

convincingly shown that he is wrong." But to say simply, "Well, we don't often overturn his judgment" to my mind is like saying, "Well, we have this doctrine and we mean for everybody to follow it, but we just don't implement it very strongly."

Mr. ADAMS. I have been listening for 2 days and I wish someone on this half of the panel would answer this question for me.

There are only 170 V's in the whole country. Under the present rules of the Commission, one can own up to five. I want to know what happens when you have two applicants for one of these V's and that is all there is in a particular market. You can't get any more. Someone has to say "One doesn't get it." In other words, one is out. And the broadcaster who wins it is now in.

What happens to the free speech of the man who lost, who may have a violent disagreement with the broadcaster who won and with his whole philosophy of life? What happens to his free speech when the Government has said, "You get it and you don't"? Some of you keep saying you have to have free speech for the broadcaster.

Mr. ROBINSON. I would like to make a brief statement on that. It is true that not everybody can have a broadcasting station, just as not everyone can have an audience in, for example, Hyde Park, and not everybody can own a newspaper, and not everybody can use a sound truck.

Mr. ADAMS. Wait a minute. You have a limited spectrum in television. In that limited spectrum you may have only two or three V's in the area. It is agreed by everybody that the Government has to say "You get it and you don't." If you want a newspaper, if you want to put your money up, you can get into the field. In Hyde Park you can go in or out of the park. But here we say "You are in and you are out."

Doesn't that put an obligation on the Government to say that those who are "out" have a chance?

Mr. ROBINSON. Are you suggesting that the only basis for choice between two applicants is a programing choice, or are you saying that because they deny the one person—

Mr. ADAMS. I am saying, as a matter of fact, you are in and everybody else is out. That is just a fact. It has to be that way. What are we going to do about the fact that you are in and everybody else is out?

Mr. ROBINSON. If we are talking just about facts, I would suppose that the fact that we have the Washington Post, the Star, and the Daily News here—

Mr. ADAMS. We now have a new one. Somebody didn't like it and they started a new paper here. But nobody is going to start a new V station in one of the major markets, because the Government says, "There are only three spectrums. You are in and everybody else is out."

Mr. ROBINSON. I dare say there will never be permanently in this city as many daily newspapers as television stations. There will never permanently be even four major daily newspapers in this city, and there are four major VHF television stations alone, in this city.

Mr. ADAMS. In broadcasting, the Government does have to say that. I would like that answered. Don't we have an obligation if we say "You are in and everybody else is out" to do something about it?

Mr. WASILEWSKI. May I comment?