through provincial press agencies, to approximately 70 newspapers outside the State capitals. This service, which comprises basic international news and includes neither photographs nor features, operates on a 24-hour schedule and averages approximately 25,000 words a day.

No Government offices or commercial concerns receive AAP news. However, most of the larger commercial radio stations, the Australian United Press, and the New Zealand Press Association receive the general service, and through these links AAP information thus reaches not only the entire New Zealand press and radio, but the Australian public served by Australian United Press.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Under the partnership agreement concluded in 1946 between AAP and Reuters, AAP ensures news coverage of Australia and receives the entire domestic and foreign services of Reuters. The agreement does not, however, affect relations with other agencies. AAP has contracts with the United Press and the Associated Press of New York, through which their news files are made available to the agency there and in London. By contract with the Australian United Press and the Queensland Press Association, AAP provides the general service for distribution to the Australian provincial press.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Though a private concern in Australia may not normally own telecommunication equipment, the agency possesses Hellschreibers to receive its service from London; a Government aerial is used and a fee is paid to the State for the reception of this service. A similar arrangement exists regarding a leased radio-teleprinter channel from the AAP New York office. This has been recently developed and is proving highly effective. The Australian Overseas Telecommunications Commission services (radiotelegraphy and submarine cable) are used for all other communication.

The Australian Government recently granted newspapers and news agencies the right, on payment of

a nominal fee, to pick up news from radio broadcasts and leased wireless channels, on the same lines as in Great Britain and other countries. Some use is being made of this facility but AAP largely relies for such news on the Overseas Telecommunications Commission.

The AAP operates a leased teleprinter network comprising some 4,000 miles of wires for the distribution of its general service to its daily newspaper subscribers throughout Australia. Forty teleprinter machines are used on this service, and 20 operators on the agency's technical staff work on them. This service to the dailies operates smoothly and news reaches them very rapidly from Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN UNITED PRESS, LTD. (AUP)

Founded in 1932. Address: 9a Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Australian United Press, Ltd. (AUP) was founded in 1932. AUP resulted from a merger of smaller agencies which had previously been established in Australia. It does not compete with the Australian Associated Press, being principally concerned with the distribution of domestic information and the Australian Associated Press foreign news service to newspapers published outside the State capitals.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The AUP is a company registered in Canberra. Its shareholders are provincial subscriber newspapers.

BUDGET

AUP's only source of revenue is subscription rates paid by its subscribers, all of which are newspapers.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The board of directors is elected by the shareholding newspapers.

The technical and editorial staffs number approximately 50, 10 of whom are teleprinter operators.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of AUP is in Sydney, and there are sub-offices in Canberra and Melbourne. There are stringers throughout the Commonwealth for the collection of news, but a fair amount of domestic information is also received from newspapers taking the AUP service.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The AUP general news service averages 30,000 words a day of national, foreign, political, economic and financial, sports and general news.

A photograph service is not supplied with the general service, but is provided by the agency upon special request from a subscriber.

The AUP general service is distributed to 27 daily newspapers, all except one in provincial districts. Eighteen other daily newspapers in provincial districts receive a portion of the service only, and 70 newspapers in provincial districts, appearing from once to four times a week, a limited service. In all, if the newspapers which receive only a limited service are included, the agency distributes to 80 provincial centres throughout Australia.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

AUP has a contract for foreign news coverage with the Australian Associated Press which delivers its full services direct by teleprinter from its Melbourne headquarters to the Sydney and Melbourne offices of AUP. The AUP is under contract to supply domestic news of Australia to Exchange Telegraph Company, Ltd. (London). It also acts in Australia for the United Press Associations (New York) and British United Press (Toronto).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Australian news agencies do not own telecommunication equipment owing to various legal regulations; they operate equipment leased from the Government.

While air mail is used to a considerable extent for the routing of early copy to morning newspapers, the main means used for the distribution of AUP services is its leased teleprinter networks.

Two AUP teleprinter networks are centralized in Sydney and Melbourne, the towns served from each of these cities being: *from Sydney*—A.C.T.: Canberra; New South Wales: Wagga Wagga, Albury, Lismore, Grafton, Tamworth, Newcastle, Maitland, Lithgow, Goulburn; *from Melbourne*—Victoria: Ballarat, Geelong, Warrnambool; Tasmania: Hobart, Launceston, Burnie.

In March 1952 AUP opened a new teleprinter network, linking provincial newspapers in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. The key section of this circuit connects the offices of AUP in Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne, and provides simultaneous transmission to newspapers in Canberra, Wagga Wagga and Albury. From Sydney, the other networks, fed by automatic transmitters, relay news immediately to Newcastle, Tamworth, Lismore, Grafton and Wollongong. Afternoon newspapers in Maitland, Lithgow and Goulburn also receive their news by simultaneous transmission on teleprinters.

An elaborate communication system in Melbourne similarly provides for quick retransmission to Victoria provincial newspapers and the three morning dailies in Tasmania.

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD. (NZPA)

Founded in 1879. Address: Brandon House, Featherston Street, Wellington, C.I.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Founded in 1879, the New Zealand Press Association, Ltd., (NZPA) is a co-operative news agency and does not receive any government or other subsidy. The agency is mainly concerned with the collection and distribution of news from abroad but also provides a domestic parliamentary service and news coverage of outstanding national events.

In 1946 NZPA became a partner of Reuters and a member of the Reuter Trust.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The New Zealand Press Association is a limited liability company. Its 39 members are all daily newspapers. Non-member subscribers receive the same service as members, but have no vote at general meetings.

BUDGET

The New Zealand Press Association does not publish information on its budget or finances.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The board of directors of NZPA is composed of 12 members, all well-known journalists, eight of whom are attached to metropolitan (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin) daily newspapers and four to provincial dailies.

In New Zealand, the NZPA has a full-time staff of 12 newsmen and approximately 70 part-time correspondents.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of NZPA is in Wellington. Member newspapers are required, as a condition of membership, to make their local news available to the agency for distribution to newspapers in other centres. NZPA maintains two full-time correspondents in London. Its basic service of world news is drawn from Reuters through the Australian Associated Press, which delivers it to NZPA offices in Sydney.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The NZPA domestic news service is made up from local news sent in by each member newspaper. This

service amounts to between 20,000 and 35,000 words per day.

The basic general world news service has grown steadily throughout the years and now averages more than 8,000 words a day in news of all kinds, but no photographs. This service comes through NZPA offices in Sydney, where the agency has the full files of the Australian Associated Press at its disposal. The full-time staff in Sydney, which is made up of six specialists in morning and evening newspaper work, also provides direct coverage of Australia.

The NZPA bureau in London works in consultation with AAP staff, but its principal task is to supply a supplementary service direct to the agency's headquarters in Wellington. This service runs to 600 to 900 words a day.

The 36 principal metropolitan daily newspapers in New Zealand receive the complete NZPA news file. The agency's eight other subscribers receive service according to their individual requirements.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The principal source of international news for NZPA is the Reuter world news service. Through Australian Associated Press, which represents both news agencies, it has contractual relationship with the Associated Press and United Press Associations, of the United States, and with other news agencies and news sources. NZPA is represented at Australian Associated Press board meetings by one of its directors. NZPA and Australian Associated Press have an agreement for the exchange of domestic news.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

NZPA does not own any telecommunication equipment. Distribution to its 36 principal New Zealand subscribers is effected through a teleprinter network leased from the post office under an annual contract which covers all costs. The remaining newspapers receive their news through the post office telegraph service.

News of New Zealand is transmitted to London and Australia by submarine cable. The Sydney bureau of NZPA sends dispatches to Wellington on an 18-hour schedule of news it has collected itself or received from the Australian Associated Press or otherwise. News from the agency's London bureau is sent direct to Wellington by submarine cable. NZPA's cable charges exceed £18,000 a year.

C. SPECIALIZED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Under the title "specialized agencies" are included reports concerning telegraphic news agencies which engage only in the collection and distribution of news of a denominational character, or of interest only to certain groups or communities.

There are a great number of such specialized agen-

cies; they are often created on account of special circumstances and disappear after a short period of activity.

In the following pages we have attempted to provide reports on only a few characteristic examples of such agencies, chosen among the most important, the

most stable and the most active. We have not taken into consideration agencies whose only activity is the distribution of economic, financial or sporting news and racing results, nor those agencies which are not telegraphic, but which distribute only articles, features, photos and illustrations.

AGENZIA INTERNAZIONALE FIDES (Fides)

Founded in 1926. Address: Via di Propagande 2, Rome, Italy.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Agenzia Internazionale Fides (by-line Fides Service) was founded in 1926.

JURIDICAL STATUS

Fides is dependent on the Superior Council of the Pontifical Work for the Propagation of the Faith.

BUDGET

The funds required for the agency's activities are only partly covered by subscriptions, the deficit being provided from the general budget of the Pontifical Work for the Propagation of the Faith.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The administration of Fides comes under the Pontifical Work for the Propagation of the Faith.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

Fides' central office is in Rome, where its staff comprises a director and six writers. The agency obtains its news from permanent or part-time correspondents in Vatican missions abroad.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Fides is a news agency exclusively devoted to coverage of the Catholic world. It offers a weekly information service which is issued in five languages (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish), which comprises, on an average, eight roneotyped pages; a documentary service which is distributed, occasionally, in several languages; and a photograph service.

Over 1,000 Catholic newspapers, journals, news agencies and other institutions in 51 countries and territories subscribe to the Fides weekly news service.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Fides' news services are subscribed to by a number of other news agencies, including other Catholic news services.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Fides' news bulletins are broadcast by the Vatican

radio; most of the news received by the agency comes through the mail and telegraphic services.

THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS, INC. (ANP)

Founded in 1919. Address: 3531 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Illinois, United States of America.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Associated Negro Press, Inc. (ANP) was founded in March 1919. The agency's purpose is to provide a specialized service covering news of interest to the United States negro community.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Associated Negro Press is incorporated as a non-profit organization formed on a co-operative membership basis.

BUDGET

The agency's operating expenses are covered by its member newspapers on a non-profit basis.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The executive staff includes the director, the secretary, the chief of the copy-desk and the contributing editor.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The Associated Negro Press's head office is in Chicago. The agency operates two branch offices, in Washington and in New York City.

It has individual correspondents in New York City, Brooklyn, New Orleans, Detroit, Atlanta, Saint Louis, Knoxville, Los Angeles, Columbus and San Francisco; and in Durban, Madras, Karachi, Addis-Ababa, Ancon (Panama Canal Zone), Port of Spain (Trinidad), Saint Thomas (Virgin Islands), London, Monrovia, Kingston (Jamaica), Lagos (Nigeria), Accra (Gold Coast) and Port-au-Prince (Hafti). Inside the United States, the agency has representatives on each of the newspapers it serves, and each of the 75 member newspapers are responsible for the coverage of important happenings in their area.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

In September 1952, the agency's membership included 75 newspapers, most of them weeklies, with a combined circulation of 2,000,000 copies a week.

It issues a regular news release and a deadline news release. Because most of its member newspapers are weeklies, the Associated Negro Press is essentially a mail service. The regular release, mailed on Friday, is divided into a features section, which is sometimes sent on Thursday, and a news section. The deadline release is mailed on Monday.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The Associated Negro Press does not have contracts with any other news agency.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The agency sends and receives its news through the public communication services. It supplies wire services at the special request of member newspapers and on extremely unusual or late events.

CHRISTLICHER NACHRICHTENDIENST (CND)

Founded in 1946. Address: Prannerstrasse 10, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Christlicher Nachrichtendienst (CND) was founded in 1946. At that time, the agency's operations were limited to the publication of a weekly newspaper entitled *Der Überblick* (The Review), as news agency activities were not then generally allowed in Germany. *Der Überblick* was discontinued on 31 December 1950.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The CND is a limited liability company.

BUDGET

The agency's monthly budget is DM.10,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

No information available.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

CND's head office is in Munich. There are agency bureaux in Freiburg (Germany), Cologne, Lucerne and Rome. Correspondents in all the large cities of Germany provide auxiliary coverage.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The CND offers three news services—a general press service, a specialized service for Catholic journals, and a service to publications for young people.

The general press service has been offered since June 1947. It is distributed daily, except on Sunday, in the form of roneotyped bulletins comprising four to five pages. There are 200 subscribers including dailies, other press publications and radio stations. Of these subscribers 164 are in Germany and 36 abroad.

The special service of Catholic news has been offered since June 1948. It is issued thrice weekly in the form of roneotyped bulletins of approximately 10-page length. Seventy-seven Catholic journals in Germany and 23 abroad subscribe to this service.

The service to publications for young people has

been offered since 1 January 1948. It is distributed weekly in the form of a five-page roneotyped bulletin. There are 16 subscribers inside Germany and one abroad.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The CND exchanges news with all the Catholic press services in other countries.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The CND has a teleprinter which is registered in the Telex exchange and which is used for communication with the agency's subscribers or with institutions abroad, as required. In addition, CND has sound-recording apparatus which is used for such purposes as to record the Vatican newscasts.

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, INC. (JTA)

Founded in 1919. Address: 231 West 58th Street, New York City 19, United States of America.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc. (JTA) was founded in December 1919. The agency's role, since its establishment, has been to provide a news service on facts of social, economic and political interest to Jews and affecting Jews throughout the world.

Originally a commercial organization, it was reorganized in 1936 as a non-profit enterprise.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency is incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

BUDGET

It is financially supported by Jewish communities and private individuals in the United States, the United Kingdom, South Africa, and various Latin-American countries and by the Government of Israel.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The senior executive is the president of the corporation. Day-to-day activities are under the direct supervision of the general manager and the editor-in-chief.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The JTA headquarters is in New York. There are offices in Washington and the United Nations and numerous stringers throughout the U.S.A. Abroad JTA maintains offices with staffs in London, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Buenos Aires and Johannesburg.

There are full-time correspondents in Paris and Vienna and stringers wherever there is a sizeable Jewish community.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

JTA offers a daily news service for newspapers and a weekly feature service.

Its principal European news centralization point is London. The Paris and Vienna correspondents and stringers in other European countries report to London, which newscasts twice daily to JTA. New York maintains a daily newscasts service direct to Israel, London, Johannesburg, and the Latin-American countries.

The JTA publishes daily roneotyped bulletins which are mailed each night to subscribers in New York, London, Johannesburg and Buenos Aires. Each bulletin averages six pages of news items (approximately 3,000 words). The bulletins are available in English, Yiddish, Hebrew and Spanish.

About 80 newspapers subscribe to the JTA service in the United States, and some 40 in other countries are served by the bureaux in New York, London and Israel. The bureau in Israel serves about 18 daily newspapers in Hebrew.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

In the United States the Associated Press receives JTA news services. In turn, JTA distributes AP news to the press in Israel.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

A number of daily newspapers in Yiddish, Jewish organizations, the *New York Times* and other institutions in several cities of the United States receive the JTA news services by teleprinter and the TWX (Telex) system.

With this exception, and that of the scheduled newscasts sent out twice daily from London, JTA transmits and receives its news through the public mail and telecommunication services.

KATHOLIEK NEDERLANDSPERS BUREAU (KNP)
Founded in 1946. Address: 68 Bezuidenhout, The Hague, Netherlands.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Katholiek Nederlands Persbureau (KNP) was created in October 1946 through the joint initiative of the KNBP (organization representing the Catholic daily newspapers of the Netherlands) and the Netherlands National Board of Catholic Action.

JURIDICAL STATUS

KNP became a limited liability company in September 1951.

BUDGET

Details on the KNP budget are not published.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The senior executives are the editor-in-chief and the managing director.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

KNP has branch offices in Berne and Rome.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED, AND SUBSCRIBERS

KNP offers the following services:

1. Daily news service of Catholic news from the Netherlands and abroad, for publication in Dutch newspapers and periodicals. This news is issued twice daily on weekdays; once on Sundays.
2. Documentation service of Catholic news from abroad provided once a week to organizations and institutions.
3. International press service, distributed in foreign countries only, and containing news, documentation and information on Catholic life in religious, cultural and political spheres, especially in the Netherlands. This service, which is published either in English or French, is dispatched three to six times a week. It may be considerably enlarged in the near future.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

KNP has exchange agreements with the NCWC News Service (Washington); the Canadian weekly *The Ensign*; the Catholic Social Action in Canada; the Centres d'Information Pro Deo in Rome, Brussels and Puerto Rico; the Austrian Catholic weekly *Der Volksbote*; the Irish News Agency (Dublin); the Catholic daily *La Croix* in Paris; and Catholic press agencies and correspondents in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, France, Africa, China, Hungary and Australia.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

KNP transmits news items, articles and correspondence by telephone, Telex and post.

KATHOLISCHE INTERNATIONALE PRESSEAGENTUR (KIPA)

Founded in 1920. Address: P.B. 223, Fribourg, Switzerland.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Katholische Internationale Presseagentur (KIPA) (Catholic International News Agency) was founded in 1920 on the initiative of Swiss Catholic journalists who wanted a news service dealing with the Catholic Church itself and with problems of special interest to Catholics.

The agency also publishes and distributes documentation and pamphlets.

The KIPA, which was at first designed for Catholic newspapers in German Switzerland, has from the outset published daily news bulletins in German. Since 1945 there has also been a French-language service, which has developed along the same lines as the German.

Under its statutes of 15 June 1932 the agency, which has been established by private enterprise, was placed at the disposal of the Swiss Catholic bishops, to whom, in religious and cultural matters, it is now subordinate.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The KIPA agency in Fribourg has the legal status of a joint-stock company under the Swiss Civil Code. Its board of directors consists of five members, three of whom are appointed by the Swiss bishops.

BUDGET

KIPA's income is derived from: subscriptions from newspapers and reviews receiving its news bulletins; a grant from the Swiss Catholic bishops; a grant from the Swiss Catholic Press Association (an association for the dissemination of the Catholic press in Switzerland).

The KIPA agency receives no funds from abroad and it is prohibited, under its statutes, from receiving funds from political parties.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The KIPA is at present directed by a professor of the University of Fribourg, who is responsible to the Swiss bishops for its general policy and development.

The director is also head of the agency's German service. The head of the French service is another professor of the University of Fribourg.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The head office of the KIPA agency is at Fribourg.

The agency has correspondents in the world's leading capitals, in the mother houses of religious orders, and in the main international Catholic organizations. It has a regular exchange service with Catholic news agencies, and agencies of other religious denominations.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The KIPA agency now supplies two news services: the German service, which comprises several bulletins a day with an average of 6,000 words; the French service, distributed regularly three times a week and whenever, in addition, it is urgently needed. Each French bulletin runs from 2,000 to 3,000 words.

The German service is distributed to all Catholic newspapers in German Switzerland, Germany and Austria, and to several non-Catholic newspapers in Switzerland and abroad.

The French service is distributed to all Catholic newspapers in French Switzerland and Italian Switzerland and to a number of Catholic newspapers in France, Belgium, the French and Belgian colonies, Spain and the United Kingdom. It is also sent to several non-Catholic newspapers in Switzerland and other countries. Non-Catholic newspapers in Switzerland receive a special weekly service summarizing the Catholic activities of the week.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The KIPA agency exchanges daily news bulletins with Catholic agencies and agencies of other denominations in foreign countries.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

KIPA receives a large proportion of its news by radio. It sends out its news by telephone, Telex or post, according to urgency.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE NEWS SERVICE (NCWC)

Founded in 1920. Address: 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C., United States of America.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service (NCWC) was founded on 11 April 1920, by the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an organization of the Catholic archbishops and bishops of the United States.

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Press Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference is responsible for the NCWC News Service.

BUDGET

The NCWC News Service is a self-supporting, non-profit undertaking. Its services are sold to subscribing publications for a fee proportional to their circulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

No information is available.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The NCWC News Service maintains several bureaux and numerous correspondents throughout the United States and in over 50 foreign countries and territories.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

NCWC News Service bulletins, which cover only

news of interest to the Catholic world, are issued daily to subscribers throughout the United States and in 51 countries and territories. These bulletins average 10,000 words daily.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

The NCWC News Service exchanges news daily with a number of Catholic news agencies in foreign countries.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

The NCWC News Service sends and receives its information through the public mail and telecommunication services.

OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY (ONA)

Founded in 1940. Address: 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., United States of America.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Overseas News Agency (ONA) was founded in 1940 by the managing director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. In the early days of the agency's existence, its correspondents were chiefly engaged in obtaining news from Nazi Germany and the occupied countries of central and eastern Europe. When the United States entered the war the agency considerably increased its coverage, and sent war correspondents to all theatres of operation. In 1949 ONA, which had been closely linked with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, became completely independent.

JURIDICAL STATUS

ONA is a private, non profit company established in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware.

BUDGET

ONA's annual budget amounts to about \$100,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The chairman of the company also acts as the agency's chief editor.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

ONA's central office is in New York. It has a large bureau at Frankfurt-on-Main, part-time correspondents throughout the United States and full-time correspondents in London, Paris, Bonn, Vienna, Rome, Helsinki, Istanbul, Beirut, New Delhi, Jakarta, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Rio de Janeiro and Mexico City. It also has roving correspondents in Asia and the Middle East.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

ONA distributes a service of 600 to 1,000 words daily

to 40 subscribers in the United States and 200 subscribers abroad, principally in South America, in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Japan. It has organized a special news service for Africa and the Middle East.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Until 1949 ONA had an agreement with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, but it broke off this agreement to become completely independent. In 1952 it had not yet concluded agreements with any other agency.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Until 1949 ONA used the equipment belonging to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Since that date it has been re-organizing its technical services.

THE AGENCIES OF THE NEAR AND FAR EAST NEWS GROUP

Four specialized news agencies: the Arab News Agency, the Star News Agency, Near and Far East News (Asia), Ltd., and Near and Far East News, Ltd. form a group whose headquarters are in London (10, Norfolk Street, Strand). Juridically, each agency is an independent company with a separate board of directors, but the same person is chairman of the four boards. The four agencies specialize in the distribution of news of interest to the Islamic world.

The Arab News Agency has its headquarters in London and its central news office in Cairo.

The Star News Agency has its headquarters in Karachi.

Near and Far East News, Ltd. has its headquarters in London and a bureau in Istanbul.

Near and Far East News (Asia), Ltd., which took over the former Globe Agency of Delhi, has its headquarters in London and its central news office in Bombay.

ARAB NEWS AGENCY, LTD. (ANA)

Founded in 1941. Address: headquarters—10 Norfolk Street, Strand, London W.C.2., England; central news office—26 Sharia Sherif Pacha, Cairo, Egypt.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Arab News Agency, Ltd. (ANA) was founded in 1941.

JURIDICAL STATUS

ANA is a private limited liability company formed in London in March 1941 and registered in Cairo.

BUDGET

Details on the ANA budget are not published.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The board of ANA is composed of a chairman and three directors. Other administrative officials are a general manager for the Middle East; branch managers at Amman, Beirut, Damascus and Baghdad; and an Egyptian editor in Cairo.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

There are 35 ANA staff members in Egypt and 59 in other countries. Of the 76 stationed in the Arab world 5 are British and 71 Arabs, of whom 65 are Moslems.

The registered office of ANA is in London. There is a central news office at Cairo; branch offices at Damascus, Beirut, Baghdad, Jerusalem and Amman; and representatives at Alexandria, Mecca, Khartoum, Aden, Tripoli, Benghazi, Asmara, Karachi, Delhi, Istanbul, Teheran, London, Paris and New York.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The daily distribution of news by ANA within Egypt is from 3,000 to 4,000 words and to other Arab countries from 2,500 to 3,000 words. A service varying between 1,000 and 3,000 words is sent daily by airmail or airfreight to the Star News Agency in Pakistan and NAFEN (Asia) agency in India, and a weekly average of 2,000 words is cabled to the BBC. All-India Radio receives a daily average of 150 words. News is also supplied to Sharq el Adna (Near East Arab Broadcasting Station), Cyprus, in Arabic. Fifty per cent of the ANA service is provided in Arabic, the other 50 per cent in English, and translation from English to French is undertaken by the French-language newspapers themselves.

ANA operates 18 hours a day. Its service includes national, foreign, political, economic, and general news.

Virtually all daily papers within the Arab world, and most weeklies and many ministries and legations in the area, subscribe to the ANA service. Arabic releases are provided for Arabic subscribers and English for the others. Rates of subscriptions vary roughly according to the circulation and financial standing of the subscribing newspaper or radio organization.

The ANA weekly news letter *The Mideast Mirror* was started again in May 1949 and has completed its third year. It is published in English and Arabic and is sent by airmail to numerous subscribers in many countries. *The Mideast Mirror* is paid for separately at the rate of £1 a month.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

ANA has exchange of information agreements with the Star News Agency (Karachi); Near and Far East News, Ltd. (London and Istanbul); Near and Far East News (Asia), Ltd. (London and Bombay); All-India Radio; BBC (London); Sharq-el-Adna (Near

East Arab Broadcasting Station), Cyprus; Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes (Portugal); the Kyodo News Service (Japan); and Kantorberita Antara (Indonesia).

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Distribution of ANA news throughout the Arab world is by Arabic radio morse beam, through the Egyptian State telecommunications service. Otherwise, news is sent and received by normal press telegram in English or Arabic, except for New York news which is picked-up on a fixed radio morse schedule through Press Wireless, Inc.

NEAR AND FAR EAST NEWS, LTD. (NAFEN)

Founded in 1948. Address: 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2., England.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Near and Far East News, Ltd. (NAFEN) was founded in London in 1948.

JURIDICAL STATUS

NAFEN is a private limited liability company registered in London.

BUDGET

Details on the NAFEN budget are not published.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The board of NAFEN consists of a chairman and two directors. The staff in London, which is under a managing editor, numbers about 20.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

NAFEN has its head office in London and a branch office in Istanbul. The company has correspondents in the United States, India, Pakistan, the Middle East and the Far East.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

The NAFEN branch office in Istanbul provides a daily news service to the Turkish press and Ankara radio broadcasting station.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

NAFEN exchanges news with the Arab News Agency, whose central news office is in Cairo, the Star News Agency, whose headquarters are in Karachi, and the Near and Far East News (Asia) agency whose central news office is in Bombay.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

NAFEN sends and receives its news through the public mail and telecommunication services.

NEAR AND FAR EAST NEWS (ASIA), LTD.

[NAFEN (ASIA)]

Founded in 1952. Address: headquarters—10 Norfolk Street, Strand, London W.C.2, England; central news office—Bombay, India.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Near and Far East News (Asia) Ltd., [NAFEN (Asia)], is the successor to the Globe News Agency, which was founded in Calcutta in 1943 and later moved its headquarters to New Delhi. NAFEN (Asia) took over the interests of Globe early in 1952 and began operating in India in April of that year.

JURIDICAL STATUS

NAFEN (Asia) is a private limited liability company formed and registered in London.

BUDGET

Details on the budget are not published.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The board of NAFEN (Asia) consists of a chairman and two directors. Other employees number about 100.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

The central news office is in Bombay. The agency has sub-offices in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, and correspondents in other centres in India as well as various Far Eastern cities.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

NAFEN (Asia) distributes foreign news and a smaller amount of domestic information through a daily 5,000 word roneotyped bulletin. The news is issued in the following languages: English, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil and Malayalam.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

NAFEN (Asia) supplies its news file to the Arab News Agency which has its central news office in Cairo and to All-India Radio.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

NAFEN (Asia) transmits and receives its news

through the public mail and telecommunication services.

STAR NEWS AGENCY (Star)

Founded in 1948. Address: Hassanali Mamooji Building, Outram Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Star News Agency (Star) was founded in 1948.

JURIDICAL STATUS

It is a private limited liability company registered in Pakistan.

BUDGET

Details on the Star budget are not available.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Star has a British managing director resident in Pakistan.

BUREAUX AND CORRESPONDENTS

In addition to its Karachi head office, the Star agency has a sub-office in Lahore and correspondents in other important centres of Pakistan.

SERVICES DISTRIBUTED AND SUBSCRIBERS

Star is mainly concerned with the distribution of foreign news and news of Moslem interest.

The Star service is distributed in the form of a short roneotyped bulletin designed to reach a large number of the small circulation newspapers. In addition the agency serves the Pakistan radio. The news is published not only in English but also in Urdu, the principal language of the press of Pakistan.

AGREEMENTS AND/OR CONTRACTS WITH OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES

Star supplies news regularly to the Arab News Agency, whose central news office is in Cairo, to NAFEN (London and Istambul) and to NAFEN (Asia), whose central news office is in Bombay.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

Star transmits and receives its news through the public mail and telecommunication services.

D. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES WHICH HAVE CEASED OPERATIONS

A number of agencies, some of which played an important part in the development of news distribution, have now ceased operations. We have no intention of cataloguing all the agencies which have

been in existence since 1850. Those which are enumerated below, and which have today disappeared, are for one reason or another typical of the history of news agencies or took a big hand in the

development of news distribution in their own countries.

Certain German, Japanese, Netherlands and United States agencies, which have ceased to operate but which played a role in the establishment of agencies now operating, will not be found here. This is because they have already been dealt with in some detail, either in Chapter I (Historical Review) or in the present chapter.

We shall therefore confine ourselves to putting on record the names of the following agencies;

In Germany: Herold Depeschen Bureau, Telegraphisches Bureau Louis Hirsch, Bösmans Telegraphenburo, Korrespondenz Hofmann, Syndikat Deutscher Überseedienst, Transocean, Europa Press.

In Japan: Shimbun Yotatsu Kaisha, Teikoku Tshushin-sha, Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha (Dentsu), Toho, Kokusai, Shimbun Rengo, Domei News Agency.

In the Netherlands: Nederlandsch Telegraaf Agentschap, Vaz Dias Agency, Belifante and Vaz Dias Agency Aneta-Holland Agency.

In the Union of South Africa: Reuter-South African Press Agency.

In the United States: Harbour News Association, Telegraphic and General News Association, New York Associated Press, United Press (not to be confused with the present United Press Associations), Western Associated Press.

AMERICA (NORTH)

CANADA

CANADIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (CAP)

This agency was created in 1903. At the end of the nineteenth century Canadian newspapers received their news only through commercial services operated by the Canadian Pacific Company and by the Great North Western Telegraph Company, subsidiaries of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways respectively. These companies had been able to monopolize the supply of news to the press because they controlled the only means of speedy communication: the telegraph. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company took the news service of Associated Press in the United States, receiving it at Buffalo. Only the largest and most prosperous newspapers of Montreal and Toronto could afford to supplement this insufficient news service by subscribing to special news files of Chicago and New York dailies. Canadian newspapers received little news from the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth countries.

To ensure the regular reception from all parts of the world of news of interest to Canadians, the newspapers of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto decided in 1903 to form the Canadian Associated Press and to

finance its operations jointly. The agency operated the first cable service between Canada and the British Isles, with a full-time correspondent in London, but as this service was extremely costly the Government of Canada granted a yearly subsidy of \$8,000, on condition that the members of Canadian Associated Press put up a like sum.

The Canadian Associated Press disappeared in 1917 when a national news agency was set up under Dominion charter. This news agency was later to become the present Canadian Press.

MEXICO

AGENCIA NOTICIOSA TELEGRÁFICA AMERICANA (ANTA)

The Agencia Noticiosa Telegrafica Americana (ANTA) was set up in 1935 to provide Mexico with a national news agency distributing international news to Mexican newspapers. ANTA relied mainly on the French Havas agency; after Havas closed down in 1940 ANTA signed a similar agreement with Reuters. As the Reuter service did not meet its requirements ANTA was discontinued in 1943.

ANTA was a joint stock company receiving financial assistance from the Mexican Government.

Its staff consisted of a managing director, an editor, five or six sub-editor-translators, three radio-telegraphists and four copy-boys.

ANTA had only one office in Mexico and had no home or foreign correspondents.

It distributed from 3,000 to 5,000 words a day of general political news and a small percentage of sports news. It served one weekly and 11 daily newspapers and seven broadcasting stations in Mexico City, and some 50 newspapers and two broadcasting stations in the provinces.

ANTA had an exclusive agreement with Havas for the distribution in Mexico (and, in theory, in Central America as well) of that agency's international news service. It picked up Havas' radiotelegraphic transmissions to North America at certain hours, and paid a fee to the French agency.

For the distribution of its service in Mexico, ANTA also had agreements with two professional organizations which have now ceased to exist—the *Bloque Nacional Periodístico* and the *Unión Periodística Panamericana*. These were given part of ANTA's news for provincial newspapers, the other part being sent direct to subscribers by ordinary telegraph.

For picking up news by radiotelegraph ANTA had two and later three receiving sets (one Telefunken and one Hallicrafter, and subsequently two Hallicrafters and one Hammerlund). Transmissions were picked up by the State station at Palo Alto and relayed by cable to the ANTA Office, for use by the agency.

AMERICA (SOUTH)

ARGENTINA

ASOCIACIÓN NOTICIOSA ARGENTINA (ANA)

This agency was founded in Buenos Aires in 1948, with its registered headquarters in that city. It maintained correspondents in the provincial capitals and had a special correspondent at United Nations headquarters in New York.

ANA received and distributed news 24 hours a day. Its staff included some hundred journalists, operators and other employees.

In 1950 ANA was taken over by the official Asociación Publicitaria Argentina, which distributes government news to all broadcasting stations in the Argentine Republic except Radio Belgrano.

BRAZIL

AGENCIA SUL AMERICANA DE NOTICIAS (ASAPRESS)

This agency, founded in 1942 at São Paulo, was a private company which distributed to some hundred subscribers in the principal towns of Brazil a general service amounting to about 5,000 words daily. The service consisted almost entirely of domestic news. The agency was chiefly active in southern Brazil.

The agency had signed a contract with INS, New York, for the reception of foreign news, but the contract was a temporary one and was terminated in 1950. The agency ceased operations in 1951.

CHILE

AGENCIA TRANSCHILE

The agencia Transchile was founded in 1944 as a commercial enterprise, the property of two persons.

It served the provincial press exclusively with national news. The agency had only one office, in Santiago, and no correspondents in the provincial areas. The total staff comprised eight persons.

Its only source of revenue was the sale of its services; it did not receive a subvention from any source.

The agency's service was distributed by post; it comprised approximately 15,000 words per day and was written in Spanish. A large number of newspapers and radio stations subscribed to its service, which specialized in political information, and sports news.

Transchile ceased operations in 1950.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

K. K. TELEGRAPHEN KORRESPONDENZ-BUREAU

As early as 1850 Vienna had a "correspondence office", known as Oesterreichische Korrespondenz, which distributed articles reflecting the views of the Habsburg court. Two years later a new agency was set up under the style Politische Korrespondenz. At that time all newspapers published in Austria-Hungary were issued by the Government. Thus it was the Government which took the initiative of setting up an official telegraphic agency known as the K.K. Telegraphen Korrespondenz-Bureau, attached to the Ministry of Commerce. It was organized on the same lines as the English, French and German agencies of the day.

In 1875 the Austrian agency signed agreements with the Havas, Reuter and Wolff agencies.

In 1882 it was attached to the Prime Minister's Department (Ministerpräsidium) and expanded considerably. It had exclusive news distribution rights for Austria-Hungary.

In 1881 it set up a branch in Budapest—the Ungarische Telegraphen Korrespondenz-Bureau—which came to an end with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918, its installations being taken over by the Magyar Tavisati Iroda agency. The Austrian agency was also dissolved in 1918.

AMTLICHE NACHRICHTENSTELLE

This official national agency was founded by the Government in 1922. It was never as large a concern as the old Austrian agency, its activities being confined to Austria. It was closed down by the Hitler Government after the Anschluss in 1938.

FRANCE

AGENCE FOURNIER

The Agence Fournier was founded in 1879 by Mr. Fournier, of Lyons. It distributed financial and economic information only. It became, in 1893, a limited company with a capital of 1,500,000 francs and distributed at that time a general news service.

The Agence Fournier distributed its services by means of roneotyped bulletins and by telegram. It had 350 subscribers. Four services comprised, respectively, general, financial, cultural and sports news. Its personnel comprised 300 journalists, technicians and employees (including provincial correspondents which sent in the news by telephone).

It had correspondents in the main capitals of Europe and had, in 1910, concluded an exchange of news agreement with INS. The Creed system was used for news distribution. The agency interrupted its activities in 1944, but its revival is presently under study.

AGENCE RADIO

This agency was created in 1918 as a limited liability company with a capital of 5,000,000 francs. In 1929, on account of financial difficulties, it was obliged to part with the greater part of its shares to Havas.

In 1937 the Agence Radio was reorganized and the number of shares doubled. In that year its budget was 8,000,000 francs. It was controlled by a board of directors on which, from 1937 on, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was represented. Its editorial staff included some 50 journalists.

The agency distributed, in the form of mimeographed bulletins, a service of home and foreign parliamentary news to some 70 subscribers in Paris and in the provinces, and to about 20 subscribers abroad. It had 20 correspondents in the provinces who sent in their news by telephone, and correspondents in Berlin, Belgrade, Brussels, Bucharest, Geneva, London, Madrid, Prague and Rome who sent their news by telephone or telegraph.

The Agence Radio had an agreement with Exchange Telegraph. It did not use teleprinters, but distributed its bulletins by cyclists in Paris and by the post to its other subscribers. It ceased operations in 1940.

GERMANY

WOLFF TELEGRAPHEN BUREAU (WTB)

One of the oldest news agencies in Germany (the second to be established) and one of the most powerful between 1850 and 1914 was the Wolff agency, which together with Transocean is the only world agency to have had its headquarters in Germany.

This agency was set up in 1849, in what was later to become the capital of the Reich, by Dr. Bernhard Wolff, director of the Berlin *Nationalzeitung*. In 1865 Dr. Wolff's news office became a partnership with a capital of 2,000,000 talers. In 1875 the partnership was transformed into a joint-stock company under the name of the Continental Telegraphen Compagnie, but it continued to be known as the Wolff agency. It signed agreements with the Havas and Reuters agencies (see Chapter I).

The Wolff agency distributed news to every newspaper in Germany and had exclusive news distribution rights in the Scandinavian countries, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey.

The first world war sealed the fate of the Wolff agency, which to all intents and purposes ceased to exist as a world organization. It continued, however,

to be a power in Germany, for its service went out to 1,300 subscribers, most of them newspapers and broadcasting stations. It had correspondents in 40 German cities and in Paris, Rome, London, New York and Buenos Aires.

Despite competition from the new agency set up by the Hugenberg trust's Telegraphen Union, Wolff remained the leading German agency until 1933, when the Hitler Government ordered the amalgamation of all telegraphic agencies. The Wolff agency was then absorbed by the Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro (DNB).

TELEGRAPHEN UNION (TU)

This agency was founded in 1921 by the newspaper trust organized by Alfred Hugenberg, who had acquired control of several newspaper publishing firms and special services, including the Deutscher Handelsdienst (DHD) in Berlin and the Westdeutscher Handelsdienst (WHD) of Essen.

The agency, which provided the news service for the Hugenberg press, signed exchange agreements with Associated Press, United Press and Exchange Telegraph. It absorbed the Telegraphisches Bureau Louis Hirsch and the Herold Depeschen Bureau.

In 1933 the German Government ordered the amalgamation of the Wolff Telegraphen Bureau (WTB) and Telegraphen Union (TU) to form the Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro (DNB).

DEUTSCHES NACHRICHTENBÜRO (DNB)

By order of the Hitler Government in 1933 all German news agencies, including the two most important, Wolff (WTB) and Telegraphen Union (TU) amalgamated to form the Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro (DNB) with a fixed capital of 2,000,000 marks. This agency had a monopoly for the distribution of news in the Third Reich. It distributed a service of 25,000 words in Germany and an oversea service of 36,000 words in English, French and German. It had 17 foreign correspondents and a total staff of 2,500 journalists and technicians. The DNB agency had the most up-to-date technical equipment and was the first to use the Hellschreiber system. It also transmitted news abroad by radio morse, with equipment installed in Berlin and Frankfurt. DNB had agreements with Havas and Reuters. It was dissolved in 1945 after the German collapse.

DEUTSCHE NACHRICHTEN AGENTUR (DANA)

This agency was founded at Bad Nauheim in 1945, in the United States zone of Germany. It had agreements with Associated Press and United Press, but was remodelled in 1946 and became the DENA agency.

DEUTSCHER PRESSEDIENST (DPD)

This agency was set up in Hamburg in 1945 to serve newspapers in the British zone. It distributed Reuter news. Its services were taken over in 1949 by the Deutsche Presse Agentur.

RHEINA (LATER SÜDNA)

This agency, founded in 1945, was transformed in 1947 and renamed Sudena. It distributed news in the French zone and had an agreement with Agence France-Presse. In 1949 it was absorbed by the Deutsche Presse Agentur.

DENA

This agency was founded in 1946 when it took over the equipment and organization of the DANA agency at Bad Nauheim. It had signed agreements with INS, Reuters, Agence France-Presse and the *New York Times*. It had a transmitting station and a teleprinter network. It received 190,000 words a day and sent out 30,000.

The DENA agency was absorbed by DPA (Deutsche Presse Agentur) when the latter was established in 1949.

ITALY

AGENCIA TELEGRAFICA STEFANI

In 1853, with the encouragement of Count Cavour, Prime Minister of Piedmont, Guglielmo Stefani, a journalist from Trieste, set up a news service for the kingdom. As Italy united the service expanded and became a joint-stock company with a capital of 1,000,000 lire, known as the Agenzia Telegrafica Stefani.

This agency relied on Havas for its foreign news. It distributed news throughout Italy and all the country's newspapers subscribed to its service.

At the outset, it was mainly concerned with the distribution of official and semi-official news, but from 1880 onwards it also distributed general and commercial news. When the Fascists came to power, the agency signed an agreement with the Government for the "control" of its activities.

In 1924 the Stefani agency, which had the legal status of a joint-stock company, was bought by a private individual, Manlio Morgagni.

Under the pretext of reducing the expenses involved in the transmission of news by foreign correspondents, but in actual fact to ensure that Italian newspapers received news in line with its own policy, the Fascist Government concluded an agreement with the agency for the institution of a new "category" of foreign correspondents. Professionally, they were responsible to the Stefani agency, but they were entirely paid by the Government. The "controlled" news henceforth sent by the new foreign correspondents was called the "special service".

In 1935 the Ministry of Press and Propaganda concluded a further agreement with the Stefani agency for the organization of a new radiotelegraphic service for and from other countries; bureaux were set up for the purpose in Berlin, Paris, London, Bucarest, Moscow, Copenhagen, Belgrade, Ankara, Amsterdam and Teheran. The Government bore all expenses of their installation and operation. The Fascist Government's aim was to make the national Stefani agency into a world organization on the same lines as Havas and Reuters. The new service was, in fact, known as the "world" service.

When the Fascist Government collapsed, the Stefani agency was transferred to Salo, headquarters of the "Fascist Republic" and in 1945 the Allies forced it to close down.

Although it has not yet been formally liquidated the Stefani agency has shown no sign of activity since 1945.

RUMANIA

RADOR AGENCY

The Rador Agency was founded in 1919 by a Bucarest bank to distribute general and financial news. It was a joint-stock company with a capital of 3,000,000 lei. In 1924 the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs bought up the agency's shares, and in 1925 gave it the status of a semi-governmental corporation. The State owned 60 per cent of the shares, the remainder being divided between the National Bank of Rumania and the Bucarest Chamber of Commerce. The agency was directed by a journalist appointed by the board of directors, most of whose members were representatives of the Government. This managing director also had to be approved by the Government. The agency had its headquarters in Bucarest and 12 bureaux in the main provincial centres. Its foreign correspondents were mostly press attachés acting as correspondents, though the agency had regular correspondents who were professional journalists, in New York, Paris and Geneva. The headquarters staff comprised a managing director, an editor, 20 journalists and 15 to 20 technicians. The Rador Agency distributed only foreign news (with a large daily wordage) to the Bucarest newspapers. Its subscribers included 100 newspapers in the capital and the provinces, and a number of banks and business firms. The agency had contractual arrangements with Havas and Reuters jointly, receiving 30,000 to 40,000 words a day from them; as well as exchange contracts with the Wolff agency (later Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro), the Agenzia Telegrafica Stefani and TASS.

The agency had its own facilities for picking up foreign broadcasts, and in 1936 installed Hellschreiber equipment. It used a teleprinter network, set up in 1935 and 1936, for the distribution of news to provincial bureaux. In May 1949 Rador was dissolved and its equipment taken over by the new Rumanian agency, Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice.

SLOVAKIA

ZPRAVODAJSKA AGENTIMA SLOVENSKA (ZAS)

The Zpravodajská Agentima Slovenska, founded in Bratislava some time after the establishment of the independent State of Slovakia in 1943, took over the equipment of the branch of the Česka Tisková Kancelar (CTK) agency in the Slovakian capital. It was a State agency whose funds were supplied by the Commissariat of Slovakian Information. After the liberation of Czechoslovakia the agency continued operations until 1951.

Its staff consisted of a managing director, a technical director, an editor and five journalists and technicians.

The agency had offices linked by teleprinter in Sietina, Presov and Kosice, and correspondents at Banka Bystrica, Trencin and Komarno, who telephoned their news. In addition, the Slovakian Agency had a representative in Prague.

Its news was distributed only to Slovakian newspapers and the Slovakian broadcasting station.

After the liberation, it worked in close co-operation with CTK, with which it exchanged local news. Slovakian news for other countries collected by the agency was sent to CTK, by which it was distributed abroad.

The agency used three Hellschreiber machines, for receiving the Reuters and TASS services.

Early in 1951 the Slovakian agency was discontinued and its equipment taken over by CTK's regional director in Slovakia.

SPAIN

AGENCIA TELEGRAFICA FABRA

The first Spanish agency was founded in Madrid in 1867 by a Spanish journalist, Nilo Fabra. A bureau was set up in Barcelona. In its early days this agency confined itself to distributing translations of foreign press articles to newspapers in the capital and the provincial centres. The development of the telephone enabled it to begin distributing news in 1870.

In 1879 Havas signed a contract with the Fabra agency, whose property it took over, to form the Havas Fabra agency. The new organization distributed Havas news in Spain and sent Spanish news to Paris. To all intents and purposes it was a Havas agency bureau in Spain. Some of its directors were journalists of the Havas agency.

In 1893 Havas reorganized the Havas-Fabra agency and renamed it Agence Espagnole et Internationale. In 1919 it was again remodelled as the Agencia-Fabra, a joint-stock company with a capital of 100,000 pesetas.

In 1923, when General Primo de Rivera came

to power, the Spanish Government, which had hitherto taken little interest in the agency, decided to exercise control over Fabra. The agency then began to distribute news supplied to it by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in return for which it received a Government grant.

In 1926 Havas sold the Fabra agency to a group of Spanish bankers, and the company's capital was increased to 1,000,000 pesetas. Fabra became a national agency, receiving news from Havas, Reuters, Wolff and Stefani and distributing 14,000 words a day.

In 1934 it installed Hellschreiber equipment and picked up the Havas news service for South America. The Fabra agency was dissolved in 1938.

SWEDEN

SVENSKA TELEGRAMBYRAN

The first Swedish news agency was founded in 1867 by a Danish journalist, A. H. E. Fisch, who a year previously had set up the Ritzaus Bureau in Copenhagen. To begin with, the Swedish agency distributed only foreign news supplied to it, under contract, by the Wolff agency. In 1869 a national news service was added to the foreign service.

In actual fact, the Svenska Telegrambyran began as a branch of the Wolff agency, news being transmitted from Berlin to Stockholm via Copenhagen.

In 1891, the Swedish agency set up an advertising department; this, in 1920, separated from the news agency, to become an independent advertising organization, which in 1952 was still operating.

During the first world war Swedish newspapers were not satisfied with the agency's news service, regarding it as too biased. After lengthy negotiations, the Swedish newspapers linked up to form a co-operative company and in 1921 bought the rights of the Svenska Telegrambyran news service, renaming it Tidningarnas Telegrambyra.

PRESSTELEGRAMBOLAGET

In 1920 Swedish provincial newspapers founded a co-operative news agency, Presstelegrambolaget, which in 1922 was amalgamated with Tidningarnas Telegrambyra.

YUGOSLAVIA

AVALLA AGENCY

The Avalla Agency, named after a mountain near Belgrade which had long been a place of pilgrimage, was founded in 1919 as an information office attached to the press section of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its activities were confined to the issue of a news bulletin in French for the diplom-

atic corps and various Government departments.

In 1924 it was reorganized and the Yugoslav Government decided that it should no longer be completely under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and should distribute a national news service in Serbo-Croat and Slovene. Arrangements were also made for the distribution of economic news.

In 1929 the agency became a joint-stock company with a capital of 5,000,000 dinars, no longer responsible to the Ministry. Of the shares 90 per cent were held by the State and 10 per cent by Yugoslav newspapers. The Government granted a subvention of 5,000,000 dinars a year, in return for which it was required to distribute official statements. The agency's budget amounted to roughly 8,000,000 dinars. Its staff comprised the director and editor and some 120 employees (including the staff of branches). Belgrade was its headquarters and it had bureaux in five of the leading provincial centres, and also in

Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, Warsaw and Rome. All these bureaux, with the exception of those in Paris and London, were closed down in 1929, but new ones were opened in Sofia, Athens, Ankara, Bucarest and Tirana.

The agency had agreements with Havas, Reuters, Wolff and Stefani, and later with TASS. In 1934 it was receiving some 10,000 and distributing 4,000 words a day. In 1937 it was receiving 50,000 words a day and distributing its entire news service.

The agency had over 500 subscribers, including newspapers, business firms, banks, etc.

Hellschreiber equipment was installed in 1937; in addition, in 1930, the agency opened a 3 kW radio-telegraph station for the transmission of news to London and Paris and a 0.5 kW station for the distribution of news inside the country. In 1932 another small 0.5 kW station was set up at Zagreb.

The Avalla Agency was absorbed by the Telegraf-ska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija in 1943.

TELECOMMUNICATION AND THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

News loses half its value when it does not reach its final destination, be it an institution, an individual or the public, by the quickest means available. Many kinds of news are, in fact, of little or no value if they reach their destination a few hours or even minutes late.

News agency operations may be classed under three broad categories: gathering the news and assembling it at focal points; editing the news and preparing it for use; and delivering the news to customers. It is as the instrument of the first and last-mentioned

functions—transportation—that telecommunication as a whole is of such importance. News agencies have in fact grown up because, being specialized for the purpose, they could gather the news more rapidly and efficiently than other institutions. The earlier news gets to a newspaper or radio station the more it is worth; it is worth most when it arrives before it is known to its commercial competitors.

This chapter gives a historical review of the growth of telecommunication and discusses the use of different communications media by news agencies.

THE GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Before electricity was applied to telecommunication, and even in present times, among primitive peoples, running messengers, fire, smoke, and sound have played their parts in communication. A greater variety of these systems used sound than any other method. Bells, trumpets, guns, yodelling, whistling, sirens and, last but not least, the amazingly efficient tom-tom (which, in Africa, has come to be known as the "bush telegraph") have been used for the transmission of thought at a distance.

The two means which proved most effective for the transmission of coded messages before the electric telegraph was invented, were the heliograph, a device by which a flash of reflected sunlight can be thrown in any desired direction, and which was mainly used for military purposes, and the semaphore systems of signalling introduced in France by Chappe, in England by Edgeworth and in Germany by Pister.

The semaphore system came to be used most extensively in France. Following the construction of the first semaphore line in that country, in 1794, hundreds of semaphore stations, towers 6 to 10 miles apart, were set up, each station being equipped with three mobile parts, made of wood and painted black, which could be set so as to represent different letters of the alphabet according to a pre-arranged code known only to the Government. The letters represented by the arms were "read" by means of telescopes from an adjacent station and re-transmitted further on in the same manner. By 1812 France had over 1,000 miles of semaphore lines served by approxi-

mately 220 stations and Paris was linked to Strasbourg, Brest, Turin, Mainz, and the south of the country by this means. By 1850, when the semaphore (originally called the "tachygraph" and later the "telegraph") was finally abandoned by the French administration, the number of semaphore stations in that country had increased to over 530.¹ A semaphore telegram required six hours to reach Strasbourg from Paris on a clear day.

Semaphore lines were built during the first three decades of the nineteenth century in Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, England, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Sweden. In several of these countries the system was replaced by the electric telegraph only late in the century: a semaphore line was still being constructed between Berlin and Trier in 1833. The semaphore telegraph was normally used only for official messages.

Today, the world's telegraph network is made up of land lines, submarine cables, and wireless telegraph circuits, as shown on maps 1 and 1 bis (in pochette).

LAND LINE TELEGRAPHY

The application of electricity to the telegraph was

¹ The word "telegraph" dates back to the time of the ancient Greeks, who invented a system whereby torch signals in combinations representing letters of the Greek alphabet were exchanged at night between military stations so located as to be visible to each other.

made possible by the great electrical discoveries which took place towards the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Both Samuel F. B. Morse and Charles Wheatstone patented a practical electric telegraph system in 1837. Morse tested his system successfully on 6 January 1838 and in February of the same year demonstrated it before a group of Congressmen and government officials of the United States. The first English public electric telegraph line, under the patent of Wheatstone and Cooke, was laid along the Great Western Railway route in 1843. In 1843 also the Congress of the United States approved the Telegraph Appropriation Bill, while the first Prussian line was built the same year. On 24 May 1844 the first telegraph line open to public correspondence was inaugurated between Washington and Baltimore, using the morse system. The first French line was built in 1845 between Paris and Rouen.

The extremely encouraging results obtained by the electric telegraph brought about an enormous expansion in the use of this means of communication within the next few decades. In Europe it was thrown open to the general public towards 1848. A direct link was established in 1851 between Paris and London.

The early difficulties in establishing international circuits were mainly diplomatic, and are discussed in Chapter V.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY

The first submarine telegraph cables were manufactured and laid towards the middle of the last century after numerous, costly and often unsuccessful trials.

The successful experiments carried out in Europe in 1845 using gutta percha as an insulator provided fresh encouragement to engineers, and interested investors in the possibilities of submarine telegraphy. In 1847 John Watkins Brett obtained from the French Government a concession to lay a submarine cable between France and England. Since it proved impossible to carry out the project within the stipulated delay, the concession was renewed in 1849 for a 10-year period, and a company was formed which ordered the construction of 25 nautical miles of cable comprising a central conductor 2 mm. in diameter, covered by a coating of gutta percha 12.5 mm. in diameter. Laid on 23 August 1850, this cable permitted the exchange of signals only for a short period of time, owing to ineffective insulation, but served to demonstrate that the principle of submarine telegraphy was sound.

On 25 September 1851, thanks to the energy and talent of Crampton, a new cable was laid between the South Foreland and Sangatto. The France-England service was inaugurated successfully on 13 November 1851.

The success obtained by this cable provided a considerable incentive to the development of submarine telegraphy. Many similar enterprises were undertaken in different parts of the world, from 1852 to 1860, and a list of the principal among these appears below.

TABLE 16. Principal Submarine Cable Links Established from 1852 to 1860

Year	Cables laid
1852	Holyhead (Wales)—Howth (Ireland) Port-Patrick (Scotland)—Donaghadee (Ireland) Boulogne (France)—Folkestone (England)
1853	Ramsgate (England)—Ostend (Belgium) England—Netherlands
1854	Sweden—Denmark Corsica—Sardinia
1855	Sardinia—Africa Cape Ray (Newfoundland)—Cape North (Cape Breton Island) Varna (Turkey)—Balaclava (Crimea) Italy—Sicily
1856	Crete—Alexandria (Egypt) Crete—Syria
1857	Sardinia—Malta Corfu—Malta Manaar (Ceylon)—Pamban (India) (two cables)
1858	England—Emden (Germany) Valentia (Ireland)—Newfoundland ¹ Turkey in Europe—Smyrna (Turkey in Asia) ²
1859	Singapore—Batavia (Netherlands Indies) Denmark—Heligoland Heligoland—Cromer (England) Malta—Sicily Otranto (Italy)—Valona (Turkey) Ceuta (North Africa)—Algenciras (Spain) ³
1860	Suez (Egypt)—Quseir (Egypt) Port Vendres (France)—Algiers (Algeria) Suakin (Sudan)—Quseir (Egypt) Suakin (Sudan)—Aden Aden—Hallanya (Kurja Muria Isles, Arabia) Hallanya—Muscat (Oman) Muscat—Karachi (India)

¹ This cable was completed on 5 August 1858, but a defect was soon discovered in the insulation and signals disappeared entirely shortly after. In all, the link had lasted for only 20 days and had not been put into public use.

² First link between the European continent and Asia Minor.

³ First link between the European continent and the African continent.

In 1861 Malta was linked to Alexandria (through Tripoli and Benghazi) and Toulon to Corsica. In 1864 the Persian Gulf cables and the cables to India were laid and, in 1866, two transoceanic links were established between the New World and Europe.

The promoters of the Atlantic telegraph, who were led by Cyrus W. Field, made three unsuccessful attempts, in 1857, 1858 and 1865 before their efforts were finally crowned with success in 1866. The first successful transatlantic cable was laid by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The operation began on 7 July 1866, at Valentia (Ireland) and was concluded on 27 July when the cable ship, the *Great Eastern*, arrived at Heart's Content Bay (Newfoundland). The total length of the cable that had been laid upon the ocean bottom was 1,852 nautical miles. The *Great Eastern* then put out to sea and dragged the ocean bottom until it found and brought aboard the cable which had broken on the previous year's attempt, when the ship was 604 nautical miles away from Newfoundland. After splicing this to one which had been held in reserve, it

established a second submarine cable link across the Atlantic on 8 September 1866.

The serious development of the submarine cable network dates from 1869 when the Anglo-American Telegraph Company laid a transatlantic cable from Brest to the island of St. Pierre near the North American coast. Very few cables laid before 1869 were in operation in 1915, whereas almost all laid since were still functioning at that date.

The first telegraph message to be sent around the world was exchanged on 4 July 1903 by President Theodore Roosevelt and Clarence Mackay. Despite the numerous retransmissions which were necessary, the distance was covered in nine minutes.

The list of submarine cables in the world's network has been published at irregular intervals by the secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union. Fifteen editions of the list had appeared up to 1952, the earliest dating from May 1877 and the latest from 1939. The total length of the network according to the list is shown below:

TABLE 17. Total Length of the World's Submarine Cable Network

Date	Nautical Miles ¹	Date	Nautical Miles ¹
May 1877	64,000	June 1901	193,200
May 1883	91,600	October 1903	222,300
May 1887	112,700	August 1910	263,800
October 1889	120,700	October 1922	318,200
April 1892	139,600	December 1928	355,300
October 1894	158,000	July 1934	346,700
December 1897	162,900	January 1939	344,800

¹ One nautical mile is equal to 1,852 metres.

British companies, which pioneered in submarine telegraphy, have always controlled a large proportion of the world's cable services. By 1920 British interests had monopoly cable rights in China, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. United States interests had similar rights in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, El Salvador and Mexico.

In 1929, as a result of an imperial wireless and cable conference, a consolidation made up of a holding company under the name of Cables and Wireless, and an operating company entitled Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., took over British telecommunication services almost exclusively.¹ These included 165,000 miles of submarine cables until then owned by the British private companies, practically all the 25,000 miles of submarine cables owned by the Government, and the point-to-point radio stations and manufacturing interests of the British Marconi Company.

On 1 April 1950, British cable facilities for Commonwealth countries were taken over by the Commonwealth Telecommunication Board, which is also responsible for Commonwealth radio communications. The cable system of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. was taken over by the Government-owned commercial company Cable and Wireless (thus passing from private to public ownership) who carried on the oper-

ational management of the cable network and its cable stations in the United Kingdom and overseas, except in Commonwealth countries. The Post Office, as the other part of the administrative set-up, operates British cables to the European mainland.

In the United States, Western Union and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which operates the All America Cables and Radio and the Commercial Cables systems (as well as Mackay Radio and the Sociedad Anónima Radio Argentina), compete in the oversea submarine cable field. Western Union has 14 submarine cables including eight transatlantic cables to Britain, two to the Azores and four to the West Indies, totalling 30,000 nautical miles. All America Cables and Radio and Commercial Cables operate six cables between New York and Europe via the Azores, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, totalling 22,000 nautical miles.

The world's third largest international cables system is that of France. The Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques operates services between France and Great Britain, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other. The Compagnie des Câbles Sud-Américains operates services between France and South America.

Other important cable networks are those of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Denmark), which operates a mainland European system extending from France northwards, and a Far Eastern system connecting the U.S.S.R. with Japan and Japan with China; and that of Italcable (Italy).

TELEGRAPH APPARATUS

It is not within the scope of this study to review in detail the improvements that have taken place in telegraph apparatus during the last century.

The first suggestions were that a separate wire could be used for each letter of the alphabet. In 1819 Oersted discovered that a needle could be deflected by the current passing through an adjacent coil and several needle and mirror telegraphs following this principle were subsequently constructed. Steinheil devised in 1836 an acoustic telegraph with two gongs with different tones, which was the forerunner of the double plate sounder used by the British Post Office until 1897.

In 1858 William Thomson (afterwards Lord Kelvin) adapted Gauss and Weber's needle and mirror apparatus, devised in 1833, for use with the Atlantic cable. Later, Thomson used this delicate apparatus, Steinheil's recorder and Wilkin's relay to develop his siphon recorder in which ink signals were recorded on paper tape when the siphon was made to move towards its top or bottom edge and thus indicate dots or dashes.²

Another early type of telegraph apparatus which came into wide use was the A.B.C. telegraph. This instrument consisted of two dials for sending and

¹ The operating company took the name of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. in 1932.

² In later years the cable signals used for a siphon recorder have been used to perforate the paper tape which is passed through a teleprinter.

receiving respectively, on which appeared, near the outer edges, letters of the alphabet, figures and marks of punctuation.

Working together with Vial in 1850 Morse experimented with a straight-line recording telegraph. A new code (dashes and dots) was devised, and an apparatus which successfully embossed signals on paper tape was constructed.¹ A method of chemical recording was adopted later and eventually led to the simply constructed morse key, or "sounder", which became popular in all parts of the world.

In time, hand-key telegraphy became too slow to meet increasing requirements, and inventors worked to develop automatic transmission and reception apparatus. The first of such machinery to gain any wide acceptance was the three-key morse code perforator introduced by Wheatstone in 1867. The speed of the Wheatstone system, which in 1870 was only 70 to 80 signs a minute, was developed by various inventors until in 1890 it reached 600.

The advantages of typeprinting telegraph apparatus were realized by various inventors at an early stage. The first such apparatus was developed in 1845, in the United States, using a piano keyboard transmitter and a typewheel which printed roman characters on paper tape at a receiving station.

In 1901 Creed produced a motor-driven receiving tape perforator in which the signals received, instead of marking the paper tape, reproduced an exact replica of the perforations at the sending station at a maximum speed of 200 words a minute.

Subsequently, several inventors experimented in start-stop printers with typewriter keyboards, and in 1910 the Morkrum Company, following many years' work by Charles L. Krumm and his son Howard, introduced a direct keyboard, five-unit code, start-stop, printing telegraph system known as the "Teletype". Soon afterwards Creed produced the "Teleprinter", a highly efficient apparatus which could be worked simplex or duplex, with tape or page printing.

Teleprinter apparatus has remained basically the same to the present day. A modern teleprinter is an all-electric, motor-driven instrument providing correct phase relationship between the sending and receiving apparatus for one revolution only. The selecting and printing mechanism remains at rest until signals are received and, after printing has taken place, both mechanisms stop until the next signal is sent. It possesses a typewriter keyboard, and can work at any speeds to which an ordinary operator can rise, or between 60 and 72 words a minute. The message is printed ready for use. Teleprinters have come to be used widely for the sending of telegrams and are the medium for telegraphing on the Telex or TWX system, which enables subscribers to communicate with each other or with the telegraph office upon demand.

The earliest telegraph lines transmitted only one signal at a time, but a number of inventors have since contributed to the development of duplex, triplex and quadruplex transmission, which respectively permit the sending of two, three or four signals at a time.

Successful experiments in synchronized multiplex telegraphy were carried out towards 1852. Twenty years later, the idea of a multiplex telegraph printing roman characters was thought of and in 1874 Jean Baudot invented an apparatus working on this principle and equipped with a distributor, keyboards, relays and typeprinting receivers. A five-key keyboard had been used for transmission in the five-unit alphabet devised in the seventeenth century by Francis Bacon for cryptographic writing. By combinations of these keys all the letters of the alphabet, figures and marks of punctuation, could be produced. Carpentier improved this apparatus in 1887 by introducing a typewriter keyboard perforator which punched from one to five holes across paper tape. In 1925 further improvements were introduced by which perforated tape was run through a transmitter and the holes, engaging with five transmitting levers which represent the keys of a manual keyboard, send the necessary current to the line. In the receiver five armatures respond to the incoming signals and cause the paper tape to meet the desired letter cut on the periphery of a typewheel.

Another multiplex apparatus which should be mentioned here is the Western Electric multiplex machine using the well-known five-unit code with distributor, keyboard perforator, automatic transmitters and page printers.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Although a number of attempts had been made before 1890 to transmit messages without a link by wire (Preece carried out successful experiments in communicating over short distances by using electrodynamic induction towards 1885), wireless telegraphy may be said to have begun in 1888 when Heinrich Hertz, a professor at the University of Bonn, confirmed the theories of the propagation of electricity which had been put forward by Maxwell.

Taking this work as his starting point the French scientist Branly in 1890 had the idea of concentrating the electric waves sent out by a transmitter in a radio-conductor (called a "coherer") and an Italian, Guglielmo Marconi, put these two discoveries together and invented a transmitting and receiving apparatus capable of transmitting morse signals without a link by wire. Marconi's first experiments were made in July 1897 in collaboration with the Royal Italian Navy, and it was found possible to transmit messages clearly over a distance of 5,500 metres from a land station to a stationary ship. A few days later further experiments were made, in which a message was transmitted from a land station to the battleship *San Martino* and it was found possible to communicate over a distance of 16 kilometres.

Marconi patented his wireless telegraph system in England in 1896 and succeeded in transmitting messages across the Channel (from St. Margaret's Bay to Wimereux, a distance of 31 miles) in 1899. In 1901,

¹This code, known as the morse code, is still widely used.

after perfecting his apparatus further, he transmitted the first transatlantic wireless telegraph signal from Poldhu, on the coast of Cornwall, to a spot near St. John's, Newfoundland.

Accurate statistics on the number of coastal and ship stations during the early years of radio are difficult to determine. An estimate for 1906 mentioned at the London conference of 1912 was that there were 400 coastal stations and 250 ship stations at that time. Although the International Telecommunication Union and its predecessor, the International Telegraph Union, have published yearly statistics on wireless telegraphy since 1908 these only provide information on countries answering statistical questionnaires and it is not practicable to formulate world figures from these incomplete returns. The partial statistics published by the Union in 1912 listed 286 coastal stations of which 155 were open to public correspondence, and 1,577 ship stations, of which 926 were open to public correspondence.

The United States leads today in the international point-to-point wireless telegraph services. Two companies, the Radio Corporation of America and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, compete in the United States oversea wireless telegraph field, with a third, Press Wireless, competing for press wireless telegraph traffic.¹ As far as the number of available circuits is concerned, two radio companies wholly owned and operated by the IT & T, All America Cables and Radio, and Mackay Radio are foremost, but Press Wireless carries an estimated 60 per cent of all press traffic from the United States if radio communications to several destinations are included.

The United Kingdom authority controlling telecommunication owns the international radio network in addition to the submarine cable system. The Commonwealth system is under the responsibility of the Commonwealth Telecommunication Board, while the post office operates United Kingdom wireless telegraph stations and Cable and Wireless Ltd. operates oversea radio stations other than those in Commonwealth countries.

In France, international radioelectric communications are assured either by the French posts, telegraph and telephone administration or by the Compagnie Radio-France. The Compagnie Radio-France operates a station at Sainte Assise (40 km. from Paris) within the terms of a convention negotiated with the French Government on 29 October 1920. The station at Sainte Assise was built and equipped by the Société Française Radio-Electrique.

In Italy the principal radio services are operated by Italcable. Italcable, in co-operation with the Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata and Press Wireless, has created a new company, Radiostampa, which has introduced in Italy a service similar to that provided by Press Wireless in other countries.²

Technical developments in Wireless telegraphy, such as multiplex transmission and radio communications to several destinations, have largely resulted from their experimental use for newscasting: they are discussed later in this chapter.

FACSIMILE

Bain devised a kind of reproducing telegraph in 1843 and his experiments were continued by Bakewell, Bonelli and Caselli, but their ideas were developed in the direction of printing apparatus.

The basic advantage of facsimile telegraphy over printing telegraphy is that the former provides an exact copy of the original. The two main arrangements which have been used in facsimile recording have been the visual and photographic.

Among the visual methods of reproduction are the electrolytic, carbon, hot air, ink and ink vapour, and wax. Bain in 1843 was the first to employ electrolytic methods for recording facsimile. Greenwood in 1851 suggested ink recording. Carbonelle in 1906 designed a receiver for carbon-paper recording of pictures.

Growing demand for the transmission of originals has so stimulated the development of facsimile that photographs have been transmitted by this method for several decades, either by wire or radio, with great accuracy. In 1934 the British Post Office was using Siemens-Karolus-Telefunken apparatus in which the item to be telegraphed was fixed around a light-tight drum while a similar drum at the receiving station carried a photographic film. The drums revolved synchronously once a second. A ray of light directed through lenses and prisms at the sending station, fell upon the revolving drum, moved slowly in a vertical plane and scanned in turn every spot on the picture to be telegraphed. This light was reflected from the drum in such a manner that the current passed to the line varied in intensity with the lights and shades in the picture, and the variations were reproduced on the photographic film at the receiving end. Ordinary development and printing completed the process. The equipment invented by Belin and known as the Belinograph is based on the same principle.

¹ Press Wireless, Inc. was formed in the United States in 1929. A total of \$1,000,000 in stock was subscribed by press organizations, and Press Wireless started operations late that same year. It is now owned by three telegraphic news agencies (AP, INS, UP), a features agency (North American Newspaper Alliance), and seven newspapers (*New York Times*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *Chicago Tribune*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Los Angeles Times* and *Chicago Daily News*). By the provisions of the charter, no one owner can hold more than one-tenth of the authorized stock or one-fifth of the outstanding common stock.

Operating on a non-profit basis, Press Wireless has utilized excess earnings to improve and enlarge equipment, carry on research and subsidize reductions in cost for the various services it renders. In 1952 it was operating point-to-point wireless telegraph circuits between New York and Berlin, Bern, Buenos Aires, Brussels, Havana, London, Moscow, Montevideo, Mexico City, Prague, Paris, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile; and between Los Angeles, and Khabarovsk, Manila and Tokyo. In addition, it has facilities for simultaneous newscasting to many parts of the world. The average daily press wordage transmitted by Press Wireless (including radio communications to several destinations) during the month of August 1952, was approximately 650,000. Press Wireless has affiliated companies in Brazil (Teleradio Brasileira, Ltda.), Cuba (Press Wireless of Cuba), the Philippines (Philippine Press Wireless, Inc.), and Uruguay (Press Wireless Uruguay, Ltda.).

² Radiostampa is linked with all the extra-European offices of Press Wireless. It operates a bi-lateral wireless telegraph service between Italy and the United States of America, a service of radio communications to several destinations and a service for the reception of newscasts from any part of the world. At the present time the Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Italiana, INS, and several Italian newspapers have contracts with Radiostampa.

Whether facsimile transmission is by wire or radio, the basic principles are the same. In 1924 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company made an important stride when the first radio facsimile system was established between London and New York. The transmission was received as a photographic negative which had to be developed and from which direct prints on paper were made.

The Radio Corporation of America experimented with AM radio facsimile broadcasting in the early 1920's. On 1 May 1926 RCA inaugurated a commercial shortwave facsimile service between New York and London.

By 1928 the various uses of radio facsimile had gained wide acceptance and the success of long-distance tests convinced the Marconi Company, Cable and Wireless, Siemens, Telefunken, RCA and the German post office that transocean point-to-point radio facsimile services were possible and desirable. Commercial services started in the following order: New York-London (May 1926), New York-San Francisco (May 1929), Berlin-Buenos Aires (June 1930), New York-Berlin (April 1932), New York-Buenos Aires (August 1932), London-Australia (October 1934), London-Buenos Aires (January 1937).

The system employed over the above circuits was the dot transmission system, but this method was replaced in 1936 when an adaptation of wire-photo apparatus began to be employed for radio facsimile.

Facsimile has progressed to the point that experiments in the home printing of newspapers by this means have been carried out for a number of years in the United States of America.

THE TRANSMISSION OF THE HUMAN VOICE (TELEPHONY)

Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, scientists turned their thoughts to the application of electricity for the reproduction of the spoken word over a distance.

Page observed in 1837 that an electromagnet emitted a sound at the moment when the electric circuit to which it was hooked up was broken. In 1854 Borseul suggested that flexible plates might be used at the source of sound and at the receiving station, in order to reproduce the human voice. In 1861 Reis demonstrated before the Frankfurt Physical Society an apparatus of his invention, which he called a "telephone", and in which both the principle of the electromagnet and of the flexible plate were embodied. Reis's apparatus was not able, however, to transmit the human voice clearly, although it did reproduce inarticulate sounds.

The principle of the modern electric telephone was discovered in June 1875 by Alexander Graham Bell and his young assistant, Thomas A. Watson. After further experimenting, Bell created an instrument which was patented on 7 March 1876 and through which, on 10 March of the same year, was transmitted the first intelligible sentence to be sent by telephone.

Bell conducted the first successful two-way telephone talk on 9 October 1876 between Boston and Cambridgeport, a distance of two miles.

The amazing fact about the telephone is the speed with which the invention won public favour and came into general use in the larger cities of the world. The first commercial telephone exchange, comprising nine lines, was inaugurated at New Haven, Connecticut, in January 1878. By 1880 a number of large cities in Europe and America had adopted the system. By 1885 25 countries and territories forming part of the International Telegraph Union had installed local telephone exchanges.

Long-distance telephony was made possible by Hughes's invention of the microphone in 1878. The development of long-distance circuits was slower, however, than that of local systems. The first long-distance circuit, between Boston and New York (a distance of approximately 200 miles), was built in 1884 by the American Bell Telephone Company. It was not until April 1891, however, that regular telephone service was established between England and France, and not until 1892 that the Chicago-New York line was laid. The first transcontinental telephone circuit in the United States of America, New York to San Francisco (a distance of approximately 2,800 miles), was put into operation in 1915.

Up to the present no submarine telephone cable has exceeded a few hundred miles in length. Radiotelephony has made it possible, however, to establish telephone communication between areas separated from each other by large volumes of water or by physical obstacles, and where the establishment of lines is either technically impossible or extremely expensive.

The discovery of the liquid barretter by Reginald A. Fessenden in 1901 permitted the first (faint) reception of the human voice by radio. Before the advent of the three-electrode vacuum tube, however, attempts to communicate by radiotelephony were discouraging. In 1912 telephone engineers began development of the tube as a long-distance wire telephone amplifier or repeater and results proved so satisfactory that work was immediately begun on much larger tubes to be applied to radiotelephony.

The first successful demonstration of radiotelephony, employing vacuum tubes, occurred in 1915 when the human voice was transmitted by this means from Montauk Point, Long Island, to Wilmington, Delaware, a distance of 250 miles. Experiments carried out later in the year proved successful over a distance of 900 miles and, in that instance, radiotelephony was used for the first time in conjunction with wire telephony.

Radiotelephony was developed considerably during the first world war, when it was found a useful means for establishing rapid communication with airplanes and between naval vessels. In 1920 experimental two-way radiotelephone communication was maintained between several cities in the United States and two ships at sea, the messages from the cities being relayed to the experimental radio station maintained by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

at Deal Beach, New Jersey, and thence to the ships by radio.

Experimental transoceanic radiotelephony dates from October 1915 when the human voice was transmitted by Hertzian waves from the Arlington station, near Washington, D.C. across the Atlantic to the Eiffel Tower, Paris, and also across the United States and the Pacific to Honolulu, on the island of Hawaii (the latter distance being over 5,000 miles). At that time a telephone message was sent by wire from New York to Washington and from there by radio to San Francisco.

In January 1923 one-way transmission of speech was established, on an experimental basis, between New York and London. On 14 January 1923, using this liaison, telephone officials talked by wire and radio from New York to a group of scientists and engineers assembled in London for the test.

In Europe long-distance telephony appeared in 1923 as a difficult problem of co-ordination. The main difficulties were the diversity of languages, of types of material, of working methods, and of structural organization within different administrations. International communications were limited to circuits between countries with a common frontier or very near to each other. Links were mainly aerial, using bare wire of a large diameter, and service was precarious.

On 7 March 1926, for the first time in the history of communication, a two-way talk was carried on by transatlantic telephone, and on 7 January 1927 the first transocean service was started between London and New York through the joint efforts of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (which is the agency responsible for most early work in the field of radiotelephony) and the British Post Office.¹ The scope of transoceanic radiotelephone services was thereafter gradually extended on both sides of the Atlantic and permitted the creation of a truly universal telephone network. By 1931, when hours of service had been lengthened and rates reduced, the transatlantic radiotelephone service connected the telephones not only of the United States, but of Canada, Cuba, and the principal cities of Mexico with the telephone systems of practically all the countries of Western Europe and with one point in Africa: Ceuta, a Spanish possession in North Africa. In 1929 ship-to-shore service was established on a commercial basis, affording connexion between all Bell system telephones and the S.S. *Leviathan* of the United States Lines, while at sea, and subsequently this service was extended to a number of other transatlantic liners.

In 1930 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in co-operation with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, established radiotelephone service between North America and Argentina, and parts of Uruguay and Chile. In the same year service was extended to the eastern part of Australia, via the transoceanic circuit between Great Britain and Australia. In 1931 service was established between North America and Java, via the transatlantic circuit, the European continent and over a radiotelephone circuit connecting either the

Netherlands or Germany (depending on the time or day) with the Dutch East Indies.

It is estimated that approximately 90 per cent of the telephones in the world could be interconnected in 1935. The growth of the international telephone network was dramatized on 25 April 1935 when a round-the-world circuit was established by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company over links of radio and land lines extending from New York to London, Amsterdam, Bandoeng (Java), San Francisco, and back to New York again. Later in that same year the French Government and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company collaborated in the establishment of a direct telephone link between France and the United States and, working upon this precedent direct international telephone services were opened between the United States and Russia, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain and Portugal. Other transocean services sprang up and soon, for example, Buenos Aires could communicate through direct services with London, Paris, Berlin and Madrid.

Today over 90 countries and territories may be reached by telephone from the United States of America, for example, and it is possible to link the telephones of almost any two subscribers, wherever they are located in the world, with a good quality of transmission.

In addition to the establishment of new direct circuits, there has also been a large increase in the number of circuits on those routes where demand is heavy. There are, for example in 1952, 12 circuits between the United States of America and Great Britain, 10 to Hawaii, 8 each to France, Germany and Japan, and 5 each to Puerto Rico and Switzerland.

In 1912, or 36 years after the invention of the telephone by Bell, there were approximately 12,453,000 telephones in the world, 67.1 per cent in the United States of America, 26 per cent in Europe and 2.7 per cent in Canada. Of the 74,800,000 telephones in the world in 1 January 1951,² 43,003,832, or 57.5 per cent were in the United States of America. While 95.8 per cent of the world's telephones were in North America and Europe on 1 January 1912, 89.9 per cent of the world's telephones were in those two areas on 1 January 1951.

On 1 January 1951 there were 10 countries having more than 1,000,000 telephones in service: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Japan, Sweden, U.S.S.R., Italy

¹ As short waves are subject to fading and long waves are disturbed when they pass through tropical regions, transocean telephone services require the use of both long and short waves if efficient service is to be provided on a round the year basis and under all atmospheric conditions. Moreover, a single short-wave frequency is not efficient throughout the entire day and at different seasons of the year. It is therefore necessary for radiotelephone circuits to be able to work on any one of two or three frequencies as conditions may dictate.

Since operation with a long-short-wave combination presents many technical difficulties, however, and since the very few available wave-lengths are not sufficient to satisfy the needs of many powerful stations, very few services operate on both short and long waves.

² Excluding private telecommunication sets and private line telephones used by railroads and other agencies which do not have connexion with a commercial telephone system.

TABLE 18. Telephones in Continental Areas (1 January 1951)

Continental area	Total telephones			Automatic (dial)	
	Number	Percentage of world total	Per 100 population	Number	Percentage of total telephones
North America (excluding Central America)	45,933,800	61.4	27.5	31,923,300	69.5
Central America	555,000	0.7	1.1	385,600	69.5
South America	1,815,000	2.4	1.6	1,355,900	74.7
Europe (including the U.S.S.R.)	21,300,000	28.5	3.5	14,772,600	69.4
Africa	895,200	1.2	0.5	579,400	64.7
Asia (including the U.S.R.R.)	2,655,000	3.6	0.2	1,152,000	43.4
Oceania	1,646,000	2.2	11.9	1,040,800	63.2
World	74,800,000	100.0	3.1	51,209,600	68.5

Source: American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

and Australia. Six large countries reported more than 15 telephones per 100 of their population: the United States of America (28.1), Sweden (23.9), Canada (20.8), Switzerland (19.9), New Zealand (19.1) and Denmark (16.9).

The increase in the number of transocean telephone calls has kept well in step with the general expansion

of telephone facilities. The growth in the number of oversea messages sent from the United States of America since the first oversea link was established with London in 1927, for example, has been spectacular, and has increased from 15,000 in 1927 to 135,000 in 1944, 510,000 in 1945, 720,000 in 1950 and almost 900,000 in 1951.

THE USE OF TELECOMMUNICATION BY NEWS AGENCIES

Considering the urgent character of news, it is not surprising that the press has always been foremost in taking advantage of newly available and faster means of telecommunication.

The first message to be received in Paris by semaphore telegram, on 15 August 1794, was news of the French victory over the Austrians at Condé. Towards 1840 Havas used a mobile telecommunication unit for news coverage for the first time, by installing a Chappe telegraph apparatus on the rear end of a horse-driven carriage: messages were "read" with a telescope, from a nearby hill, and immediately despatched to Paris.

Towards 1840 homing pigeons were used by Havas to transmit stock exchange quotations. Later, they were used by Reuters to cover the distance between the Aix-la-Chapelle terminal of the electric telegraph line to Prussia and Brussels.¹

The real era of large-scale press message transmission, however, came with the development and expansion of electrical telecommunication.

In May 1844, when the first public telegraph line was under construction between Washington and Baltimore, the names of the delegates travelling to Washington to attend the Whig National Convention were flashed in advance to that city, causing great sensation.

The first telephone message to a newspaper took place on 13 February 1877, when the *Boston Globe* reported: "This special by telephone to the *Globe* has been transmitted in the presence of about 20, who have thus been witnesses to a feat never before attempted; that is, the sending of a newspaper

despatch over the space of 18 miles by the human voice."

In 1898 the Associated Press made a contract with the American Marconi Company, and the Publishers' Press Association with Lee de Forest, for radio news coverage of the international yacht races held that autumn; both kept on transmitting until the event was over, although they had blanketed each other's newscasts to the point that not one ungarbled word got through. By 1903, however, wireless telegraphy was being efficiently used to cover the Russo-Japanese War, *The Times* of London, and later the *New York Times*, having engaged Lee de Forest for this purpose.

In addition to using available facilities the press has furthered the development of telecommunication both through its patronage and its pioneer use of equipment. Toward the end of the Civil War in the United States of America, Reuters came forward with a guarantee of a considerable volume of business if a transatlantic cable was built. The Associated Press of New York was one of the important agencies in popularizing the telegraph during the last decade of the nineteenth century. News agencies have been largely responsible for improvements made in the teleprinter, through their extensive use of this equipment. Furthermore, they have for a number of years backed efforts to develop more efficient means of radio communications, and are now among the first users of radioteleprinters and Hell apparatus.

¹ The Kyodo News Service and Japanese newspapers still use homing pigeons to transmit press messages.

The technical characteristics of the different systems of telecommunication, such as availability and speed of transmission have naturally influenced the extent to which each has been used by news agencies and newspapers, but an even more important factor has been that of cost. Many of the smaller news agencies whose technical facilities are described in Chapter III do not as yet have, for example, private-line teleprinter networks because the cost of such apparatus would bring the price of a subscription to their service above what their subscribers could afford. On the other hand, no news agency is entirely self-sufficient in the telecommunication field: almost all wires used in private-line networks, for example, are hired.

USE OF SERVICES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Until news agencies and newspapers began to use private telegraphic line networks and to transmit by radio on a scheduled basis, they were entirely dependent on the public communications services for the reception and sending of their news. In Great Britain, for example, 1,500,000 words were handled by the Post Office concerning Gladstone's home rule speech on 8 April 1886, and on 27 November 1911, Grey's announcement on the Moroccan crisis gave rise to 1,112,000 words.

Though the telephone is a valuable aid to pressmen, particularly for short-distance communication, long-distance telephone press work, particularly when radiotelephony is involved, is hampered by the high cost factor, although the full-rate cost of a three-minute telephone call from New York to London, for example, has been reduced from U.S.\$75 in 1927 (when the service was inaugurated) to \$45 in 1928, and approximately \$12 in 1952.

A service open to the public which has been much used by the press is that of facsimile, or phototelegraphy. Phototelegrams may be exchanged between a number of large cities in different continents but as the service is a later development, it is not as yet available to the same extent as telegraphy or telephony. In addition, it is still expensive.

A service which is invaluable to news agency and newspaper operation is that of air mail. Air mail is used not only for the transmission of features or background material, but also of correspondents' confidential reports and photographs.

THE EXPANDING USE OF PRIVATE FACILITIES BY NEWS AGENCIES

By "private facilities" are meant those communication facilities which are used by news agencies and newspapers on an exclusive basis either permanently or for short periods of time. This does not mean, however, that individual news agencies or newspapers are always owners of the equipment they use. In several countries, in point of fact, such ownership is forbidden, since all telecommunication facilities must by law be in the hands of the State; in these cases, and in most

others, news agencies lease the telegraphic lines, radio transmitters and other apparatus they employ.

It nevertheless remains that news agencies and newspapers have found that they can transmit large volumes of news more cheaply, rapidly and reliably, if they use either their own equipment or equipment hired on a full-time or otherwise definite basis.

The Exchange Telegraph Company was established in 1872 with an instrument, devised by Higgins, resembling that of Hughes.¹ The receiver of this apparatus is the typeprinting tape machine which has continued to be used to the present day for the transmission of stock quotations and sports results ("ticker" service). The machine was also used by newspapers.

Until 1925, morse service was predominant in the press private-line field. This has been almost entirely superseded by teleprinter service, although morse continues to be used, where teleprinter operation is difficult.

Since 1925 the most "important" innovation in news agency private facility operations has been the introduction of radio transmission, both point-to-point and to several destinations. It is in this direction that further expansion of news agency and newspaper services is likely to take place, particularly in long-distance services. The reason is the low cost of scheduled radio transmissions to several destinations compared with wire communications and commercial telegraph services, notably from the initial outlay point of view. Furthermore, recent technical improvements have made radio reception far more reliable than ever before.

The main innovation in the wire services has been the teletypesetter service, which several of the United States press associations and the Canadian Press are now providing. Teletypesetter service may well replace the teleprinter to some extent, if it proves successful.

Details of the private technical facilities of individual news agencies are provided in Chapter III. The following paragraphs are therefore limited to a general discussion of how these facilities are operated.

Teleprinter Service

A vital part is played in news agency operations by their teleprinter private-line networks. These networks usually consist of several main trunk-line services which interconnect the headquarters and main bureau offices with other offices at intermediate cities. These trunk lines are usually used from 18 to 24 hours daily to disseminate all general news reports. The news stories are prepared for transmission in the form of perforated tape. This tape is fed into and operates automatic teleprinter sending equipment, which transmits the news over the private lines to newspapers, radio stations and other customers, where it is received simultaneously at all points, usually in type-written page form, sometimes on band.

The headquarters office and the bureau offices in the larger cities on the trunk lines are equipped to

¹ See report on The Exchange Telegraph, page 124.

transmit and receive, although most of the transmission originates in the headquarters office.

Regional wires, usually operating 8 to 16 hours daily, branch out from cities where bureau offices are maintained, and here switching arrangements are sometimes provided in order that special services featuring news of particular local interest can be sent out to the various newspapers.

News originating at an outlying point is sent to a bureau office, and if it is of more than local interest it is re-transmitted on the trunk system.

As the size or circulation of a newspaper governs the quantity of the news it requires, it is apparent that a small newspaper would be unable to handle the entire wordage from a main trunk news wire. In a country such as the United States of America, for example, such a wire carries upwards of 100,000 words a day. Small newspapers are therefore amply covered by the report carried by a local or regional wire. These condensed reports contain the principal items of national and international news together with full coverage of news of particular interest to the local citizens.

In some cases the main trunk wires are "duplexed". Normally a teleprinter wire system operates by means of one two-way channel, while in duplex service it is possible to transmit in two directions simultaneously, thus giving in effect two separate services.

A further development of duplex service is the "round robin", which is so-called because of arrangements which provide two one-way channels, one clockwise and the other counter-clockwise, on a route which covers a number of cities and terminates at the starting point. This enables an operator at any station on the circuit which is equipped for sending to transmit to all the points around the "round robin" and receive an identical copy of the material he sent on a receiving machine located beside his sending machine.

One particular advantage of "round robin" duplex service is that the operator is immediately aware of any circuit trouble, for when he receives his own copy back it will have gone round the entire circuit and will reveal any interruptions as well as any errors that may have occurred during the transmission to the other points. Further, should there be a service failure of one channel to a point, the "round robin" arrangement is such that important news flashes can be sent out on the other channel and partial service be given to the point in trouble.

In several countries supplemental teleprinter service, which may be provided for a period of one or more hours to any or all the points already receiving service from a primary wire, is of great use to the press. By this means, additional or overflow traffic may be delivered without loss of time. The general news reports have become so complicated and the coverage so great that many items of news have to be curtailed in order to get everything in. The result is that many newspapers and radio stations in, for example, the United States, have demanded more detailed news concerning sports, the cinema, business, politics, social activities and other items, and that in order to meet demand special wires are used. Thus, in the press

service handling of financial news, as the volume of sales of shares mounts, the summaries become greater and, as the closing hours are reached, the reports become so heavy that additional services are needed to deliver the complete report as quickly as is possible after its compilation.

Radio broadcasting stations receive their news reports both over the general news wires and through special radio news wires. Over the latter a ready-edited report is sent on a regular schedule sometimes as often as every 15 minutes, and the copy is so prepared that the latest report includes last-minute news as well as a résumé of previous information. This type of report is very popular, particularly with small stations, since there is no necessity for further editing before it is broadcast.

Radio news broadcasting developed considerably during the second world war, when an increasing demand arose for more frequent radio broadcasts of news.¹ Before the war not all radio stations, even in the countries with the most developed broadcasting facilities, broadcast news, and those who did offered only partial coverage. With the great volume of war news coming in continuously over the press wires the schedules were stepped up and many stations broadcast news reports as often as once an hour—with more complete reports every few hours. In some countries this activity caused a considerable development of the already existing use of private lines for special radio reports. It was responsible in the United States and Canada, for example, for the establishment of extensive new teleprinter networks.

One of the United States news agency radio networks, which started in 1940 with one station receiving the report, developed in about seven years until it had some 68,000 miles of circuit and more than 1,000 radio broadcasting stations. This network is nation-wide and is provided with switches at sectional points so that it may be split into several networks or returned to a single operating network as occasion demands. On the radio broadcasting networks the special radio news is sent either from the headquarters of the news agency or from bureau offices.

The increased public interest in sports has also led several news agencies to establish special telegraphic circuits, operating usually from 10 to 12 hours daily, for the sole purpose of distributing sports news, which is transmitted in far greater detail than would be possible on the general news circuits. In the United States and although these sports services in their present form date only from 1944, they now operate to a large number of cities and extend into every section of the country.

The three major news agencies in the United States, the principal news agencies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and to a lesser extent, of other countries, supplement their regular teleprinter services with temporary services by establishing a station which transmits from the news source to a main bureau office. Some of the more important events covered in this manner, for example, are the national political

¹ See Chapter VI.

conventions (in the United States), political elections, and big sports events.

News Agencies with private-line teleprinter facilities inside their national territories are as follows:

Agence Belga (Belgium);
Agence France-Presse (France);
Agence Télégraphique Suisse (Switzerland);
Agencia Efe (Spain);
Agencia Mencheta (Spain);
Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice (Rumania);
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Italy);
Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (Netherlands);
Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst (Democratic Republic of Germany);
Anadolu Ajansi (Turkey);
Associated Press (The) (United States of America);
Associated Press of Pakistan (Pakistan);
Australian Associated Press (Australia);
Australian United Press (Australia);
Austria Presse Agentur (Austria);
British United Press (Canada);
Canadian Press (The) (Canada);
Ceska Tiskova Kancelar (Czechoslovakia);
Deutsche Presse Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany);
Exchange Telegraph (The) (United Kingdom);
International News Service (United States of America);
Itim Agency (Israel);
Jiji Press (Japan);
Kyodo News Service (Japan);
Logos (Spain);
New Zealand Press Association (New Zealand);
Norsk Telegrambyra (Norway);
Polska Agencja Prasowa (Poland);
Press Association (The) (United Kingdom);
Press Telegraph (Norway);
Press Trust of India (India);
Radiopress (Japan);
Reuters (United Kingdom);
Ritzaus Bureau (Denmark);
South African Press Association (Union of South Africa);
Suomen Teitotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran (Finland);
Telegrafnoie Aгенство Sovetskavo Soiuz (U.S.S.R.);
Telegrafska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Yugoslavia);
Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (Sweden);
United Press Associations (United States of America);
United Press of India (India).

In addition, AFP, AP, Reuters and UP, all maintain European networks and AFP has a North African network. The Scandinavian agencies, the Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau, the Deutsche Presse Agentur and the Agence Belga exchange news among themselves by teleprinter.

Telex Service

Administrations and private operating agencies in a number of countries have in recent years introduced a service which enables subscribers to communicate with each other or with the telegraph office by teleprinter upon demand.

This service, which is known as Telex service in

Europe and TWX service in the United States and Canada will probably replace private-line telephone service in certain cases. In the United States, for example, approximately 470 TWX stations are in service for 34 news agencies and 226 newspapers and publishers.

Teletypesetter Service

A recent development which may profoundly affect newspaper production has been the opening of teletypesetter circuits by the three major news agencies of the United States of America. In 1947 the Bell system was providing such a service to one of the large weekly news magazines permitting it to edit its issues in New York and print simultaneously in Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Teletypesetter equipment was developed to provide for the automatic operation of typesetting machines. The equipment consists of a perforator and a teletypesetter operating unit, the latter being linked directly to the typesetting machine. The perforator (keyboard) punches code combinations corresponding to keyboard characters in a tape, which, when fed into the operating unit in a distant printing plant, will automatically operate a linecasting machine, producing the lines of typecast in type metal from which pages are printed.

Special teleprinter equipment was developed for use with the teletypesetter using a six-unit code rather than the five-unit code normally employed for teleprinter service, because of the large number of type characters involved in teletypesetter operation. The teletypesetter therefore includes small letters, as well as capital letters and figures and other operations and special combinations of letters peculiar to typecasting. In addition, it provides for typing in either red or black so that headings, foreign characters and special editorial instructions which are not intended to be set can be identified.

The teletypesetter circuit carries 53 words a minute compared with 60 on the teleprinter wire.¹ This lower speed is due to the fact that teletypesetter circuit transmission involves tape perforations which control functions of the typesetting machine, making six electrical impulses necessary for each letter whereas only five are required on the teleprinter circuit. A very interesting point is that a teletypesetter circuit will carry as many as 500 lines per hour, or 4,000 lines in an eight-hour day—more than two operators could set.

Morse Service

The change from code telegraph (morse) to teleprinter service was natural, as the speed and dependability of the teleprinter and the elimination of translation from telegraph signals to typed copy fitted the needs of news agencies and newspapers. However, in the United States, for example, morse service still has its

¹ In the United States, cables permit the transmission of 45 units per second (45 bauds). European cables permit the transmission of 50 units per second (50 bauds).

place in the press field, especially at places where power is not available to operate teleprinter motors and proper protection against the weather is not provided for the teleprinter machines. Such conditions are often found on the scenes of floods or disasters and in sports arenas. Morse equipment is also cheaper and easy to carry.

Press Radiocommunications

No precise equivalent of the leased wire system is available for transoceanic and intercontinental communication. Submarine cables are not capable of performing transmissions to several destinations. Only one transoceanic cable is capable of handling facsimile and none is capable of handling voice transmission.

Modern technical developments have also greatly improved the position of radio as against cables in so far as interruption due to natural causes and unauthorized interception are concerned.¹ Most experts believe that were it not for the flexibility of radio there would be no speedy communication today with points where cables are not justified economically, points in the interior not connected with the coast by land lines and points where, if cable is used, a relay through other countries is involved. The mobility of radio transmitters and receivers enables their installation on moving vehicles and at points of only temporary interest, such as often are the scene of important news events.

Three systems have been used by news agencies for radiocasts. These are, in the order of their appearance, radio morse, Hell and radioteleprinters. The development of radiocommunications to several destinations has been of capital importance in the expansion of newscasting.

Radiocasts are not only used by most of the large news agencies for communication between the headquarters or regional offices and subsidiary offices, but are also employed for distribution to domestic subscribers (e.g. Deutsche Presse Agentur, Norsk Telegrambyra), and foreign subscribers (e.g. AP, AFP, Reuters, UP, TASS). Increased use of radio for this latter purpose will certainly result from recent improvements of the radioteleprinter.

A difficulty which has been experienced from the very beginning, and which has not been entirely overcome, was that unauthorized persons, whether individuals, other news agencies or newspapers, could listen in to copyright news and use it without payment. This was somewhat lessened towards 1925 by the introduction of short-wave communications, which permitted the use of directional antennas. Moreover, international legislation for the protection of radio-communications to several destinations, with a specific reference to newscasts, was included in the Paris (1925), Brussels (1928), Madrid (1932), Cairo (1938) and Paris (1949) Telegraph Regulations, and was included in the South American Radio Agreement of 1940.

Very considerable reductions in the cost of transmitting press material have been effected by the development of special radio services. Scheduled press transmission service such as provided by Press

Wireless, RCA Communications, the French PTT, the British Post Office, Radiostampa, the Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi, and other telecommunication agencies, may be taken as an illustration. This method enables the sender of press material to purchase wireless telegraph transmitter time, with the rate determined by whether he does the perforating and keying for himself or has the operating agency do it for him. Arrangements for the reception of these transmissions at widely separated points overseas may be made independently by the user or, in certain cases, through the overseas offices of the agency operating the transmissions or another. Scheduled transmission or reception service under this arrangement often reduces the cost to as little as a fraction of one U.S. cent per word.

The transmission of news to several destinations has sometimes resulted in a decrease in the volume of press despatches sent by ordinary telegram. An illustration is the change that took place in the transmission of the Reuter service during the second world war. Before the war Reuters distributed its services mainly through Cable and Wireless, thereby benefiting from the penny a word Commonwealth press rate. During the war it became evident that the use of newscasts to several destinations would bring the cost of transmission per word much lower than Cable and Wireless's penny rate and, accordingly the British Post Office built new transmitters to handle Reuters' traffic on the several destinations system. By 1944 Cable and Wireless was carrying only a very small percentage of Reuters' file.

Although many news agencies have their own facilities for reception, transmission is usually effected through contracts with administrations and private telecommunication agencies.

Both Reuters and Havas experimented with long-wave newscasting to widely scattered points in the early 1920's. Early transmissions were on long waves and in code. In November 1923 Reuters commenced a morse longwave service of news distribution to several European countries. Havas constructed its own longwave transmitter at the French post office radio station field in 1925, and began transmissions to several destinations that same year. In 1927, using French post office transmitters, it introduced short-wave morsecasting to certain of its bureaux in South America, while the Reuter transmissions, which were made through radio transmitters rented from the British Post Office, were transferred to the powerful Rugby longwave radio station. The Reuter world uncoded service was started in 1931, using two high-frequency transmitters with omni-directional aerials (at Leafeld) in addition to the Rugby station. United Press Associations and Press Wireless pioneered in world shortwave newscasting along with Havas and Reuters.

A powerful longwave radio transmitter can give good and reliable signals over a wide area, but the equipment and aerial are expensive and the signals

¹ Despite the recognized reliability of submarine cable communication, cables are by no means free from the influence of natural forces. Variations in the earth's magnetic field, for example, seriously disturb their operation.

are subject to atmospheric interference. This has occasioned the change-over, for world newscasting, to high frequency transmitters able to operate at even greater distance with much lower power and a less costly aerial system. As, however, a single omnidirectional emission at high frequency is inadequate for world coverage, several emissions at different frequencies are now used for world newscasting by all the major news agencies, an additional advantage of such an arrangement being that it permits messages for different parts of the world to be edited separately.

Most of the important radio circuits are now equipped for five-unit radioteletypewriter operation with semi-automatic tape relay at transfer points. Multiplex channelling is used in certain cases (for example, AFP emissions to North Africa). Multiplex channelling is a system which permits the radiation of several communications (for example, two telephone and three telegraph communications) simultaneously by a single transmitter using a wide side-band. This equipment has greatly increased capacity and made for accuracy not previously possible during adverse signalling conditions.

At the receiving end the use of amplifiers, double reception and synchronized antennas has also made reception more reliable.

Morsecasting

The following news agencies conduct scheduled morsecasts:

To national subscribers: Agencia Meridional, Agencia Nacional, Associated Press of Pakistan, Kantorberita Antara.

To subscribers abroad: Agence France-Presse, Associated Press, The International News Service, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes, Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance, Polska Agencja Prasowa, Reuters, Telegrafnoie Agenstvo Sovetskovo Soiuz, Telegrafska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija, United Press Associations.

To national and oversea subscribers: Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata, Central News Agency, New China News Agency, Persbiro Indonesia Aneta.

The following news agencies have arrangements to receive morsecasts from other news agencies on a regular basis:

Agence France-Presse, Agence Khmère de Presse, Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice, Agencia Efe, Anadolu Ajansi, Associated Press (The), Associated Press of Pakistan, Athens Agency, Bakhtar, Central News Agency, China News and Publication Service, Jiji Press, International News Service, Korean Pacific Press, Kyodo News Service, Kantorberita Antara, Magyar Tavirati Iroda, New Zealand Press Association, Pars, Persbiro Indonesia Aneta, Polska Agencja Prasowa, Reuters, South African Press Association, Telegrafnoie Agenstvo Sovetskovo Soiuz, Telegrafska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija, Tidningarnas Telegrambyra, United Press Associations, United Press of India.

Hellcasting

The radio-operated telegraph printing system known as Hellschreiber or Hell (named after Rudolf Hell, its inventor) was developed in 1932 by Siemens and Halske. Havas and Reuters were the first news agencies to adopt the system, in 1935.

The Hell system is essentially facsimile, i.e. the characters are not printed from type face. The transmitting station scans the image of the letters in the message to be sent, which are composed of black and of white areas, and sends out signals which correspond to the black but not the white parts. The receiving apparatus receives and prints these signals, thus reproducing the black part of the image of the letters.

The normal speed of operation is five characters a second, or 300 a minute. The motor of the printer is started and stopped automatically by signals from the sender, of approximately a half second and 10 seconds respectively, which are inserted at the beginning and end of Hell emissions. Attended operation at the receiving end, under reasonably steady conditions of radio reception, is therefore unnecessary.

Much improvement has been made in recent years in Hellcasting and reception. To improve the service on high frequencies, for example (such as are necessary for Hellcasting to widely separated points), aerials have been designed to distribute radiation fairly uniformly.

Since 1951 Hell printing apparatus has been available for both tape and page printing.

The following news agencies transmit by Hell:

To national subscribers: Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau, Norsk Telegrambyra.

To subscribers abroad: Agence France-Presse,¹ Associated Press (The),¹ Central News Agency, Ceska Tiskova Kancelar, Polska Agencja Prasowa, Reuters, Telegrafnoie Agenstvo Sovetskovo Soiuz.

To national and oversea subscribers: Agencia Efe, Deutsche Presse Agentur, Jiji Press, Telegrafska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija.

The following news agencies are equipped with Hellschreibers and receive Hellcasts from other news agencies regularly:

Agence Belga, Agence France-Presse, Agence Télégraphique Albanaise, Agencia Efe, Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice, Anadolu Ajansi, Associated Press (The), Associated Press of Pakistan, Australian Associated Press, Athens Agency, Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia, Burma Press Syndicate, China News and Publication Service, Itim Agency, Jiji Press, Korean Pacific Press, Kantorberita Antara, Kyodo News Service, Magyar Tavirati Iroda, Pars, Persbiro Indonesia Aneta, Polska Agencja Prasowa, Press Trust of India, Reuters, South African Press Association, Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran, Telegrafnoie Agenstvo Sovetskovo Soiuz, Telegrafska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija, Tidningarnas Telegrambyra, United Press Associations.

¹ From Frankfurt.

The Radioteleprinter

The advantage of the radioteleprinter is that this machine prepares copy on regular sized sheets, ready for use. Two copies can be made simultaneously. It is economic not only in that transcription is no longer necessary, as with the Hell tape printer, but because paper consumption is lower. Carrier shift is the method at present employed for transmitting by radio the impulses needed to activate a five-impulse code teleprinter. The wireless telegraph transmitter works on two frequencies (separated from each other by 600 or 800 cycles) and shifts from one to the other, the positive impulses being sent on one frequency and the negative on the other. At the receiving end, the two frequencies are separated and the impulses, after amplification, are channelled directly to the electro-magnetic stage of a teleprinter or a relay.

Automatic relay points to amplify the signal as it begins to fade are just as necessary for radio as for submarine cable operation over very long distances. Certain countries have been handicapped in the development of international telecommunications services through the lack of conveniently placed stepping stones around the globe. Through treaties with other countries, however, some have succeeded in overcoming this problem, and RCA for example, has constructed an ultra-modern relay station at Tangier which has added much to the continuous reliability of communications (including press) between the United States, on the one hand, and countries of Europe and the Middle East, on the other.

A radio-operated teleprinter which has also recently been put into use by the Agence France-Presse is the Coquelet A.C.E.C. apparatus. In this apparatus, each letter, sign or space is represented by two low frequency alternating currents transmitted one after the other.

Eleven frequencies are used; they are divided into two groups, one of six, the other of five. To each frequency of the first group (known as primary frequencies) can be coupled one of the frequencies of the second group (secondary frequencies) thus permitting five different combinations. As there are six primary frequencies, it is thus possible to form a total of 30 different combinations, as many as those of the ordinary teleprinter systems.

The oscillation trains are set up by 11 electro-magnetic generators whose reeds are tuned to the desired frequencies: the keyboard or the automatic transmitter selects for each letter to be transmitted the two corresponding frequencies. At the receiving apparatus, input power is amplified to the level necessary to permit selection. Selection is then obtained by 11 reeds set in an electro-magnetic control circuit, each reed being tuned to the frequency of the generator in such a way that each oscillation passing through the control circuit finds a reed of similar frequency which is set vibrating in sympathy. Each reed is coupled to a contact which controls the grid of a thyratron, which becomes ionized when the vibration of the reed reaches a sufficient amplitude to operate the contact.

The thyratrons, like the frequencies, are divided into two groups, a primary group of six and a second-

ary group of five. In the plate circuit of each thyratron is an electro-magnet controlling six letters in the case of the primary group and five in the case of the secondary group. The impulses finally activate the keys of a teleprinter or other apparatus of an electric typewriter.

Wire and Radio Facsimile

Daily facsimile news broadcasts have existed since 1938 when KSD, a radio station in St. Louis (United States), started a special facsimile programme.

How far news agencies go over to facsimile for the regular transmission of copy will depend on its development as a telegraphic technique. There are those who believe it will out-distance all other means for the transmission of telegrams in a not very distant future.

Both of the large Japanese news agencies, Kyodo News Service and Jiji Press, have used wire and radio facsimile apparatus extensively, for a number of years, for the transmission of ideographic writing.

Radio Voicecasting

Official and semi-official news broadcasts became an important news source during the second world war, because of the information they gave the belligerents' press about what was going on in the enemy camp, from which their own correspondents were naturally barred. Many news agencies then started monitoring such broadcasts, whose indication of a nation's official reaction to important, international events made them of general interest. This situation has not changed since the end of the second world war because, owing to the tense international situation, certain governments have continued the practice of making their opinions (and sometimes their important decisions) known abroad through the broadcast medium.

A unique example of the value of broadcasting as a news source is that of the Japanese news agency Radiopress, whose sole activity is the monitoring of foreign official news voicecasts and the sale of résumés of them to other news agencies, newspapers, government offices and private individuals.

The cylinder, recording wire or band recorder has cut monitoring cost considerably, since it permits reception of several radio emissions for a later reception and selection of copy.

Voicecasting is used by TASS to distribute its service to the provincial press of the U.S.S.R.

In addition, voicecasting has been used for some years by a number of news agencies and newspapers, notably in the United States of America, for news coverage of events where the reporters have got to keep moving such as automobile races. Portable transmitters are used to communicate over short distances to private-line terminal points, from which the news is re-expedited.

Telephone Service

The use of private-line telephone service by the news agencies during the last decades of the nineteenth

century was for the most part confined to the use of short-period telephone calls. Telephone service was used extensively, however, during the transitional period from morse to teleprinter private-line service, and remains today a very important means for the transmission of news, particularly because it is often more readily available and affords faster communication than can be obtained by telegram. In the United States of America, about 3,500,000 telephone calls a year (over distances exceeding 24 miles) are attributable to news agencies and newspapers.

The telephone has the advantage over other means of telecommunication, that the person receiving can immediately ask for further information and executives in the receiving office can and regularly do come to the telephone and question the person transmitting. An important factor limiting the international use of the telephone for the transmission of press messages, however, is its expense. The International Telephone Regulations make no provisions for reduced press telephone rates. In certain countries, nevertheless, (notably the United States of America and France) reduced internal telephone press rates have been created and several other countries have introduced reduced telephone rates for regular fixed-time calls or calls at certain hours of the night when traffic is light.

The telephone is most often used in countries where news agencies do not have extensive teleprinter facilities to deliver a brief news report to newspapers. In these cases, the service is usually furnished for two, three or four relatively short periods each day, and enables the newspaper to receive, edit and set in type as much of the news as possible in advance and then receive the latest developments just prior to its press time. Telephone service is also provided by certain news agencies to radio broadcasting stations.

Many of the large news agencies use oversea telephone services for coverage of spot news events. In addition to random use of this service, several news agencies avail themselves of overseas short-period scheduled telephone calls when it is necessary to transmit unexpectedly large volumes of foreign news.

The larger United States news agencies, for example, occasionally telephone to New York from London during special contract periods, the news thus transmitted being recorded, transcribed, edited and published in New York.

Telephotograph Service

The last few decades have seen a far greater use made of photographs by the press and this has led certain of the larger news agencies to set up special telephotograph networks.

In the United States of America, news pictures transmitted by wire are handled for newspapers throughout the country by three large picture agencies which are affiliated with the major news agencies. Each of them operates its own telephotograph system, largely using the facilities of the Bell telegraph and telephone network. Their systems utilize channels specially adapted for transmitting picture material. They also use telephone circuits on a permanent basis, employing channels normally provided for ordinary service. All of these are leased under contract for 24 hours daily.

Short-period telephone contract services are also used daily on a part-time basis, channels provided for ordinary telephone purposes being employed. This method is utilized to send pictures to newspapers whose addition to the network services costs do not justify.

The picture agencies make large use of ordinary prepaid telephone calls in addition to contract services for picture transmission. They do this to cover special news events which occur in cities not on their networks. Photographers with portable transmitting equipment are sent to the place where the picture story occurs; after the pictures are obtained, they are transmitted by ordinary prepaid call to the nearest network station and from there sent throughout the country.

The telephotograph network of one of the large United States news agencies is now in its seventeenth year of operation. Telephotograph networks are operated by news agencies in a number of countries along approximately the same lines.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF PRESS MESSAGES

The relations between news agencies and newspapers on one hand and administrations and private agencies operating telecommunication services on the other have mainly concerned demands by the former for reduced rates, increased priority, the protection of news in transit and freedom from censorship.

The two problems of economy in transmission and of the relative priority accorded to news traffic and the extent to which circuits are allocated exclusively for it, have been largely overcome in recent years so far as communications within a State or with adja-

cent countries are concerned through the introduction of the leased wire teleprinter system. But no precise equivalent is as yet available for transoceanic and inter-continental communication.

The press and news agencies are therefore largely dependent for the international transmission of news on services open to public correspondence. The object of this chapter is to review the international regulation of telecommunications, and to discuss those provisions which concern the press either generally or specifically.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF TELECOMMUNICATION

THE EARLY PERIOD (1848-64)

In Europe the electric telegraph came into general use towards 1848. At first lines did not go beyond national frontiers. Telegrams had to be carried by hand across boundary lines to the nearest terminals in foreign territory in order to be transmitted forward.

When Prussia attempted to establish telegraph links with localities near its national frontier in 1848, it was obliged to negotiate 15 separate conventions with the German States in order to obtain the necessary transit rights. Thus, only a decade after Morse and Wheatstone had patented their telegraph systems, the rapid growth of electric telegraphy made machinery for the international regulation of this new means of communication absolutely indispensable.

The first international telegraph convention was concluded between Prussia and Austria on 3 October 1849. It concerned the establishment and use of electromagnetic telegraphs for the exchange of State messages.

Similar conventions were later negotiated between Prussia and Saxony (1849), and between Austria and Bavaria (1850). The first international body for the regulation of telegraphy resulted from these international agreements when, on 25 July 1850, the Austro-German Telegraph Union was created in Dresden with the participation of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria and Saxony. Wurtemberg joined in 1851 by concluding an agreement with Bavaria, and was followed

by the Netherlands and Hanover, which negotiated separate conventions with Prussia in 1852. Baden became a member by concluding an agreement with Wurtemberg in 1854, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin by convention signed that same year with Prussia. Other accessions to the Austro-German Telegraph Union through agreements concluded between Member and non-Member States were the following: Belgium (1850), Switzerland (1852), Sardinia (1853), France and Russia (1854).

In Western Europe, France and Belgium had meanwhile negotiated an agreement in 1851 relating to the exchange of telegrams between the two countries. Switzerland and France concluded a similar agreement in 1852; Switzerland and Sardinia in 1853; Switzerland, France and Baden in 1853; Switzerland and Spain in 1854. These last conventions were modelled on the agreement concluded in Paris in 1852 between Belgium, France and Prussia, and on 29 December 1855, France, Belgium, Sardinia, Switzerland and Spain founded, in Paris, the Telegraph Union of Western Europe. Further accessions to the Telegraph Union of Western Europe were those of the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, in 1856.

Relations between the Austro-German and Western European Unions became so frequent that the conference held in Turin by the latter in 1857 invited the former to attend its next meeting in Berne, in 1858, in order that the two unions could discuss their fusion. Although the Austro-German Union declined this invitation, it requested the Telegraph Union of

Western Europe to prepare a convention in which all European countries could participate. Prussia, Belgium and France concluded an agreement, in Brussels, and its main clauses were incorporated in the Berne Convention signed that same year by Member States of the Telegraph Union of Western Europe. The importance of these two acts was capital, since through Prussia's taking part in the Brussels Convention an almost complete uniformity had been reached in the telegraph regulations of the two unions, and the last obstacle to their merger had been overcome.

As a result, Switzerland, Austria, Baden and Wurtemberg announced the accession of the Austro-German Union to the Berne Convention, and the fusion of the two unions became effective on 1 May 1859. The Austro-German Union, however, continued operating independently until 1872, when it was dissolved with the formation of the German Empire. Upon the basis of the Brussels Convention, it extended its relations in 1859 to include the Papal States, Modena, Norway, Parma, Sweden and Tuscany, as well as the International and Electric Telegraph Company, the Submarine Telegraph Company and the Compagnie des Lignes Télégraphiques des Iles de la Méditerranée. In 1860 it concluded an agreement with Turkey, including the Danubian principalities.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH UNION

The existence of two international conventions (those of Brussels and Berne) led the Government of France to propose, in 1865, a conference at which all the powers of Europe could negotiate a single international telegraph convention providing for uniform regulations. This Conference, which met in Paris from 1 March to 17 May 1865, ended with the signing of the first International Telegraph Convention and marked the foundation of the International Telegraph Union. Parties to the original Convention were: Austria-Hungary, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Hanover, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Wurtemberg. Mecklenburg acceded later in the year.¹

Four diplomatic and eight administrative conferences were held by the International Telegraph Union before the Telegraph Convention was merged, at the Madrid Conference of 1932, with the Radio Convention. It is not within the scope of this study to discuss the accomplishments of these conferences in detail, but some notes on the outstanding achievements of each are provided below.

Conferences of the International Telegraph Union

Diplomatic Conferences

The Paris Conference of 1865. Provided for the creation of the International Telegraph Union; established that "morse" was the telegraph apparatus to be used in international traffic; embodied in a single document all the telegraph regulations

common to the Austro-German Telegraph Union and the Telegraph Union of Western Europe; stipulated that administrations² should (as far as possible) establish direct telegraph wires between large economic centres; placed all lines under the protection of Member States; regulated the establishment of terminal and transit rates.

The Vienna Conference of 1868. Provided for the use of Hughes's telegraph apparatus, in addition to Morse's; decided upon the creation of an International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations.

The Rome Conference of 1872. Was held for the first time with the participation of Great Britain, which had established a State monopoly of telegraph services in 1869.

*The St. Petersburg Conference of 1875.*³ Proposed for the first a tariff reduction for press telegrams; redrafted the convention to exclude all but permanent regulations; declared the convention a diplomatic document; established the principle that telegraph regulations subject to change should henceforth be annexed to the convention and revised separately as the situation required.

Administrative Conferences

The London Conference of 1879. Brought the telegraph regulations up to date.

The Berlin Conference of 1885. Introduced telephone regulations, for the first time, in the telegraph regulations.

The Paris Conference of 1890. Provided for the delivery of telegrams by telephone.

The Budapest Conference of 1896. Brought the telegraph regulations up to date.

The London Conference of 1903. Was the first to legislate on press telegrams; adopted rules for the use of faster apparatus.

The Lisbon Conference of 1908. Changed the name of the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations to that of International Bureau of the Telegraph Union.

The Paris Conference of 1925. Provided for the creation, as consultative organs of the union, of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCIT) and the International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF);⁴ adopted rules for the use of faster apparatus; expressed the hope that Member States would consider (after the radiotelegraph conference to be held in Washington in 1927) the best means to modify the St. Petersburg Convention and incorporate in it the regulations laid down

¹ Great Britain was not invited to attend the Paris Conference of 1865 because the British telegraph services were, at the time, entirely in the hands of private companies.

² This term refers to any governmental department or service responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

³ The St. Petersburg Conference of 1875 was the last in which the participants had the status of plenipotentiary delegates. By one of its decisions all the provisions in the International Telegraph Convention considered as subject to change were inserted in a set of regulations annexed to it. Only these regulations were susceptible of being modified by later conferences where the delegates did not have plenipotentiary status, and which were therefore known as administrative conferences.

⁴ The CCIF had been created in 1924 as an independent organization.

by the Radio Convention; decided that in the meanwhile all regulations applying to line telegraphy should be extended to wireless telegraphy so far as the Telegraph Regulations did not provide otherwise.

The Brussels Conference of 1928. Decided that the next conference of the Telegraph Union should be held in Madrid at the same time as the next radio conference.

THE REGULATION OF RADIO COMMUNICATIONS (1906-32)

Only six years after Marconi had succeeded in transmitting the first radio message, this new form of the transmission of thought was increasingly being used for communication between ships and coast stations.¹

In the meanwhile both Great Britain and Italy had entered into contracts² to allow their ship stations to communicate only with ship stations equipped with Marconi apparatus, and this situation was of such concern to other maritime countries that it led the German Government to invite the principal maritime States to send representatives to a preliminary radio conference, which met in Berlin in 1903. Nine governments (Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain and the United States of America) accepted the invitation. Although the main objective of the conference (i.e., to obtain freedom of communication without regard to the apparatus used) was not attained owing to the special relations of the British and Italian Governments with Marconi interests, a protocol to the effect that radio telegrams coming from and sent to ships should be received and transmitted regardless of the system employed was signed by the representatives of the seven other participating governments.

Three years later the German Government invited all the maritime countries in the world to the Berlin Radio Conference of 1906, the first large scale international one.³ The main issue was once again the question of intercommunication, not only between coast stations, but also between ships, without regard to the apparatus used. Four instruments were adopted: the convention, the service regulations (annexed to the convention), the final protocol and the additional engagement, the whole to become effective on 1 July 1908.

A number of positive results concerning the intercommunication problem were attained. Firstly, Article III of the convention laid down that coast and ship stations were obliged to exchange radio-telegrams reciprocally regardless of the system employed, with certain reservations stated in the final protocol; secondly, the additional agreement, signed by 21 countries (Great Britain, Italy and Japan being the principal non-signatories) provided for obligatory intercommunication between ship stations; thirdly, regulations for the organization of traffic between coast and ship stations, and between ship stations, were worked out. In addition, maximum rates were fixed and several measures were adopted to reduce interference. The conference, subject to the subsequent approval of the Swiss Government and of the

International Telegraph Union, requested the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union to act as the central organ for wireless telegraphy.⁴

The next radiotelegraph conference was held in London in 1912. By the time that it met, countries had overcome all of the early difficulties which threatened the development of wireless telegraphy. The representatives of the 54 countries gathered in London unanimously proclaimed the absolute necessity that obligatory communication by wireless telegraphy should exist not only between coast stations and ships, but also between ships themselves.⁵

Although regulations for the exchange of wireless telegrams between fixed land stations were not discussed in detail at the London Conference, this was more because the only long-distance point-to-point service at the time was the Marconi service between Clifden (Ireland) and Glace Bay (Nova Scotia) than for any other reason. Nevertheless, the complete freedom of each country concerning the organization of point-to-point services was recognized, with the sole condition that newly established stations should not interfere with those already in operation and that they should accept all messages of distress with absolute priority. These provisions mark the official beginning of international regulation of the public non-maritime services. The general scope of the regulations had been hardly extended, however, beyond maritime services open to public correspondence.

The next international radio conference should have met in Washington in 1917, but was put off until 1927 owing to the first world war. Although the London Convention and regulations had not been denounced by any of the signatory States as a consequence of the war and many additional accessions had indeed been notified, it was generally recognized in 1918 that far-reaching changes were needed in order to meet the anticipated peace-time development of radio communications. In consequence, the Paris Peace Conference adopted a resolution in pursuance of which the Government of the United States of America invited the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to a Preliminary Conference on Electric Communications, held in November 1920, in Washington. The result of this conference was the drafting of a convention providing for a Universal

¹ Maritime communications were generally believed to offer, at the time, the greatest opportunity for the commercial exploitation of wireless telegraphy. Communication between fixed land wireless telegraph stations did not come into vogue until the first world war.

² The first with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company; the latter with Guglielmo Marconi.

³ It was held with the participation of the following 27 governments: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United States of America and Uruguay.

⁴ The Berlin Convention of 1906 did not actually call for the creation of a radio union. Signatories to the Radio Convention have, however, been frequently referred to under that name.

⁵ The *Titanic* disaster, which occurred only two months before the opening of the London Conference, played no small part in connexion with this latter question. An east-bound ship, the *Californian*, had been unable to communicate with the *Titanic* because at the time there was no established signal for giving warnings. It was, furthermore, by chance, that the sole radio operator of the *Carpathia* (the only ship to pick up survivors) had received the *Titanic's* distress call, for he was then about to go to bed.

Electric Communications Union. Draft telegraph and radio regulations were annexed, provision being made for the regulation of point-to-point as well as mobile services. These draft regulations were revised by the Comité Technique des Radiocommunications held in August 1921 in Paris, in view of submission to a full-scale international conference. Although the proposed conference was never held owing to various political and technical considerations, the work done was to exert a considerable influence over future international legislation on radio communications.

The many developments which had taken place in the radio field from 1912 to 1927 faced the Washington Radiocommunications Conference of 1927 with a 700-page volume of proposals for the regulation of radio communications from governments or administrations operating wireless telegraph services, private companies and other interested organizations.¹

The few frequency allocations made at Washington concerned mainly the mobile services. The International Bureau, after consultation with a number of governments, had taken the London Convention of 1912 and the regulations drafted by the Washington Conference of 1920, and revised by the Paris Technical Committee of 1921, as the basis for its outline of proposals. The convention adopted provided that the contracting States were to apply its provisions to all radio communication stations established or operated by them, or by private enterprises authorized by them, open to the international service of public correspondence. The regulations, however, extended to all stations (whether or not open to the international service of public correspondence) in so far as they were capable of creating interference with other stations. No attempt was made to establish the principle of obligatory intercommunication between fixed land stations, but the principle was maintained for all stations on the mobile service, regardless of the system employed. Fixed station point-to-point services were therefore to be established, in principle, by means of bilateral agreements between the interested administrations or parties.

It has already been mentioned that the Paris Telegraph Conference of 1925 provided for the extension to wireless telegraphy of regulations applied to line telegraphy. This created a problem at the Washington Conference of 1927 since the United States of America, who were not members of the International Telegraph Union, were not in favour of an interdependent relationship between the telegraph and radio conventions and their respective sets of regulations. Hence a set of additional regulations was drafted at Washington to contain the provisions concerning rate charges to which the governments of the United States and Canada could not subscribe owing to the position of the private telecommunication agencies in their countries. Article 7 of the additional regulations adopted in Washington defines the relation between the two conventions and regulations as follows: "The provisions of the International Telegraph Convention and of the Service Regulations annexed thereto are applicable to radiotelegrams in so far as the provisions of the International Radio

Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto are not contrary to them."

Another important development of the Washington Conference was the creation of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR). Just as the CCIT and CCIF had been created by the Paris Telegraph Conference of 1925 as consultative organs to make recommendations on certain questions concerning telegraphy and telephony, the CCIR was to deal with similar aspects of radio communications. In addition, the conference recommended signatory States of the radio convention to examine the possibility of merging the international radio convention and the international telegraph convention, and it was decided that the next radio conference should be held in Madrid in 1932 at the same time as the next telegraph conference.

The Washington Convention and Regulations came into force on 1 January 1929. There were 74 signatories to the convention and regulations, and 71 to the additional regulations.²

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

The International Telegraph Union met in plenipotentiary conference for the first time since the St. Petersburg Conference of 1875, at Madrid in 1932. This conference, held at the same time as the fourth international radio conference,³ decided to merge the two existing conventions (on telegraphy and radio communications), although the effort of the Washington Conference of 1920 to create a single code of regulation for all means of electrical communication was not renewed.

The plenipotentiary delegates of the 72 governments represented at Madrid signed the first International Telecommunication Convention on 9 November 1932. This was an event of enormous importance in the history of international legislation on telecommunications. With the entry into force of the Madrid Convention on 1 January 1934 the International Telecommunication Union replaced the Telegraph Union.

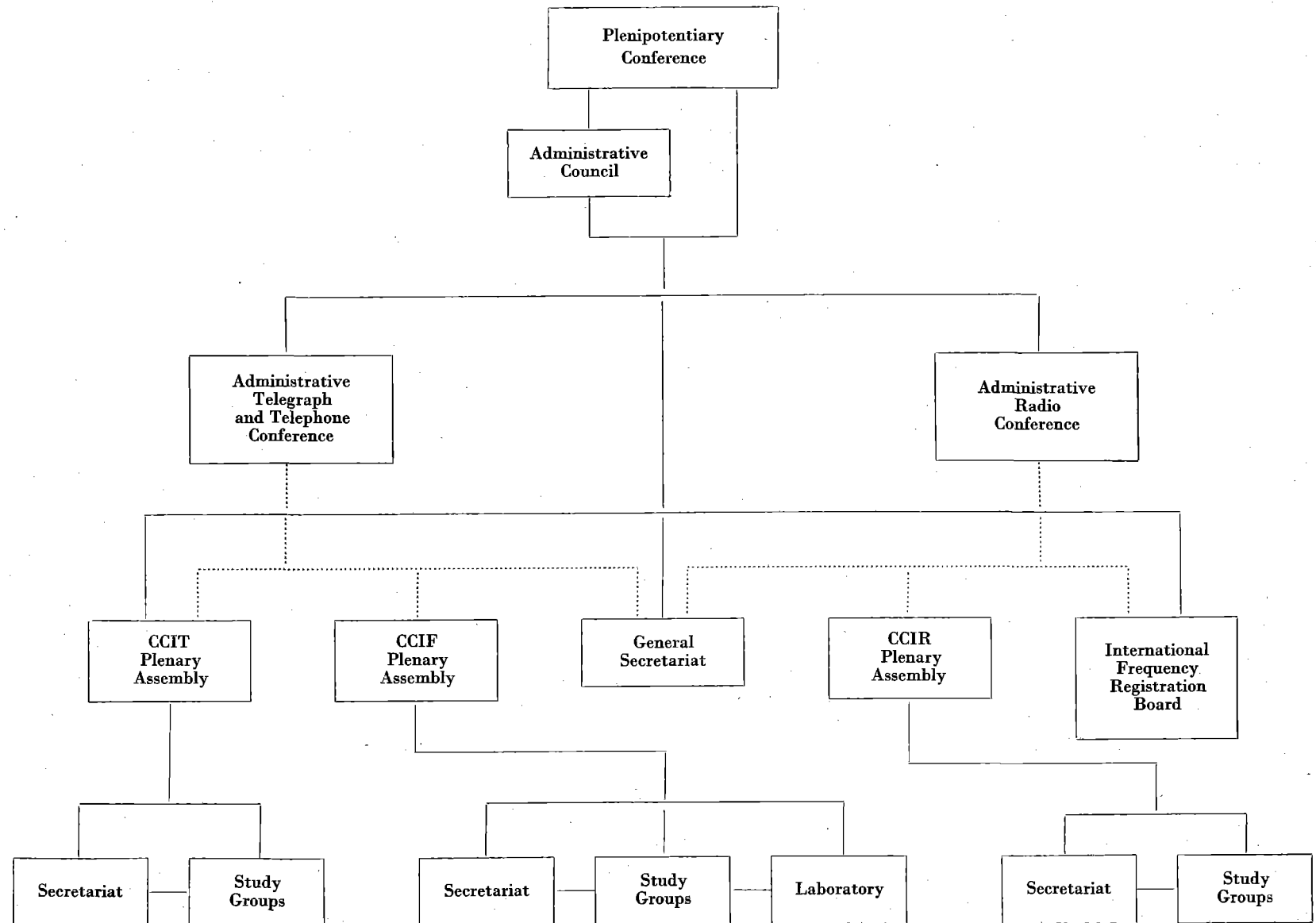
The Madrid Telecommunication Convention was signed by 72 countries. The documents annexed to it (the telegraph regulations with their final protocol, the telephone regulations, and the radio regulations with their final protocol) were each signed by a slightly smaller number of countries. As the problem of the relationship between the convention and regulations had again come under discussion, the radio regulations were divided into general regulations and additional regulations, the latter containing those which the delegations of the United States of America and Canada were not prepared to accept. The functions

¹ Almost all the countries of the world participated in the conference. The main absentee was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a fact which had serious consequences since it allowed that country to establish its own system with certain disregard for the Washington Convention and Regulations.

² The countries which did not sign the additional regulations were the United States of America, Canada and Nicaragua.

³ All international radio conferences had been plenipotentiary or diplomatic conferences.

ORGANIZATIONAL SCHEME OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



and competence of the three international consultative committees (the CCIT, CCIF, and CCIR) were fixed in the three principal sets of regulations respectively concerning them.

Finally, governments of the European system represented at Madrid signed an additional protocol providing for a conference between them to negotiate an agreement for the allocation of frequencies to broadcasting stations in the European system.

The International Telecommunication Union has held three world-wide conferences since 1932: at Cairo (1938), Atlantic City (1947) and Paris (1949).

Two administrative conferences were held at Cairo in 1938, the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference and the International Radio Conference. The Telegraph and Telephone Conference prepared the telegraph regulations with their final protocol, and the telephone regulations with the final protocol. Phototelegraphy was included for the first time in the telegraph regulations. The Radio Conference prepared the radio regulations with their final protocol, and the additional radio regulations (necessitated by the special position of the United States of America and Canada) and their final protocol. The most important work of the Cairo Radio Conference, which concerned the allocation of radio frequencies, is referred, to later in this chapter.

Two conferences were held simultaneously at Atlantic City in 1947, the plenipotentiary International Telecommunication Conference, and the administrative International Radio Conference. An International Telecommunication Convention (with its final and additional protocols) was signed at the Telecommunication Conference. This abrogated and replaced, in relations between the contracting governments, the International Telegraph Conventions of Paris (1865), of Vienna (1868), of Rome (1872), of St. Petersburg (1875), and their annexed regulations; the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Berlin (1906), of London (1912) and of Washington (1927) and their annexed regulations; and the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932) and the radio regulations and the additional radio regulations of Cairo (1938). The Radio Conference prepared for signature radio regulations and additional radio regulations, with their additional protocol, thus replacing the regulations which had been prepared by the Cairo Conference (1938).

At the Atlantic City International Telecommunication Conference, the International Telecommunication Union entered into an agreement with the United Nations Organization whereby, *inter alia*, the Union was recognized as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunication. The Atlantic City Convention was an appreciable advance on the Madrid Convention, the reforms introduced tending to enlarge the scope and foundations of the Union, whose importance had naturally grown with the development of international telecommunication.

The Atlantic City Convention which came into force on 1 January 1949 laid down the organization of the Union, namely the plenipotentiary conference, the administrative conference and the following per-

manent organs: the administrative council, the general secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), the International Telegraph Consultative Committee, the International Telephone Consultative Committee, and the International Radio Consultative Committee. Two of these permanent organs, the administrative council and the IFRB were new creations of the Atlantic City Telecommunication Conference, their essential duties, as defined by the convention, being:

(a) "The Administrative Council shall be responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations and of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. It shall ensure the efficient co-ordination of the work of the Union."

(b) "The . . . IFRB shall . . . effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by different countries . . . (and) . . . furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur."

The organizational structure of the International Telecommunication Union is illustrated in the accompanying diagram. The Atlantic City Convention defined its purposes in the following terms (Article 3):

"1. The purposes of the Union are: (a) to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds; (b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most effective operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public; (c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

"2. To this end, the Union shall in particular: (a) Effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations in different countries; (b) foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity of maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis; (c) promote the adoption of measures for assuring the safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication services; (d) undertake studies, formulate recommendations, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members."

Under the terms of Article 13 of the Convention, its provisions were to be completed by telegraph regulations, telephone regulations, radio regulations and additional radio regulations. The Atlantic City Radio Conference, as already mentioned, drew up new sets of radio regulations and additional radio regulations. The telegraph regulations and telephone regulations (Cairo, 1938), were replaced by new sets of regulations drawn up by the

Telegraph and Telephone Conference in Paris in 1949. The Atlantic City Convention laid down that the plenipotentiary conference should normally meet

once every five years. Its next meeting, scheduled to take place in Buenos Aires, in 1952, will have met when this appears.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THE PRESS

RELATION BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND RADIO REGULATIONS

In 1906 the Berlin Radio Conference selected 10 articles of the Telegraph Convention of 1875 and made them applicable to international wireless telegraph services.¹ The London Radio Regulations went further by establishing that the telegraph regulations should apply by analogy to correspondence sent by radiotelegraphy, in so far as they were not contrary to the radio regulations.² The articles of the Telegraph Convention of 1875 which had been made applicable to international wireless telegraphy by the Berlin Conference of 1906 were included in the terms of Article 17 of the London Radio Convention.

The Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1925) contained many provisions concerning wireless telegrams. Article 1 stated that so far as the telegraph regulations do not provide otherwise, provisions applicable to wire communications are applicable to radiocommunications. Thus, all international public radiocommunications became subject to the telegraph regulations, although Article 64 of the Telegraph Regulations of Paris laid down that their provisions were applicable to wireless telegrams only in so far as they were not contrary to the provisions of the radio regulations.

Consequently, the Washington Convention (1927) suppressed Article 17 of the London Convention and incorporated only one provision of the Telegraph Convention of 1875. Specific measures, however, were laid down in both the convention and regulations, for ensuring secrecy of radiocommunications.

The provisions of the radio regulations annexed to the various radio conventions since 1927 fall into three general categories according as they are designed to organize traffic, to reduce interference, or to provide for the use of radiocommunications as an aid to maritime and aerial navigation.³

Public correspondence is today regulated by the Telegraph Regulations in so far as the provisions of the Radio Regulations are not contrary to them since the exploitation, method of determining rates, and character of the service are so similar. The General and Additional Radio Regulations chiefly concern the organization of traffic in the mobile services.

There are, besides, general provisions which relate to the organization of radio as a whole, regardless of the kind of station or service rendered. Those general regulations which indirectly affect the transmission of press messages (such as the licensing of stations, the secrecy of correspondence, etc.) are discussed below.

THE GOLD FRANC⁴

Article 39 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) states that: "The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900."

The principle of gold currency constituting the monetary unit for the establishment of international telegraphic accounts, did not appear in the documents drawn up by the Paris Conference of 1865, but was nevertheless universally applied at the time. The Vienna Conference of 1868 established the principle by a clause inserted in the convention and the London Conference of 1879 embodied it in the regulations. It was left untouched except for a modification of form at the Paris Conference of 1925 and the Madrid Conference of 1932, and was maintained by the Atlantic City Conference of 1947 in the wording quoted above.

The Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) established, in Chapter VII, Article 26, that:

170. §4. "In conformity with Article 39 of the convention, the rate shall be expressed in gold francs; it shall be the same between the offices of any two countries of the Union by the same route and in the two directions."

171. §5. "The rate per word defined in 170 shall serve for the establishment of international accounts based on the gold franc."

172. §6.⁵ "For the collection of charges from the public, each country should in principle apply to the rate expressed in gold francs an equivalent in its national currency approaching as nearly as possible the value of the gold franc. However, when the equivalent is not applied, or when the equivalent applied is less than the true equivalent,

¹ Most of these articles were general ones, ensuring the secrecy of correspondence, providing for the classification of telegrams, etc.

² The United States of America and Canada, which had not acceded to the International Telegraph Union, made reservations at the London Conference concerning rates, which were included in the final protocol. The reason stated was that the transmission of telegrams and wireless telegrams was in both countries undertaken wholly or in part by commercial or private operating agencies.

³ The provisions of the radio regulations are not, however, rigidly grouped according to this classification and a single provision may relate to all three of these different aspects.

⁴ The term "gold franc" was not used until the French franc and certain other currency units had ceased to be equivalent to the gold franc as now defined.

⁵ Provisions common to the telegraph and telephone regulations.

the accounts shall nevertheless be prepared in conformity with 171."

173. §7.¹ "(1) Each country should, as far as practicable, notify to the general secretariat the equivalent it has chosen, as well as the date from which it will collect charges according to such an equivalent."

174. "(2) The general secretariat shall draw up a table of the information it receives and forward it to all members and associate members. It shall also inform them of the date on which new charges based on any new equivalent come into force, and shall bring any subsequent information to their notice."

THE FIXING OF TELEGRAPH RATES (1865-1952)

Telegraph rates have been fixed by international regulation since 1 January 1866, when the convention and service regulations of the Paris Conference of 1865 came into force.

In the European system² the unit for rate fixing, until 1 July 1880 (when the Telegraph Regulations as revised by the London Conference of 1879 came into force), was the 20-word telegram, i.e. any telegram of 20 words or less. When a telegram had more than 20 words, its rate was that of the 20-word telegram plus half of this rate for each 10 words or part thereof.

The London Conference of 1879 laid down that the rate should be established per word along the entire distance covered. In European correspondence, when arrangements had not been concluded privately among the countries concerned, the rate would be fixed without a minimum limitation in the number of words. A basic rate equivalent to five words would be added, however, to the rate resulting from the actual number of words contained in the telegram.

The Berlin Conference of 1885 introduced the rate system per actual word (*par mot pur et simple*) which remained in force until reduced-rate telegrams were introduced in 1925.

The different systems of rate-fixing in force for the period 1866 to 1915 were the following:

From 1 January 1866, to 1 January 1869 the unit for rate-fixing was the 20-word telegram with an increase of half this basic rate for each additional 10 words or part thereof.

From 1 January 1869 to 1 July 1872 the unit was the 20-word telegram as above for the entire distance covered or the 20-word telegram unit for the distance covered within the European system and the 10-word telegram unit (with reduced rate), for the distance covered within the extra-European system. Extra-European telegraph offices were left to choose between these two methods of rate-fixing.

From 1 July 1872 to 1 January 1876 the same methods of rate-fixing as the preceding were in force, but extra-European offices could employ the per-word rate method for telegrams of more than 10 words after obtaining the agreement of other offices concerned.

From 1 January 1876 to 1 July 1880 the per-word

rate method was adopted over the entire distance covered, there being no minimum number of words. The rate method adopted by an extra-European office was applicable automatically to all telegrams exchanged with European offices.

The rate method per actual word (*par mot pur et simple*) was in force in the extra-European system from 1 July 1880 until the introduction of reduced rate telegrams. It might be added that the Paris Conference of 1890 authorized the charge of a minimum rate per telegram not to exceed 1 gold franc on the European system and that the London Conference of 1903 extended this provision to countries of the extra-European system.

The Paris conference of 1925 introduced, as an optional service between countries of the European system on the one hand and countries of the extra-European system on the other, the deferred telegram, which benefited from a 50 per cent reduction on ordinary rates. Deferred telegrams had to be written entirely in plain language. They were abolished by the Paris Conference of 1949.

The Brussels Conference of 1928 introduced two categories of code telegrams: category A, which comprised telegrams of 10-letter code words and for which the full rate had to be paid; category B, or -CDE- telegrams made up of code words of five letters or less, which had to pay two-thirds of the full rate in the extra-European system and three-quarters of the full rate in the European system.

The Madrid Conference of 1932 abolished category A above, maintaining only the -CDE- telegrams composed of code words of five letters or less. The rate was changed to six-tenths of the full rate on the extra-European system and seven-tenths of the full rate on the European system.

The Madrid Conference also introduced, as an optional service, the letter-telegram. For correspondence within the European system the rate was fixed at 50 per cent of the full rate. For relations between countries in the extra-European system, and between countries in the European system on one hand and countries in the extra-European system on the other, these letter-telegrams were granted a two-thirds reduction on full rates, but they were subject to a minimum of 25 words.

The Cairo Conference of 1938 maintained the -CDE- telegram for the extra-European system only, fixing the rate at six-tenths of the full rate. -CDE- telegrams were finally abolished by the Paris Conference of 1949, only telegrams in plain and secret language being retained. Telegrams in secret language are taxed at the rate of ordinary or urgent telegrams, as the case may be.

The following charges concerning letter-telegrams were made at the Paris Conference of 1949: the rate per word was fixed at 50 per cent of ordinary telegram rates for all systems, and the minimum number of words was fixed at 22.

The following tables indicate the progress achieved

¹ Provisions common to the telegraph and telephone regulations.

² See definition on page 170.

in the general reduction of telegraph rates from 1865 to 1952, between countries of the European system, and between countries of the European system on

the one hand and countries of the extra-European system on the other. Rates shown are expressed in gold francs.

TABLE 19. Europe

From	To	1865 (1 to 20 words)	1886 (20 words)	1915 (20 words)	1930 (20 words)	1952 (20 words)
London	Paris	6 ¹	5	4	5	4
Paris	Stockholm	8.50	7	5	5.60	5.20
Paris	Constantinople (Istanbul)	10	10.60	10.20	12.40	9.60
Madrid	St. Petersburg (Leningrad)	13	12.20	10.60	14	12.20

¹ In 1872.

TABLE 20. Europe-North America

From	To	1873 (1 to 10 words)	1915 (10 words)	1930 (10 words)	1952 (10 words)
London	New York	50	12.50	— ¹	— ¹
Constantinople (Istanbul)	Santiago (Cuba)	92.50	30.60	26.20	20
St. Petersburg (Leningrad)	San Francisco	71.40	26	21.50	12.40
Berne	New Orleans	62.35	18	17.20	12.20

¹ These rates are fixed through private arrangements.

TABLE 21. Europe-South America

From	To	1874 (1 to 20 words)	1876 (20 words)	1915 (20 words)	1930 (20 words)	1952 (20 words)
London	Rio de Janeiro	232.50	326	58.50	54	26.40
Stockholm	Lima	—	625.25	78	71.40	53.50

TABLE 22. Europe-Oceania

From	To	1872 (1 to 20 words)	1915 (20 words)	1920 (20 words)	1952 (20 words)
Paris	Melbourne	232.50	75	50.70	38.22
Copenhagen	Wellington	287 ¹	75	63.50	38.75
Rome	Noumea (New Caledonia)	250 ²	92	73.30	60.22

¹ In 1882.

² In 1893.

TABLE 23. Europe-Asia

From	To	1868 (1 to 20 words)	1873 (20 words)	1915 (20 words)	1930 (20 words)	1952 (20 words)
Berlin	Bombay	65 ¹	89 ¹	45 ¹	34.10	27.52
London	Manila	—	245 ³	88 ²	69	40.80
St. Petersburg (Leningrad)	Colombo	65	90 ²	42 ⁴	36	27.20

¹ Via Turkey.

² Via Teheran and Malta.

³ In 1882.

⁴ Via Malta.

TABLE 24. Europe-Africa

From	To	1873	1876 (20 words)	1915 (20 words)	1930 (20 words)	1952 (20 words)
Berlin	Capetown	—	220	62.50	35	26.40
Rome	Alexandria	27	29.25	25	26	17.70
Vienna	Mozambique	—	211.50	63.50	56	26.10

PRESENT REGULATIONS FOR THE FIXING OF TELEGRAPH RATES

The rules for international rate-fixing now in force are laid down in Chapter VII of the International Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949).

Telegrams are subject, for rate-fixing, and certain service rules, either to the European system or to the extra-European system regulations. The European system includes all the countries of Europe, with Algeria and such countries outside Europe as have been declared by their respective administrations to belong to it. A telegram is subject to the rules of the European system only when it is transmitted exclusively over the communication facilities of the countries belonging to that system. The extra-European system includes all the countries outside the European system.

Telegraph rates are generally established by single word. They may, however, be fixed according to the number of characters or the duration of the transmission. The through rate per word is made up of: (a) the terminal rates of the countries of origin and destination; (b) the transit rates of intermediate administrations and recognized private operating agencies, when their territory, installations or channels of communications are used for the transmission of correspondence; (c) where the case arises, the transit rate of each of the two stations performing a radio transmission.

For each telegram, a minimum charge equal to the charge for five words is made. For press telegrams this minimum charge is fixed at 10 words.

PRESENT REGULATIONS FOR THE FIXING OF RADIO-TELEGRAPH RATES¹

Article 1, paragraph 2 (No. 2002) of the Additional Radio Regulations (Atlantic City; 1947), lays down that: "With the exceptions mentioned in the following articles, radiotelegrams are drawn up and treated in accordance with the provision of the telegraph regulations for telegrams."

Article 4, Section II of the same regulations lays down several exceptions to the above rule. These provisions are discussed later in this chapter under the head "Press Radiotelegrams".

Two general principles for the determination of base rates in the mobile radio services have remained unchanged since the Berlin Radiotelegraph Conference of 1903: the basis for the rate; the maximum rate to be charged.

The basis for the rate, as laid down in Article 4, paragraph 1 (No. 2020) of the Additional Radio

Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947), is the following: "The charge for a radiotelegram originating in and/or intended for a mobile station comprises, according to circumstances: (a) the ship or aircraft charge or charges accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations; (b) the land station charge . . . accruing to the land station or stations which participate in the transmission; (c) the charge for transmission over the general telecommunication network, reckoned in accordance with the ordinary rules; (d) the charges for accessory services requested by the sender."

The maximum rates provided for in the Berlin Radiotelegraph Regulations (1906) were: 60 gold centimes per word for coastal stations, and 40 centimes per word for ship stations. Article 10 of the convention, however, permitted stations whose installations and operations were exceptionally expensive, or whose range was over 800 kilometres, to exceed this maximum. Also, stations had the right to establish a minimum charge for 10-word radiotelegrams.

With the exception of the Washington Conference of 1920 and the Paris Technical Committee of 1921, which adopted the principle of a uniform rate of 60 and 40 centimes per word for coastal and ship stations respectively,² the international regulations have always established the maximum to be charged by these services. The relevant provision of the Additional Regulations (1947) is the following (Article 4, paragraph 2):

2021 (1). "The land station charge and the ship or aircraft charge are fixed on the basis of a rate per actual word, with no minimum charge, except in the case provided for in Article 5 of these regulations."

2022 (2). "The maximum land station charge is 60 centimes per word; the maximum ship or aircraft charge is 40 centimes per word. Administrations shall notify to the Secretary General of the Union the rates fixed by them."

2023 (3). "Each administration, however, reserves to itself the right to fix and authorize land station or aircraft station charges higher than the maximum charges indicated in . . . the case of land or aircraft stations which are exceptionally costly on account of their installation or working."

2024 (4). "The minimum charge as for five words, mentioned in 172 and 173 of the Telegraph Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) is not applicable to the radiotelegraph portion of the route over which a radiotelegram is transmitted."

¹ The Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) define a radiotelegram as follows: "Telegram originating in or intended for a mobile station, transmitted on all or part of its route over the radiocommunication channels of a mobile service."

² These provisions never came into force (the first part of this chapter).

Article II of the Telegraph Convention of 1875 provided for the secrecy of correspondence transmitted by telegram. This principle was maintained in all subsequent conventions including those for radio. The relevant passage of the Telecommunications Convention of 1932 (Article 24) is: "The Contracting Governments undertake to adopt all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, to ensure the secrecy of international correspondence."

The Telecommunication Convention of 1947 (Article 32) maintained the principle in the following terms:

"1. Members and Associate Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence.

"2. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their internal laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties."

The difficulty experienced in ensuring the secrecy of radiocommunications not open to the general public, due to the fact that messages can be picked up by stations other than that of destination, led contracting States, however, to establish supplementary regulations in this respect.

Since the London Conference of 1906 the Radio Regulations have provided that the operator or other persons who might have knowledge of the text of a telegram are subject to the obligation of maintaining secrecy. The relevant clause in the Radio Regulations of 1947 states (Article 24, paragraph 4): "Each administration takes the necessary steps to place operators under the obligation to preserve the secrecy of correspondence as provided for in 490."

Number 490 mentioned above, which concerns the licensing of transmitting stations constitutes, in fact, a further specific measure to safeguard secrecy. It states (Article 22, paragraph 2): "The holder of a licence is required to preserve the secrecy of telecommunication, as provided in Article 32 of the convention. Moreover, the licence must provide that if the station includes a receiver, the interception of radiocommunication correspondence, other than that which the station is authorized to receive, is forbidden, and that in the case where such correspondence is involuntarily received, it must not be reproduced, nor communicated to third parties, nor used for any purpose, and even its existence must not be disclosed"¹.

While the above provision is an adequate guarantee in so far as transmitting stations are concerned, the Radio Regulations make no specific provision for the licensing of receiving stations. It is for this reason that provisions concerning radiocommunications to several destinations, with special mention of press messages, have been laid down in the Telegraph Regulations (see the third part of this chapter).

Article 29 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) states that:

"1. Members and Associate Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

"2. Members and Associate Members also reserve the right to cut off any private telephone or telegraph communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency."

It is evident that such a provision provides a basis for the establishment of censorship and other barriers to the free flow of information owing to the broad interpretations that its terms would permit.

FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

The problem of frequency allocation is that, while the demand for radio channels is practically unlimited, the number which can be accommodated within the radio spectrum is limited. In fact, since certain radio services cannot operate efficiently except within certain ranges of frequencies, the demand for specific channels is sometimes 10 times greater than the number that exist.

A detailed discussion of international legislation for the allocation of frequencies is not within the scope of this study. A word might be said on this problem, however, in so far as it has affected the operation of radio services open to the transmission of press messages.

It must first be remembered that the broadcasting service is only one of a number of services today using the radio spectrum. Thousands of aircrafts and ships at sea depend on radio for the safety of their passengers and crew. Worldwide point-to-point services carry the telegraph and telephone messages of the public from one remote spot to another. Additional services are being operated by aeronautical stations, land mobile stations, coast stations, radio-location stations, radio-navigation stations, radio-direction-finding stations, radio-beacon stations, experimental stations and amateur stations.

According to the Radio Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, frequencies were to be expressed in kilocycles per second (kc/s) at and below 30,000 kilocycles per second and in megacycles per second (Mc/s) above this frequency, and were classified as shown below.

¹ A similar clause was laid down in the Cairo Radio Regulations (Article 3, paragraph 2).

TABLE 25.

Frequency sub-division		Frequency range	Metric sub-division
VLF	(very low frequency)	Below 30 kc/s	Myriametric waves
LF	(low frequency)	30 to 300 kc/s	Kilometric waves
MF	(medium frequency)	300 to 3,000 kc/s	Hectometric waves
HF	(high frequency)	3,000 to 30,000 kc/s	Decametric waves
VHF	(very high frequency)	30,000 kc/s to 300 Mc/s	Metric waves
UHF	(ultra high frequency)	300 to 3,000 Mc/s	Decimetric waves
SHF	(super high frequency)	3,000 to 30,000 Mc/s	Centimetric waves
EHF	(extremely high frequency)	30,000 to 300,000 Mc/s	Millimetric waves

The limited uses of radio in the period before the first world war did not call for any detailed allocation of wave lengths at either the Berlin or London Radio Conferences. The allocations authorized by the Berlin Conference were: maritime services open to public correspondence, 300 and 600 metres; long-distance service by coast stations, wave lengths of over 1,600 metres; services not open to public correspondence (i.e., military and naval stations), wave lengths between 600 and 1,600 metres.

The Washington Preliminary Conference of 1920 prepared a draft table of frequency allocations for all frequencies between 60 and 1,500 kc/s, assigning a number of bands to the fixed and special services and providing for the mobile and military services. By the time the Washington Conference of 1927 met, however, radio broadcasting and the use of radio in aeronautics had expanded so rapidly that the 1920 draft table was no longer adequate. In addition, short-wave installations had come into use for long-distance point-to-point communication and, to a smaller extent, for ship-to-shore communications, shortly before 1927.

The allocations adopted at the Washington Conference of 1927 provided adequate bands for the mobile and point-to-point services open to public correspondence.

The frequency allocation tables at the Madrid and Cairo Conferences extended the work already accomplished, but by the time the Atlantic City Conference was held in 1947 new and urgent needs had made themselves felt, particularly in the field of aviation and broadcasting. Many broadcasting stations were, in effect, operating in frequency bands allocated to other services. The Atlantic City Conference drew up a new frequency table in order to satisfy these needs, but in order to do so it was obliged to reduce the number of frequencies attributed to the fixed radiocommunication services. ITU's principal task at the moment is that of putting into effect the new frequency allocation table: it will require several years' organization and depends to a large extent on the co-operation of all administrations.

The danger is that an inadequate allotment will be made to telecommunication (including press), and that press traffic will be forced to rely upon the

cable systems with their higher cost and inability to provide simultaneous transmission to several destinations. The issue is principally raised by the demands of international short-wave broadcasting.

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

Requests for special priority or priority in the handling of international press telephone traffic and for reduced press telephone rates were discussed by the International Telephone Consultative Committee at its plenary assemblies of 11-18 June 1928, and 14-21 September 1931. Similar requests were addressed by Unesco and the International Federation of Newspaper Editors to the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference in Paris in 1949. Neither approach succeeded in obtaining preferential treatment for the press.

The question was again brought up at the plenary assembly of the CCIF, Florence, 1951. The assembly's resolution is quoted below: concerning rates for conversations booked by the press (Recommendation 47).

"The International Telephone Consultative Committee,

"Considering,

"First, that international telephone tariffs are at present established at a level very close to cost and that any reduction in favour of one category of users would oblige administrations and recognized private operating agencies to increase the general tariff, and

"Second, that since operators cannot follow the conversations between correspondents, administrations and recognized private operating agencies are not in a position to draw up tariffs that vary with the purpose of the conversation; and that, in the case of conversations exchanged between press correspondents and their newspapers, it would be impossible to ascertain whether a text was being transmitted for publication or a conversation of some other nature exchanged,

"Unanimously expresses the view:

"That it is not advisable to reduce international telephone rates in favour of conversations booked by the press."

REGULATIONS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH PRESS TELEGRAMS

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The importance of the press from a social point of view, the importance of facilitating the transmission of press news with a view to reducing the risks of international misunderstanding, and the fact that press traffic attained considerable volume only a few decades after the electric telegraph came into general use, led several administrations to grant special privileges to the transmission of press messages.

The following passages from the proceedings of the St. Petersburg Conference of 1875 provide some details:

"The delegates of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland submit the following amendment to Article 14 of the Regulations.

"Two or more administrations may agree to allow the exchange of press telegrams during the night at special rates, either by reducing charges, or by fixing a special subscription rate permitting the use of a telegraph line during certain specified hours.

"... such an arrangement ... appears necessary in order to introduce into the international service a facility much in use in the internal services of the United States and Great Britain, and recently put into operation between London and Paris.

"... under an agreement made between Great Britain and France, the use of special lines between London and Paris is allotted to the press during the night, on payment of an annual fee. As yet, only *The Times* (of London) takes advantage of this facility, and for a fee of £3,000 (75,000 francs) has exclusive use of a private line every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. for the receipt of messages intended for publication.

"... the renting of a line at night does not prevent newspapers from having transmitted by day, as ordinary telegrams, the information they now receive, its principal value being its freshness. The assumption that they already employ the telegraph service for all the information desired by the public is not borne out by the facts, for it is obviously to attract the attention of its readers that *The Times* pays a rent of 75,000 francs per annum for a line used, quite independently of its telegrams sent by day, for the transmission of correspondence previously forwarded by post ... a similar system is used in the United States, England and France, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned—the public, the newspapers and the management of the common carriers ...

"... the telegrams for *The Times* are handed in to the central telegraph station in Paris and forwarded by the employees, under the direct supervision of the administration ... they are received by post office employees in the offices of *The Times* and ... far from prejudicing the despatch of telegrams by *The Times* during the day, they have, in fact, increased their number."

As a result of these arguments the St. Petersburg Telegraph Regulations mentioned, for the first time,

the possibility of providing reductions in the rates of press telegrams, in one of the reservations covered by Article 17 of the convention, in the following terms:

"The High Contracting Parties reserve their respective rights to conclude separate and private agreements of all kinds on service matters not of concern to States in general ... The questions dealt with in the reservation provided for in Article 17 of the convention include that of offering the press a system of reduced-rate subscription allowing the use, at certain specified hours of the night, of free lines, provided that there is no interference with the service as a whole."

The question of reduction in press telegram rates was raised by the French delegation at the Budapest Conference of 1896. The matter was adjourned, however, because the delegates were neither sufficiently informed concerning the administrative procedure for press telegrams nor had the necessary instructions from their governments. From 1896 to 1903 several administrations entered into negotiations with the French Government over press telegrams, and bilateral conventions were concluded between France on the one hand, and Luxembourg, Great Britain, Portugal and Spain on the other.

In view of the satisfactory results obtained in the transmission of press messages between France and these countries, the Hungarian administration requested the French administration to prepare definite proposals on this subject. A French memorandum presented to the London Conference of 1903 comprised the text of the four bilateral conventions mentioned above, and a draft French proposal for an obligatory special reduction of 50 per cent on the ordinary rate for press telegrams.

The London Conference rejected this attempt to generalize the press telegram regulations adopted by several administrations and private telegraph companies in favour of the introduction into the International Telegraph Regulations of provisions establishing only an optional reduction in rates for press telegrams. Owing to its historical interest, the text of the London regulations affecting press telegrams is reproduced in full in the appendix to this book. It should be emphasized that they applied only to the European system. Administrations declaring their inability to apply the provisions were bound by them only in respect to the acceptance of press telegrams in transit (LXV, §4). They could, besides, modify the conditions of transmission when they needed the use of their European lines for the transmission of heavy extra-European traffic.

Further legislation concerning press telegrams included the introduction, at the Cairo Conference, of press rates for telegrams addressed to broadcasting organizations and containing news to be broadcast.

The legislation now in force is that provided by Chapter XXII of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris revision, 1949), which are quoted in the appendix.

PRESS TELEGRAM TOLL RATES

As rates for press telegrams are expressed as percentages of ordinary or commercial rates, the considerable reductions which have taken place among the latter since the electric telegraph came into use for international communications, and which have been discussed previously, have been of direct benefit to the press.

Although the provisions of the International Telegraph Regulations are applied on most circuits, further reductions in the cost of transmitting press material have been made possible through agreement among government administrations and private operating agencies and the creation of the special services which are discussed below.

In 1919 many press rates from the United States were in excess of 30 U.S. cents per word. Since that time they have been reduced to only a fraction of this amount; present (June 1952) rates via RCA, for example, from New York to most countries of Europe and Latin America vary from 5.5 to 7.5 U.S. cents per word, and have dropped as low as 3 and 4 U.S. cents per word in the past.

Table 26 illustrates the considerable decrease (expressed in U.S. dollars) in press rates from the United States since 1921.

Whereas practically all press telegraph traffic from the United States goes through the private operating agencies, press traffic from the United Kingdom may go either through the British post office or Cable and Wireless Limited.

TABLE 27.

Year	France		Sweden		Italy		Portugal	
	Ordinary rate	Press rate	Ordinary rate	Press rate	Ordinary rate	Press rate	Ordinary rate	Press rate
1903	2	1	3½	1¾	3	1½	3½	1¾
1909	2	1	3	1½	2½	1¼	3	1½
1920	2½	1¼	2½	1¼	2½	1¼	3	1½
1938	2½	1¼	2½	1¼	3	1½	3	1½
1944	3	1½	2½	1¼	3	1½	3	1½
1945	3	1½	3	1½	3½	1¾	3½	1¾
1951	3	1½	3	1½	4	2	3½	1¾

(Source: Overseas Telecommunications Department, London.)

The evolution of press rates from the United Kingdom on the extra-European system is shown in Table 28.

Similar decreases have occurred in communications from other countries. Table 29 compares, for example, ordinary press rates (expressed in gold francs) via Radio-France from France in 1922, 1930 and 1952.

It should be stressed, however, that press rates applied by various telecommunication agencies are sometimes lower than those specified by the International Telegraph Regulations, the reasons for these lower rates being either national policy or commercial competition. In communications between countries of the British Commonwealth, for example, the press has benefited from uniform maximum rates between any two points within the area. This uniform rate, inaugurated in April 1939, was originally 2¼d. per

TABLE 26. Comparison of Ordinary Press Message Rates from the United States in 1921, 1929-30 and 1952.

Countries of destination	Press rates in 1921	Press rates in 1929-1930	Press rates via Press Wireless in 1952
Argentina	0.10	0.10	0.05
Austria	—	—	0.065
Belgium	0.12	0.12	—
Brazil	—	0.10	0.075
Chile	—	0.17	0.05
China	0.35	0.12	0.085
Cuba	—	0.05	0.045
Czechoslovakia	—	—	0.065
England	—	0.05	0.02
France	0.10	0.055	0.065
Germany	0.14	0.07	0.065
Hungary	—	—	0.065
Italy	0.12	0.08	0.065
Japan	0.39	—	0.085
Philippines	0.33	0.08	0.085
Poland	0.17	0.15	0.065
Switzerland	—	0.105	0.065
Uruguay	—	0.17	0.04
U.S.S.R.	0.54	0.19	0.055

(Source: Press Wireless.)

Table 27, which is on the basis of pence per word, illustrates the application of the International Telegraph Regulations for press telegrams sent from the United Kingdom on the European system through the Post Office Overseas Telecommunications Department.

word (ordinary telegram). Since 1941, it has been: urgent press, 6d. a word; ordinary press, 1d. a word. Western Union Telegraph Company ordinary press rates are approximately 28 per cent of the ordinary full rate for international communications, inbound press messages to the United States being in general one-third of the ordinary rate. The International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation applies special press rates representing only a fraction of the ordinary rates for communications to and from the United States and its possessions. RCA Communications' rates for ordinary press telegrams are between 75 and 80 per cent lower than those for ordinary full-rate telegrams. The French administration provides a special reduced rate for communications with French overseas territories. The Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi has offered a special reduction of 80 per cent below ordinary rates on the imperial service

TABLE 28.

Press rate per word					
London to Cairo			London to Melbourne		
	l.	d.		s.	d.
1886	s	0	1881	6	5
			1886	2	9
1905	0	6	1891	1	11
				1	10
1912	0	3½	1902	1	0
			1909	0	9
1927	0	2½	1912	0	7½
			1925	0	6
			1939	0	2¼
			1941	0	1

(Source: Cable and Wireless Ltd.)

TABLE 29.

Destination	Press rates in		
	Oct.-Dec. 1922	Aug.-Oct. 1930	Aug. 1952
New York	0.425	0.26	0.20
Montreal	0.425	0.26	0.26
Buenos Aires	1.225	0.625	0.425
Rio de Janeiro	1.875	0.625	0.53
Beirut	0.65	0.60	0.2
Peking	—	0.83	0.35
Tokyo	—	0.83	0.62

(Source: Radio-France.)

(Portugal, Portuguese oversea provinces and Portuguese ships at sea) since September 1942; and a special reduction of 75 per cent. below ordinary rates on the CAM service (Portugal, the Azores, Madeira and Portuguese ships at sea) since April 1946.

The importance of these reduced press rates between certain groups of countries cannot be underestimated. The lower the rate has gone, the higher press traffic has tended to rise. After the introduction of the Commonwealth press rate, press traffic between Commonwealth countries increased enormously. The wordage received from overseas by the New Zealand Press Association, for example, increased from 732,000 in 1920, to 1,350,000 in 1936, 1,500,000 in 1940, 2,900,000 in 1946 and 3,170,000 in 1949.

An example of reduction over certain circuits due to commercial competition is that of circuits between New York and various European countries. A very low rate is offered by several companies on the New York-London route, as a consequence of the fact that much news agency traffic from London to New York and vice-versa is sent through Montreal, in order to benefit from the Commonwealth press rate.¹ The Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques allows a special reduction of 76.20 per cent on ordinary rates for press telegrams sent from France to New York. Italcable and the Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi allow a special reduction of 80 per cent for press telegrams sent from Italy and Portugal respectively to New York.

With the exception of the Commonwealth reduced urgent press rate (6d.), and Press Wireless rates, urgent press rates are very seldom any lower than specified in the International Telegraph Regulations.

Press Wireless is the only agency, moreover, which does not maintain a rigid division between ordinary and urgent press rates. Its press rate in most instances is lower than the 33⅓ per cent of the commercial rate specified by the International Regulations and its urgent rate is in many cases far below the commercial or ordinary rate. In most cases Press Wireless urgent press rates are 150 per cent of the regular press rate. On certain foreign circuits where it is willing to apply an urgent press rate lower than the commercial rate it is unable to do so because it has not obtained an agreement from administrations abroad.

Press Wireless is moreover the only common carrier in the United States offering press message transmission in a deferred classification. Deferred press rates between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, France, Germany and Uruguay on the one hand and the United States on the other are approximately 75 per cent of those for ordinary press messages. During 1951 5 per cent of all Press Wireless toll traffic handled was in the deferred classification.

ORDER OF TRANSMISSION OF PRESS TELEGRAMS

The urgency of press messages makes it hardly surprising that the press has always requested increased priority for news in transit through the telecommunication services open to public correspondence. Although it has not obtained full satisfaction, progress has been made in that a category of urgent press telegrams was created at the Madrid Conference and has been maintained to the present day.

The order established for the transmission of telegrams by the International Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) is the following (article 35): "(a) telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air; (b) service advices relating to serious interruption of channels of telecommunication; (c) government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority of transmission; (d) meteorological telegrams; (e) urgent service telegrams, urgent service advices and paid service advices; (f) urgent private telegrams and *urgent press telegrams*; (g) non-urgent service telegrams, non-urgent service advices and telegraphic acknowledgements of receipt; (h) government telegrams other than those indicated in (c), ordinary private telegrams and *ordinary press telegrams*; (i) letter telegrams (ELT, ELTF, LT and LTF)."

Administrations and private operating agencies in countries which accept urgent and/or ordinary press telegrams conform in general with their order of transmission as prescribed in the International Telegraph Regulations. One of the express reasons for which Press Wireless was created by United States newspaper and news agency interests was, however, that it was felt that press traffic should benefit from even greater priority than it obtains on services open to public correspondence of all kinds. It is obvious that a telecommunication agency exclu-

¹ This is just as true of messages from Australia to Montreal as from London to Montreal. News correspondents in all parts of the British Commonwealth offer clear their copy through London.

sively handling press traffic can generally deal with copy faster than can companies which must also transmit ordinary or commercial, and government messages. In Press Wireless operations urgent press messages take precedence over all others, ordinary press traffic comes next, and deferred press messages are handled when no other traffic is on hand.

How concentration on press messages can speed up their transmission is shown by the experience of Western Union. This company, which has a monopoly of domestic telegraph facilities in the United States, has long maintained staff and facilities in the offices of the principal newspapers and news agencies there, and is sometimes called upon to handle as many as 1,000,000 words overnight from some out of the way spot. On such occasions it rushes all the necessary staff and equipment to the news centre in order to assure speedy and adequate service. Western Union has further established a highly mechanized press wire network for the exclusive handling of news, with three principal press centres in New York, Chicago and San Francisco and special regional centres to handle press messages in 29 other big news centres. Stories filed from the scenes of special news events are flashed over these direct press circuits to the three main news centres, whence they are switched direct to page printers in newspaper offices and to the various regional centres for distribution to publications in their areas.

PRESS RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS TO SEVERAL DESTINATIONS

Reference has already been made to the growing use by news agencies of radio services for the simultaneous distribution of news. This practice led the agencies to campaign for international legislation providing special protection for press radiocommunications to several destinations, that is, prohibiting the reception by private radio sets of messages not addressed to the public. This measure was made particularly necessary by the fact that the International Radio Regulations make no specific provision for the licensing of receiving stations and that there is thus no international guarantee for the secrecy of telecommunication such as that provided through the licensing of transmitting stations.

As a result, regulations for the protection of radiocommunications to several destinations, with special reference to radiocommunications consisting of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., were included in the Paris (1925), Madrid (1932) and Cairo (1938) International Telegraph Regulations, and have been maintained in the latest set of regulations (Paris Revision, 1949), in the following terms (Chapter XXIV, Article 81, "Radiocommunications to Several Destinations"):

731. 1. (1) "Administrations reserve to themselves the right to organize or authorize services for the transmission of radiocommunications to several destinations."

732. (2) "Only those senders and addressees who satisfy the provisions and conditions laid down spe-

cially by the respective administrations shall be allowed to participate in these services."

733. (3) "These radiocommunications must consist only of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., and must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication of a private character. Subject to these conditions, the provisions of Chapter XXII shall not be applicable."¹

734. 2. (1) "The sender shall communicate to the administration of the country of emission the addresses of the intended recipients. This administration shall communicate to the other administrations the addresses of persons residing in their territory for whom the radiocommunications are intended. It shall notify, in addition, in respect of each addressee, the date fixed for the first reception, the name of the emitting station and the address of the sender. The administrations shall notify one another of any changes which occur in the number and the addresses of the senders and recipients."

735. (2) "In countries where services are operated by recognized private operating agencies, administrations may authorize such agencies to communicate the notifications required by 734."

736. (3) "The administration of the country of reception shall decide whether or not to authorize the addressees designated by the sender to receive the radiocommunications, and shall make the necessary notification to the administration of the country of emission."

737. (4) "Each administration shall take, so far as practicable, suitable measures to ensure that only the stations authorized for this special service of communication make use of the radiocommunications in question and then only of those intended for them. The provisions of Article 32 of the convention² relating to the secrecy of telecommunication shall apply to these radiocommunications."

738. 3. (1) "These radiocommunications shall be transmitted at fixed times and shall bear, as the address, an arbitrary word placed immediately before the text."

739. (2) "They may be expressed either in plain language or in secret language, as decided by the administrations of the countries of emission and reception. In the absence of special arrangements between the administrations concerned, the only languages authorized for plain language shall be French, one of the languages designated by the country of origin or one of the languages of the countries of reception. The administrations of the countries of emission and of reception shall reserve to themselves the right to require the deposit of the codes used."

740. 4. (1) "The charge to be collected from the sender shall be fixed by the administration of the country of emission."

741. (2) "The addressees of these radiocommunications may be subjected by the administration of

¹ Chapter XXII of the International Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) is quoted beginning on page 204.

² Article 32 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) is quoted on page 171.

their country, apart from any charges levied for the establishment and working of private receiving stations, to the payment of a receiver charge of which the amount and the method of assessment shall be fixed by that administration."

742. (3) "The charges for these radiocommunications shall not enter into the international accounts."

Article 12 of the Additional Radio Regulations of 1947 states: "Radiocommunications for multiple destinations shall be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations."

PRESS RADIOTELEGRAMS¹

It has been previously mentioned that wireless telegrams are drawn up and treated in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations for telegrams, except when exceptions are provided for in the Additional Radio Regulations.

The Additional Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) contain the following exceptions (Article 4, Section II) to the above rule:

"(1) The land stations and ship or aircraft charges are reduced by 50 per cent for press radiotelegrams originating in a ship or aircraft station and destined for places on land. These radiotelegrams are subject to the conditions of acceptance laid down in Articles 77 and 78 of the International Telegraph Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938).² For those which are addressed to a destination in the country of the land station, the telegraph charge to be collected is one-half of the telegraph charge applicable to an ordinary radiotelegram.

"(2) Press radiotelegrams destined to a country other than that of the land station are subject to the press rates in force between the country of the land station and the country of destination."

TREATMENT GIVEN BY ADMINISTRATIONS AND PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCIES TO PRESS TELEGRAMS

Ever since the principle of reductions in press telegram rates was introduced at the St. Petersburg Conference of 1875, the acceptance of press telegrams by administrations and private operating agencies has remained optional. In principle, administrations and private operating agencies which accept them conform to the relevant provisions of the international telegraph regulations.

The International Telegraph Union undertook to publish, at irregular intervals, a table "showing the treatment given by administrations and private operating agencies to telegrams the acceptance of which, according to the international telegraph regulations, is optional". The preparation of these tables, which provide information on the treatment given to press telegrams at a given date, has been continued by the International Telecommunication Union. The tables published on 1 February 1951 show that acceptance of press telegrams has now become almost universal.

According to this table the situation then was as follows:

Countries and territories where telegraph offices did not accept press telegrams: Western Samoa (except Apia, where both categories of press telegrams are accepted); Brunei; Chatham Islands; Cook Islands (except Rarotonga, where both categories of press telegrams are accepted); Fernando Po; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (except Canton Island in the Phoenix Islands, where both categories of press telegrams are accepted); Midway Islands; Perim Island; Sierra Leone (except the Freetown office of Cable and Wireless Ltd., where both categories of press telegrams are accepted); Solomon Islands; Spanish Guinea; Spanish Sahara; Wake Island; Zanzibar and Pemba (offices of the Administration of Zanzibar; both categories of press telegrams are accepted at the Zanzibar office of Cable and Wireless Ltd.).

Countries and territories where telegraph offices accepted ordinary press telegrams but did not accept urgent press telegrams: American Samoa (Ofu, Swains, Tau, Tutuila); Burma; French West Africa; Indonesia (Republic of); Mauritius; Netherlands New Guinea; Tunisia.

Other countries and territories where the international regulations concerning press telegrams were not applied entirely: British Guiana (both categories of press telegrams are accepted at the Georgetown telegraph office; at other offices, press telegrams are allowed only when addressed to telegraph offices reached by land line, but not for those addressed to offices in the interior reached by wireless); British Honduras (only press telegrams via Mexico City Radio, via New Orleans Radio, via Miami Radio and via Jamaica Radio are accepted); Gold Coast (both categories of press telegrams are accepted at the Accra office of Cable and Wireless Ltd.; other offices may accept press telegrams by arrangement with the administrations concerned); Macao (both categories of press telegrams may be accepted by arrangement with the administrations concerned); Madagascar and dependencies (not admitted for Kerguelen Islands, S. Paul and Amsterdam Islands and Adelie Land); Mauritius (the Cable and Wireless office at Port Louis, Mauritius, accepts both categories of press telegrams; other offices may accept ordinary press telegrams only by arrangement with the administrations concerned); New Hebrides (ordinary press telegrams are accepted; urgent press telegrams are accepted for Port-Vila only); Phoenix Islands (both categories of press telegrams are accepted, but only with Canton Island; the language to be used in drafting is English); Tonga (both categories of press telegrams are accepted; urgent telegrams, however, have no priority over others in relations covered by radio); Venezuela (both categories of press telegrams are accepted at offices of All America Cables and Radio, Inc.; ordinary press telegrams are accepted at other offices by arrangement with the administrations concerned; urgent press telegrams are only admitted at telegraph offices in Caracas, Coro, La Guaira and Maracaibo).

¹ See note 1, page 170.

² Articles 77 and 78 of the International Telegraph Regulations (Cairo, 1938) correspond to Articles 75 and 76 of the same Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949), which are quoted on page 204.

NEWS AGENCIES AND RADIO BROADCASTING

The rapid expansion of broadcasting stations since the second world war and the wide prestige and in-

fluence built up by their news services while hostilities lasted have faced news agencies with fresh problems.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEWS BROADCASTS

Nearly all the world's sovereign States have one or more broadcasting stations on their territories or

TABLE 30. The World's Broadcasting Stations (mid-1952)¹

Continent	Number of transmitters (long, medium and short wave)	Total power kW
Africa	146	1,343.10
Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)	475	2,952.92
Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	675	19,008.44
North America	2,940	13,494.27
South America	762	2,575.71
Oceania	209	1,100.30
U.S.S.R.	110	2,550.00
Total	5,317	43,024.74

¹ Approximate figures.

have authorized private persons to set such stations up. In 1952 it was estimated that there were 5,317 transmitters in operation in the world. Table 30 shows their distribution by continents.

Not only has the number of stations increased considerably but also the number of receiving sets. Comparison of the statistics of these sets, approximately 182,000,000 throughout the world, with the world's newspaper circulation figures would seem to show that there are more radio listeners than newspaper readers, except perhaps in a few countries, such as England.

Broadcasting stations give several news bulletins a day and require a practically round the clock service of news. Moreover, they are devoting an increasing proportion of their programmes to these bulletins, as the following table shows.

TABLE 31. The Use of News by Broadcasting Stations¹

Country	Name of station	Source of news	Percentage of programme time devoted to news	Number of news bulletins per day
<i>Africa</i>				
Algeria	Radio Alger	AFP	22	8 in French
			18	7 in Arabic
			16	3 in Kabyle
Belgian Congo	Radio Congo Belge	Reuters, AFP, AP, Agence Belga	European prog. 20 African prog. 18	5 in French
				5 in Flemish
				1 in Portuguese
				1 in African dialects
French Equatorial Africa	Radio Brazzaville	AFP	33	10 in French
				6 in English
				1 in Spanish
French West Africa	Radio Dakar	AFP	32	2 in Portuguese
				5 in French plus about 15 in African dialects

¹ The information contained in this table was gathered by Unesco surveyors from 1947 to 1951. It is therefore possible that by 1952 the length and number of news bulletins may have been modified.

Country	Name of station	Source of news	Percentage of programme time devoted to news	Number of news bulletins per day
<i>Africa (continued)</i>				
Gold Coast	Gold Coast Public Relations Dept.	Reuters	10 English	2 in English
Mozambique	Radio Club de Moçambique	Reuters, Lusitania	30 African dialects	9 in African dialects
Union of South Africa	South Africa Broadcasting Corporation	South African Press Association	13.3	5
			7.17	6
<i>America, North</i>				
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Canadian Press which carries with it AP and Reuters, British United Press which carries with it UP and AFP	14.2	16 English service:
Mexico	State radio and private stations	AFP, AP, INS, Reuters, UP	10 (average)	4 (average)
United States	All stations	AP, UP, INS	13 (average)	9 (average)
<i>America, South</i>				
Argentina	All stations	Asociación Publicitaria Argentina (except Radio Belgrano)	5	11
Bolivia	Radio Fides, La Paz			2 rebroadcast daily, of 15 minutes each, (a) BBC, (b) CBS.
Brazil	Radio Nacional	AP, AFP, INS, Reuters, UP	8.5	3: "Informativo de Radio Nacional", plus "The National Hour", plus news rebroadcast from BBC.
Chile	Radio Sociedad de Agricultura	Chilean news agencies exclusively, and four 5-minute bulletins prepared by UP	5	5
Colombia	Radio Nacional	AFP, INS	31.7	
Paraguay	Radio Nacional	AFP, AP, Reuters, UP	11	2 official (official source) plus 1 or 2.
Peru	Radio Nacional del Peru			5
Uruguay	La Voz del Aire	Agencia Nacional de Informaciones, AFP, AP, UP	11	30
<i>Asia</i>				
Afghanistan	State radio	Bakhtar agency	20 to 25	3 to 4
Burma	Burma Broadcasting Service	AP, Reuters	6.5	3
Cambodia	Radio Cambodge	Agence Khmere de Presse	25	6
Ceylon	Radio Ceylon	Reuters	9 Sinhalese	2
			9.5 English	4
			10 Tamil	2
Hashemite Jordan	State radio	Reuters, Arab News Agency	11	
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Radio	Reuters	19.7	4
India	All India Radio	Reuters, Associated Press of India, United Press of India, Arab News Agency		28 in different languages
Indonesia	Radio National Indonesia	Persbiro Indonesia, Aneta, Kantorberita, Antara, AP	10	
Iraq	State radio	Reuters, Arab News Agency, UP	20	5
Israel	Kol Israel	AFP, AP, Reuters, UP, Jewish Telegraphic Agency	18	
Japan	Nippon Hoso Kyokai	Kyodo News Service, AFP, Radiopress	22.3	
Lebanon	Radio Beirut	AFP, UP	18	
Saudi Arabia	State radio	Arab News Agency, AP, UP	15	
<i>Europe</i>				
Austria	Ravag	Austria Presse Agentur	9	7 (Wien I) 2 (Wien II)
Belgium	Institut National Belge de Radiodiffusion	Agence Belga	11 9	7 Broadcasts in French, 7 in Dutch

Country	Name of station	Source of news	Percentage of programme time devoted to news	Number of news bulletins per day
<i>Europe (continued)</i>				
Czechoslovakia	Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas	Ceska Tiskova Kancelar	10	
Denmark	Statsradiofonien	Ritzaus Bureau	10	5 (4 on Sunday)
Federal Republic of Germany	Radio-Bremen	Deutsche Presse Agentur, AP	8.28	6 (4 on Sunday)
	Rias-Berlin	Deutsche Presse Agentur, AP, UP	9.5	14 (13 on Sunday)
	Bayerischer Rundfunk	Deutsche Presse Agentur, AP, UP	7.2	13
	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk	Deutsche Presse Agentur, AP, UP, Reuters	7.2	13
	Sueddeutscher Rundfunk	Deutsche Presse Agentur, AP, UP	6.54	9 (5 on Sunday)
	Hessischer Rundfunk	Deutsche Presse Agentur, AP, UP, Reuters, AFP	8.61	8
	Sudwestfunk	Deutsche Presse Agentur, UP, AFP	13	7
Finland	Yleisradio	Suomen Tietotoiminsto-Finska Notisbyran		4
France	Radiodiffusion Française	AFP	10	14
Hungary	Magyar Radio	Magyar Tavorati Iroda	10	9
Iceland	Ríkisutvarpid	Reuters	17.2	
Ireland	Radio Eireann	Reuters, Press Association, UP	10	3
Italy	Radio Italiana	AP, UP, INS, Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata	11	8 (Plus 13 transmitted by local stations)
Luxembourg	Radio-Luxembourg	AFP, AP, Agence Belga	8	7 (6 on Sunday)
Monaco	Radio Monte-Carlo	AFP	5.6	9
Netherlands	Nederlandse Radio Unie	Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau		5
Norway	Norsk Rikskringkasting	Norsk Telegrambyra	6.5	4
Poland	Polskie Radio	Polska Agencja Prasowa		8
Portugal	Radio Nacional	AFP, Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes, Agencia Efe, Lusitania, Reuters	8.6	5
Saar	Radio-Sarrebruck	AFP, Deutsche Presse-Agentur	18.4	9
Sweden	Radiotjänst	Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (news bulletins are broadcast directly from the agency's offices)	6	3
Switzerland	Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion	Agence Télégraphique Suisse (bulletins drawn up and transmitted by the agency)	5	4
Trieste	Ente Radio Trieste	AFP, Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata, Reuters, UP	12	
United Kingdom	BBC	AP, Exchange Telegraph, Reuters, UP, Press Association	Home programme: 6.2 Light programme: 6.4	6
<i>Oceania</i>				
Australia	Australian Broadcasting Commission and private stations	Reuters, Associated Press of Australia, Australian United Press	Official: 10 Commercial 5	
New Zealand	New Zealand Broadcasting Service	New Zealand Press Association	7.44	6

SPECIAL SERVICES SET UP BY AGENCIES TO SUPPLY NEWS FOR BROADCASTING STATIONS

To meet the needs of these new customers, some of the world news agencies and a few national agencies have been obliged to set up special auxiliary services.

United States of America

Shortly after 1930, when there was a swift expansion of the two main broadcasting networks then existing, American newspapers became alarmed at the competition from this new communication medium; they realized that the radio had an indisputable advantage over them, that of speed.

In 1933, under the pressure of newspaper proprietors, the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service refused to supply news to broadcasting stations. Some stations then set about organizing their own news service, but newspapers countered by refusing to publish the programmes of broadcasts. The main broadcasting networks gave in and finally signed an agreement under which they were to give only two five-minute news broadcasts a day, one after 9.30 a.m. and the other after 7 p.m., thus leaving a sufficient interval after the issue of the morning and evening papers. This agreement was very short-lived. The year 1934 saw the foundation of the Transradio Press Agency, which sold direct to radio sponsors news which the latter could broadcast during the air-time they purchased from the broadcasting stations; this competition lasted for about a year. The American agencies then decided to sell their news to broadcasting stations, whose news bulletins have since expanded considerably and are keenly followed by listeners. A survey conducted in 1939 by *Fortune* magazine revealed that 70 per cent of Americans rely largely on the radio for their news and that 58 per cent consider the radio a more accurate source of information than the press. These results were confirmed by a similar survey conducted in 1947 by the University of Michigan.

Relations between news agencies and broadcasting stations have now been stabilized and agencies have adapted themselves to the requirements of news broadcasts. In 1952 United States broadcasting stations are receiving two different news services: the general service, which is the same as for newspapers; a special service designed for the radio.

Radio commentators draw upon the general service for the articles they prepare in their own special style. The leading broadcasting stations and networks also have a special service for adapting and rewriting news received through the general service.

But the increasing number of newscasts has led American news agencies to set up special services. Broadcasting stations receive a selection of news items which agencies prepare specially for reading aloud and present in such a way that they may be rapidly sorted, without the broadcasting staff having to rewrite them. These "special selections" are sent to broadcasting stations at regular intervals, in some cases every hour. They consist of news summaries, each bulletin containing a few additional news items received at the agency's office since the issue of the previous one.

The leading stations and networks seldom broadcast these selections, preferring to have their own bulletins drawn up by special teams of news writers. But the smaller stations, with little more than a regional radius, use little else, as the announcer prepares his own news bulletin. This accounts for the fact that local news bulks so large in the bulletins supplied by agencies for the regional stations.

It was the war that was responsible for the development of broadcast news in the United States. Many of the pre-war United States stations broadcast none at all, but during the war most of them

began to include news broadcasts at least every hour. A special teleprinter network was built by the leading agencies to supply news for stations. It seemed likely that these special services would fall off after the war, but, on the contrary, they have expanded even further to cater for the public's growing interest in sport, and the number of stations subscribing to the news agencies' selection for broadcasting stations increased from one to over a thousand in the seven years 1945-52. Two of the leading United States news agencies have set up new circuits to transmit detailed sports news which could not be included in the general service. For events of wide general interest, the news agencies frequently run special temporary radio services to enable broadcasting stations to announce results instantaneously. Such special services are organized for the national conventions of the political parties, which nominate presidential candidates, for the presidential elections and for important baseball matches.

The Associated Press has organized its services as follows: subscribing radio stations in the United States receive their news over a special wire circuit. The news is the same as that delivered over the newspaper circuits, except that it is condensed and rephrased for easy assimilation by the ear. The radio circuit operates continuously, seven days per week. It delivers approximately 75,000 words per 24 hours. The circuit carries quick bulletins, rounded stories on all newsworthy events, and hourly summaries of all news of general interest.

The United Press radio service is separate from the service to newspapers. It is distributed on its own leased wire, operating seven days a week 24 hours a day. The despatches are written in conversational style, ready to be read by the announcer. The radio wire delivers approximately 70,000 words of news per day. Most international news is filed from New York, and of course Washington originates a great deal of national news.

At periodic intervals throughout the day the radio wire is "split" into local circuits so that regional news centres can send news of interest to their respective areas. National and international news is "rounded up" throughout the day to provide 5- and 15-minute fresh summaries. In addition, this wire carries daily features covering sports, politics, farm news, personalities in the news, science, business, Hollywood, etc.

INS has also created a special radio-service, known as "radio-script" which is distributed to the agency's subsidiary radio-stations. They receive the general file, as well as the special radio-script service 41 times a week. This is in the form of a complete programme, and is sent to all subsidiary stations. At the request of individual stations, the service can be expanded to include news of special local interest or a complete news summary.

Canada

The Canadian Press Agency in 1941 set up a branch agency, Press News, Ltd., whose main activity is the distribution of news to Canadian broadcasting

stations. This special broadcasting service has 26 news writers and its subscribers include 98 privately-owned broadcasting stations as well as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and its 20 stations.

The service's news is specially written for reading aloud; it includes summaries of the day's news, which are changed each hour and added to as fresh news come in. The news is distributed in English and French.

In the province of New Brunswick, private broadcasting stations have organized their own news service, setting up a company known as Radio Press Limited, which has opened offices in all towns with subscribers and has correspondents in the main provincial centres.

British United Press operates a special 24 hours a day service in English for broadcasting stations and an 18-hour daily service in French which is distributed to 25 of the 31 French language stations in Canada.

The Netherlands

The Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau has set up a special office at Hilversum, where special radio news bulletins are prepared. Five bulletins a day are included in the programmes of stations broadcasting from Hilversum.

Sweden

The national agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå provides a direct news service for Swedish broadcasting stations with which it has signed a contract. Under the contract the agency undertakes to supply five bulletins a day of "true, accurate and unbiased" news. These bulletins are prepared specially for the radio by the agency and read from a studio on its premises.

For this service the Swedish broadcasting organization pays the agency a sixth of the charge for newspaper subscribers. All the organization's news broadcasts are prepared in this way.

Switzerland

The Agence Télégraphique Suisse (ATS) has set up a special service for the various Swiss broadcasting stations, the news being edited in French, German and Italian. The news bulletins, which are prepared by the agency's staff with no control by the broadcasting stations, are transmitted direct from a studio in Berne belonging to ATS. They are read by the staff of the agency, with whose office the broadcasting stations have a direct-wire connexion office.

SOURCES OF NEWS FOR BROADCASTING STATIONS

In view of the growing importance of news in broadcast programmes, stations are inclined to subscribe to the services of more than one agency and in some countries pick up those of three or four. Pakistan and the Union of South Africa are cases in point. Thus the Karachi broadcasting station not only picks up all the agencies taken by the Pakistan newspapers but also the news of Agence France-Presse, which is not received by the press. Similarly, in Johannesburg, the South African Broadcasting Corporation subscribes both to the agency services which the press gets and to the inter-African news

service of Agence France-Presse, which South African newspapers do not take.

The BBC employs an even wider variety of news sources. The news it uses comes from AP, Reuter, BUP, the Press Association and the Exchange Telegraph, from its correspondents in the United Kingdom and abroad and from its monitoring service. For 24 hours in the day, this monitoring service picks up voicecasts and telegraphic news from all over the world. A wartime creation, it has proved its worth in peace time and the BBC is considering renewing its entire equipment and making it into a permanent organization.

BROADCASTING AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Newspaper circles still do not appear to have grasped the full significance of the various ways in which broadcasting stations are expanding their news services and it is difficult at present to foresee the ultimate result.

The big agencies with worldwide coverage, and governmental services in a large number of countries, have organized monitoring posts which pick up news broadcast by stations the world over. News agencies very seldom use the news picked up by their monitoring services, which they look upon merely as a check on the accuracy and value of the copy supplied by their own correspondents. However, they occa-

sionally distribute news picked up by monitoring services, specifying the source, and rather more rarely point out that the radio of some particular country has not yet announced an important event.

In some countries where the press is not properly organized, government services supply news picked up from broadcasts to local newspapers with no other source of information.

In a few territories a long distance from news centres, the newspapers themselves pick up news by listening in to news broadcasts. Yet other countries have government-controlled broadcasting stations

which are the only distributors of official news; this is then published by the newspapers.

It quite often happens that important speeches are broadcast before the text is supplied to the press. In all these cases, monitoring of broadcasting stations is a source of information that news agencies cannot afford to overlook.

Yet more indicative of the growing importance of broadcasting as a competitor of news agencies is the establishment, in Japan, under the name of Radiopress, Inc., of an organization that is a full-blown news agency itself, yet which obtains all the news it distributes by monitoring broadcasts of government-controlled radio stations throughout the world.

Radiopress Inc. (a full account of which will be found in Chapter III) is so far the only organization of its kind, but it already raises the question of the ownership of news, dealt with in Chapter II of this study. News agencies have not yet clearly defined their attitude to this type of competition, which, if it were to grow, might jeopardize the development and even the maintenance of their services. Indeed, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that newspapers, if not agencies, in several countries may follow the example of the Japanese organization and dispense with the services of news agencies by picking up news broadcasts for themselves.

HOW THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN EACH COUNTRY RECEIVES ITS NEWS

In the preceding chapters we have shown that telegraphic news agencies are the main source of news for the press and for broadcasting stations. The general public throughout the world is thus almost entirely dependent on them for its information. These agencies today have technical facilities which enable them to collect and distribute news items of every kind with the utmost speed, even in those countries which are furthest removed from their offices. In 1952 there is no technical barrier to the collection and distribution of information.

The Distribution of Home News.

To provide domestic news, the press and broadcasting stations in each country use: (a) the home news services of one or more national agencies—their main source of information when such agencies exist; (b) news collected by their special correspondents; (c) information communicated to them by official government services.

There are today 54 countries with national agencies which provide a daily service of local news, against a mere 15 in 1900. In 1952 the total number of national agencies was 76, not including the five world news agencies which provide national news services in their home countries.¹

If one examines the list of the 76 (and the five), it becomes evident that the different parts of the world are very unevenly informed of happenings in their own countries.

The regions of the world which are best off in this respect are those where the development of education has permitted a powerful press and broadcasting industry to come into existence. In many countries, and particularly in Africa, South America and Central America, the general public has to depend for news of national events on the sparse correspondents of the too often ill-equipped local newspapers. In some, such as Mexico and Egypt, they have actually to rely on foreign news agencies for it.

It may in fact be said that in approximately two-thirds of the world's countries and territories, there is as yet no national news agency distributing home news.

The Distribution of World News.

The vast majority of newspapers and broadcasting stations everywhere depend for world news almost exclusively on the six world agencies whose services are supplied either direct by themselves, or through one or more of the national agencies, or by direct reception.

¹ See chronological list of agencies on page 15.

Before we classify the different countries and territories according to the manner in which world news is distributed there and the world agency or agencies within whose zones of influence they fall, we might draw attention to two points.

First, the number of world agencies has not increased since 1918. Havas (today AFP), Reuters, Wolff (now defunct) and the Associated Press, all dating from about 1850, were the earliest to be founded. Yet, with the United Press Associations, formed in 1907, International News Service (1909) and TASS (1918), they still remain the sole agencies to collect and distribute news on a world scale. Since 1918 no other agency, not even the German Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro, successor to Wolff, has been able to build up a team of correspondents as extensive and distribute world news on such a scale.

Secondly, a large number of national agencies has been created since 1918. These now play an extremely important part in distributing the news services of the world agencies which tend more and more to use them for the purpose. The directors of the national agencies can, for technical or political reasons, make a selection from among the world agencies news which they distribute in their respective countries, and thus, in effect, edit the services received.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO THE MANNER IN WHICH WORLD NEWS IS DISTRIBUTED

The manner in which world news is distributed in any country or territory depends mainly on the number, size and resources of the newspapers published there and on the power and activity of the broadcasting stations.

World agency news services reach subscribers in several different ways, depending on whether in a given country there exists (a) one or more than one national agency; (b) one or more than one world agency, or (c) whether both types of agency exist, and on the contracts between these agencies.

Countries and territories are divided below into seven categories according to the manner in which they receive their world news.

This classification has been established on the basis of information gathered by Unesco surveys, and of data provided by the news agencies themselves. The data sent to TASS for checking had not been returned up to the moment this book went to press and, in addition the agencies have pointed out that the list of countries where their services are distributed varies frequently.

CATEGORY I. *Countries or territories where there is no national agency, and where no world agency distributes its services direct (nor, as far as can be ascertained, has contracts with the press or broadcasting stations, where these exist, for the direct reception and use of its services).*

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA			
Liberia	1,648,000	Cameroons (trust territory)	1,000,000
Libya	1,124,000	Nyasaland	2,400,000
Spanish Administration		Sierra Leone	1,891,000
Morocco (Spanish zone)	1,200,000	St. Helena	5,000
Spanish-West Africa	81,000	Swaziland	200,000
United Kingdom Administration		Togoland (trust territory)	404,000
Basutoland	578,000	Former Union of South Africa Mandate	
Bechuanaland	290,000	South-West Africa	416,000
British Somaliland	500,000	Total	11,737,000

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)		EUROPE	
Haiti	3,112,000	Andorra	5,000
Danish Administration		Liechtenstein	14,000
Greenland	23,000	San Marino	13,000
United Kingdom Administration		Danish Administration	
British Honduras	70,000	Faroe Islands	32,000
Leeward Islands	116,000	Norwegian Administration	
United States of America Administration		Svalbard and Jan Mayen Land	1,000
Virgin Islands	27,000	Total	65,000
Total	3,348,000	OCEANIA	
AMERICA (SOUTH)		Anglo-French Condominium	
United Kingdom Administration		New Hebrides	49,000
Falkland Islands	2,000	Australian Administration	
Total	2,000	Nauru (trust territory)	3,000
ASIA		New Guinea (trust territory)	1,103,000
Bahrein	110,000	Norfolk	1,000
Bhutan	300,000	Papua	369,000
Nepal	7,000,000	French Administration	
Oman and Muscat	550,000	French Oceania	59,000
Oman (Trucial)	80,000	New Zealand Administration	
Qatar	17,000	Cook Islands	15,000
Yemen	4,500,000	Niue	5,000
Netherlands Administration		Tokelau	1,000
New Guinea	1,020,000	Western Samoa (trust territory)	82,000
United Kingdom Administration		United Kingdom Administration	
Maldiv Islands	83,000	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	39,000
Total	13,660,000	Solomon Islands	101,000
		Tonga	48,000
		United States of America Administration	
		Samoa	19,000
		Pacific Islands (trust territory)	56,000
		Total	1,950,000
		Grand Total	30,762,000

In many of these countries or territories where there is no national agency and where no world agency supplies its news services direct or authorizes its reception and use, there are as yet (1952) no newspapers or broadcasting stations. In others roneoed bulletins or weekly publications appear, obtaining their news from unpaid correspondents or government communiqués. In a few places (such as Haiti and Liberia) there are daily papers, but these only keep abreast of world events by listening to foreign broadcasting stations. However, the general picture of this area, whose total population of approximately 31 millions is 1.3 per cent of that of the world, is that of one whose inhabitants are very ill informed on outside events.

CATEGORY II. *Countries or territories where there is one or more than one national agency which distributes home and world news under written agreement with one or several world agencies, but where no world agency supplies its services direct (nor, as far as can be ascertained, has contracts with the press or broadcasting stations for the direct reception and use of its services).*

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
ASIA		EUROPE	
Afghanistan	12,000,000	Spain	28,086,000
Cambodia	3,748,000	Yugoslavia	16,340,000
China (Formosa)	9,500,000	Total	44,426,000
Total	25,248,000	OCEANIA	
		New Zealand	1,947,000
		Total	1,947,000
		Grand Total	71,621,000

In the countries or territories of this category the national telegraphic agencies have a *de facto* monopoly in news distribution. They have signed agreements with the great world agencies authorizing them to distribute news supplied by these. It is, however, open to them, for political or technical motives, to select the news they wish to distribute from among that which the world agencies send them.

The total population of these countries and territories is approximately 72 millions, i.e. 3 per cent of the world's population.

The following Portuguese overseas provinces do not fall under Category I or Category II: Cape Verde Islands (150,000 inhabitants)

Portuguese Guinea (517,000 inhabitants)

St. Thomas and Principe (60,000 inhabitants)

The Portuguese national news agencies Lusitania and Agencia de Noticias e de Informaçoēs which are also, according to our classification, the national news agencies of these Portuguese overseas provinces, distribute only information on Portugal and Portuguese possessions, since neither has an agreement to distribute the services of the world agencies.

Portuguese India (639,000 inhabitants)

Portuguese Timor (450,000 inhabitants)

In Portuguese India and Portuguese Timor, where Lusitania and the Agencia de Noticias e de Informaçoēs cannot be considered national agencies, they also distribute information on Portugal and Portuguese possessions.

Newspapers and (where they exist) broadcasting stations in these Portuguese territories and overseas provinces obtain their world news by listening in to foreign news broadcasts.

In the general summary (Table 32) their population (1,816,000) and the percentage of the world's population which they represent (0.1 per cent), will be classified under the head "various".

CATEGORY III. *Countries or territories where there is no national agency and where one or more than one world agency either itself distributes its world news and sometimes also home news or has contracts with the press or broadcasting stations for the direct reception and use of its services.*

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		<i>Spanish Administration</i>	
Egypt	20,729,000	North African possessions (Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla and Peñon de Velez de la Gomera) ²	141,000
Ethiopia	15,000,000	Spanish Guinea ²	175,000
<i>Belgian Administration</i> ¹		<i>United Kingdom Administration</i>	
Belgian Congo	11,463,000	Eritrea (military government)	1,104,000
Ruanda Urundi (trust territory)	3,835,000	Gambia	279,000
<i>French Administration</i>		Kenya	5,680,000
Cameroons (trust territory)	3,100,000	Mauritius	510,000
French Equatorial Africa	4,450,000	Nigeria	25,000,000
French Somaliland	55,000	Northern Rhodesia	1,947,000
French West Africa	17,380,000	Seychelles	37,000
Madagascar and Comoro Islands	4,503,000	Southern Rhodesia	2,158,000
Morocco	8,500,000	Tanganyika (trust territory)	7,827,000
Togoland (trust territory)	1,015,000	Uganda	5,187,000
Tunisia	3,500,000	Zanzibar and Pemba	273,000
<i>International Administration</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>145,267,000</i>
Tangier	172,000		
<i>Italian Administration</i>			
Somaliland	1,247,000		

¹ AFP and Reuters distribute their services through the Agence Belga.

² AFP, Reuters and UP distribute through the Agence Efe.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)			
Costa Rica	825,000	Lebanon	1,285,000
Cuba	5,469,000	Mongolia (People's Republic of)	885,000
Dominican Republic	2,167,000	Saudi Arabia	6,000,000
Guatemala	2,887,000	Syria	3,278,000
Honduras	1,505,000	Thailand	18,836,000
Mexico	26,332,000	<i>French Administration</i>	
Nicaragua	1,088,000	French India	328,000
Panama ¹	847,000	<i>Portuguese Administration</i>	
Salvador	1,920,000	Macao	188,000
<i>Netherlands Administration</i>		<i>United Kingdom Administration</i>	
Netherlands Antilles ²	166,000	Aden	750,000
<i>United Kingdom Administration</i>		British Borneo	952,000
Bahamas	81,000	Cyprus	491,000
Barbados	213,000	Malaya (Federation of)	5,337,000
Bermuda	38,000	Singapore	1,045,000
Jamaica	1,444,000	<i>United States of America Administration</i>	
Trinidad and Tobago	646,000	Ryukyu Islands (military government)	929,000
Windward Islands	280,000	<i>Total</i>	55,806,000
<i>United States of America Administration</i>			
Puerto Rico	2,254,000		
<i>Total</i>	48,162,000		
AMERICA (SOUTH)			
Bolivia	3,054,000	EUROPE	
Colombia	11,266,000	Iceland	145,000
Ecuador	3,077,000	Luxembourg	300,000
Paraguay	1,425,000	Monaco	21,000
Peru	8,558,000	Saar	954,000
<i>Netherlands Administration</i>		Vatican	1,000
Surinam ²	223,000	<i>United Kingdom Administration</i>	
<i>United Kingdom Administration</i>		Gibraltar	23,000
British Guiana	431,000	Malta	313,000
<i>Total</i>	28,034,000	<i>Total</i>	1,757,000
ASIA			
Ceylon	7,743,000	OCEANIA	
Hashemite Jordan	1,320,000	<i>French Administration</i>	
Iraq	5,100,000	New Caledonia	63,000
Kuweit	170,000	<i>United Kingdom Administration</i>	
Laos	1,169,000	Fiji	298,000
		<i>United States of America Administration</i>	
		Guam	60,000
		<i>Total</i>	421,000
		<i>Grand Total</i>	279,447,000

¹ Including the Canal zone.

² AFP and Reuters distribute through the Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau.

It will be noticed that a large number of Spanish-American republics and Middle East countries appear in this category. These countries are in a peculiar position because even home news is sometimes distributed to them by world agencies.

It is obvious that such countries tend to be less well supplied with home news than those which have national agencies. Therefore the newspapers, as well as the broadcasting stations, have to rely to an exceptional degree on their own correspondents.

The total population of these countries and territories is approximately 279 million, i.e. 11.6 per cent of the world's population.

CATEGORY IV. Countries or territories where one or more than one world agency supplies its world and home news services direct, these world agencies being also the national agencies of these countries or territories.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		AMERICA (SOUTH)	
French Administration		French Administration	
Reunion	258,000	French Guiana	26,000
Total	258,000	Total	26,000
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)		OCEANIA	
United States of America	154,353,000	United States of America Administration	
French Administration		Hawaii	500,000
Guadeloupe	292,000	Total	500,000
Martinique	276,000		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5,000		
United States of America Administration			
Alaska	140,000		
Total	155,066,000	Grand Total	155,850,000

The United States has been placed in this category because, although every news agency is perfectly free to sell and distribute its service to the press and broadcasting stations of the United States, the three United States world agencies (AP, INS and UP), which are at the same time national agencies, are in fact the only agencies which sell and distribute to a very large number of domestic newspapers and broadcasting stations complete services of national and world news.

A small number of newspapers (*New York Times*, *New York Daily News* and *Christian Science Monitor*) receive, as a complement to their information services, the Reuter world service, but these newspapers largely rely upon and constantly use the services of the United States world agencies.

Furthermore, until 1952, AFP sold its service to only a small number of French language newspapers published in New England. At the moment when this volume is at the printer's, it has become known that an agreement has been negotiated between AFP and INS according to the terms of which INS is authorized to choose news items from the AFP world service and distribute this news to its subscribers in the United States. This agreement is temporary in character. It can therefore be said that the vast majority of newspapers and broadcasting stations in the United States do not as yet receive AFP world news regularly. If this temporary agreement took on a permanent character, and if it was apparent that the AFP service was used to a certain extent by INS clients, it would then become necessary to class the United States in Category VII.

In addition, it should be pointed out that AP, INS and UP are also the national agencies of the Organized Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; just as AFP is the national agency of French overseas departments.

Countries and territories in Category IV comprise approximately 156 million, i.e., 6.5 per cent of the world's population. The United States alone represents approximately 99 per cent of this total.

CATEGORY V. *Countries where there is only one national agency and where only one world agency, TASS, has the means to distribute a world news service, directly or indirectly.*

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
ASIA (not including U.S.S.R.)			
China (Continental area)	454,000,000	Rumania	16,200,000
Korea (Northern region)	8,780,000	Czechoslovakia	12,340,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>462,780,000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>88,731,000</i>
EUROPE (not including U.S.S.R.)			
Albania	1,200,000	U.S.S.R.	
Bulgaria	7,310,000	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ²	193,000,000
Germany (Democratic Republic of) ¹	17,314,000	<i>Total</i>	<i>193,000,000</i>
Hungary	9,390,000		
Poland	24,977,000	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>744,511,000</i>

¹ Not including Berlin.

² Including Byelorussia and the Ukraine.

In all these countries, where information is a political instrument and the press and broadcasting are either government controlled or form official departments, news agencies do not distribute national and world news except when it is in agreement with government policy. The services of world news agencies other than TASS, which is at the same time the national news agency of the U.S.S.R., are therefore almost never reproduced by the newspapers or broadcast by radio stations. The national news agencies which have concluded agreements with such world agencies, as have those of Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, use their news services rarely and subscribe only for their own information.

The total population of these countries and territories is approximately 745 million, i.e. 30.8 per cent of the world's population.

CATEGORY VI. *Countries or territories where there is one or more than one national agency which has no written agreement to distribute the services of any world agency, and where one or more than one world agency distributes its world news service direct or has contracts with the press or broadcasting stations for the direct reception and use of its services.*

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		ASIA	
Portuguese Administration		Hong Kong	2,013,000
Angola	4,130,000	Philippines	20,246,000
Mozambique	5,781,000	<i>Total</i>	<i>22,259,000</i>
United Kingdom Administration			
Gold Coast	3,929,000	EUROPE	
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,840,000</i>	Portugal ¹	8,606,000
AMERICA (SOUTH)		International Administration	
Brazil	53,377,000	Trieste	372,000
Chile	5,908,000	<i>Total</i>	<i>8,978,000</i>
Uruguay	2,365,000		
Venezuela	4,986,000	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>111,713,000</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>66,636,000</i>		

¹ Including the Azores and Madeira.

In the countries or territories in this category the national agencies do not yet play an important part. Usually they have limited financial resources and no organization for the supply of a world news service. They therefore leave the field free to the world agencies, which distribute their services in the same way as in countries which have no national agencies, without, however, in most cases, including home news.

Two Portuguese overseas provinces, Angola and Mozambique, have been included in this category because they receive the services of the Portuguese national news agencies, which can also be considered their national news agencies.

The total population of these countries or territories is approximately 112 million, i.e. 4.5 per cent of the world's population. It is probable that some of these national agencies in the area will one day start to distribute the world news service of one or more of the world agencies.

CATEGORY VII. *Countries or territories where there is one or more than one world agency which distributes its world news service direct, or has contracts with the press or broadcasting stations for the direct reception and use of its services, and where one or several world agencies distribute their world news service through one or several national agencies.*

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		EUROPE	
Union of South Africa	12,683,000	Austria	6,916,000
Anglo-Egyptian Condominium		Belgium	8,678,000
Sudan	8,740,000	Berlin	3,343,000
French Administration		Denmark ¹	4,303,000
Algeria	8,930,000	Finland	4,051,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>30,353,000</i>	France	42,239,000
		Germany (Federal Republic of) ²	48,117,000
AMERICA (NORTH)		Greece	7,600,000
Canada	14,009,000	Ireland	2,959,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,009,000</i>	Italy	46,598,000
		Netherlands	10,264,000
AMERICA (SOUTH)		Norway	3,294,000
Argentina	17,641,000	Sweden	7,073,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,641,000</i>	Switzerland	4,750,000
		United Kingdom ³	50,803,000
ASIA		<i>Total</i>	<i>250,988,000</i>
Burma (Union of)	18,674,000		
India	356,892,000	OCEANIA	
Indonesia	76,500,000	Australia	8,431,000
Iran	20,000,000	<i>Total</i>	<i>8,431,000</i>
Israel	1,516,000		
Japan	84,300,000	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>1,019,255,000</i>
Korea (Southern region)	20,511,000		
Pakistan	75,842,000		
Turkey	20,935,000		
Viet-Nam	22,663,000		
<i>Total</i>	<i>697,833,000</i>		

¹ Not including the Faroe Islands.

² Not including Berlin.

³ Including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

This category includes a number of countries where the press and broadcasting are extremely well developed and where the population, which is of a high level of education, expects to be kept as fully informed as possible. The news system organized there by the world and national agencies is probably as complete as can be expected under present conditions.

The total population of this category is approximately 1,019 million, i.e. 42.2 per cent of the world's population.

TABLE 32. Proportion of the population according to the manner in which world news is distributed.

CATEGORY	Africa		America (North)		America (South)		Asia (not including U.S.S.R.)		Europe (not including U.S.S.R.)		Oceania		U.S.S.R.		World	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
I. Countries and territories where there is no national agency, and where no world agency distributes (see page 185).	11,737,000	5.8	3,348,000	1.5	2,000	*	13,660,000	1.1	65,000	*	1,950,000	14.7	—	—	30,762,000	1.3
II. Countries and territories where there is one or more than one national agency which distributes the services of one or several world agencies (see page 186).	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,248,000	2.0	44,426,000	11.2	1,947,000	14.7	—	—	71,621,000	3.0
III. Countries and territories where there is no national agency and where one or several world agencies distribute direct (see page 187).	145,267,000	71.9	48,162,000	21.8	28,034,000	25.0	55,806,000	4.4	1,757,000	0.4	421,000	3.2	—	—	279,447,000	11.6
IV. Countries and territories where one or several world agencies, which are also the national agencies of these countries and territories, distribute (see page 189).	258,000	0.1	155,066,000	70.3	26,000	*	—	—	—	—	500,000	3.8	—	—	155,850,000	6.5
V. Countries where there is only one national agency and where only one world agency is in a position to distribute (see page 190).	—	—	—	—	—	—	462,780,000	36.2	88,731,000	22.5	—	—	193,000,000	100.0	744,511,000	30.8
VI. Countries and territories where there is one or more than one national agency which has no agreement to distribute the services of any world agency and where one or several world agencies distribute (see page 190).	13,840,000	6.8	—	—	66,636,000	59.3	22,259,000	1.7	8,978,000	2.3	—	—	—	—	111,713,000	4.5
VII. Countries and territories where there is one or more than one national agency which distributes the services of one or several world agencies and where one or several world agencies distribute direct (see page 191).	30,353,000	15.0	14,009,000	6.4	17,641,000	15.7	697,833,000	54.6	250,988,000	63.6	8,431,000	63.6	—	—	1,019,255,000	42.2
VIII. Various (see page 187).	727,000	0.4	—	—	—	—	1,089,000	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,816,000	0.1
Total	202,182,000	100.0	220,585,000	100.0	112,339,000	100.0	1,278,675,000	100.0	394,945,000	100.0	13,249,000	100.0	193,000,000	100.0	2,414,975,000	100.0

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO THE WORLD TELEGRAPHIC AGENCIES WITHIN WHOSE ZONES OF INFLUENCE THEY FALL

The old-time system of zones of influence, under which the great world agencies shared out the globe into areas in each of which one of them exercised a monopoly, is a thing of the past; the number of national agencies is steadily increasing. That does not alter the fact that, whether the reasons be technical, financial or political, a great part of the world receives its news either through only one of the six world agencies (AP, AFP, INS, Reuters, TASS, UP) or through several of them, but seldom through all of them.

The world's countries and territories can indeed be classified in 10 distinct zones of influence according to the world agencies from which they receive their news.

ZONE I. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by TASS.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
ASIA (not including U.S.S.R.)			
China (Continental area)	454,000,000	Hungary	9,390,000
Korea (Northern region)	8,780,000	Poland	24,977,000
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	885,000	Rumania	16,200,000
Total	463,665,000	Total	88,731,000
EUROPE (not including U.S.S.R.)		U.S.S.R.	
Albania	1,200,000	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	193,000,000
Bulgaria	7,310,000	Total	193,000,000
Czechoslovakia	12,340,000		
Germany (Democratic Republic of) ¹	17,314,000	Grand Total	745,396,000

¹ Not including Berlin.

* Including Byelorussia and the Ukraine.

ZONE II. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by one or more of the three United States of America world agencies (AP, INS, UP).

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)		AMERICA (SOUTH)	
Costa Rica	825,000	Bolivia	3,054,000
Cuba	5,469,000	Ecuador	3,077,000
Dominican Republic	2,167,000	Paraguay	1,425,000
Guatemala	2,887,000	Venezuela	4,986,000
Honduras	1,505,000	Total	12,542,000
Nicaragua	1,088,000		
Panama ¹	847,000	ASIA	
Salvador	1,920,000	Kuweit	170,000
United States of America ²	154,353,000	Saudi Arabia	6,000,000
United States of America Administration		Portuguese Administration	
Alaska	140,000	Macao	188,000
Total	171,201,000		

¹ Including the canal zone.

² The volume of information distributed by Reuters in the United States is extremely small in comparison to the volume of information distributed by the United States agencies.

Until 1952, the AFP service was distributed to only a small number of French language newspapers published in New England. At the moment when this volume is at the printer's, it has become known that an agreement has been negotiated between AFP and INS according to which INS is authorized to choose world news items distributed by AFP and to distribute these items to its clients. This agreement is of a temporary character. It cannot therefore be said that United States newspapers and radio stations are receiving the AFP service regularly. If this temporary agreement took on a permanent character, however, and if it was apparent that INS subscribers used the AFP service to any great extent, it would then be necessary to class the United States in Zone VI.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
ASIA		OCEANIA	
United Kingdom		United States of America Administration	
British Borneo	952,000	Guam	60,000
United States of America Administration		Hawaii	500,000
Ryukyu Islands (Military Administration)	929,000	Total	560,000
Total	8,239,000	Grand Total	192,542,000

ZONE III. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by Reuters.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		ASIA	
Portuguese Administration		Ceylon ¹	7,743,000
Mozambique	5,781,000	United Kingdom	
United Kingdom Administration		Aden	750,000
Gambia	279,000	Total	8,493,000
Gold Coast	3,929,000		
Kenya	5,680,000	EUROPE	
Mauritius	510,000	United Kingdom Administration	
Nigeria	25,000,000	Gibraltar	23,000
Northern Rhodesia	1,947,000	Malta	313,000
Seychelles	37,000	Total	336,000
Tanganyika (trust territory)	7,827,000	Grand Total	65,279,000
Uganda	5,187,000		
Zanzibar and Pemba	273,000		
Total	56,450,000		

¹ A Ceylon radio-broadcasting station also receives news from UP.

ZONE IV. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by Agence France-Presse.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		ASIA	
French Administration		Cambodia	3,748,000
Cameroons (trust territory)	3,100,000	Laos	1,169,000
French Equatorial Africa	4,450,000	French Administration	
French Somaliland	55,000	French India	328,000
French West Africa	17,380,000	Total	5,245,000
Madagascar and Comoro Islands	4,503,000		
Reunion	258,000	EUROPE	
Togoland (trust territory)	1,015,000	Monaco	21,000
Tunisia	3,500,000	Saar	954,000
Total	34,261,000	Total	975,000
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)		OCEANIA	
French Administration		French Administration	
Guadeloupe	292,000	New Caledonia	63,000
Martinique	276,000	Total	63,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5,000	Grand Total	41,143,000
Total	573,000		
AMERICA (SOUTH)			
French Administration			
French Guiana	26,000		
Total	26,000		

ZONE V. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by one or several United States of America world agencies (AP, INS, UP) and Reuters.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		ASIA	
Ethiopia	15,000,000	Hashemite Jordan	1,320,000
Union of South Africa ¹	12,683,000	Iraq	5,100,000
Portuguese Administration		Thailand	18,836,000
Angola	4,130,000	United Kingdom Administration	
United Kingdom Administration		Cyprus	491,000
Southern Rhodesia	2,158,000	Singapore	1,045,000
Total	33,971,000	Total	26,792,000
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)		EUROPE	
United Kingdom Administration		Denmark ²	4,303,000
Bahamas	81,000	Iceland	145,000
Barbados	213,000	Ireland	2,050,000
Bermuda	38,000	Norway	3,294,000
Jamaica	1,444,000	Total	10,701,000
Trinidad and Tobago	646,000	OCEANIA	
Windward Islands	280,000	Australia	8,431,000
United States of America Administration		New Zealand	1,947,000
Puerto Rico	2,254,000	United Kingdom Administration	
Total	4,956,000	Fiji	298,000
AMERICA (SOUTH)		Total	10,676,000
United Kingdom Administration		Grand Total	87,527,000
British Guiana	431,000		
Total	431,000		

¹ The South African broadcasting service receives a limited amount of inter-African news from Agence France-Presse.

² Not including the Faroe Islands.

ZONE VI. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by one or several United States of America world agencies (AP, INS, UP) and the Agence France-Presse.¹

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		ASIA	
French Administration		China (Formosa)	9,500,000
Algeria	8,930,000	Korea (Southern region)	20,511,000
Morocco	8,500,000	Total	30,011,000
Total	17,430,000	Grand Total	67,265,000
AMERICA (SOUTH)			
Colombia	11,266,000		
Peru	8,558,000		
Total	19,824,000		

¹ See Zone II (page 193) note 2.

ZONE VII. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by the Agence France-Presse and Reuters.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		AMERICA (SOUTH)	
Belgian Administration		Netherlands Administration	
Belgian Congo	11,463,000	Surinam	223,000
Ruanda Urundi (trust territory)	3,835,000	Total	223,000
Italian Administration		Grand Total	17,872,000
Somaliland (trust territory)	1,247,000		
United Kingdom Administration			
Eritrea	1,104,000		
Total	17,649,000		

ZONE VIII. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by one or several United States of America world agencies (AP, INS, UP), Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA		ASIA	
Egypt	20,729,000	Burma (Union of)	18,674,000
Anglo-Egyptian Condominium		India	356,892,000
Sudan	8,740,000	Israel	1,516,000
International Administration		Pakistan	75,842,000
Tangier	172,000	Philippines	20,246,000
Spanish Administration		Syria	3,278,000
North African possessions (Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla and Peñon de Velez de la Gomera)	141,000	Turkey	20,935,000
Spanish Guinea	175,000	Viet-Nam	22,663,000
Total	29,957,000	United Kingdom Administration Malaya (Federation of)	5,337,000
		Total	525,388,000
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)		EUROPE	
Canada	14,009,000	Austria	6,916,000
Mexico	26,332,000	Belgium	8,678,000
Netherlands Administration		France	42,239,000
Netherlands Antilles	166,000	Germany (Federal Republic of) ¹	48,117,000
Total	40,507,000	Greece	7,600,000
		Italy	46,598,000
AMERICA (SOUTH)		Luxembourg	300,000
Argentina	17,641,000	Netherlands	10,264,000
Brazil	53,377,000	Portugal ²	8,606,000
Chile	5,908,000	Spain	28,086,000
Uruguay	2,365,000	Sweden	7,073,000
Total	79,291,000	Switzerland	4,750,000
		United Kingdom ³	50,803,000
		Vatican	1,000
		Yugoslavia	16,340,000
		International Administration	
		Trieste	372,000
		Total	286,743,000
		Grand Total	961,881,000

¹ Not including Berlin.

² Including the Azores and Madeira.

³ Including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

ZONE IX. Countries or territories learning of world events primarily from information distributed by one or several United States of America world agencies (AP, INS, UP), Reuters, AFP and TASS.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
ASIA		EUROPE	
Afghanistan	12,000,000	Berlin	3,343,000
Indonesia	76,500,000	Finland	4,051,000
Iran	20,000,000	Total	7,394,000
Japan	84,300,000		
Lebanon	1,285,000	Grand Total	203,492,000
United Kingdom Administration			
Hong Kong	2,013,000		
Total	196,098,000		

TABLE 33. Proportion of the population in the zones of influence of the world news agencies.

ZONE	Africa		America (North)		America (South)		Asia (not including U.S.S.R.)		Europe (not including U.S.S.R.)		Oceania		U.S.S.R.		World	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
I. Knowledge of world events primarily from TASS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	463,665,000	36.3	88,731,000	22.5	—	—	193,000,000	100.0	745,396,000	30.9
II. Knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP.	—	—	171,201,000	77.6	12,542,000	11.1	8,239,000	0.6	—	—	560,000	4.2	—	—	192,542,000	8.0
III. Knowledge of world events primarily from Reuters.	56,450,000	27.9	—	—	—	—	8,493,000	0.7	336,000	0.1	—	—	—	—	65,279,000	2.7
IV. Knowledge of world events primarily from Agence France-Presse.	34,261,000	17.0	573,000	0.3	26,000	*	5,245,000	0.4	975,000	0.2	63,000	0.5	—	—	41,143,000	1.8
V. Knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP and Reuters.	33,971,000	16.8	4,956,000	2.2	431,000	0.4	26,792,000	2.1	10,701,000	2.7	10,676,000	80.6	—	—	87,527,000	3.6
VI. Knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP and Agence France-Presse.	17,430,000	8.6	—	—	19,824,000	17.7	30,011,000	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,265,000	2.8
VII. Knowledge of world events primarily from Reuters and Agence France-Presse.	17,649,000	8.7	—	—	223,000	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,872,000	0.7
VIII. Knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP and Reuters and Agence France-Presse.	29,957,000	14.8	40,507,000	18.4	79,291,000	70.6	525,383,000	41.1	286,743,000	72.6	—	—	—	—	961,881,000	39.8
IX. Knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP and Reuters and Agence France-Presse and TASS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	196,098,000	15.3	7,394,000	1.9	—	—	—	—	203,492,000	8.4
X. Receive no news from any world agency.	12,464,000	6.2	3,348,000	1.5	2,000	*	14,749,000	1.2	65,000	*	1,950,000	14.7	—	—	32,578,000	1.3
Total	202,182,000	100.0	220,585,000	100.0	112,339,000	100.0	1,278,675,000	100.0	394,945,000	100.0	13,249,000	100.0	193,000,000	100.0	2,414,975,000	100.0

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

ZONE X. Countries or territories which do not receive any news service from a world agency, either direct or indirect.

Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)	Country	Population (mid-1951 est.)
AFRICA			
Liberia	1,648,000	Qatar	17,000
Libya	1,124,000	Yemen	4,500,000
Former Union of South Africa Mandate		Netherlands Administration	
South-West Africa	416,000	New Guinea	1,020,000
Portuguese Administration		Portuguese Administration	
Cape Verde Islands	150,000	Portuguese India	639,000
Portuguese Guinea	517,000	Portuguese Timor	450,000
St. Thomas and Principe	60,000	United Kingdom Administration	
Spanish Administration		Maldiv Islands	83,000
Spanish West Africa	81,000	Total	14,749,000
Morocco (Spanish zone)	1,200,000		
United Kingdom Administration		EUROPE	
Basutoland	578,000	Andorra	5,000
Bechuanaland	290,000	Liechtenstein	14,000
British Somaliland	500,000	San Marino	13,000
Cameroons (trust territory)	1,000,000	Danish Administration	
Nyasaland	2,400,000	Faroe Islands	32,000
St. Helena	5,000	Norwegian Administration	
Sierra Leone	1,891,000	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Land	1,000
Swaziland	200,000	Total	65,000
Togoland (trust territory)	404,000		
Total	12,464,000	OCEANIA	
		Anglo-French Condominium	
AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL)		New Hebrides	49,000
Haiti	3,112,000	Australian Administration	
Danish Administration		Nauru (trust territory)	3,000
Greenland	23,000	New Guinea (trust territory)	1,103,000
United Kingdom Administration		Norfolk	1,000
British Honduras	70,000	Papua	369,000
Leeward Islands	116,000	French Administration	
United States of America Administration		French Oceania	59,000
Virgin Islands	27,000	New Zealand Administration	
Total	3,348,000	Cook Islands	15,000
		Niue	5,000
AMERICA (SOUTH)		Tokelau	1,000
United Kingdom Administration		Western Samoa (trust territory)	82,000
Falkland Islands	2,000	United Kingdom Administration	
Total	2,000	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	39,000
		Solomon Islands	101,000
ASIA		Tonga	48,000
Bahrein	110,000	United States of America Administration	
Bhutan	300,000	Samoa	19,000
Nepal	7,000,000	Pacific Islands (trust territory)	56,000
Oman and Muscat	550,000	Total	1,950,000
Oman (Trucial)	80,000	Grand Total	32,578,000

This classification brings out the fact that the world news agencies, despite the break-up of their alliances in 1934 and their expressed determination to be free to collect and distribute news in all countries, have been forced to concentrate their activities in sharply defined regions, where circumstances, either political or financial, were most favourable. They have had to abandon, at least provisionally, the attempt to distribute their services on a worldwide scale.

Nevertheless, there is a marked difference between the situation of the great agencies in 1934 and 1952. Before they broke up their alliances, each enjoyed exclusive rights in its particular zone; now they are in competition with each other in a great many countries, in which two, three, four and sometimes five agencies distribute their services. It therefore seems likely that the press and broadcasting stations of those countries are better informed than they were before 1934, when, as a rule, they got their news from one agency only.

C O N C L U S I O N

Side by side with the spread of education in the early nineteenth century went a growing thirst for news; in the twentieth century, news has become a necessity for millions of people. To meet this need organizations which are today known as telegraphic news agencies began to be set up around the middle of last century, through the enterprise of a single person or of a group of newspaper owners. They collected news and sold it, at first to private individuals, then to newspapers, and more recently to broadcasting stations. These news agencies were set up either as profit-making commercial enterprises or as co-operatives. An outline of the origin, development and inter-relationship of the principal agencies has been given in Chapter I.

The first agencies, Havas, Wolff and Reuters, aimed together at becoming world agencies, that is, at collecting and distributing news throughout the world. In order to lower their operating costs they concluded alliances, the fluctuations of which have been studied in Chapter I. They divided up the world into zones of influence in each of which one agency enjoyed the monopoly of collecting and distributing news. This system remained in force until the first world war. It provoked serious criticisms, principally from the directors of newspapers and agencies in the United States, but it was not until 1934 that the system of alliances was completely abandoned and all agencies obtained full freedom of action.

In the course of the last 100 years the press, which made up by far the greater part of the agencies' clientele and which provided them with their chief source of income, has acquired considerable power and an ever-increasing circulation; many countries where newspapers were practically non-existent have now a large and vigorous press. Moreover, in the last 30 years, broadcasting stations have become new clients for the agencies, bringing them important supplementary sources of revenue (see Chapter VI).

As has been shown in Chapters IV and V, telecommunication facilities have also improved immensely in the course of the last century. Thanks to the work of the International Telecommunication Union there is no longer any technical barrier to stop or even to slow down the exchange of information. From the technical point of view, news can be transmitted rapidly and without difficulty all over the world.

But the number of world news agencies has not increased since 1918, and although it is true that the number of national agencies has gone up considerably, especially in the last 30 years there are still whole great regions, particularly in South America, in Africa and in the Near East, where none is operating. Moreover, a comparison of the status, operation, scope and equipment of the different agencies brings out not only the diversity of their activities but the inequality in their means. News distribution over the world is thus unequal, and

world coverage is ensured only by a small number of organizations which are themselves national in character.

The problem is a double one:

With regard to domestic news it would obviously be desirable that there should be in each country at least one independent national agency to collect domestic news of interest to the general public for the local press and broadcasting companies, and also to furnish the big world agencies with a local news service, which would provide them with a far fuller flow of copy than they could collect themselves. The chief obstacle to the establishment everywhere of such independent national agencies is the absence in so many countries of a local press and broadcasting services able to finance their operation. It has been suggested that a first step towards their foundation might be taken by the setting up of regional agencies, which would not at all tend to become world agencies but which would limit themselves to meeting the needs in domestic news of a group of neighbouring countries.¹ Such regional agencies could for example be set up for Western Europe, Central America, South America, the Arab States, the Far East, Africa, etc. They could conclude agreements between themselves for the exchange of regional news, until such time as a truly international world agency came into existence.

With regard to the world news the point to emphasize is that no truly international news agency has yet come into existence. Until 1934 world information was not free, since a small number of big agencies has shared out among themselves the monopoly of news collection and distribution in the principal regions of the world. Today there is nothing to prevent the agencies from extending their activities to any country they please (except the Soviet Union and the "popular republics"), but though news distribution has improved through the resulting competition it has still not become international. The six world agencies are themselves in reality national in character. They have set up organizations which cover the entire globe because the press and radio of the countries in which they have their headquarters are very highly developed and demand a world-wide news service. They have also undertaken distribution in a great number of countries, either direct or through national agencies, but their capital, their directors and chief executives, the majority of the staff they employ, are from the United States, British, French or Russian as the case may be. The news they collect and distribute is chosen, written up and presented almost entirely by United States, British, French or Russian journalists. No newspaper, no broadcasting station anywhere in the world, can obtain news on world events except as seen, selected and edited by these men and women. And however impartial they may be, however strictly they may comply with the professional code of ethics, they will inevitably judge and present news from the viewpoint of the country of which they are citizens.

At a time when the development of international relations, not only political but military, economic, financial, scientific, educational and cultural, is leading more and more to the creation of international organizations (towards which the first step is often the establishment of pools or regional groups) it seems paradoxical that the tendency in the field of information should be the exact reverse. Yet over the last century the whole trend has been from a system of close alliances and widespread agreements between the news-gathering organizations to a theoretically free-for-all struggle for the sale of news (see Chapter I). The present policy of the world agencies seems to stem from a survival of the nationalistic principles current in the years between the two world wars, of which the most outstanding manifestations were the proliferation of State-operated news agencies and the growth in strength and indepen-

¹ See Economic and Social Council Document E/CN4/Sub. 1/149 of 18 July 1951.

dence of the United States agencies. The world agencies are not truly international. They maintain their national characteristics, since they are either co-operative organizations whose membership is made up of the press and the broadcasting stations of a single country, or the property of a national commercial company, or again an official government department.

All the same, one feels bound to ask whether the news agencies may not one day find it necessary to follow the policy of international co-operation which is gaining ground in so many other domains. Whatever the answer may be, it is important to stress the fact that the agencies, which represent one of the most powerful factors in promoting that co-operation, remain purely national organizations.

Is it possible to put the spreading of news on an international basis?

Two solutions have at various times been envisaged. The first would consist in the creation of a telegraphic news agency attached to an appropriate body of the United Nations. It would be an international agency whose directing, administrative and journalistic staff would be recruited among specialists from all member countries.

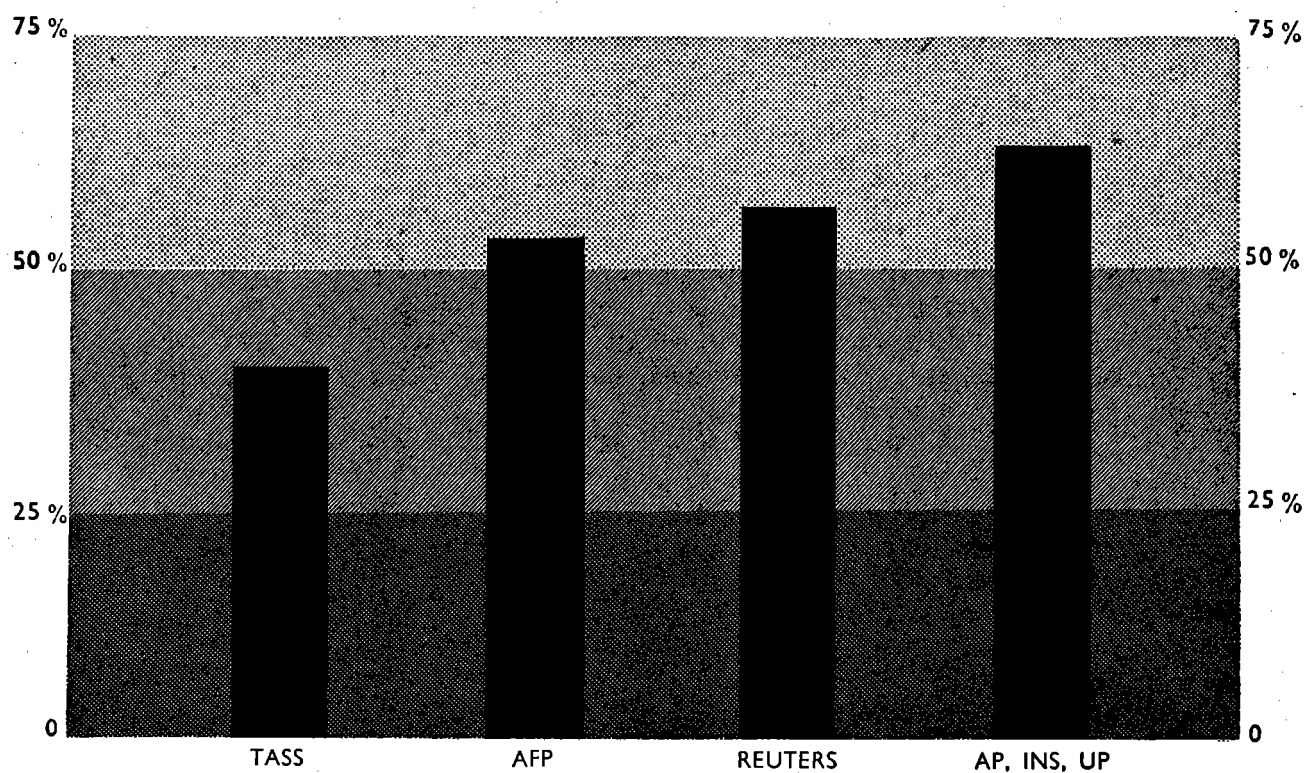
But this solution would meet with the immediate and implacable opposition of the majority of the profession, who would refuse to use the services of an agency organized, even indirectly, under governmental control.

The second solution would lie in the creation of a world co-operative agency. The newspapers and broadcasting stations of all countries would be shareholders in such an agency, which would in effect be their property. The contribution of the newspapers would be assessed in proportion to their circulation; that of the broadcasting stations in proportion to their national audience. The capital would thus be international, as would be the directors, the editorial staff, the correspondents and the operators, and the agency would be able to collect and distribute a news service as free as possible from any national influence. The greater the number of national agencies (not to speak of the possible emergence of regional agencies) the easier would the work of such an international agency be, for it would have at its disposal abundant sources of news which its own staff could complete and edit. Competition, indispensable to the speed and quality of a news service, would still be forthcoming from the major world agencies at present in existence.

Professional press circles might be willing to study the possibility of setting up such an organization, but it is to be anticipated that certain agencies would oppose it.

It does not enter into the scope of this study, devoted as it is to the history and the present-day situation of telegraphic news agencies, to examine in detail future solutions, however probable or desirable they may appear. But it has seemed necessary to present the facts as fully and precisely as possible, so that public opinion the world over should have adequate information to appreciate a problem whose importance for international understanding cannot be overestimated. It will be the task of those, in all countries, who are aware of the problem to suggest the solutions which seem to them to comply most closely with the general interest.¹

¹ In the Unesco publication *Transmitting World News*, Mr. Francis Williams studies the news services available to newspapers and broadcasting stations in underdeveloped territories which cannot bear the cost of subscribing to the world services of the major agencies. He suggests that these agencies might agree to pool their news and prepare a bulletin to be supplied at cost price to the press and the radio of those territories.



PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION SERVED BY A PRESS AND RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS TO WHICH THE SERVICES OF THE WORLD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES OF THE U.S.S.R., FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARE AVAILABLE.

APPENDIX

Extracts from the International Telegraph Regulations concerning press telegrams

A. PRESS TELEGRAM REGULATIONS LAID DOWN BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, LONDON REVISION, 1903

14. PRESS TELEGRAMS

LXV

1. Press telegrams are those the text of which contains political, commercial and other information and news intended for publication in newspapers.
2. Terminal and transit charges applicable to press telegrams between the Contracting States shall be reduced by 50 per cent.
3. Administrations which make a minimum charge for ordinary telegrams shall make the same minimum charge for press correspondence.
4. Countries not accepting press telegrams at reduced rates shall accept them in transit as ordinary telegrams, provided that they pay the same transit charges as ordinary telegrams.
5. Press telegrams may be handed in for transmission only during the allotted hours.
6. Press telegrams shall be accepted for transmission only on presentation of special cards issued and delivered to the correspondents of newspapers, periodicals and authorized agencies by the administration of the country in which they are to be used. Presentation of these cards shall not be compulsory, however, if the office of dispatch decides to use another means of supervision.

Permission for newspapers and agencies to receive press correspondence at reduced rates may be subject to the authorization of the receiving offices, which may ask for any supporting evidence they think necessary, such as a statement in writing by the editor of the newspaper or periodical, or the head of an agency, undertaking to comply with all the conditions laid down in the regulations.

Offices making use of this facility shall communicate to the other administrations the names of the authorized agencies, periodicals, and newspapers.

7. Press telegrams must be addressed to a newspaper, periodical, or agency and only to the newspaper, periodical or agency named on the card, and not to a person attached in any capacity to the editorial staff of the newspaper, periodical, or agency.

LXVI

1. Press telegrams shall be written in plain language and in the language of the country of origin or destination. Simultaneous use of both languages in the same telegram shall be authorized.

Press telegrams shall not contain any passage, announcement or communication in the nature of private correspondence, nor any announcement or communication the insertion of which is subject to payment.

Stock exchange and market prices may be accepted for inclusion in press telegrams at reduced rates. In case of doubt, however, the sender is under the obligation of satisfying the transmitting office that the groups of figures quoted in the telegram do, in fact, represent stock exchange prices.

2. Telegrams submitted as press telegrams and not fulfilling the conditions stated in the first paragraph, shall be charged for at full ordinary rate.

Similarly, ordinary correspondence rates shall be applicable to all press telegrams used for a purpose other than that of insertion in the columns of the newspapers for which they are intended, i.e.:

(a) telegrams not published by the receiving newspapers (failing an adequate explanation) or communicated by it before publication either to private persons, or to establishments, such as clubs, cafés, hotels, stock exchanges, etc.;

(b) telegrams which the receiving newspaper has sold, distributed, or communicated before publishing them, to other newspapers, for publication by the latter;

(c) telegrams addressed to agencies and not published in a newspaper (failing an adequate explanation), or communicated to third persons before publication by the press.

In the cases provided for in the three preceding paragraphs, the additional charge shall be payable by the addressee to the receiving office.

3. If press telegrams are signed, the signature must be that of the correspondent whose name appears on the card.
4. Press telegrams may contain only one service

instruction, namely that relating to their duplication. The charges for copies made on arrival shall be the same as those for ordinary private telegrams.

LXVII

1. The indication Z shall be transmitted at the beginning of the preamble to press telegrams so as to distinguish them for accountancy purposes.

In addition, the word "Press" shall figure in the telegrams before the address, and be transmitted as a chargeable word.

Except by special arrangement, press telegrams shall be transmitted only between the hours of

6 p.m. and 9 a.m. and concurrently with ordinary private telegrams in the order of their submission or receipt. Telegrams handed in during this period and which it has been impossible to transmit before 9 a.m. shall be sent after that hour under the same conditions.

2. Press telegrams shall be delivered in their due order with private telegrams.
3. In all matters not provided for in Articles LXV, LXVI and in the present Article, press telegrams are subject to the provisions of the regulations and special conventions between offices.
4. The provisions made for press telegrams shall be applicable only to the European service.

B. PRESS TELEGRAM REGULATIONS LAID DOWN BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, PARIS REVISION, 1949

CHAPTER XXII: PRESS TELEGRAMS

Article 75: Conditions of Admission

- 695 1. Telegrams of which the text consists of information and news except for texts mentioned in 714, intended either for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications or for radio broadcasting, shall be admitted as press telegrams. Press telegrams must bear, at the beginning of the address, the paid service indication, "Presse", written by the sender.

- 696 2. Press telegrams shall be accepted from authorized representatives of newspapers, periodical publications, Government or press news agencies or bureaux, or authorized radio broadcasting companies, organizations or stations. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies may require the sender of a press telegram to be registered as the accredited correspondent of the addressee and issue cards of identification without which the telegram need not be accorded press rates.

- 697 3. Press telegrams may be addressed only to the entities mentioned in 696 and solely in such names, and not in the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with any of such entities. They must contain only matter intended for publication or radio broadcasting and instructions relative to the publication or radio broadcasting of such matter. Any such instruction must be written between brackets (parentheses) either at the beginning or the end of the text. The total number of words contained in the instructions relating to a single telegram may not be more than 10 per cent of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed 20 words in all. The brackets (parentheses) shall be charged for, but they shall not be included in the number of words contained in the instructions relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram.

- 698 4. The use of registered addresses shall be authorized.

- 699 5. (1) In press telegrams, only the following special services may be admitted: urgent, x addresses (if these services are admitted by the countries of origin and destination). The corresponding paid service indications (-Urgent-, -TMx-, -CTA-) shall be charged for at the reduced rate.

- 700 (2) In multiple press telegrams all the addresses must fulfil the conditions of 697.

- 701 6. The terminal and transit rates applicable to ordinary press telegrams shall be those of ordinary private telegrams, reduced by 50 per cent in the European system and by $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in other relations.

- 702 7. The charge per word to be collected for an urgent press telegram shall be the same as the charge per word collected for an ordinary private telegram over the same route.

- 703 8. The minimum number of chargeable words for press telegrams shall be fixed at 10.

- 704 9. The copying fee for multiple press telegrams shall be the same as for ordinary private multiple telegrams.

- 705 10. (1) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which do not admit press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) must accept them in transit.

- 706 (2) The transit rate which these administrations and recognized private operating agencies receive shall be that which results from the application of the provisions of 701 or 702, according to whether ordinary or urgent telegrams are concerned.

Article 76: Drawing up of Press Telegrams

- 707 1. (1) Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language . . . in one of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence in plain language, chosen from among the following languages:

- 708 (a) the French language;

- 709 (b) the language of the newspaper, periodical publication or news agency bulletin to which the

telegram is addressed or the language in which the radio broadcast is carried out;

710 (c) the national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination, designated by the administrations concerned;

711 (d) one or more additional languages which may be designated by the administration of origin or the administration of destination as being used in the territory of the country to which they belong.

712 (2) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with 709 may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency bulletin in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen or that the radio broadcast is carried out in this language.

713 2. The languages mentioned in 707 to 711 may be used for quotations together with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

714 3. Subject to the exception provided for in 697, press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence nor any advertisement or communication for the insertion or radio broadcasting of which a charge is made. Further, they must not contain any advertisement which is inserted or broadcast free of charge.

715 4. (1) Stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events and meteorological observations and forecasts, with or without explanatory text, shall be admitted in press telegrams.

716 (2) In case of doubt, the office of origin must satisfy itself that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events, or meteorological observations and forecasts by enquiry of the sender, who shall be bound to establish the fact.

Article 77: Application of the Normal Tariff to Press Telegrams

717 1. When telegrams presented as press telegrams do not fulfil the conditions set out in Articles 75 and 76, the indication "Presse" shall be deleted and the telegrams shall be charged at the rate for the category (ordinary or urgent) to which they belong.

718 2. The normal tariff for private correspondence (ordinary or urgent) shall also be applied to any press telegram of which use is made for a purpose other than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical publication to which it is addressed, or of broadcasting by the station to which it is addressed, that is:

719 (a) to telegrams which are not published by the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed or which are not broadcast

by the station to which they are addressed (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the addressee has communicated before publication or broadcasting either to private individuals or to establishments such as clubs, cafés, hotels, exchanges, etc.;

720 (b) to telegrams not published which the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed has, before publishing them, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers, with a view to insertion in their columns; or further to telegrams not broadcast which the station of destination has sold, distributed or communicated before broadcasting them, to other stations with a view to their being broadcast by their own means; press telegrams may, however, be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication or broadcasting as the case may be;

721 (c) to telegrams addressed to agencies and which are not published in a newspaper or broadcast (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the press or broadcast.

722 3. In the cases contemplated in 718 to 721 the balance of charge shall be collected from the addressee and retained by the administration and recognized private operating agency of destination. The same shall apply when a telegram not fulfilling the conditions set out in 695, 697, 707 to 711 and 714 reaches the office of destination with the indication "Presse".

Article 78: Transmission and Delivery of Press Telegrams

723 According to the category to which they belong (ordinary or urgent), press telegrams shall rank, for transmission and delivery, with ordinary or urgent private telegrams.

Article 79: Miscellaneous Provisions

724 1. With respect to any matter not provided for in this chapter, press telegrams shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations and of special arrangements concluded between administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies.

725 2. The provisions concerning press telegrams shall not be obligatory for administrations and recognized private operating agencies which declare their inability to apply them, except in regard to the acceptance of press telegrams in transit. The conditions of transmission may be modified by mutual agreement between the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

I N D E X

Alphabetical List of Telegraphic News Agencies¹

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>By-line</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of agency</i>	<i>Page</i>
Adjisam's News Agency		Gold Coast	National	64
<i>Agence Avalla</i>	<i>Avalla</i>	<i>Yugoslavia</i>	<i>National</i>	144
Agence Belga, S.A.	Belga	Belgium	National	101
<i>Agence Fournier</i>	<i>Fournier</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>National</i>	141
Agence France-Presse (called Agence Havas until 1940)	AFP	France	World	36
Agence Havas (became Agence France-Presse in 1944)	Havas	France	World	36
Agence Khmère de Presse	AKP	Cambodia	National	76
<i>Agence Radio</i>	<i>Radio</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>National</i>	142
Agence Télégraphique Albanaise	ATA	Albania	National	100
Agence Télégraphique Suisse	ATS	Switzerland	National	122
Agencia de Noticias e de Informaçoēs	ANI	Portugal	National	116
Agencia Efe, S.A.	Efe	Spain	National	118
Agencia Mencheta	Mencheta	Spain	National	119
Agencia Meridional, Ltda.		Brazil	National	72
Agencia Nacional de Informaciones	ANI	Uruguay	National	74
Agencia Noticiosa Corporación de Periodistas	Coper	Chile	National	73
Agencia Noticiosa Prensá, Radio y Cine	PRYC	Chile	National	73
Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti	ANS	Argentina	National	71
<i>Agencia Noticiosa Telegráfica Americana</i>	<i>ANTA</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>National</i>	140
<i>Agencia Sul Americana de Noticias</i>	<i>Asapress</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>National</i>	141
<i>Agencia Telegráfica Fabra</i>	<i>Fabra</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>National</i>	144
<i>Agencia Transchile</i>	<i>Transchile</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>National</i>	141
Agentie de Informatii Telegrafice	Agerpres	Rumania	National	117
Agenzia Astra	Astra	Trieste	National	123
Agenzia Internazionale Fides	Fides-Service	Italy	Specialized	133
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata	ANSA	Italy	National	111
<i>Agenzia Telegrafica Stefani</i>	<i>Stefani</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>National</i>	143
Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau	ANP	Netherlands	National	113
Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst	ADN	Democratic Republic of Germany	National	105
<i>Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle</i>		<i>Austria</i>	<i>National</i>	141
Anadolu Ajansi	AA	Turkey	National	98
<i>Aneta-Holland Agency</i>		<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>National</i>	140
Arab News Agency, Ltd.	ANA	United Kingdom ²	Specialized	137
<i>Asociación Noticiosa Argentina</i>	<i>ANA</i>	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>National</i>	141
Associated Negro Press, Inc.	ANP	United States	Specialized	133
Associated Press, The	AP	United States	World	43
Associated Press of Pakistan	APP	Pakistan	National	97
Athens News Agency (Agence d'Athènes)	AA	Greece	National	108
Australian Associated Press, Ltd.	AAP	Australia	National	129
Australian United Press	AUP	Australia	National	131
Austria Presse Agentur	APA	Austria	National	100
Bakhtar	Bakhtar	Afghanistan	National	75
<i>Belifante and Vaz Dias Agency</i>		<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>National</i>	140
<i>Bösmans Telegraphen Büro</i>		<i>Germany</i>	<i>National</i>	140

¹ The names of agencies which have ceased operation appear in italics.

² The headquarters of this agency is in London but its principal news office is in Cairo.

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>By-line</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of agency</i>	<i>Page</i>
British United Press	BUP	Canada	National	66
Bulgarski Telegrafitscheka Agentzia	BTA	Bulgaria	National	103
Bull's Presstjänst		Sweden	National	120
Burma Press Syndicate, Ltd.	BPS	Burma	National	76
<i>Canadian Associated Press</i>	<i>CAP</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>140</i>
Canadian Press, The	CP	Canada	National	67
Central News Agency	CNA	China (Formosa)	National	77
Ceska Tiskova Kancelar	CTK	Czechoslovakia	National	103
China News and Publication Service, Ltd.	China News	China (Formosa)	National	78
Christlicher Nachrichtendienst	CND	Federal Republic of Germany	Specialized	134
Chung-Yang Tongshin	Chung-Yang	Korea (Northern region)	National	96
Daily News Agency		China (Formosa)	National	79
Dena		U.S. Zone of Western Germany	National	143
Deutsche Nachrichten Agentur	Dana	U.S. Zone of Western Germany	National	142
Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro	DNB	Germany	National	142
Deutsche Presse Agentur	DPA	Federal Republic of Germany	National	106
Deutscher Pressedienst	DPD	British Zone of Western Germany	National	143
Domei News Agency	Domei	Japan	National	140
Europa Presse	EP	Germany	National	140
Exchange Telegraph Company, Ltd.	Extel	United Kingdom	National	124
Far East News Agency	FENA	China (Formosa)	National	79
Haptong Tongshin (Korean Pacific Press)	KPP	Korea (Southern region)	National	96
Harbour News Association		United States	National	140
Herold Depeschen Bureau		Germany	National	140
Hsin Hua (New China) News Agency	NCNA	China (Continental area)	National	77
Informazione, L'		Italy	National	112
International News Service	INS	United States	World	49
Irish News Agency, The	INA	Ireland	National	110
Itim Agency	Itim	Israel	National	88
Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.	JTA	United States	Specialized	134
Jiji Press, Ltd.	JP	Japan	National	89
Kantorberita Antara	Antara	Indonesia	National	85
Katholiek Nederlands Persbureau	KNP	Netherlands	Specialized	135
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Kokusai		Japan	National	140
Korrespondenz Hofmann		Germany	National	140
Kyodo News Service, The	Kyodo	Japan	National	91
Logos	Logos	Spain	National	119
Lusitania	Lusitania	Portugal	National	116
Magyar Tavrati Iroda (Hungarische Telegraphen Korrespondenz Büro)	MTI	Hungary	National	109
Min Ben News Agency	MBNA	China (Formosa)	National	80
National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service	NCWC	United States	Specialized	136
Near and Far East News, Ltd.	NAFEN	United Kingdom	Specialized	138
Near and Far East News (Asia), Ltd. ¹	NAFEN (Asia)	United Kingdom	Specialized	139
Nederlandsch Telegraaf Agentschap		Netherlands	National	140
New York Associated Press		United States	National	140

¹ This agency has its headquarters in London and its principal news office in Bombay.

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>By-line</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of agency</i>	<i>Page</i>
New Zealand Press Association, Ltd.	NZPA	New Zealand	National	131
Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha	Dentsu	Japan	National	140
Norsk Telegrambyra	NTB	Norway	National	114
Overseas News Agency	ONA	United States	Specialized	137
Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance	Pananews	Hong Kong	National	81
Pars	Pars	Iran	National	87
Persbiro Indonesia Aneta	PI-Aneta	Indonesia	National	86
Philippine News Service	PNS	Philippines	National	97
Polska Agencja Prasowa	PAP	Poland	National	115
Prensa Venezolana	Peve	Venezuela	National	74
Prensa y Radio Española, S.A.	PYRESA	Spain	National	120
Press Association, The	PA	United Kingdom	National	125
Presstelegrambolaget		Sweden	National	144
Press Telegraph	PT	Norway	National	114
Press Trust of India (called <i>Associated Press of India</i> until 1948)	PTI	India	National	82
Radiopress, Inc.	Radiopress	Japan	National	95
Rador Agency	Rador	Rumania	National	143
Reuters, Ltd.	Reuters	United Kingdom	World	51
Reuter South African Press Agency		Union of South Africa	National	140
Rheina		French Zone of Western Germany	National	143
Ritzaus Bureau	Ritz-Bur.	Denmark	National	104
Shimbun Rengo (previous name was <i>Kokusai</i>)	Rengo	Japan	National	140
Shimbun Yotatsu Kaisha		Japan	National	140
South African Press Association issued from Reuter South African Press Agency	SAPA	Union of South Africa	National	64
Star News Agency	Star	Pakistan ¹	Specialized	139
Sudanese News Service	SNS	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	National	63
Sudanese Press Agency	SPA	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	National	63
Sudena		French Zone of Western Germany	National	143
Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran	STT-FNB	Finland	National	104
Svenska Telegrambyran	ST	Sweden	National	144
Syndikat Deutscher Ueberseedienst		Germany	National	140
Ta Tao News Agency	TTNA	China (Formosa)	National	80
Teikoku Tsushin-sha		Japan	National	140
Telegrafnoie Aгенstvo Sovetskavo Soiuza	TASS	U.S.S.R.	World	56
Telegrafska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija	Tanjug	Yugoslavia	National	128
Telegraphen Union	TU	Germany	National	142
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Telegraphische Bureau Louis Hirsch		Germany	National	140
Telenoticiosa Americana	Telam	Argentina	National	71
Tidningarnas Telegrambyra	TT	Sweden	National	120
Toho		Japan	National	140
Transocean		Germany	National	140
Turk Havadis Ajansi	THA	Turkey	National	99
United Press Associations	UP	United States	World	58
United Press		United States	National	140
United Press of India	UPI	India	National	84
Vaz Dias Agency		Netherlands	National	140
Vietnam Presse	VP	Viet-Nam	National	99
Western Associated Press		United States	National	140
Wolff Telegraphen Bureau	WTB	Germany	World	142
Yugopress		Yugoslavia	National	129
Zpravodajska Agentima Slovenska	ZAS	Slovakia	National	144

¹ See note on page 97.



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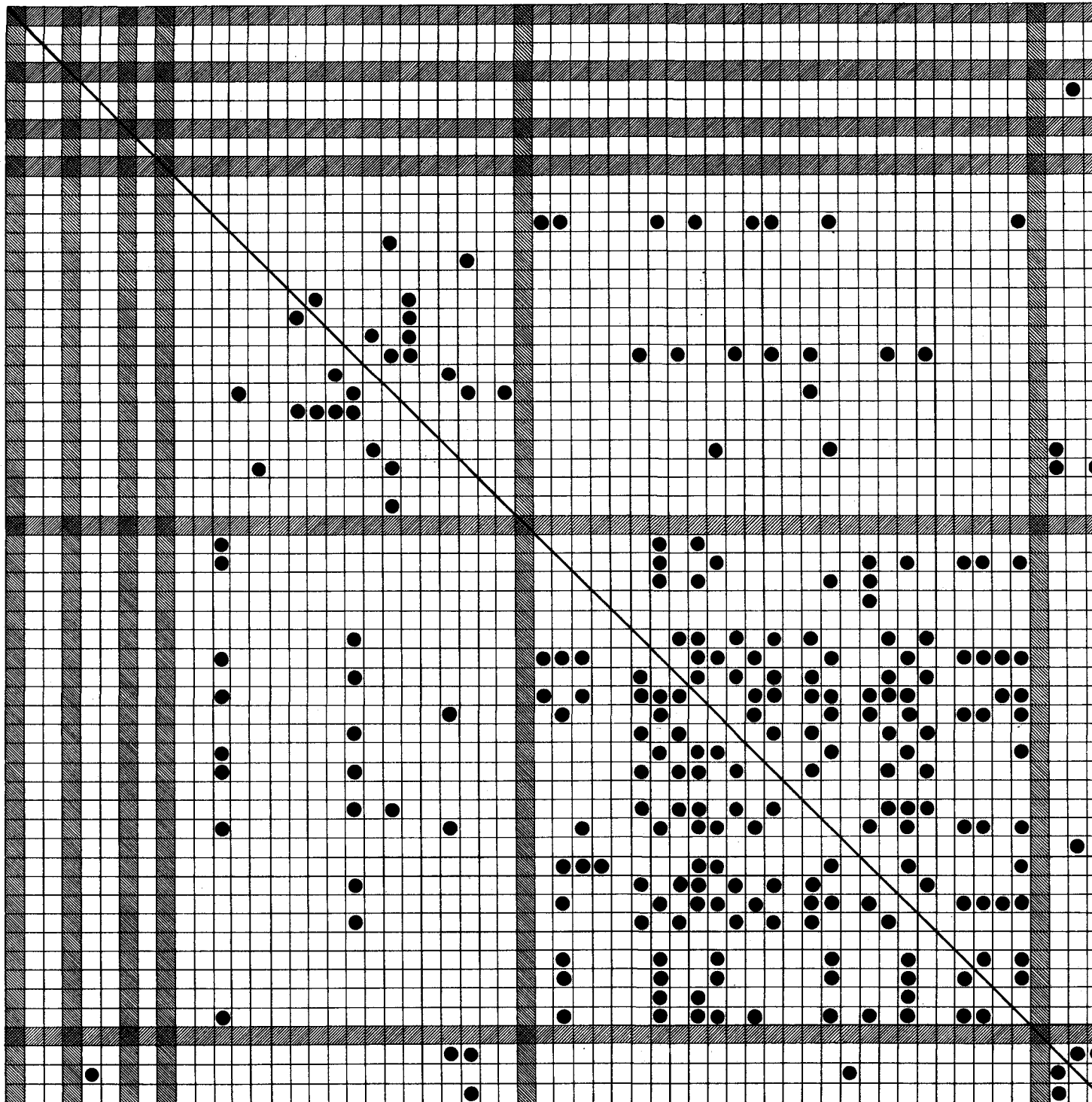
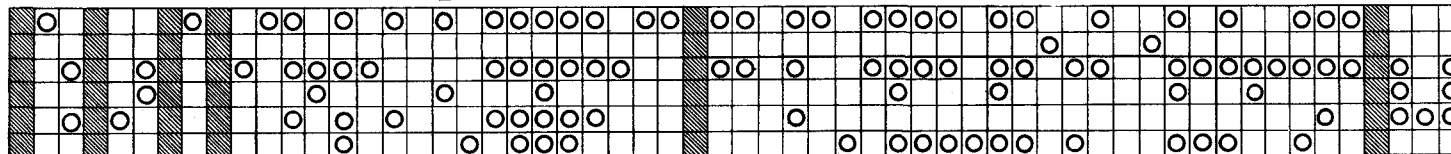
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Graph I. NEWS EXCHANGE IN 1952

- Between world telegraphic news agencies and national telegraphic news agencies.
- Between national telegraphic news agencies.

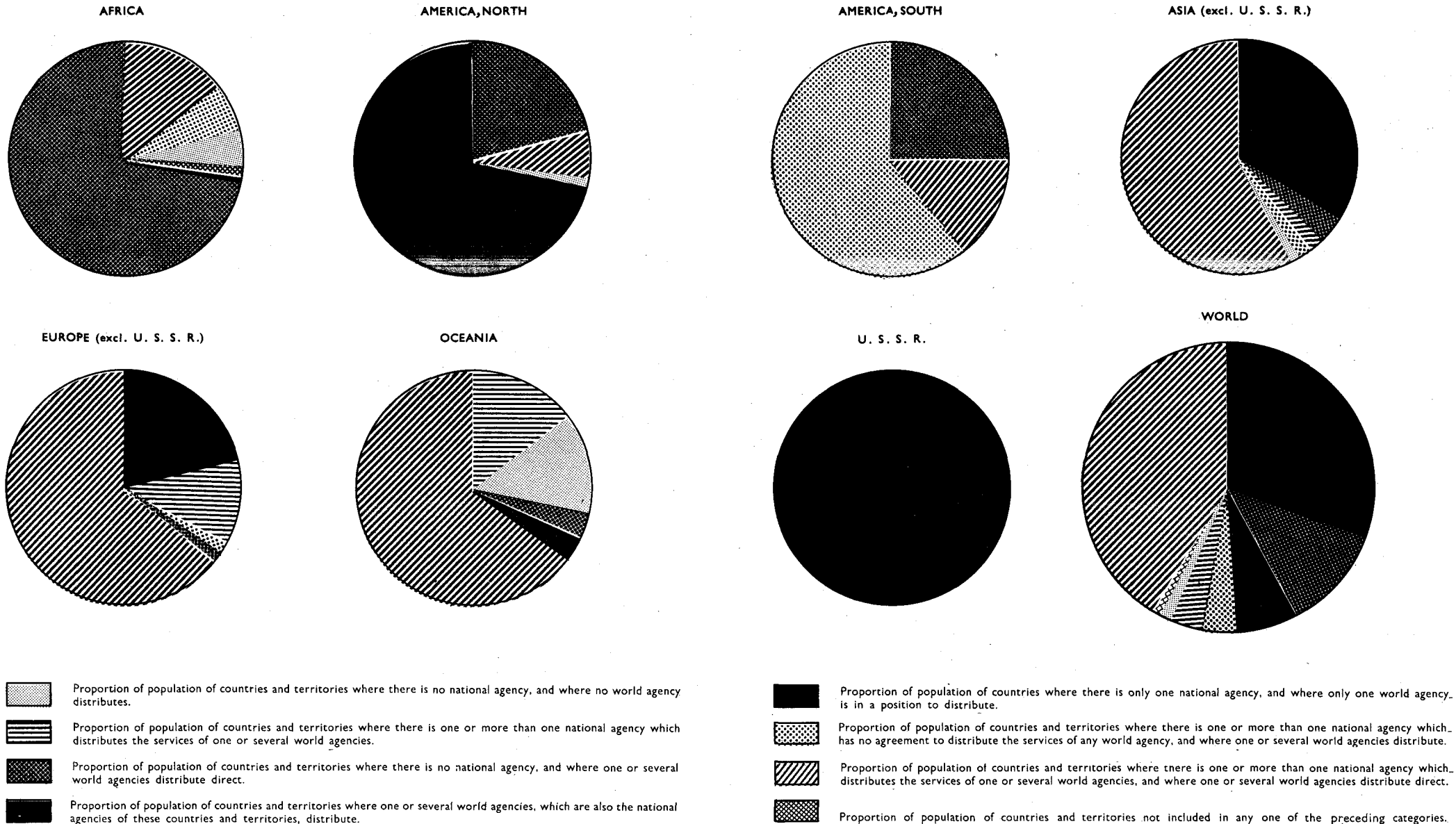
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HSIN HUA (NEW CHINA) NEWS AGENCY	
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AGENCIA EFE	
AGENCIA MENCHETA	
AGENCE TELEGRAPHIQUE ALBANAISE	
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BULL'S PRESSTJANST	
CESKA TSKOVA KANCELAR	
DEUTSCHE PRESSE AGENTUR	
EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, THE	
IRISH NEWS AGENCY, THE	
MAGYAR TAVIRATI IRODA	
NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA	
POLSKA AGENCJA PRASOWA	
PRESS ASSOCIATION, THE	
RITZAUS BUREAU	
SUOMEN TIETOTOMISTO-FINSKA NOTISBYRAN	
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For a study of news exchange between the world telegraphic news agencies see Chapter I.



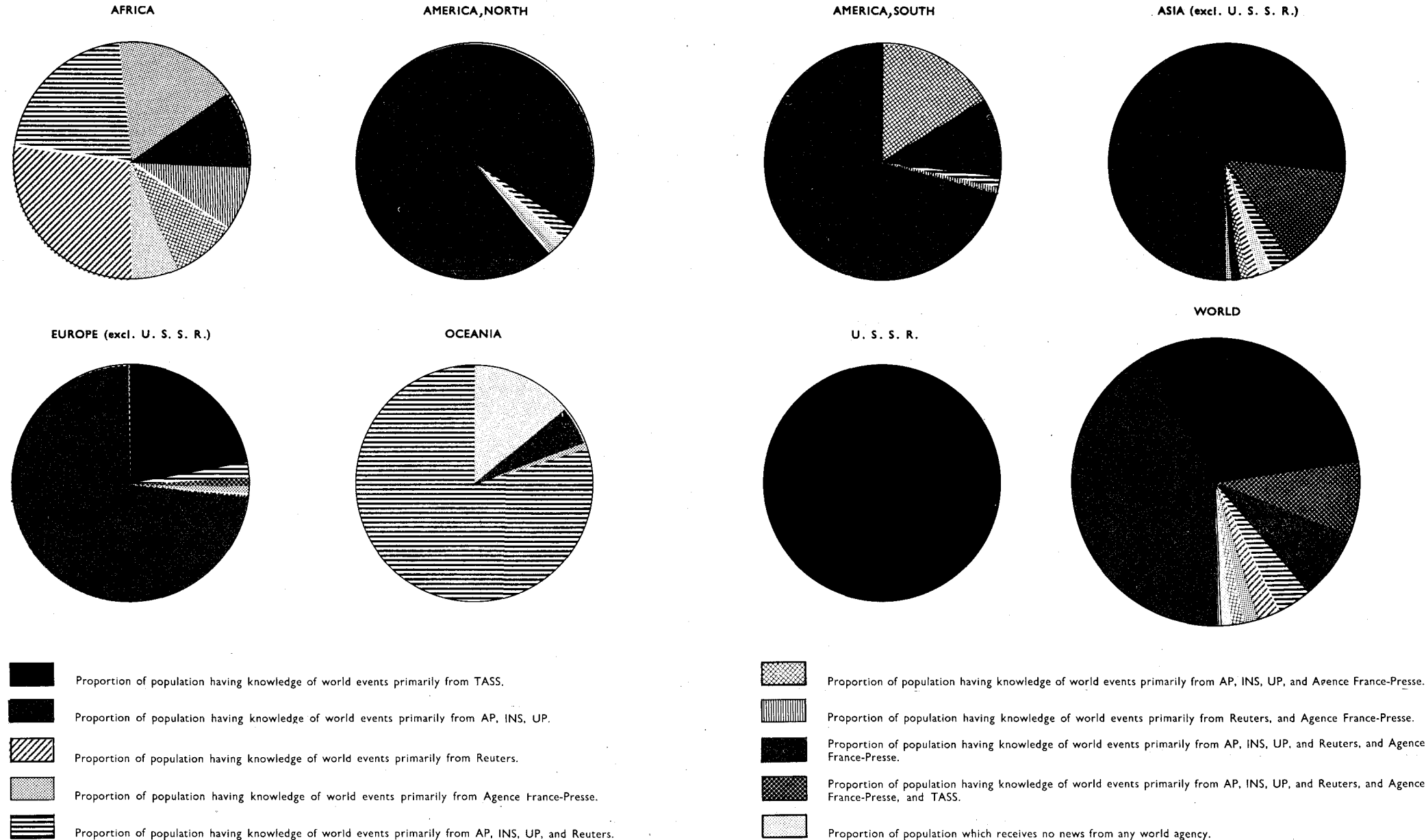
Note: News exchange shown above does not necessarily imply that the telegraphic news agencies concerned have signed an agreement to that effect. Moreover, certain news agencies hardly ever use, or do not use at all, the news they receive from other agencies. Finally, certain symbols indicate one-way traffic only.

Graph 2. Distribution of Continental and World Population according to the Manner in which it receives the Services of the World Telegraphic News Agencies – 1952

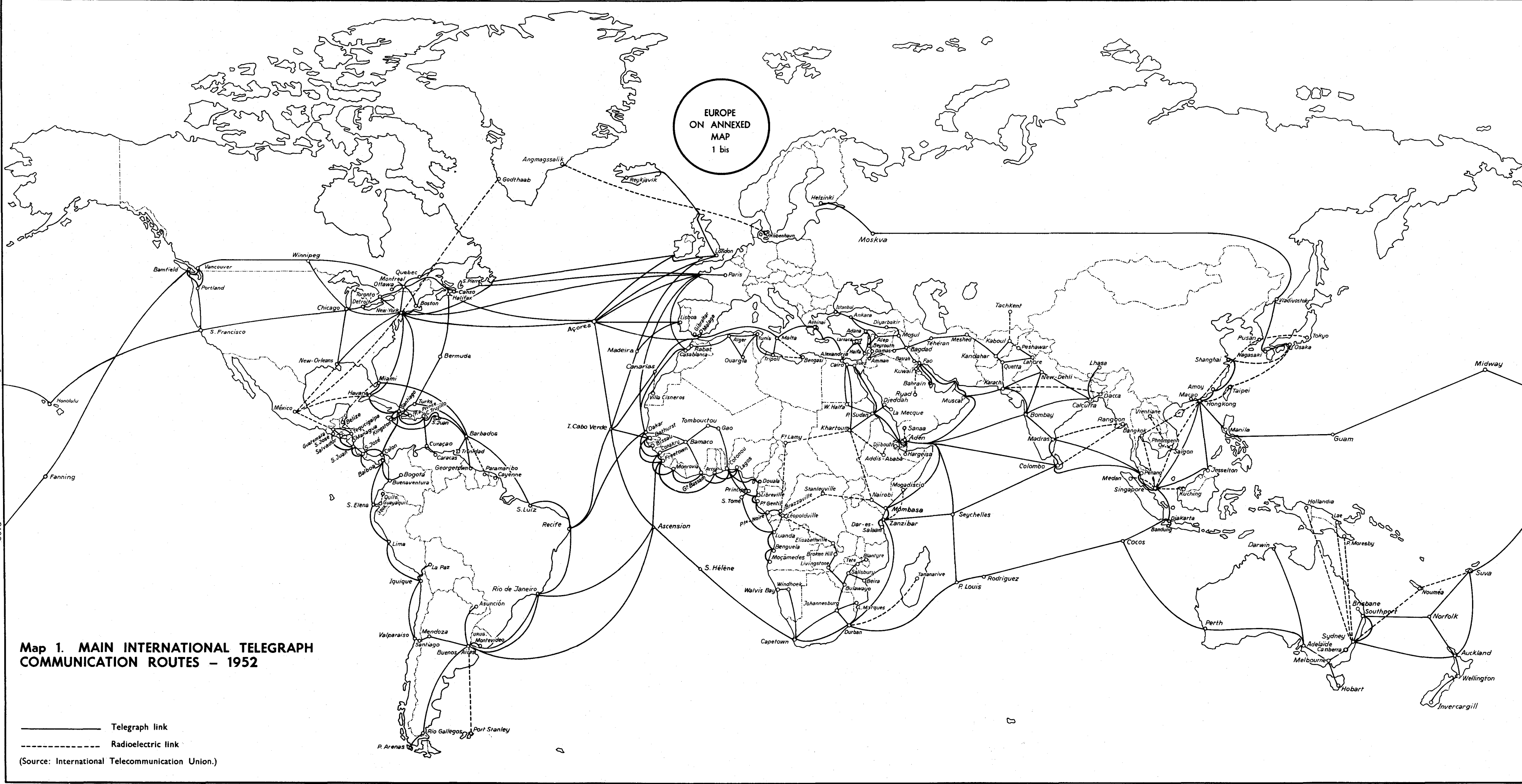


Note: The various remarks and reserves expressed in the different chapters of this book have been taken into consideration in preparing this document.

Graph 3. Distribution of Continental and World Population according to the Zones of Influence of the World Telegraphic News Agencies – 1952



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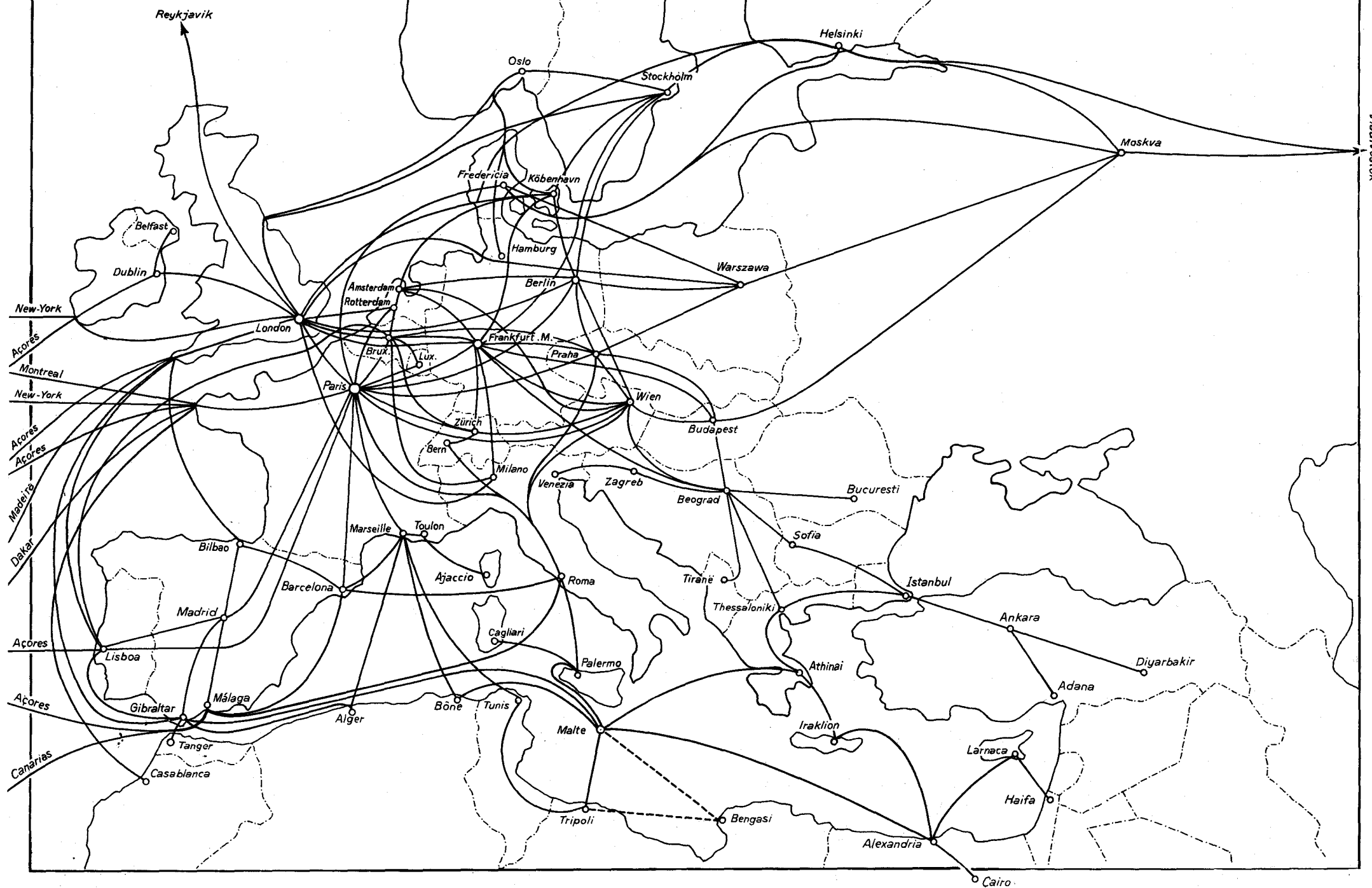
Map 1. MAIN INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION ROUTES - 1952

————— Telegraph link
----- Radioelectric link

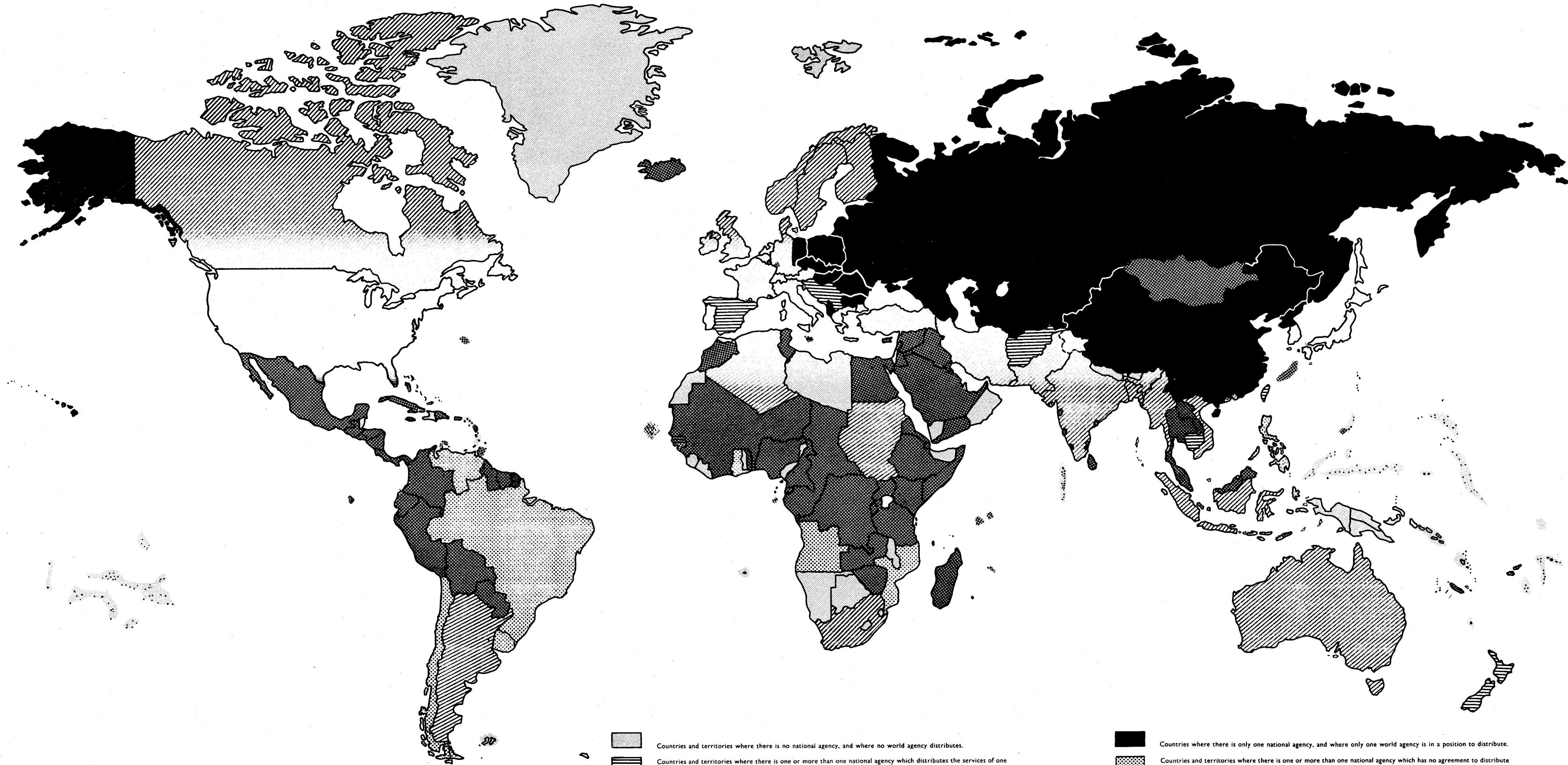
(Source: International Telecommunication Union.)

Map 1 bis. MAIN INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION ROUTES (EUROPE) - 1952

— Telegraph link
 - - - Radioelectric link
 (Source: International Telecommunication Union.)

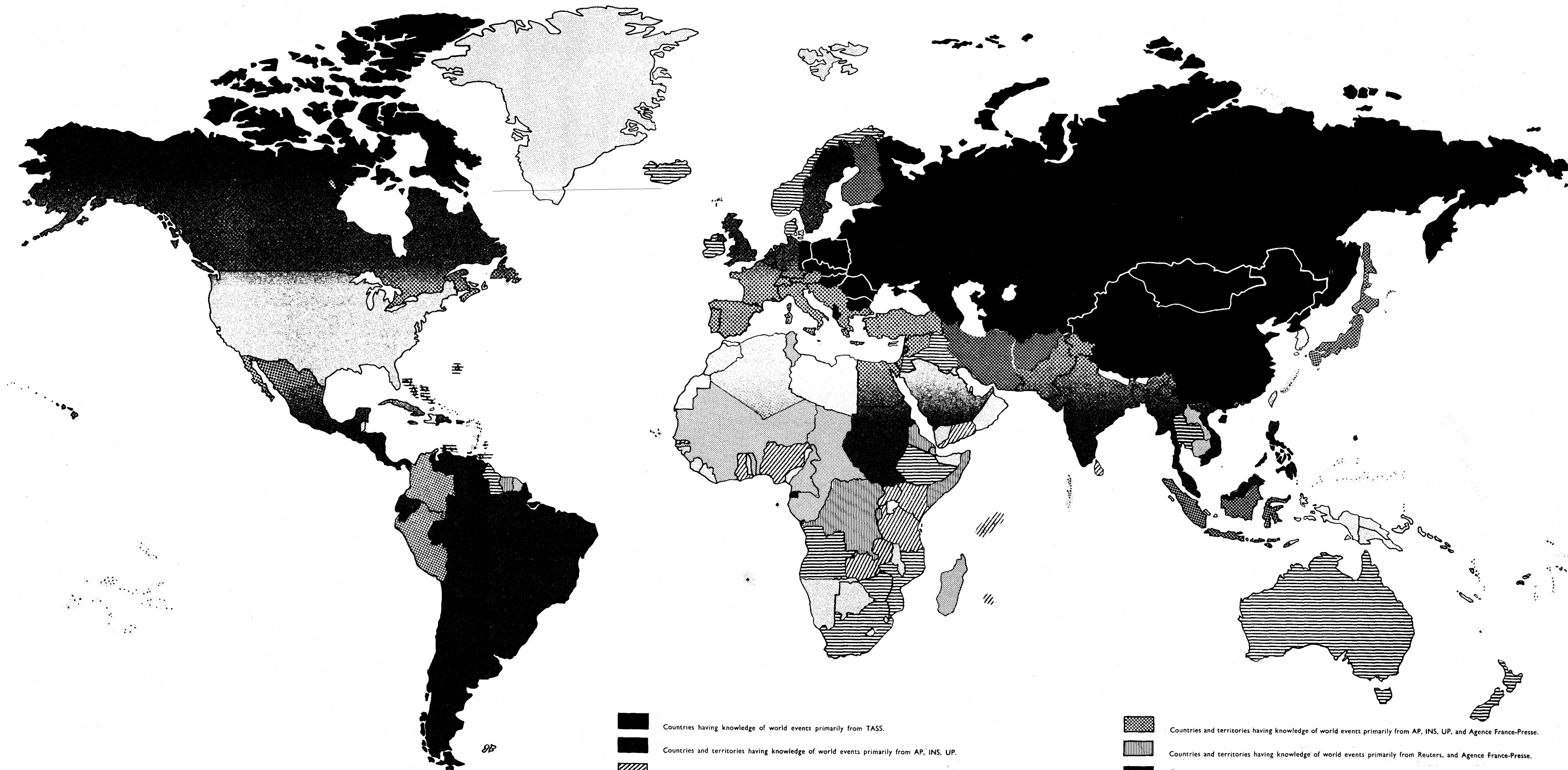







Map 2. GROUPS OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY RECEIVE THE SERVICES OF THE WORLD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES - 1952








Note: The various remarks and reserves expressed in the different chapters of this book have been taken into consideration in preparing this document.

Map 3. GROUPS OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO THE ZONES OF INFLUENCE OF THE WORLD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCIES - 1952



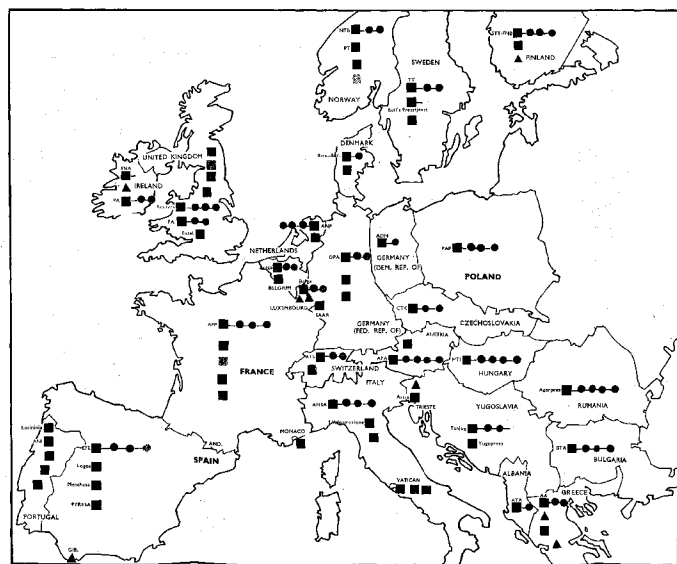
-  Countries having knowledge of world events primarily from TASS.
-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP.
-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from Reuters.
-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from Agence France-Presse.
-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP, and Reuters.

-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP, and Agence France-Presse.
-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from Reuters, and Agence France-Presse.
-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP, and Reuters, and Agence France-Presse.
-  Countries and territories having knowledge of world events primarily from AP, INS, UP, and Reuters, and Agence France-Presse, and TASS.
-  Countries and territories which receive no news from any world agency.

Note: The various remarks and reserves expressed in the different chapter of this book have been taken into consideration in preparing this document

DISTRIBUTION OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY SERVICES IN THE WORLD IN 1952

Note: Reception of a world news agency service by another news agency (world or national) does not necessarily imply distribution of this service by the latter. Distribution of national news agency services, outside the countries where these agencies have their head offices, is shown only in those countries where these agencies have their head offices. Distribution of these services is shown through the intermediary of other national news agencies. This map has been compiled on the basis of information which has, for the greater part, been verified by the news agencies themselves. It should be noted that some of the news agency services are in a transitional stage.



■ National telegraphic news agency (identified by symbol)
■ Agence France-Press (AFP)
■ The Associated Press (AP)
■ International News Service (INS)

■ Reuters
■ United Press Association (UP)
■ Telegraphische Agenturen Sonderdienst (TAS)

□ World or national telegraphic news agency head office
□ News agency service (world or national) distributed by the agency's own personnel
○ Reception of the service of a world news agency by another news agency (world or national)
△ Reception of the service of a world news agency directly by subscribers

