

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13812
Folder ID Number: 13812-008

Folder Title:

ANPA [American Newspaper Publishers Association] 5/6/92 [OA 7573] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	5	2

Bunton
4/30/92
Draft One
[ANPA]

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [Robert Erburu, ANPA Chairman] for those kind words. I'd like to congratulate your incoming chairman -- Frank Bennack. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via SatCom 6.

*ANPA
Catherine Black Leo, new President.
(Who takes the gavel shortly.)*

~~[[Newspapers are read by everyone around here at the White House -- 70 papers a day -- make that 71, Millie's subscription to the Wall Street Journal starts next week.]]~~

Our world has changed dramatically since I spoke to you three years ago. Think of the front page stories -- Imperial Communism died. Eighteen new nations were born. Terry Anderson came home. ~~XX~~ A Spanish Spaniel almost became a millionaire.

~~This time of great change is more important than ever that you bring the world to our doorstep, every day. The international page is no longer foreign.~~

*include
As
Power of
practical
am.*

*back in Chicago; your
family at
Springer*
~~Change v. status quo~~

scribbles

Legacies:

As President, I have made it my mission to preserve and protect three ^{precious} legacies close to our all our hearts: ① A world at peace. ② An economy with good jobs -- real opportunity for all Americans. ③ A nation of strong families -- sturdy values of character.

jobs

*"above the fold"
Here's another story that belongs on the front page:*

~~What House Boss says
Frank's estate
know-how
financial thinking~~

"Challenging conventional wisdom is an American pastime."

~~Trade: "Challenging Conventional Wisdom"~~

~~challenges of a new world~~

new century ahead

age of economic competition

~~advance America's economic interests, meet the competitive a~~

~~pulitzer for trade~~

~~your business~~

~~Tied to trade~~

~~influenced by the world beyond our doors/readership~~

✓ [The new reality of our new world economy is this simple: to
succeed economically at home, we must lead economically abroad.

four-color, new masthead

broadsheet

scanners, computer page assembly

spot-color to full-color

~~competitive advantage~~

✓ trade/[exports] is moving our nation forward. The American

✓ people expect results.

Thank you. Now I'll take a couple of questions.

*for the opportunity to participate in your convention.
be a part of your '86*



December 3, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President :

→ Next May the American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA) will hold its 106th Annual Convention at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. This is the major newspaper event of the year at which some 2,000 publishers, chief executives and editors gather to discuss matters of interest to the newspaper business. We fondly recall your most recent appearance before this group, at The Associated Press luncheon during our 1989 Convention in Chicago.

ANPA is an international trade association serving 1,350 member newspapers, mostly U. S. dailies, although membership includes non-dailies and newspapers published in Canada and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere, Europe and the Pacific. ANPA-member newspapers publish 90 percent of the total daily U. S. circulation and more than 80 percent of the daily circulation in Canada.

We would very much hope that your schedule would permit you to address our group. The program offers several opportunities, including a luncheon hosted by The Associated Press on Monday, May 4, luncheons hosted by ANPA on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6 and a special session to be held in the United Nations General Assembly, late Tuesday afternoon, May 5.

Cathleen Black, ANPA's chief executive officer and president, will be in touch with your office with additional details.

Respectfully,

Robert F. Erburu

Robert F. Erburu
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
The Times Mirror Company
Chairman, American Newspaper
Publishers Association

Frank A. Bennack Jr.

Frank A. Bennack Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer
The Hearst Corporation
Chairman, ANPA Convention
Arrangements Committee

William J. Keating

William J. Keating
Chairman and Publisher
The Cincinnati Enquirer
Chairman, The Associated Press

THE WHITE HOUSE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

27-Apr-1992 06:03pm

TO: Daniel B. McGroarty
FROM: Jean M. Bunton
Office of Communications
SUBJECT: Thoughts on NANP Teleconference

RANDOM IDEAS FOR NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS TCON

▲ Number of newspapers delivered to/read by White House daily

Ideas/reforms/revolutions which have transformed the newspaper industry -- point to drive at: what if newspaper leadership was status quo - would we still be reading on stone tablets instead of 10 pound press? We'd still be looking at black and white instead of full color graphics...and what will we be left with under the ~~leadership of a status quo congress.~~

Computerization is one example of a transforming idea for newspapers....desktop publishing, flip of a switch stuff and a whole page appears - for layout and design ←

Reforming/streamling the newspaper [USA TODAY started a trend that other papers were forced to follow -- colorgraphics, shorter stories, pie charts, illustrations] -- did that increase readership, circulation, subscriptions, ad space increase?

▲ You bring the world to our doorstep every day... [global village]

Cover education on the business page *report line Ann FIL*
read about on int'l/international page

▲ The headline stories of the past year

— Today's headlines are tomorrow's historical citations

(If I can run a good newspaper that is my greatest contribution to the community....)

Literacy -- a literate America can read about itself in the news;
\\

Reading stories in print -- seeing things in print gives them a new reality...

Key buzz words/industry jargon:
Above the fold
Op ed page

Column inches

Ads go down first when laying out a newspaper -- the room that is left over is where the stories go -- what goes in is determined by timeliness, scope, space... is there an example of government that fits this description or can be anecdotal? [Does Congress plan X only saving the important stuff [important to the function of government/ the Administration/to the American public] for "what is leftover?" the budget maybe?

stories written in an inverted triangle -- from most important to least. Is that how we make budget appropriations....?

Note: Paul Luthringer is the project officer for this one - in Media Affairs. Unfortunately he was not in when I went to get the preliminary paper work on the event.

JB

~~Universal medium~~

~~transforming culture~~

~~computerization of print and revolution in communication~~

~~"George Gertzberg"~~

~~impact~~

~~transition~~

~~information industry~~

~~printed word has changed the world like that is changing the world economy~~

~~"books, records, articles, letters"~~

~~PA1 reported \$400 billion in goods - a lot of everything~~

Blaine
Brown
USRC
rcan
3583

~~we are an exporting / trading nation~~

~~trade ^{points} like for good - key part of our economy and it's growing fast~~

~~great story American exports → transforming the American economy~~

▲ good jobs's segue to trade

JBM

- ✓ - 20,000 jobs & every Billion in exports -
Jobs & Tax live new markets - new buyers remove trade barriers standards for all Americans
- ✓ the international page is no longer foreign.

from Linotype to Linotronic

✓ "A good newspaper is a nation talking to itself"
Arthur Miller

["No date on the calendar is as important as tomorrow."
Roy W. Howard]

✓ "I became a journalist to come as close as possible
to the heart of the world."
Henry R. Luce

ILLINOIS → 410,000 trade related jobs (est.)
OHIO → 472,000
MICHIGAN → 400,000
MINNESOTA → 170,000
WISCONSIN → 196,000
ARIZONA → 119,000
WYOMING → 380,000

Confident Countries

US is world's largest exporter

trade → brightest spot on econ. front
3 yrs. of improvement
Trade in goods & services

Cutting edge products - fibre optics in Calif. / fast food in
Beijing
China
"haven't reached our export potential yet"

Bunton
4/30/92
Draft One
[ANPA]

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
1:45 P.M.
Wednesday, May 6, 1992

Thank you XXXX for those kind words. It's good to be here
with you today via Sat Com 6.

front page stories
Change v. status quo

✓ [radio address
not much on trade
speech @

(reform agenda) no
good jobs require trade pt.
great story Am. exports
transform Am econ.
→ Andy spent to you press. org.
▲ trade stat
▲ inputs of trade
▲ bT get econ
▲ international page
equal and of Am. goods
geography not on water

↑ Elaine Brown
USITK 3583
1991 exported
\$ 422 billion
in goods
a lot of everything
Exports / trade & nation
world our marketplace
trade is here for
good large part
of our economy
grows fast

[Illinois exports] [pull from the sheet]
biggest this

Mid Western states do quite L
= Illinois
= Indiana
= Michigan

we are an
trade & nation
exports
are key
for

• print / print

Post 5
HERALD'S
GAZETTE'S
CHRISTIANITY
LFB
APR 24
FBI
GEEZES

we will find out why, the circumstances of the tragedy. But in a larger sense, there will never be answers to the questions that haunt us. We will not—cannot, as long as we live—know why God has called them home. But one thing we can be sure—this world is a more peaceful place because of the U.S.S. *Iowa*. The *Iowa* was recommissioned and her crew trained to preserve the peace. So, never forget that your friends died for the cause of peace and freedom.

To the Navy community, remember that you have the admiration of America for sharing the burden of grief as a family, especially the Navy wives, who suffer most the hardships of separation. You've always been strong for the sake of love. You must be heroically strong now, but you will find that love endures. It endures in the lingering memory of time together, in the embrace of a friend, in the bright, questioning eyes of a child.

And as for the children of the lost,

throughout your lives you must never forget, your father was America's pride. Your mothers and grandmothers, aunts and uncles are entrusted with the memory of this day. In the years to come, they must pass along to you the legacy of the men behind the guns. And to all who mourn a son, a brother, a husband, a father, a friend, I can only offer you the gratitude of a nation—for your loved one served his country with distinction and honor. I hope that the sympathy and appreciation of all the American people provide some comfort. The true comfort comes from prayer and faith.

And your men are under a different command now, one that knows no rank, only love, knows no danger, only peace. May God bless them all.

Note: The President spoke at 9:23 a.m. in Hangar LP-2 at the Norfolk Naval Air Station. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Chicago, IL.

Remarks at the Associated Press Business Luncheon in Chicago, Illinois

April 24, 1989

speaking on May 4th

Thank you all for that warm welcome. And my friend, Bill Keating—friend from Congress days—thank you for that most generous introduction. I also want to thank your able—I don't know whether I should say leaders or deputies of the Associated Press. Lou Boccardi, sitting over here, and Jim Tomlinson—and thank them and you for including me in this AP luncheon, given at the time of the Newspaper Publishers Association meeting. And I also want to say how pleased I am to be with you once again.

I've just come from Norfolk, a very moving ceremony paying tribute to the 47 young men that died in the turret aboard *Iowa*—and it was indeed moving. And it made me once again realize how precious human life is and how sometimes you can't control things the way you'd like. And that leads me to just say a word about Terry

Anderson, because in a meeting just now, the greeting by Lou and Bill Keating, they brought up with me, once again, with this sense of urgency that all in the Associated Press feel about Terry Anderson—the question of the hostages [in Lebanon].

And I just want to say, without being able to give you any good news, that we are concerned; we will follow every intelligence lead; we will go the extra mile to do what we can. And I vowed when I came into the Presidency not to talk about the burden of the Presidency, the loneliness of the job or the great toughness that nobody understands. I learned that from my immediate predecessor—8 years and I never once heard a call for sympathy or a call for understanding along those lines. But I will say that when you do take that oath of office you do feel perhaps a disproportionate concern for a fallen sailor or an individual held

Universal Medium

Computerization of print
third revolution in
communication

transforming influence
on

Goodbye Gutenberg
Impact
transition
information industry

Printed word
changed the
world like
465
trade is change
the world could.

hostage against his or her will anywhere in the world. And so, we will continue to keep this question of these hostages on the front burner.

I know the news business is a serious and sometimes extraordinarily dangerous business. Mark Twain liked to recall that Napoleon once shot at a magazine editor. He missed him, but he killed a publisher. [Laughter] Twain says: "It seems his aim was bad, but his intentions were good." [Laughter]

You all know Jefferson's tribute to the importance of the press: "Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

And now, despite the fact that there are days when I think that all we really need is a sports page—[laughter]—both of us, government and the news media, need one another; we owe each other a measure of respect, honesty, and integrity equal to the work we're engaged in.

It's been a little over 3 months since I took the oath of office, and I am pleased with the progress that we've made in a short time. And I'll say more about that shortly, but before I do, I'd just like to share with you some impressions of the past 3 months.

People often ask me, understandably, what's it like—how the Presidency compares to the expectations you bring to it. I can sum up the thing that's made the deepest impression on me so far, in one word, and it's history, a sense of history all around you. And you can't live in the White House and you can't sit at the desk in the Oval Office, or upstairs in the office that I have now right next to the Lincoln Bedroom, without constantly experiencing the history of the place, without thinking of the Presidents we all know, but perhaps in a different light.

And I think of Washington, working to define the Presidency, to mix power and restraint in a way that created a Chief Executive consistent with democratic government. This Sunday I'm going to go up to New York to join in the ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of Washington's swearing in. Each of those 200 years is last-

ing testimony to the solid foundation laid by Washington.

And I find myself thinking a lot of Teddy Roosevelt—his limitless energy; his mental, moral, and physical toughness. I want the record to show it's not just that he was an elitist, like me. [Laughter] I think of his dedication to serve his nation, a dedication instilled in earliest childhood, this sense of service, and then, I guess most of all, his love of nature, passion for reform and preservation.

I think of Harry Truman, a man who spoke his mind, a practical problemsolver, a fighter who never gave up. And I learned that one the hard way, because I'm old enough to have bet 10 bucks on Tom Dewey back in 1948.

And there's Ike, Dwight Eisenhower, hero to a generation, a man who, once he became President, didn't appear to seek the spotlight. He understood the value of quiet, steady leadership and led this nation through a decade of growth and progress and prosperity.

And of course, I do think of the man that I served for 8 years, Ronald Reagan—his commitment. People wondered: What was it? Why was he successful? It was his commitment to a handful of principles, a commitment to his beliefs, plus his great faith in the American people and then this unshakable optimism that he brought to the job. The opportunities open to us today, to my administration today, were made possible by the peace and prosperity that Ronald Reagan left as his legacy.

We used to hear a lot about the Presidency being too big for one man. Indeed, a very distinguished Washington lawyer wrote just at the end of the Carter Presidency, just as President Reagan was coming in—there was talk, because of the frustration abounding, that what we might need is a parliamentary system. That talk stopped when Ronald Reagan became President. Different men, different methods, different circumstances—proof, as I see it, that the Presidency is ample enough to accommodate the strengths and styles of our nation's rich political history.

In the past 3 months, these thoughts have framed my own approach in dealing with

the pressing problems that confront us—some of them decades in the making—and in working to put the United States on a steady course for the decade ahead and the new century beyond it. I do not feel compelled or pressed because of a column here or a column there to reach out for something dramatic. The first step in every initiative that I've undertaken is to square our action with enduring American principles. Whatever the problem, we can count on public support so long as our policy and principles share a common root.

And these principles are: freedom for individuals, for nations—self-determination and democracy; fairness—equal standards, equal opportunity—a chance for each of us to achieve and make our way on our own merits; strength—in international affairs, strength our allies can count on and our adversaries must respect—and at home, strength and a sense of self-confidence in carrying forward our nation's work; excellence—the underlying goal in the collective efforts that we undertake, and accountability for the work we do; and in the workings of government, a firm sense of the responsibilities and powers of government and the private sector that lies beyond its limits.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions—for Congress, for the dedicated civil servants in the executive branch, for State and local governments, for the concept of public service—and a firm belief in the constitutional powers of the Presidency. Each has its role; each can be enlisted in the work at hand. The emphasis is on cooperation, not confrontation, as the surest route to progress.

I've read more than a few news stories before and after the election—you can remember them—said that the new President and the Congress could not possibly work together after a bitter campaign that made cooperation impossible. I didn't believe that then, and I think we're proving it wrong now. When I took office, I told the Congress that the American people hadn't sent us to Washington to bicker. They sent us to govern, to work together to solve the urgent problems that confront us, and to shape the long-term strategies to ensure peace and prosperity in the future. I think the work we've done these past 3 months

demonstrates the value of tough, principled negotiations between this administration and the Congress.

The bipartisan budget agreement that we worked out 10 days ago is a key example. That agreement—ahead of schedule, on target with Gramm-Rudman, and with my "no new taxes" pledge intact—is a strong first step towards dealing with the deficit problem and keeping our economy—76 straight months of expanding, uninterrupted growth—on track. Difficult decisions lie ahead. I'm well aware of that, but the important first step, an important agreement, has been reached.

And of course, there's the accord we reached on Central America. The people of Nicaragua—like their neighbors in the region, like people everywhere—deserve to live in peace, with freedom. The United States is now speaking with one voice and standing behind a plan that will put the Sandinistas to the test. And this unity has encouraged leaders like President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica to support—strongly support—the U.S. policy. And the support of the leaders in that area, in Central America, those democratic leaders surrounding Nicaragua, is vital if we're to succeed.

And in 3 short months, we've made a good start coming to grips with issues demanding urgent attention and decisive action, and we've taken that action.

Action to stabilize the troubled savings and loan system—the reform plan that I sent to Congress will restore stability and put the savings and loan system back on its feet in sound fiscal order. My plan guarantees that depositors will be fully protected—they are today, and they will be in the future. The S&L system must be reformed so that the questionable practices and outright illegalities that caused the crisis will not happen again. And those S&L officials found guilty of criminal actions will be punished for the losses that they have caused. Last week the Senate passed my plan by 91 to 8, and I urge the House to act promptly and pass this S&L reform bill with its central provisions intact.

Action to strengthen ethics in government—the ethics reforms that I've sent to Capitol Hill this month will uphold honesty

and integrity in government service, and they will apply an evenhanded ethics standard across all branches of government.

Action in the war on drugs, where we're advancing on all fronts—education, treatment, interdiction, and tougher law enforcement—the antidrug effort, even in these tight budget times, will receive almost \$1 billion in additional funding in 1990, a 21-percent increase in the outlays over what we'll spend in 1989. We've imposed a temporary ban on the import of certain semiautomatic rifles, weapons all too often used in drug-related killings. And we're tackling the drug epidemic in the District of Columbia, a test case for a full range of innovative antidrug measures.

Of course, dealing with problems that demand immediate attention is only part of the picture. We need to look to the long-term as well, to focus now on the kind of future we want to see for ourselves and our nation. And investing in that future is high on our national agenda.

First and foremost, that does mean improving education. Investing in the rising generation is long-range planning at its best. Our future in this technological age depends upon the qualities and capabilities of the American worker, and not just the most talented among us but each individual member of the work force. The seven-point program on education reform that I sent to Congress early this month will help us reward excellence, reach out to students most in need, increase choice, and introduce a healthy element of competition and accountability that will promote quality in our schools.

I have no intention of shifting the emphasis to Washington, away from the localities, away from the States, away from the diversity that is one of the hallmarks of our educational system. But I do want to use the White House as a bully pulpit to encourage excellence in every way and to encourage the private sector in every way. And I would say to you publishers here: I salute those of you who have already taken up the cause of education—be it literacy or dropout rates or whatever it is—you can do the Lord's work in no better way. The seven-point program is going to help us reward excellence, and you can do an awful lot as well.

Preparing for the kinder, gentler future I've spoken of means helping Americans cope with the changing nature of society, helping fundamental institutions like the family remain strong and prosper. We have big differences. We talk now about child care. I want the family to remain strong, and that's the guiding aim of my child-care initiatives: a tax credit proposal designed to expand the options of low-income families, keeping the ultimate choice of who will care for the children in their hands. One of my greatest concerns as President of the United States is the diminution, the denigration in some ways of the family structure. We in government must see that everything we do is aimed at strengthening, not weakening, the families.

Preparing for the future has got to mean protecting our environment. Teddy Roosevelt put it best when he said: "I do not recognize the right to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us." Roosevelt spoke those words almost 80 years ago. And now, a little more than a decade away from the 21st century, safeguarding our environment is a national and international imperative. And we've taken the first important steps. We've urged Congress to enact legislation enabling us to ban the export of hazardous wastes to nations where safe handling of those dangerous substances cannot be guaranteed. And in response to growing concern about global warming, the U.S. will work in concert with other nations to end the discharge of CFC's [chlorofluorocarbons] into the atmosphere by the year 2000. And in the case of this Alaskan oil spill, we've taken steps to ensure a Federal role that is strong—a Federal role in oversight of the cleanup effort and to explore ways to prevent such spills in the future or to react more promptly if they should occur.

And finally, we've launched an initiative to strengthen the international strategy on Third World debt, which has already received broad international support from both the industrialized and the developing countries. We've set our course with this policy, and now I want to see this Third World debt a success on a case-by-case basis. I want to see us successful as we negotiate with Mexico, with Venezuela, and with

other countries as well.

We've examined and I've made decisions on U.S. strategy for Afghanistan, Poland, Central America, and other problems and opportunities needing prompt attention. We have moved there. Within a few weeks, nearly all of the far-reaching and systematic defense and foreign policy reviews will be complete. And I've already made some decisions. Others, including arms control, will be forthcoming soon.

We're mapping strategies for a period of remarkable change in international affairs, change more wide-ranging and rapid than at any time in the postwar period. While we will lead, we also intend to consult and listen to our friends abroad and to consult and work with—listen to the United States Congress. I've met with the leaders of 34 nations, renewing my acquaintance with many of them, establishing a working relationship with the others. Secretary of State Jim Baker has met once with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union. He will meet again next month in Moscow to continue that dialog. And as with the bipartisan agreement on Nicaragua, I will work closely on all international matters with the Congress. We have had several meetings already with the leaders of Congress to discuss, in a nonstructured way, consultation—not only the process of consultation but we've begun it on individual areas around the globe.

Last Monday in Michigan I announced a new policy towards Poland in recognition of the positive changes taking place there. We'll be watching events in Poland closely—the fate of *Solidarność*, the follow-through on the free elections promised by the Polish Government. Freedom is proving a powerful force in world affairs, a force for peace and stability. The United States must seize opportunities to strengthen and support developments that advance the cause of freedom, and we will do exactly that.

I think we've made a good start these first 3 months, and there's more to come. The completion of our defense and foreign policy reviews in late May, draft legislation for a new Clean Air Act, a new strategy to curb the increased use of lethal weapons by drug dealers and other criminals, and new

initiatives to combat the problem of homelessness—all are on the near horizon.

You know, some of my toughest critics are not in your line of work. Quite often, they're the kids, the children who write to me at the White House. I want to share with you a letter from a young seventh-grader from Torrance, California. He wrote asking me to take action on pollution, toxic waste, smog, littering—and a very detailed list, if you will, of environmental concerns. And he says in his letter: "I'm not saying you're doing a bad job, but could you put a little more effort into it?" [Laughter] That letter was written on January 20, 1989—Inauguration Day. [Laughter] And I have no way—maybe I ought to check on it as we go to California—I don't know whether I've satisfied that guy or not. But I can say, I got his message. And as I said before, I'm a practical man; I like what's real. I'm not much for the airy and the abstract, and I like what works.

And there's a running debate now on what it takes to move a nation forward. Some will tell you it's ideology that matters. Some say it's a question of competence. And others say that issues are the issue. But the fact is, what it takes to move a nation can't be captured in one word. It's a matter of principles and performance, ideology and action on the issues. And this administration understands that the American people expect all of this and something more: They expect results.

And so, while I'm pleased with what's been done and what we've accomplished in these 3 months, there is a long road ahead of us. And I am optimistic that our reforms will produce lasting results, that the long-range planning we do today will pay off in the future, that our consultations with Congress will result in progress in domestic and international affairs as well. But most of all, this nation is ready to move forward to meet the central challenges that we face: keeping America free, prosperous, and at peace—tomorrow and into the century ahead. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:17 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency

Apr. 24 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

Hotel, during the annual conference of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. In his opening remarks, he referred to William J. Keating, chief executive officer of the Detroit Newspaper Agency; Louis D.

Boccardi, president and general manager of Associated Press; and James F. Tomlinson, vice president and assistant to the president of Associated Press. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Bismarck, ND.

Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony for the Centennial Grove in Bismarck, North Dakota April 24, 1989

I'm so pleased to be here. Thank you, Tom Kleppe. When Secretary—and I say "Secretary" because North Dakotans know that Tom served so well as Secretary of the Interior—former Congressman, but called me about this marvelous project of yours, he's right, I accepted in a hurry. And I'm very grateful to Governor Sinner and all involved in the preparations for this wonderful visit. I want to pay my respects not only to Governor and Mrs. Sinner, [former] Governor Link, Senator Conrad, Congressman Dorgan, and other distinguished leaders of the North Dakota Legislature. Thank you for inviting me.

It has been a very emotional day for me. I understand that lost on the *Iowa* was the grandson of a Bismarck family, and if that family didn't attend today's services, I can attest firsthand how moving it was and what a wonderful job our Navy did in holding the loved ones close to them, giving them comfort that I know all Americans would want given to these families. It was a very moving day. And the flags I see at half-mast here are appropriate tribute to those young men who lost their lives. I'm also proud to see that POW and MIA flag flying, Governor, right here at this magnificent State capital, because we must never forget the POW's and the MIA's.

When I accepted your invitation to come here, I had no idea that part of the program was to put me to work. "A sapling," they said, "all you'll have to do is to plant a sapling." No one told me that the sapling is about 12 feet tall over there. But I think we can figure it out. This hardy elm is a descendant of a tree planted on the White House lawn by John Quincy Adams. And

now, its seedlings will be a part of North Dakota forever.

And just a few years before this State was carved out of the Dakota territory, a young man from New York City set aside a prominent career in politics to become a North Dakota rancher. Having lost his wife and mother in one single day, he came to these parts almost insane with grief. No tenderfoot, he worked the range in the harshest weather, always leading and never following. And he wore a sheriff's badge, and he roamed the Badlands to singlehandedly bring the worst characters to justice. And, in short, Teddy Roosevelt became a man in North Dakota; and he became something else, a guardian of nature. When he went back East and back to politics, Teddy Roosevelt took with him an understanding that the seemingly endless resources of the West were threatened by the unfettered exploitation of man. As President, Teddy Roosevelt wrote these words to schoolchildren on Arbor Day, 1907: "A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless."

So, let us honor the coming 100th birthday of North Dakota and the memory of the Nation's first true environmentalist by dedicating this centennial bur oak along with this White House elm. Before the year 2000, your State will plant 100 million trees, almost half as many new trees in one State as there are Americans in the Union. May each tree add to the abundance of the good life in North Dakota, cleaner air for North America. This forestation effort is just one of 600 ambitious centennial projects North Dakotans are taking on. You are fulfilling the spirit that I call One Thousand

1 The secret of a successful newspaper is to take one story each day and bang the hell out of it. Give the public what it wants to have and part of what it ought to have whether it wants it or not.

Recalled on his death 20 Jun 58

2 Don't forget that the only two things people read in a story are the first and last sentences. Give them blood in the eye on the first one.

ib

FREDERICK TAYLOR, Executive Editor, *Wall Street Journal*

3 It's easier to make a reporter into an economist than an economist into a reporter.

On the policy of his newspaper, quoted by Stephen Hess *Christian Science Monitor* 7 May 85

PETER UTLEY

4 An obituary should be an exercise in contemporary history, not a funeral oration.

On writing candid obituaries for the *London Times*, *NY Times* 15 Mar 87

5 We never search for scandal, but we use it if it cries out to excess.

ib

6 You never ring up the potential corpse because, you know, they'll be greatly upset.

ib

AMY VANDERBILT

7 [I am] a journalist in the field of etiquette. I try to find out what the most genteel people regularly do, what traditions they have discarded, what compromises they have made.

Newsweek 11 Aug 58

JOHN WALCOTT

8 You never stop, except occasionally to put a fork in your mouth.

On breakfast and lunch with government sources as "information meals" vital for covering Washington DC, *NY Times* 30 Apr 85

THEODORE H WHITE

9 It was like walking through a field playing a brass tuba the day it rained gold. Everything was sitting around waiting to be reported.

On writing *The Making of the President 1960* Atheneum 1961, quoted by Timothy Crouse *The Boys on the Bus* Random House 72

10 When that book came out, it was like Columbus telling about America at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

ib

11 When a reporter sits down at the typewriter, he's nobody's friend.

Newsweek 23 Oct 72

12 For those men who, sooner or later, are lucky enough to break away from the pack, the most intoxicating moment comes when they cease being bodies in other men's command and find that they control their own time, when they learn their own voice and authority.

On becoming a foreign correspondent, *In Search of History: A Personal Adventure* Harper & Row 78

13 I'd get into a room and disappear into the woodwork. Now the rooms are so crowded with reporters getting behind-the-scenes stories that nobody can get behind-the-scenes stories.

On his method of reporting, recalled on his death 15 May 86

ALDEN WHITMAN

14 Death, the cliché assures us, is the great leveler; but it obviously levels some a great deal more than others.

Introduction to *The Obituary Book* Stein & Day 71

15 That's what an obit is supposed to be—a picture, a snapshot. It's not a full-length biography, it's not a portrait. It's a quick picture.

W 18 Jul 80

WILLIAM WHITWORTH, Editor, *Atlantic*

16 All "little" magazines have the luxury of thinking the reader is the same person as their editors.

Christian Science Monitor 31 Jul 85

WALTER WINCHELL

17 Today's gossip is tomorrow's headline.

Quoted by Liz Smith *Dallas Times-Herald* 3 Aug 78

Publishers & Management

ANONYMOUS

18 Our professionals miscalculated on every major point. . . . Always their approach was "Give 'em nothing—and do it retroactively."

Spokesperson for NY Publishers' Assn commenting on four-month newspaper strike, quoted in *NY Times* 1 Apr 63

FRANK H BARTHOLOMEW, President, United Press

19 The handout and the spokesman threaten our diligence, our ingenuity, our skepticism, our zeal. For zealots we must be. Not for a cause. For facts and for truth—and all of the truth.

Address at University of Washington 21 Feb 58

20 Like the newspapers dependent upon us for news, ours will be a business organization, collecting and distributing one of the world's most perishable products, news.

Announcing merger of United Press and International News Service, *NY Times* 25 May 58

LORD BEAVERBROOK (William Maxwell Aitken)

21 I suppose I will go on selling newspapers until at last will come the late night final.

On 75th birthday, news summaries 7 Jun 54

OTTO BETTMANN, Director, Bettmann Archive

22 He outsells Jesus!

On requests for pictures of Sigmund Freud, *Time* 23 Mar 81

LOREN GHIGLIONE, Publisher, *Southbridge MA News*

23 Ignorance, inertia and indifference are alive and well in America's newspapers. Minority still equals inferiority in the minds of many American editors and publishers.

On need for more nonwhites in high-level management positions, *NY Times* 11 Mar 87

PRESS

KATHARINE GRAHAM, Publisher, *Washington Post*

- 1 If we had failed to pursue the facts as far as they led, we would have denied the public any knowledge of an unprecedented scheme of political surveillance and sabotage.

On Watergate coverage, *Washington Post* 3 Mar 73

PHILIP L. GRAHAM, Publisher, *Washington Post*

- 2 I am insatiably curious about the state of our world. I revel in the recitation of the daily and weekly grist of journalism. . . . So let us drudge on about our inescapably impossible task of providing every week a first rough draft of a history that will never be completed about a world we can never understand.

Addressing his editors and correspondents, recalled on his death 3 Aug 63

HARRY J. GRANT, Publisher, *Milwaukee Journal*

- 3 It takes a long time to educate a community and it can't be done by spellbinders, moneybags, hypnotizers or magicians . . . or Aladdin's lamp. Character is what matters on a paper.

Time 1 Feb 54

- 4 We're not a loved paper. But we're a respected one.

ib

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST JR

- 5 I don't have the umbilical cord Pop had with each paper.

On closing of *NY Mirror*, founded by his father, *NY Times* 16 Oct 63

CHRISTIE HEFNER, President, Playboy Enterprises

- 6 She no longer has a staple in her navel.

On the traditional nude centerfold after new binding techniques were developed for the magazine, NBC TV 28 Aug 85

ANDREW HEISKELL, former Chairman, Time Inc

- 7 A publication depends on a great idea, not there being a market out there. . . . You start with an idea rather than trying to get an idea which goes with that market.

New York 3 Mar 86

ROY W. HOWARD, Chairman, Scripps-Howard Newspapers

- 8 No date on the calendar is as important as tomorrow.

Creed for newspaper personnel, recalled on his death, *Time* 27 Nov 64

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

- 9 For more than half of its nearly 91 years, this newspaper has been published at 21 Rue de Berri, between the Étoile and the Elysée Palace, between the Paris that the tourists see and the Paris that governs France.

Front-page announcement of move to new quarters in suburban Neuilly, 25 Mar 78

- 10 In moving to the Avenue Charles de Gaulle, the *International Herald Tribune* is not departing from the Paris or the France in which its roots are so deep; it is taking a step that will present more efficiently the mirror which it seeks to hold up to the swiftly moving events of our swiftly changing world.

ib

JAMES A. LINEN, Publisher, *Time* magazine

- 11 Moving a magazine is like ordering 100,000 gallons of alphabet soup, to go. Last week, in Manhattan, it went.

On move to new headquarters, *Time* 21 Mar 60

HENRY R. LUCE

- 12 To see, and to show, is the mission now undertaken by *Life*.

Prospectus for *Life* magazine, quoted in *Saturday Evening Post* 16 Jan 65

- 13 Publishing is a business, but journalism never was and is not essentially a business. Nor is it a profession.

Recalled on his death 28 Feb 67

- 14 Journalism is the art of collecting varying kinds of information (commonly called "news") which a few people possess and of transmitting it to a much larger number of people who are supposed to desire to share it.

ib

- 15 There are men who can write poetry, and there are men who can read balance sheets. The men who can read balance sheets cannot write.

On recruiting a staff for *Fortune* magazine, *ib*

- 16 Of necessity, we made the discovery that it is easier to turn poets into business journalists than to turn bookkeepers into writers.

ib

- 17 I suggest that what we want to do is not to leave to posterity a great institution, but to leave behind a great tradition of journalism ably practiced in our time.

ib

- 18 Show me a man who claims he is objective and I'll show you a man with illusions.

Quoted in *NY Times* 1 Mar 67

- 19 I became a journalist to come as close as possible to the heart of the world.

Quoted in *Esquire* Dec 83

- 20 I am all for titillating trivialities. I am all for the epic touch. I could almost say that everything in *Time* should be either titillating or epic or starkly, super-curtly factual.

ib

- 21 *Time* should make enemies and *Life* should make friends.

Quoted by Charles Whittingham, publisher of *Life*, on the magazine's 50th anniversary, *Live at Five* WNBC TV 3 Nov 86

RUPERT MURDOCK, newspaper magnate,

- 22 I think a newspaper should be provocative, stir 'em up, but you can't do that on television. It's just not on.

Declaring that he did not plan any television tabloids, *Business Week* 20 May 85

ALLEN NEUHARTH, founder, *USA Today*

- 23 We look like television in print.

NBC TV 19 Nov 85

ELEANOR MEDILL ("CISSY") PATTERSON, Publisher, Washington *Times-Herald*

- 1 The trouble with me is that I am a vindictive old shanty-Irish bitch.
Time 13 Sep 54

LORD ROTHERMERE (Harold Sydney Harmsworth), Chairman, London *Daily Mail*

- 2 I buy wood pulp, process it and sell it at a profit.
Quoted by David Frost and Antony Jay *The English* Stein & Day 68

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher, NY *Times*

- 3 We tell the public which way the cat is jumping. The public will take care of the cat.
On impartial news reporting, *Time* 8 May 50

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher, NY *Times*

- 4 More than print and ink, a newspaper is a collection of fierce individualists who somehow manage to perform the astounding daily miracle of merging their own personalities under the discipline of the deadline and retain the flavor of their own minds in print.
Introduction to A M Rosenthal *Thirty-eight Witnesses* McGraw-Hill 64

- 5 In dread fear of sentimentality, another thing true is not said—that for its staff the paper is a source of pride and, I do believe, an object of affection and—yes, love.
ib

- 6 Anybody who claims to read the entire paper every day is either the world's fastest reader or the world's biggest liar.
Quoted in *Time* 15 Aug 77

- 7 Journalism's ultimate purpose [is] to inform the reader, to bring him each day a letter from home and never to permit the serving of special interests.
NY *Times* 28 Apr 83

- 8 The Defense Department's plan to ban newspaper reporters from [pool coverage of] military operations is incredible. It reveals the administration to be out of touch with journalism, reality and the First Amendment.
ib 11 Oct 84

LORD THOMSON OF FLEET (Roy Herbert Thomson)

- 9 I have a magpie mind. I like anything that glitters.
On profitability of newspapers, quoted in John Robert Colombo ed *Colombo's Canadian Quotations* Hurtig 74

- 10 I buy newspapers to make money to buy more newspapers to make more money.
Quoted in *Time* 15 Aug 77

- 11 As for editorial content, that's the stuff you separate the ads with.
ib

DEWITT WALLACE, founder, *Reader's Digest*

- 12 The final condensation.
Self-epitaph, recalled on his death, *Time* 13 Apr 81

LILA ACHESON WALLACE

- 13 I knew right away that it was a gorgeous idea.
On her husband's proposal for *Reader's Digest*, quoted in *Time* 13 Apr 81

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Publisher, NY *Herald Tribune*

- 14 To be fair is not enough any more. We must be ferociously fair.
Address at Colby College, Waterville ME, *Time* 20 Nov 64

- 15 The role we can play every day, if we try, is to take the whole experience of every day and shape it to involve American man. It is our job to interest him in his community and to give his ideas the excitement they should have.
ib

CHARLES A WHITTINGHAM, Publisher, *Life* magazine

- 16 [It was] America's scrapbook.
On 50th anniversary of *Life* magazine, *Live at Five* WNBC TV 3 Nov 86

WILL WOODWARD, General Manager, Dubuque *Telegraph-Herald*

- 17 When I listen to people here who say that of course something was put in the paper because I ordered it in, it scares the hell out of me. That tells me what those people would do if they were in my place.
Quoted in "The Little Old Daily of Dubuque" NY *Times* 3 Feb 74

Observers & Critics

SPIRO T AGNEW, US Vice President

- 18 In the United States today, we have more than our share of the nattering nabobs of negativism.
Address at San Diego 11 Sep 70

- 19 [They have formed their own 4-H club—the] hopeless, hysterical hypochondriacs of history.
ib

SHANA ALEXANDER

- 20 At Gatling-gun tempo . . . word-perfect the first time out. . . the journalistic equivalent of a high-wire front somersault without a net.
On fellow *Life* reporter Tommy Thompson meeting a deadline, *Nutcracker* Doubleday 85

PRINCESS ANNE

- 21 You are a pest, by the very nature of that camera in your hand.
To a photographer, quoted by John Pearson *The Selling of the Royal Family* Simon & Schuster 86

ANONYMOUS

- 22 Reporters are like alligators. You don't have to love them, you don't necessarily have to like them. But you do have to feed them.
White House source, on plans for frequent press briefings during Tokyo economic summit meeting, quoted in *US News & World Report* 5 May 86

CORAZON C AQUINO, President of the Philippines

- 23 You, the foreign media, have been the companion of my people in its long and painful journey to freedom.
To 400 guests at *Time's* Distinguished Speakers Program, *Time* 29 Sep 86

Ref.

PN6081

.S53a

WH

Simpson's Contemporary Quotations

Compiled by

James B Simpson

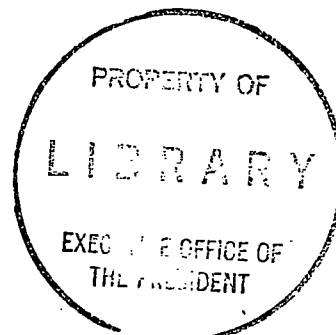
Foreword by

Daniel J Boorstin



Houghton Mifflin Company

Boston 1988



Newspapers and Journalism

Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament; but in the reporters' gallery yonder, there sat a fourth Estate more important than them all.

Thomas Carlyle

Comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable. *Finley Peter Dunne*

Remember, son, many a good story has been ruined by over-verification.
James Gordon Bennett

Don't be afraid to make a mistake, your readers might like it.
William Randolph Hearst

One newspaper a day ought to be enough for anyone who still prefers to retain a little mental balance.
Clifton Fadiman

Journalism is literature in a hurry. *Matthew Arnold*

The sports page records people's accomplishments, the front page usually records nothing but man's failures.
Earl Warren

News is the first rough draft of history. *Benjamin Bradlee*

Carelessness is not fatal to journalism, nor are clichés, for the eye rests lightly on them. But what is intended to be read once can seldom be read more than once; a journalist has to accept the fact that his work, by its very todayness, is excluded from any share in tomorrow.
Cyril Connolly

◦ < He had been kicked in the head by a mule when young, and believed everything he read in the Sunday papers.
George Ade

An editor — a person employed on a newspaper, whose business it is to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to see that the chaff is printed.
Elbert Hubbard

◦ < The day you write to please everyone you no longer are in journalism. You are in show business.
Frank Miller, Jr.

It is a newspaper's duty to print the news and raise hell.
Wilbur F. Storey

If some great catastrophe is not announced every morning, we feel a certain void. 'Nothing in the paper today,' we sigh.
Paul Valéry

Newspapers have developed what might be called a vested interest in catastrophe. If they can spot a fight, they play up that fight. If they can uncover a tragedy, they will headline that tragedy. *Harry A. Overstreet*

- < What you see is news, what you know is background, what you feel is opinion. *Lester Markel*

Freedom of the press is guaranteed only to those who own one. *A. J. Liebling*

- ✓ • < A good newspaper is a nation talking to itself. *Arthur Miller*

The first essence of journalism is to know what you want to know; the second, is to find out who will tell you. *John Gunther*

Today's reporter is forced to become an educator more concerned with explaining the news than with being first on the scene. *Fred Friendly*

A writer who takes up journalism abandons the slow tempo of literature for a faster one and the change will do him harm. By degrees the flippancy of journalism will become a habit and the pleasure of being paid on the nail and more especially of being praised on the nail, grow indispensable. *Cyril Connolly*

Observation

The eyes believe themselves; the ears believe other people. *German proverb*

The lower classes of men, though they do not think it worthwhile to record what they perceive, nevertheless perceive everything that is worth noting; the difference between them and a man of learning often consists in nothing more than the latter's facility for expression. *G. C. Lichtenberg*

The eye sees only what the mind is prepared to comprehend. *Robertson Davies*

The things we see are the mind's best bet as to what is out front. *Adelbert Ames*

You can observe a lot just by watching. *Yogi Berra*

The eye is the jewel of the body. *Henry David Thoreau*

Ref.
PN6081
.F58
1937
LWH

Barnes & Noble **BOOK OF QUOTATIONS**

REVISED AND ENLARGED

**Edited by
Robert I. Fitzhenry**



BARNES & NOBLE BOOKS

A DIVISION OF HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS

New York, Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

adornment of his person he devotes to the neglect of his duties.

William Hepworth Thompson (1810-86) British academic. Referring to the Cambridge Professor of Greek, Sir Richard Jebb. *With Dearest Love to All* (M. R. Bobbit), Ch. 7

NEIGHBORS

See also boundaries

- 1 Love your neighbor, yet pull not down your hedge.
Proverb
- 2 Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy self.
Bible: Matthew 22:39
- 3 My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbours.'
Robert Frost (1875-1963) US poet. *North of Boston*, 'Mending Wall'
- 4 For it is your business, when the wall next door catches fire.
Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus; 65-8 BC) Roman poet. *Epistles*, I
- 5 Try to keep peace with your neighbours. I have loved war too much; do not copy me in that nor in my extravagance.
Louis XIV (1638-1715) French king. Remark to his great-grandson, the future Louis XV

NEPOTISM

- 1 The son-in-law also rises.
Anonymous Referring to the film maker Louis B. Mayer promoting David Selznick, his daughter's husband.
- 2 I am against government by crony.
Harold L. Ickes (1874-1952) US Republican politician. Comment on his resignation as Secretary of the Interior (1946) after a dispute with President Truman
- 3 I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law.
John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917-63) US statesman. On being criticized for making his brother Robert attorney general. *Nobody Said It Better* (M. Ringo)

NEUROSIS

See also psychiatry, psychology

- 1 The psychotic person knows that two and two make five and is perfectly happy about it; the neurotic person knows that two and

two make four, but is terribly worried about it.

Anonymous

- 2 A mistake which is commonly made about neurotics is to suppose that they are interesting. It is not interesting to be always unhappy, engrossed with oneself, malignant and ungrateful, and never quite in touch with reality.
Cyril Connolly (1903-74) British journalist and writer. *The Unquiet Grave*, Pt. II
- 3 A man should not strive to eliminate his complexes, but to get into accord with them: they are legitimately what directs his conduct in the world.
Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) Austrian psychoanalyst.
- 4 There are those who have tried to dismiss his story with a flourish of the Union Jack, a psycho-analytical catchword or a sneer; it should move our deepest admiration and pity. Like Shelley and like Baudelaire, it may be said of him that he suffered, in his own person, the neurotic ills of an entire generation.
Christopher Isherwood (1904-86) British novelist. Referring to T. E. Lawrence. *Exhumations*
- 5 Neurosis is always a substitute for legitimate suffering.
C. G. Jung (1875-1961) Swiss psychologist.
- 6 This is, I think, very much the Age of Anxiety, the age of the neurosis, because along with so much that weighs on our minds there is perhaps even more that grates on our nerves.
Louis Kronenberger (1904-) US writer, critic, and editor. *Company Manners*, 'The Spirit of the Age'
- 7 Modern neurosis began with the discoveries of Copernicus. Science made man feel small by showing him that the earth was not the center of the universe.
Mary McCarthy (1912-) US novelist. *On the Contrary*, 'Tyranny of the Orgasm'
- 8 Neurotic means he is not as sensible as I am, and psychotic means he's even worse than my brother-in-law.
Karl Menninger (1893-) US psychiatrist.
- 9 Freud is all nonsense; the secret of neurosis is to be found in the family battle of wills to see who can refuse longest to help with the

dishes. The sink is the great symbol of the bloodiness of family life. All life is bad, but family life is worse.

Julian Mitchell (1935-) British writer and dramatist. *As Far as You Can Go*, I, Ch. 1.

- 10 Neurosis has an absolute genius for malingering. There is no illness which it cannot counterfeit perfectly . . . If it is capable of deceiving the doctor, how should it fail to deceive the patient?
Marcel Proust (1871-1922) French novelist. *A la recherche du temps perdu: Le Côté de Guermantes*
- 11 The 'sensibility' claimed by neurotics is matched by their egotism; they cannot abide the flaunting by others of the sufferings to which they pay an ever increasing attention in themselves.
Marcel Proust. *A la recherche du temps perdu: Le Côté de Guermantes*
- 12 Everything great in the world is done by neurotics; they alone founded our religions and created our masterpieces.
Marcel Proust *The Perpetual Pessimist* (Sagittarius and George)
- 13 Work and love - these are the basics. Without them there is neurosis.
Theodor Reik
- 14 Neurosis is the way of avoiding non-being by avoiding being.
Paul Tillich (1886-1965) German-born US theologian. *The Courage to Be*

NEWSPAPERS

See also journalism

- 1 Top people take *The Times*.
Anonymous Advertisement
- 2 *The Times* has made many ministries.
Walter Bagehot (1826-77) British economist and journalist. *The English Constitution*, 'The Cabinet'
- 3 Deleted by French censor.
James Gordon Bennett (1841-1918) US newspaper owner and editor. Used to fill empty spaces in his papers during World War I when news was lacking. *Americans in Paris* (B. Morton)
- 4 Price of *Herald* three cents daily. Five cents Sunday. Bennett.
James Gordon Bennett Telegram to William Randolph Hearst, when he heard that Hearst was trying to buy his paper. *The Life and Death of the Press Barons* (P. Brandon)

- 5 Reading someone else's newspaper is like sleeping with someone else's wife. Nothing seems to be precisely in the right place, and when you find what you are looking for, it is not clear then how to respond to it. Malcolm Bradbury (1932-) British academic and novelist. *Stepping Westward*, Bk. I, Ch. 1
- 6 *The Times* is speechless and takes three columns to express its speechlessness. Winston Churchill (1874-1965) British statesman. Referring to Irish Home Rule. Speech, Dundee, 14 May 1908
- 7 I believe it has been said that one copy of *The Times* contains more useful information than the whole of the historical works of Thucydides. Richard Cobden (1804-65) British politician. Speech, Manchester, 27 Dec 1850
- 8 Small earthquake in Chile. Not many dead. Claud Cockburn Put forward as an example of a dull newspaper headline. *I Claud*
- 9 Nothing is news until it has appeared in *The Times*. Ralph Deakin (1888-1952) Foreign News Editor of *The Times*. Attrib.
- 10 All the news that's fit to print. Adolph Simon Ochs (1858-1935) US newspaper publisher. The motto of the *New York Times*
- 11 Well, there are only two posh papers on a Sunday - the one you're reading and this one. John Osborne (1929-) British dramatist. *Look Back in Anger*, 1
- 12 Written by office boys for office boys. Marquess of Salisbury (1830-1903) British statesman. Reaction to the launch of the *Daily Mail*, 1896. *Northcliffe, an Intimate Biography* (Hamilton Fyfe), Ch. 4
- 13 The *Pall Mall Gazette* is written by gentlemen for gentlemen. William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-63) British novelist. *Pendennis*, Ch. 32
- 14 '*The Beast* stands for strong mutually antagonistic governments everywhere', he said. 'Self-sufficiency at home, self-assertion abroad.' Evelyn Waugh (1903-66) British novelist. *Scoop*, Bk. I, Ch. 1
- 15 News is what a chap who doesn't care much about anything wants to

read. And it's only news until he's read it. After that it's dead.

Evelyn Waugh *Scoop*, Bk. I, Ch. 5

- 16 They were not so much published as carried screaming into the street.

H. G. Wells (1866-1946) British writer. *War In the Air*

NEW YORK

- 1 When an American stays away from New York too long something happens to him. Perhaps he becomes a little provincial, a little dead and afraid. Sherwood Anderson (1876-1941) US writer. *Letters*
- 2 . . . New York . . . that unnatural city where every one is an exile, none more so than the American. Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860-1935) US writer. *The Living of Charlotte Perkins Gilman*
- 3 When people come together, flowers always flourish - the air is rich with the aroma of a new spring. Take New York, the dynamic metropolis. What makes New York so special? It's the invitation of the Statue of Liberty - give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses who yearn to breathe free. Not restricted to English only. Jesse Jackson (1941-) US politician. Speech, Democratic Party Convention, Atlanta, July 1988
- 4 I like to walk around Manhattan, catching glimpses of its wild life, the pigeons and cats and girls. Rex Todhunter Stout (1886-1975) US writer. *Three Witnesses*, 'When a Man Murders'
- 5 One belongs to New York instantly. One belongs to it as much in five minutes as in five years. Thomas Wolfe (1900-38) US novelist. *The Web and the Rock*

NIETZSCHE, Friedrich Wilhelm

(1844-1900) German philosopher. His rejection of all religion and his glorification of the superman in *Thus Spake Zarathustra* (1883-92) influenced Nazi philosophy in Germany.

Quotations about Nietzsche

- 1 Nietzsche . . . was a confirmed Life Force worshipper. It was he who

raked up the Superman, who is as old as Prometheus.

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) Irish dramatist and critic. *Man and Superman*, Act 3

Quotations by Nietzsche

- 2 When a man is in love he endures more than at other times; he submits to everything. *The Antichrist*
- 3 God created woman. And boredom did indeed cease from that moment - but many other things ceased as well! Woman was God's *second* mistake. *The Antichrist*
- 4 I call Christianity the one great curse, the one enormous and innermost perversion, the one great instinct of revenge, for which no means are too venomous, too underhand, too underground and too petty - I call it the one immortal blemish of mankind. *The Antichrist*
- 5 God is dead: but considering the state the species Man is in, there will perhaps be caves, for ages yet, in which his shadow will be shown. *Die Fröhliche Wissenschaft*, Bk. III
- 6 Believe me! The secret of reaping the greatest fruitfulness and the greatest enjoyment from life is to *live dangerously!* *Die Fröhliche Wissenschaft*, Bk. IV
- 7 As an artist, a man has no home in Europe save in Paris. *Ecce Homo*
- 8 My time has not yet come either; some are born posthumously. *Ecce Homo*
- 9 My doctrine is: Live that thou mayest desire to live again - that is thy duty - for in any case thou wilt live again! *Eternal Recurrence*
- 10 Do you really believe that the sciences would ever have originated and grown if the way had not been prepared by magicians, alchemists, astrologers and witches whose promises and pretensions first had to create a thirst, a hunger, a taste for *hidden and forbidden* powers? Indeed, infinitely more had to be *promised* than could ever be fulfilled in order that anything at all might

all the news
that fits in
print

position you can make a crowd of men.

Max Beerbohm (1872–1956) British writer. *Zuleika Dobson*, Ch. 9

- 5 The great Unwashed.
Henry Peter Brougham (1778–1868) Scottish lawyer and politician. Attrib.
- 6 The people are the masters.
Edmund Burke (1729–97) British politician. *Speech on the Economical Reform* (House of Commons, 11 Feb 1780)
- 7 The public buys its opinions as it buys its meat, or takes in its milk, on the principle that it is cheaper to do this than to keep a cow. So it is, but the milk is more likely to be watered.
Samuel Butler (1835–1902) British writer. *Notebooks*
- 8 The Public is an old woman. Let her maunder and mumble.
Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) Scottish historian and essayist. *Journal*, 1835
- 9 The people would be just as noisy if they were going to see me hanged.
Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658) English soldier and statesman. Referring to a cheering crowd.
- 10 If by the people you understand the multitude, the *hoi polloi*, 'tis no matter what they think; they are sometimes in the right, sometimes in the wrong; their judgement is a mere lottery.
John Dryden (1631–1700) British poet and dramatist. *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*
- 11 Nor is the Peoples Judgment always true:
The Most may err as grosly as the Few.
John Dryden *Absalom and Achitophel*, I
- 12 Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.
Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74) Irish-born British writer. *The Deserted Village*
- 13 There is not a more mean, stupid, dastardly, pitiful, selfish, spiteful, envious, ungrateful animal than the

public. It is the greatest of cowards, for it is afraid of itself.

William Hazlitt (1778–1830) British; essayist. *On Living to Oneself*

- 14 Only constant repetition will finally succeed in imprinting an idea on the memory of the crowd.
Adolf Hitler (1889–1945) German dictator. *Mein Kampf*, Ch. 6
- 15 The people long eagerly for just two things – bread and circuses.
Juvenal (Decimus Junius Juvenalis; 60–130 AD) Roman satirist. *Satires*, X
- 16 They are only ten.
Lord Northcliffe (1865–1922) Irish-born British newspaper proprietor. Rumoured to have been a notice to remind his staff of his opinion of the mental age of the general public. Attrib.
- 17 The multitude is always in the wrong.
Earl of Roscommon (1633–85) Irish-born English poet. *Essay on Translated Verse*
- 18 Once the people begin to reason, all is lost.
Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet; 1694–1778) French writer. Letter to Damilaville, 1 Apr 1766
- 19 The century on which we are entering – the century which will come out of this war – can be and must be the century of the common man.
Henry Wallace (1888–1965) US economist and politician. Speech, 'The Price of Free World Victory', 8 May 1942
- 20 Our supreme governors, the mob.
Horace Walpole (1717–97) British writer. Letter to Sir Horace Mann, 7 Sept 1743
- 21 I have no concern for the common man except that he should not be so common.
Angus Wilson (1913–) British novelist. *No Laughing Matter*

PUBLIC HOUSES

See also alcohol, drunkenness

- 1 A tavern chair is the throne of human felicity.
Samuel Johnson (1709–84) British lexicographer. *Johnsonian Miscellanies* (ed. G. B. Hill), Vol. II
- 2 There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man, by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn.
Samuel Johnson *Life of Johnson* (J. Boswell), Vol. II
- 3 Souls of poets dead and gone,
What Elysium have ye known,
Happy field or mossy cavern,

Choicer than the Mermaid Tavern?
Have ye tippled drink more fine

Than mine host's Canary wine?

John Keats (1795–1821) British poet. *Lines on the Mermaid Tavern*

- 4 The hands of the clock have stayed still at half past eleven for fifty years. It is always opening time in the Sailors Arms.
Dylan Thomas (1914–53) Welsh poet. *Under Milk Wood*
- 5 Come, Come, Come and have a drink with me
Down at the old 'Bull and Bush'.
Harry Tilzer (Albert von Tilzer; 1878–1956) British songwriter. *The Old Bull and Bush*

PUBLISHING

See also books, editors

- 1 Publication is the male equivalent of childbirth.
Richard Acland (1906–) British politician and writer. *The Observer*, 'Sayings of the Week', 19 May 1974
- 2 I'll publish, right or wrong:
Fools are my theme, let satire be my song.
Lord Byron (1788–1824) British poet. *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*
- 3 Now Barabbas was a publisher.
Thomas Campbell (1777–1844) British poet. Attrib.
- 4 Gentlemen, you must not mistake me. I admit that he is the sworn foe of our nation, and, if you will, of the whole human race. But, gentlemen, we must be just to our enemy. We must not forget that he once shot a bookseller.
Thomas Campbell Excusing himself in proposing a toast to Napoleon at a literary dinner. *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* (G. O. Trevelyan)
- 5 As repressed sadists are supposed to become policemen or butchers so those with irrational fear of life become publishers.
Cyril Connolly (1903–74) British journalist. *Enemies of Promise*, Ch. 3
- 6 Let it be kept till the ninth year,
the manuscript put away at home:
you may destroy whatever you haven't published; once out, what you've said can't be stopped.
Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus; 65–8 BC) Roman poet. *Ars Poetica*

- 7 My own motto is publish and be sued.

Richard Ingrams (1937–) British editor. Referring to his editorship of *Private Eye*. BBC radio broadcast, 4 May 1977

- 8 The booksellers are generous liberal-minded men.

Samuel Johnson (1709–84) British lexicographer. *Life of Johnson* (J. Boswell). Vol. I

- 9 Curse the blasted, jelly-boned swines, the slimy, the belly-wriggling invertebrates, the miserable sodding rutters, the flaming sods, the snivelling, dribbling, dithering, palsied, pulseless lot that make up England today. They've got white of egg in their veins and their spunk is that watery it's a marvel they can breed.

D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930) British novelist. Letter to Edward Garnet, 3 July 1912, on Heine's rejection of *Sons and Lovers*

- 10 Publish and be damned!

Duke of Wellington (1769–1852) British general and statesman. On being offered the chance to avoid mention in the memoirs of Harriette Wilson by giving her money. Attrib.

- 11 Being published by the O.U.P. is rather like being married to a duchess; the honour is almost greater than the pleasure.

G. M. Young Letter to Rupert Hart-Davis, 20 Nov 1956

PUNCTUALITY

See promptness

PUNISHMENT

See also education, execution, imprisonment, retribution

- 1 Spare the rod and spoil the child.
Proverb
- 2 Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour: for we are members one of another.
Be ye angry, and sin not: let not the sun go down upon your wrath: Neither give place to the devil.
Let him that stole steal no more: but rather let him labour, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth.
Bible: Ephesians 4:25–28
- 3 When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth.
And Cain said unto the Lord, My punishment is greater than I can bear.
Bible: Genesis 4:12–13
- 4 And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man.
Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man.
Bible: Genesis 9:5–6
- 5 Then the Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven.
Bible: Genesis 19:24
- 6 There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked.
Bible: Isaiah 48:22
- 7 He that spareth his rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes.
Bible: Proverbs 13:24
- 8 Love is a boy, by poets styl'd,
Then spare the rod, and spoil the child.
Samuel Butler (1612–80) English satirist. *Hudibras*, Pt. II
- 9 Never under the most despotic of infidel governments did I behold such squalid wretchedness as I have seen since my return in the very heart of a Christian country.
Lord Byron (1788–1824) British poet. Speaking against the death penalty for machine wrecking. Speech, House of Lords, 27 Feb 1812
- 10 Quoth he, 'The man hath penance done,
And penance more will do.'
Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834) British poet. *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, V
- 11 As some day it may happen that a victim must be found
I've got a little list – I've got a little list
Of society offenders who might well be underground,
And who never would be missed – who never would be missed!
W. S. Gilbert (1836–1911) British dramatist. *The Mikado*, I
- 12 My object all sublime
I shall achieve in time –
To let the punishment fit the crime –
The punishment fit the crime.
W. S. Gilbert *The Mikado*, II
- 13 The billiard sharp whom any one catches,
His doom's extremely hard –
He's made to dwell –
In a dungeon cell
On a spot that's always barred.
And there he plays extravagant matches
In fitless finger-stalls
On a cloth untrue
With a twisted cue
And elliptical billiard balls.
W. S. Gilbert *The Mikado*, II
- 14 Something lingering, with boiling oil in it, I fancy.
W. S. Gilbert *The Mikado*, II
- 15 The door flew open, in he ran,
The great, long, red-legged scissor-man.
Heinrich Hoffman (1809–74) German writer. *Struwwelpeter*, 'The Little Suck-a-Thumb'
- 16 The only thing I really mind about going to prison is the thought of Lord Longford coming to visit me.
Richard Ingrams (1937–) British editor. Attrib.
- 17 Corporal punishment is as humiliating for him who gives it as for him who receives it; it is ineffective besides. Neither shame nor physical pain have any other effect than a hardening one . . .
Ellen Key (Karolina Sofia Key; 1849–1926) Swedish writer. *The Century of the Child*, Ch. 8
- 18 The refined punishments of the spiritual mode are usually much more indecent and dangerous than a good smack.
D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930) British novelist. *Fantasia of the Unconscious*, Ch. 4
- 19 Men are not hanged for stealing horses, but that horses may not be stolen.
George Saville (1633–95) English statesman. *Political, Moral and Miscellaneous Thoughts and Reflections*
- 20 And where the offence is let the great axe fall.
William Shakespeare (1564–1616) English dramatist. *Hamlet*, IV:5
- 21 Condemn the fault and not the actor of it?
William Shakespeare *Measure for Measure*, II:2
- 22 Nay, take my life and all; pardon not that:

I Chand
Goldw
Goldw
mud A
his ov
in there
graphs,
tee, bow
so forth
es of th
the gen
re spec
thematic
Internat
abundant
to name
a Diction
ry of the
he single
book o
re is an
olans and
ational

Ref.

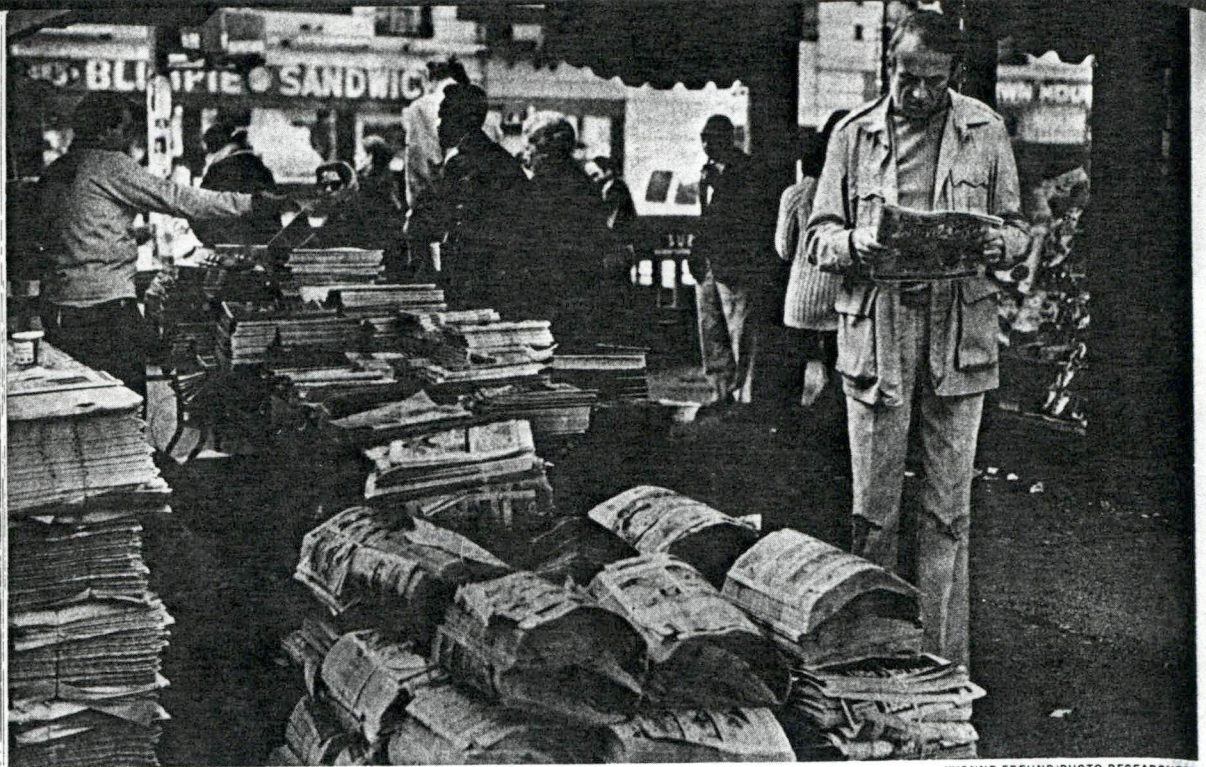
PN6081

.m29a

WH

• **THE MACMILLAN
DICTIONARY
OF QUOTATIONS**

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY New York



YVONNE FREUND/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Newspapers are distributed by delivery or at newsstands, such as this one near a busy subway entrance in New York.

NEWSPAPER. In a general sense, a newspaper is an unbound publication issued at regular intervals that seeks to inform, explain and interpret, influence, and entertain. It also serves its readers and its own financial viability by publishing advertising. It is, therefore, a business, as well as a public service, that must succeed economically, at least in capitalist societies. So, in a free-market economy such as that of the United States, a newspaper is both a private profit-making enterprise and a quasi-public institution. In the latter role, it is under the protection of the Constitution as regards freedom of the press, and it receives certain benefits under the aegis of the government, such as reduced mailing rates.

Regarding format, most of the world's newspapers are either tabloid size of approximately 11 by 15 inches (28 by 38 cm) or broadsheet size of about 15 by 23 inches (38 by 58 cm). They are printed on inexpensive paper, called newsprint, and are not stapled, stitched, or glued at the fold as are magazines and books. They also include an abundance of large headlines and pictures and, in non-Communist countries, many and varied advertisements, which account for 35% to 60% of a typical newspaper's space.

The English word "newspaper" is widely considered a misnomer, since today's newspapers generally carry a small proportion of news—that is, an account of events—compared with the amount of space devoted to such noncurrent topics as entertainment features, editorials, comment columns, and advertising. Other languages use words that are more precisely descriptive, giving a sense of regular publication rather than of content: for example, *periódico* in Spanish, *journal* in French, *Zeitung* and *Tagblatt* in German.

The term "news" is difficult to define. Broadly, it is information that a reader has not known previous to its presentation. It has elements of immediacy and importance and is of

general interest to the people of the area where it is published. In addition to reporting something that occurred in the recent past, news can anticipate certain events that probably will happen in the near future. A basic definition of news, therefore, is what a journalist believes is interesting and important to readers regarding both past and future developments.

A newspaper requires well-trained journalists, its professional personnel. It usually has a managerial executive, called the publisher or director, who may own the newspaper or, at least, is responsible for its overall success. The content managers, called editors, are in charge of final preparation of the news and other editorial features. Probably the most familiar newspaper functionary is the reporter, who collects and presents the news and sometimes writes columns of comment. Also, there are photographers and, on many larger newspapers, cartoonists and other artists who provide illustrative material. Finally, there is the advertising staff, who write, design, and sell advertising.

Newspapers, especially in North and South America and Europe, traditionally have overlaid sensational events like crimes, natural catastrophes, assassinations and coups, air crashes, and similar disasters and political problems. This sort of coverage has been given especially to Third World nations, which have drawn increased attention to the sensational and negative nature of much of the news about them in the Western press. As a result, Western journalists have become sensitive to the problem, and more "development" news—stories about progress in developing areas—is being carried in Western newspapers. Much of the impetus for this change resulted from the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and certain journalistic groups, such as the International Organization of Journalists, with headquarters in Prague.

The newspaper has some distinct advantages over other types of mass media, especially over the broadcast media: (1) it is regular and can present news and interpretation in a thorough manner; (2) it is relatively inexpensive; (3) it is easily clipped and saved, and clippings can be sent through the mails; (4) it can be read at the consumer's convenience, fitting easily into time schedules; (5) it can clearly present statistical tables, charts and graphs, and other pictorial devices; and (6) it can effectively provide local advertising and is especially useful for distributing sales coupons. In a Gallup Poll, conducted in 1979 in the United States, that dealt with public confidence in key American institutions, 51% of the respondents had a "great deal" of confidence in newspapers, compared with 38% for television. Newspapers ranked fifth and television seventh in the poll.

Newspapers, in spite of a long tradition and built-in advantages, face an uncertain future. They are plagued by rising costs, and people are turning increasingly to television for their news. (In this connection, greater numbers of journalism students are opting for broadcasting careers rather than newspaper work.) Also, just over the horizon are electronic home-delivery information systems, whose computer terminals can provide almost any type of desired reading material, from advertising and crossword puzzles to detailed news stories and analyses. Another and more immediate danger to newspapers, especially in the United States, are the free advertising sheets delivered to homes, the so-called shoppers that carry some news and features.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS

Worldwide, there are about 50,000 newspapers, with a total circulation of nearly 400 million. The total readership, however, is probably three or four times the circulation figure because copies of newspapers are passed from hand to hand, some are posted, and some are placed in libraries. About 8,000 are dailies.

At least a third of all newspapers are published in North America; another third in Europe, including the Soviet Union; and the remaining third in the rest of the world. The countries with the highest newspaper readership are Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, and the United States.

Europe probably accounts for almost half of the world's total newspaper circulation, North America for a quarter, and the rest of the world for another quarter. For the world as a whole, the average circulation of dailies per 1,000 persons is between 90 and 100.

Everywhere, newspapers are troubled by the high cost of newsprint, inflated prices for equipment, restraints on press freedom, and difficulties with trade unions. In addition, advertising and subscription rates do not keep pace with the rising costs of production. These problems may result in: (1) closing down publications; (2) curtailing the size and quality of newspapers; (3) increased reliance on private and government subsidies; and (4) more frequent mergers and greater chain ownership of newspapers.

About 40 countries are without daily newspapers. In most countries that have dailies, the newspapers are crude and small, usually of only four pages. Only about 25 countries have dailies with as many as 12 pages. More than 25% of the world's daily newspapers are English-language

publications. Next to English, the greatest number of dailies are printed in Chinese, followed by German and then Spanish.

Newspapers in the United States. The United States is saturated with newspapers of all types that compete with a variety of other communication media. There are the internationally oriented dailies, such as the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*; thoughtful national-circulation dailies, such as the *Christian Science Monitor* and *Wall Street Journal*; popular mass-appeal dailies, such as the *New York Post* and *New York Daily News*; specialized trade dailies, such as *Variety* (show business) and *Women's Wear Daily*; and group-oriented dailies, such as the *Jewish Daily Forward*. Among popular-appeal weekly newspapers are the *Village Voice*, the family-oriented *Grit* and *Capper's Weekly*, and the sensational *National Enquirer* and *National Star*. There also are newspapers for blacks; counterculture, or "underground," newspapers; student newspapers; prison newspapers; suburban and rural weeklies; and a multiplicity of others.

It is estimated that 1,800 daily newspapers are issued in the United States, with a total circulation of 65 million, and that some type of newspaper is read regularly by nine out of ten Americans. In addition, 7,500 nondailies are also published, plus 6,000 "free" newspapers of one kind or another. Sunday papers number about 720, and the figure seems to be increasing each year (up by 24 from 1978 to 1980). Afternoon dailies outnumber morning papers by at least four to one, but their circulations and numbers are on the decline. About half of the weeklies are published in either agricultural or industrial communities; about 35% in suburban areas; and some 10% in resort communities.

The American newspapers with the highest visibility and reputations are the general dailies with serious demeanor, the so-called quality, or elite, dailies. The leading examples are the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*, the "big three" of American general prestige dailies. These newspapers enjoy a strong international and national reputation and stress such aspects of journalism as foreign and national news, news analysis and interpretation, politics, science, economics, and culture.

In addition to these three newspapers, there are many others scattered throughout the country that emphasize somewhat the same things but have lesser reputations—for example, the *Miami Herald*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Milwaukee Journal*, and *Chicago Tribune*. Evidence of the great diversity of well-produced newspapers in the United States are such dailies as the highly professional, excellently produced *News-World*, published in New York City by the Unification Church.

The typical American daily is one that endeavors to satisfy the majority of readers in its circulation area. These publications are good, solid newspapers, whose primary intent is to serve the interests of their immediate localities and regions, as exemplified by such dailies as the *Denver Post*, *Dallas Morning News*, *San Diego Union*, *Portland Oregonian*, *Kansas City Star*, and *St. Petersburg Times*. Many of them have good national reputations but are not widely known abroad.

Another major category of newspapers in the United States is foreign-language publications.



BETTYE LANE/PHOTO RESEARCHER

Interviews are among the methods used by reporters to gather information for newspaper stories.

There are about 1,000 such newspapers, with a combined circulation of nearly 9 million, published in nearly 40 languages. The largest number are in Spanish, German, Norwegian, Chinese, Italian, Armenian, Greek, Japanese, and French.

The foreign-language newspapers with the fastest growth are those in Spanish, most of which are located in the Southwest, where many Chicanos, or Mexican-Americans, live. However, the Spanish-language newspaper with the largest circulation is *El Diario-La Prensa* (about 70,000 daily), published in New York City. At least 50 Spanish-language newspapers, some very crudely printed, are published for the exploding Spanish-speaking population of the United States. Their total circulation, however, is estimated at no more than a million.

Beginning about the 1960's, the number of American newspapers for blacks grew rapidly. Of about 190 such newspapers, the leaders are the *Chicago Daily Defender*, *Pittsburgh News Courier*, *Atlanta Daily World*, *Baltimore Afro-American*, *Miami Times*, *Los Angeles Sentinel*, *New Orleans Weekly* and New York's *Amsterdam News*. During the 1970's, however, the number of black newspapers declined by 22.5%, their circulation by 33.6%, and the number of employees by 25%. This resulted from a variety of factors, including inadequate financing, poor news coverage, sensationalism in both news and advertising, and careless writing and editing.

About 2,000 college newspapers are published, with a total circulation of about 7 million. At least 100 of these may be classified as dailies. Some of the best known college newspapers are the *Independent Florida Alligator* (Florida State University), *Michigan Daily* (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), *Daily Californian* (University of California, Berkeley), and *Kentucky Kernel* (University of Kentucky), all operated by independent corporations. Most college newspa-

pers, however, operate as part of the academic structure, while a few—for example, the *Harvard Crimson*—are dissociated from the university and, in some cases, publish off campus.

Other types of newspapers published in the United States include military newspapers, prison newspapers, business-oriented newspapers, political newspapers, and a wide variety of newspapers for employees of institutions and companies.

Newspapers in Other Countries. In spite of the difficulties faced by papers around the world, the press is growing. New publications appear on every continent, many of them catering to one or another specialized interest. After 1970, expansion of the European press declined, but it remains vigorous in spite of economic problems. Newspapers in Africa, Latin America, and Asia are generally small and struggling.

Freedom of the press is a serious problem for most of the world's newspapers. Government controls appear to be increasing every year, not only in authoritarian countries but also in the so-called libertarian nations, such as Britain and the United States. The most extensive press freedom is found in western Europe and North America, while Latin America, Asia, and Africa have minimal freedom. In the Middle East, newspapers are heavily controlled by government. For the immediate future, prospects for press freedom appear bleak.

In addition to the dismayed lack of press freedom, three other major factors contribute to the worldwide weakness of newspapers: (1) they have not been economically efficient; (2) they generally make use of antiquated production methods and are unable to compete effectively with other media in attracting the public, and (3) there probably are too many newspapers in a world that has become accustomed to radio, television, and widely circulated specialized magazines.

Canada. Compared with most nations, Canada enjoys a high degree of press freedom, with few intrusive government restrictions. In general, Canadian newspapers are characterized by a well-balanced and lively journalism. Some 120 dailies and nearly 800 weeklies are published. The main press centers are Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, the capital. Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, and Quebec are also important publishing cities. Nine newspaper groups operate in Canada, the largest being Thomson Newspapers. The daily circulation is about 5 million, and the weekly circulation, more than 3 million. Among the leading Canadian dailies are the *Toronto Globe and Mail*; *Toronto Star*, with the country's largest circulation (about 480,000); and *Winnipeg Free Press*.

Newspapers in Canada are mainly in English, followed by those in French, the other official language. In addition, some 60 foreign-language newspapers are published. Although Ottawa is the capital and Toronto has the biggest-circulation dailies, Montreal, the country's largest city, has the most daily newspapers, including six in French and two in English.

Latin America. Two generalizations can be made about Latin American newspapers: they are faced with serious financial problems, and they confront tight restrictions with regard to press freedom. In the first instance, runaway inflation is severely damaging publishing in Latin America. (For example, low-salaried reporters must hold two or more jobs.) Concerning freedom of the press, political instability has spawned authoritarian military regimes that severely limit what a newspaper may print. However, in spite of these difficulties, newspapers in Latin America enjoy sizable circulations.

The main language of Latin American newspapers is Spanish; the second is Portuguese, used in Brazil. Among the region's leading dailies are: *La Prensa* and *La Nación* (Argentina); *O Estado de S. Paulo* and *Jornal do Brasil* (Brazil); *El Mercurio* (Chile); *El Tiempo* (Colombia); *El Comercio* and *La Prensa* (Peru); *El Nacional* (Venezuela); *Granma* (Cuba); and *Excelsior* and *Novedades* (Mexico).

Europe. Although problems beset publishing in Europe, no other area has such a wealth of vital, literate, well-informed, and cosmopolitan newspapers. Europeans are especially proud of such quality dailies as *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Switzerland); *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro* (France); *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, and *Die Welt* (West Germany); *El Pais*, *ABC*, and *La Vanguardia Española* (Spain); *Il Corriere della Sera* (Italy); *L'Osservatore Romano* (Vatican); *Svenska Dagbladet* and *Dagens Nyheter* (Sweden); *Aftenposten* (Norway); *Berlingske Tidende* (Denmark); *Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant* (Netherlands); and the *Times*, *Guardian*, and *Daily Telegraph* (Britain).

Among the excellent weekly newspapers are the *Observer* (London), *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), and *Weltwoche* (Zurich). Such newspapers are especially strong in political and international news coverage.

In the mid-1970s, Paris' highly respected *Le Monde* characterized the newspaper situation in western Europe as a "malaise." Since most of the area has a long tradition of newspaper reading and high literary rates, why the concern? In Europe, *Le Monde* stated, there is a growing tendency toward newspaper concentration and the

intrusion of big capital into the control of information services.

In addition, economic problems are plaguing newspapers. In Switzerland, for example, nearly 100 newspapers ceased publication in the decade after 1970. Most were small, unable to keep pace with the sharp increase in production costs. The same situation exists in Belgium.

The press of West Germany also is troubled by inflation and other economic problems. Even *Die Welt*, the flagship of press lord Axel Springer's newspaper empire, has run huge yearly deficits. In 1974 alone the cost of newsprint in West Germany rose 65%, and salaries and social security costs rose 18%, while circulation increased by only 15%.

Italy, too, has suffered serious inflation, and its newspapers face huge deficits. Compounding the difficulty is the loss of circulation as the price of newspapers continues to rise.

In Britain the principal problem is "featherbedding," in which more people than necessary are employed because of union contracts and outmoded methods of production. Although this situation is found in other parts of Europe, it is especially serious in Britain. As a result of the increased expenses of newsprint and equipment and trouble with key labor unions, a number of London dailies have closed down, and Fleet Street, London's newspaper district, has 3 million fewer readers than before World War II.

Western Europe still has considerable freedom of the press, although it has diminished there as it has in other parts of the world. However, western European newspapers are virtually unrestrained by government when compared with those of eastern Europe, where leading dailies, such as *Izvestia* and *Pravda* (USSR), *Borba* and *Politika* (Yugoslavia), *Neues Deutschland* (East Germany), *Rude Pravo* (Czechoslovakia), *Nepszabadsag* (Hungary), and *Trybuna Ludu* (Poland), operate with little editorial freedom.

Typical of the Communist-bloc newspapers are those of the Soviet Union, which, in a sense, set the pattern for most of the newspapers of eastern Europe. *Pravda* (circulation, 10.5 million), the daily organ of the Communist party, and *Izvestia* (8.5 million), the main government newspaper, have their counterparts in the other Eastern-bloc countries. Many other large-circulation dailies represent various segments of the Soviet society—for example, *Krasnaya Zvezda* (the Army newspaper), *Trud* (labor), and *Komsomolskaya Pravda* (the youth league).

Some 8,000 newspapers, with a total circulation of about 180 million, are published in the USSR, including more than 3,000 house organs and collective-farm publications. Dailies are small, of four to six pages, and many of the national dailies are printed simultaneously in 20 to 30 cities across the country.

Africa. In much of Africa, information is disseminated largely through oral messages. As a result, newspapers generally have not fared well. Most are small and struggling and are obliged to mirror government policy, which is often chauvinistic in its anticolonialism. Black African newspapers face an array of political, social, and economic pressures, as well as geographical and literacy problems. Another serious barrier to the viability of many newspapers is the multiplicity of dialects and languages.

South Africa and Egypt are the leading newspaper countries. Important publications in the

former include the *Rand Daily Mail*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Die Burger*; in the latter, *Al Ahram* and *Al Gomhouria*. Among newspapers in other countries are the *East African Standard* and *Daily Nation* (Kenya); *Daily Graphic* (Ghana); and *Daily Sketch*, *Daily Times*, and *Nigerian Tribune* (Nigeria).

Middle East. In the volatile Middle East, newspapers are mainly viewed as arms of national policy and, in general, are tightly controlled by government. In Arab nations there are two approaches toward the press. In Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, newspapers are privately owned but under considerable official pressure. In Syria and Iraq, as well as in the North African countries of Egypt, Libya, and Algeria, newspapers have been nationalized and their number reduced. Licensing of newspapers is common in most Middle Eastern countries.

Political and religious rivalries, prevalent in the region for decades, are worsening, often turning into military and paramilitary operations. Frequent border raids could ignite more serious confrontations. Such unrest deeply affects newspapers. They have almost no freedom, owing to an uncertain political climate, in which national security is the foremost consideration.

Certain generalizations can be made about the press in the Middle East. The primary purpose of newspapers is to mold public opinion, since newspapers are mainly political organs with a highly partisan bias; circulations are usually small; professional standards are low, and newspaper staffs are limited and poorly trained; and freedom of the press is almost nonexistent.

The press of Iran is typical of much of the Middle East. Its newspapers are small in format and poorly printed. There is no objective reporting, and many reporters are on the government payroll. Newspapers serve mainly as propaganda organs, and the national news agency, PARS, is a part of the government apparatus.

Newspapers in Israel, in spite of rather tight censorship and many economic problems, are the most vigorous in the Middle East. Readership is large, reflecting the country's high literacy rate and universal education. Israel has two dozen daily newspapers, with a total circulation of about a half million. The most important dailies (all national and all morning newspapers) are *Ha'aretz*, *Davar*, *Ma'ariv*, *Yediot Acharanot*, and the English-language *Jerusalem Post*. Most of the newspapers are published in Tel Aviv; four in Jerusalem. About half of the dailies are in "foreign" (non-Hebrew) languages.

Asia. Generally, the newspapers of Asia, where circulations seldom exceed 15,000, are small and rather crude in format and carry little substantial news. They depend largely on government financial support, which is minimal. In Southeast Asia, particularly, editors are timid, and journalists are poorly trained and paid.

The notable exception is Japan, the main newspaper country in Asia, with numerous publications of large format and huge circulations. (Japanese households get an average of two newspapers every day). Technologically, Japan is years ahead of the rest of Asia, having some of the world's best newspaper equipment and most modern news buildings and facilities. Newspapers are privately owned, and between 55% and 60% of their income is from advertising.

Nearly 200 dailies are published in Japan, with a total circulation of about 50 million, ex-

ceeded only by the United States and the USSR. The major Japanese newspapers include *Asahi*, *Mainichi*, and *Yomiuri*—the big three—and *Sankei Shimbun*. They publish both morning and evening editions seven days a week, and all have daily circulations of more than 4 million. The big newspapers also publish weekly and monthly newspapers and, from time to time, magazines and books. In addition, the big three put out special English-language dailies.

Japanese newspapers face almost no government interference and are the only really free-press newspapers in Asia. Even Japan's vigorous Communist party daily *Akahata* (*Red Flag*) enjoys freedom from government pressure.

The People's Republic of China, with a population of nearly a billion, has an estimated 25 daily newspapers. The major newspaper cities are Peking, Shanghai, and Tientsin, where organs of either the central government or the regional government are published. China's main newspapers, daily nationals, are *Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*), *Guangming Bao*, and *Jiefang Jun Bao*.

Newspapers in India, by far the leading press nation of South Asia, are many and varied, with about 12,000 newspapers and similar publications. There are some 520 dailies, with a total circulation of 6.5 million.

Of the dailies, approximately a fourth are English-language newspapers, accounting for some 30% of the circulation. Among newspapers in Indian languages, those in Hindi, mostly weeklies, with a total circulation of 4 million, outnumber those in any other language.

Among the leading dailies of India are the English-language *Indian Express*, *Statesman*, *Hindu*, and *Times of India*; the Bengali *Ananda Bazar Patrika*; and the Hindi *Vishwamitra* and *Nav Bharat Times*. Most have circulations of over 100,000. *The Indian Express*, published in six cities, is the country's largest newspaper, with a total circulation of nearly half a million. *Ananda Bazar Patrika* is the largest Indian-language daily, with a circulation of about 370,000.

Among the most important dailies in other countries are the *Straits Times* (Singapore); *Nation* (Burma); *Standard* (Thailand); *United Daily News* and *Central Daily News* (Taiwan); *Oriental Daily News* (Hong Kong); *Bulletin Today* (Philippines); *Dong-a-Ilbo* (South Korea); and *Nhan Dan* (Vietnam).

Australia and New Zealand. The newspapers of Australia and New Zealand enjoy a high degree of press freedom and are generally vigorous, healthy, and well produced. Australia's major dailies include the *Sun-News Pictorial* and *Herald* of Melbourne and the *Daily Telegraph*, *Sun*, and *Daily Mirror* of Sydney. New Zealand's three biggest newspapers are in Auckland, the capital: the *Auckland Star*, *New Zealand Herald*, and *Sunday News*.

CONTENT AND OPERATIONS

Content. Newspapers in non-Communist countries normally devote from 35% to 60% of their total space to editorial material of one kind or another, with the remainder devoted to advertising. However, of the nonadvertising space, only about 40% is used for news stories. A typical American newspaper, for example, provides its readers with such non-news items (although some are news-related) as photographs; editori-



DIRCK HALSTEAD/LIAISON

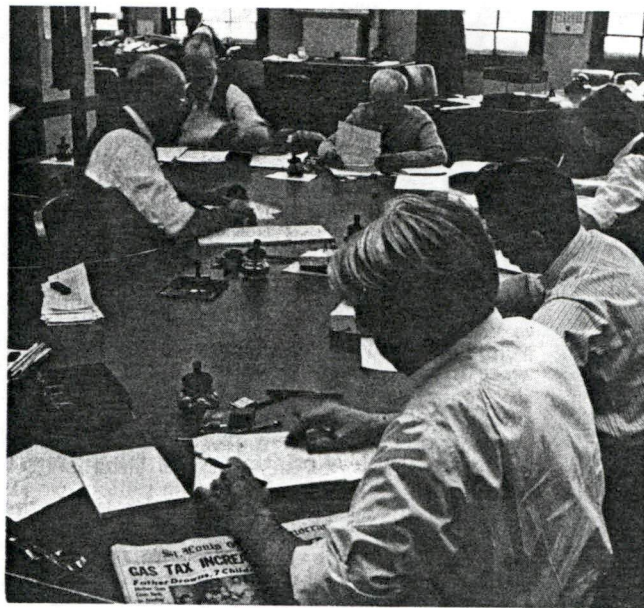
(Above) Reporters type copy on electronic terminals that permit them to edit and correct as they write. (Right) Submitted copy is examined by editors, who prepare the final version for typesetting.

als and essays; personal and syndicated columns; letters to the editor; nonstaff contributions; news analyses; comic strips and cartoons; book, film, theater, and art reviews; crossword puzzles, bridge and chess columns; weather reports; horoscopes; stock-market quotations; and recipes.

Newspapers published in Communist countries are far more serious in outlook and content. They tend to be puritanical in the choice of news, giving little or no attention to sensational items like crimes and disasters. Usually they are filled with official pronouncements, news of development and progress, and stinging editorial comment about the non-Communist world.

A typical American daily newspaper consists of several departments. Among the most common are those related to general news, sports, women's interests, editorials and comment columns, features, business, the arts, religion, and, of course, advertising. Most larger dailies also carry special Sunday magazines of one type or another. These may be their own magazines, or they may be nationally distributed magazines—for example, *Family Weekly* and *Parade*—inserted in the local newspaper.

Production. Newspapers in the United States have made significant changes in technology and production capacity. The outmoded "hot-metal" printing systems, using Linotype machines and heavy printing plates cast from metal, have largely disappeared and are found only occasionally among smaller newspapers. Offset printing, using "cold-type," or photographic-process composition, is the norm, marking the end of the "Gutenberg era." As new kinds of typesetting and printing equipment are installed in newspaper plants, newsrooms have changed from noisy, frenetic arenas, in which typewriters clack and paper litters desks and floors, to carpeted areas,



TOM HOLLYMAN/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

where soft music fills the air and reporters and editors sit silently at electronic machines.

The change to offset printing took place in the 1960's and 1970's. In the late 1950's fewer than 200 newspapers in the United States were produced by offset. By 1968 there were more than 5,000, and by 1980 an estimated 95% of American weeklies and a nearly equal number of dailies were printed by offset.

Offset printing normally is used with the cold type produced by phototypesetting. It is sometimes combined with hot-metal typesetting, however, since proofs of type set by Linotype can be used in page paste-ups. The paste-ups are photographed, and a powerful arc light is shone through the negatives to burn the images into highly sensitive but lightweight metal plates.

These plates, which can be bent to fit the circular units of a rotary printing press, are chemically treated so that ink will adhere only to the areas to be reproduced. The image, as the press turns, is transferred from the plate to a blanket roll and then to the moving web of paper. This image transferral during the printing process gives the term "offset" to the method.

In 1939 a small newspaper in Louisiana, the *Opelousas Daily World*, was the first to use the offset method of printing. In 1968 the *Sacramento Union*, a Copley paper in California, demonstrated that cold-type/offset production could be used effectively for large newspapers as well. In the mid-1970's newspapers in other cities, including St. Louis, Memphis, St. Petersburg, and San Diego, converted to offset, and others soon followed their lead. By 1980 the *Wall Street Journal* was using offset in most of its dozen printing facilities across the country, and the *New York Times* was using offset in its big suburban printing plant in New Jersey.

Various highly sophisticated electronic machines are used in modern publishing. These include OCR's (optical character recognition devices, called scanners), VDT's (video display terminals), and electric typewriters wired directly to computers, the real "brains" of advanced newspaper production.

The OCR scans copy (written material) that has been typed on electric typewriters and transfers it to perforated tape or electronic signals, which are fed into the computer for readying for phototypesetting. Programming instructions, such as editorial changes and column widths, are also fed into the computer.

VDT's—or CRT's (cathode-ray tubes), as they are sometimes called—are connected to the newspaper computer. When operating a VDT, the reporter or editor types copy on a keyboard, as he would on an electric typewriter. As it is typed, the copy appears on a screen and can be edited, with material added or deleted, before it is stored in the computer. The VDT's were developed mainly in the 1970's, and by the 1980's were in wide use in American newspaper production. Other electronic techniques are in the offing, including sophisticated electronic page makeup procedures, new plate-making technology, and plateless printing using ink-jet methods.

Business. At the beginning of the 1980's the American newspapers were in good health economically despite such problems as rising costs, increased competition, and labor unrest. New technology aided in more efficient and less costly operations.

In regard to advertising, revenues stood at \$13 billion, more than the total of the entire broadcasting industry. Of all local advertising revenues, newspapers' share was a little over half. Advertising rate increases and the decision of advertisers not to retrench their competitive efforts contributed to the healthy advertising climate.

Circulation, which accounts for about 30% of a newspaper's revenue, increased in the late 1970's, when daily circulation stood at about 63 million and weekly circulation at more than 40 million. The price of newspapers also increased, and by 1980 most papers sold for 15 cents, and nearly 40% for 20 cents. However, for the increased price, subscribers were receiving a much larger package than ever before.

The cost of newsprint in the United States has risen rapidly. Newsprint, which accounts for some 30% of a newspaper's total operating expenditures, more than doubled in price between 1970 and 1980—from about \$170 a ton to \$380 a ton. Newspapers also spent millions of dollars on plant expansion and modernization and on new equipment.

Newspapers employ about a half million people, of whom approximately 30% are women. Because of technological advances, the number of production (mechanical) employees decreased about 8% between 1960 and 1980.

Trends in Ownership. High publishing costs and other problems have led to a growing trend toward newspaper chains or groups in the United States and elsewhere. Joint operating agreements between competing newspapers are also increasing, as well as cross-media and conglomerate ownership.

Fewer than 4% of American cities have competing newspapers, and more than half of the dailies, accounting for two thirds of the circulation, are owned by newspaper groups. Many observers believe that the trend toward greater group ownership is generally unhealthy in a pluralistic society that cherishes a wide diversity of viewpoints and political perspectives.

There are more than 50 newspaper groups in the United States, which own about 1,000 dailies, or more than 50% of all the newspapers published. Among the leading newspaper groups are Gannett, Thomson, Knight-Ridder, Newhouse, Dow Jones, Scripps-Howard, Times-Mirror, Hearst, Cox, Freedom, and Harte-Hanks.

HISTORY

In a sense, the history of newspapers can be traced to the earliest human efforts to communicate by such crude devices as knotted cords and notched sticks. In ancient Rome, handwritten notices, called the *Acta Diurna*, *Acta Senatus*, and *Acta Publica*, were posted to be read by the public. But it was not until the mid-15th century, when the German inventor Johann Gutenberg developed movable metal type and improved the quality of ink, that the newspaper as a means of mass communication became possible.

Early European Newspapers. The Germans were the pioneers of newspaper production in Europe. In the second half of the 15th century, a number of news-sheets, appearing at irregular intervals, were printed in Nuremberg, Cologne, and Augsburg. These were probably the earliest forerunners of newspapers as they are known today. In the 16th and 17th centuries, newspapers proliferated in Germany.

In the early 16th century, handwritten news-sheets were distributed in Venice. In 1562 a printed news-sheet, the monthly *Notizie Scritte*, first appeared. The *Notizie Scritte* sold for a small coin called a *gazetta*, and it is probably from this source that "gazette," one of the words for a newspaper, is derived.

The first newspaper, the *Gazette de France*, was published in Paris in 1631. From the beginning, the French press expressed strong political opinions. In addition, many persons of literary note wrote for newspapers in France, adding an intellectual cast to the dissemination of news. France also was the first country to produce newspapers for mass readership. For example, shortly after it was founded in 1836, *Le Siècle* had a daily circulation of 38,000.

The *Nieuwe Tijdingen* was published in Antwerp, Belgium, as early as 1616. In Haarlem, the Netherlands, the *Courant* first came out in 1656.

Printing was introduced in England in 1476, but it was nearly a century and a half before newspapers became part of the general scene. To a degree, this was because civil unrest restricted what could be printed, and government licensing was required. There were a few random publications, such as *News out of Kent* (1561) and *New News, containing a short Rehearsal of Stukelely's and Morris's Rebellion* (1579), but these were exceptional.

The first regularly published newspaper in English was printed in Amsterdam in 1620. Similar one-sheet newspapers appeared in London the next year. These consisted of foreign news, usually reprinted from Amsterdam and Frankfurt publications.

In 1632, during the reign of Charles I, news-sheets were banned in England and were not restored until 1641, as part of the Long Parliament's efforts to limit the power of the king. Newspapers then embarked on a new type of reporting, coverage of the court and Parliament. One such, published by John Thomas, was *Heads of severall proceedings in the present parliament, or Diurnal Occurrences*. Both the royalists and Parliament had journalistic mouthpieces.

With Restoration in 1660, newspapers were again restricted, and the only news published was in the *Oxford Gazette* (later the *London Gazette*), a twice-weekly government organ first printed in 1665. The first daily newspaper was the *Daily Courant*, begun in 1702. In the meantime, in 1695, Parliament discontinued licensing of newspapers, marking a major step in the evolution of press freedom in England.

The early part of the 18th century may be regarded as a golden age in the history of English newspapers. Such literary lights as Defoe, Swift, Fielding, and Samuel Johnson contributed to newspapers. Addison and Steele, two of the great figures in the development of journalism, published the *Tatler* from 1709 to 1711 and the *Spectator* from 1711 to 1712. At one point, the *Spectator's* daily circulation was about 10,000.

American Newspapers. Although the English first settled in the New World in the early years of the 17th century—1607 in Virginia and 1620 in Massachusetts—the first newspaper was not published until 1690, when John Harris of Boston printed *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick*. A small, crudely printed newspaper of four pages, with the last page left blank for handwritten notes, *Publick Occurrences* was announced as a monthly periodical. However, it was suppressed after one issue because it was unlicensed and critical of public policy.

Suppression was complete in the colonies, and 14 years passed before another newspaper was published. This was the *News-Letter*, brought out by the Boston postmaster, John Campbell, in 1704. The *News-Letter* was properly licensed and continued to be published until the outbreak of the Revolution. Late in 1719, two additional newspapers appeared, one in Boston—the *Gazette*—and one in Philadelphia—the *American Weekly Mercury*.

Two years later the Franklins entered the newspaper field, with the *New England Courant*, published in Boston by James Franklin and



DIRCK HALSTEAD/LIAISON

Layout editors determine the placement of text and illustrations for the most effective page makeup.

his apprentice younger brother Benjamin. The *Courant*, antiroyalist, was the most literary of the early newspapers. Benjamin Franklin subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he successfully published the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

Probably the most important event in the history of colonial American newspapers—and a landmark in the struggle for freedom of the press—was the trial of the New York printer John Peter Zenger in 1735. In 1733, Zenger, a German immigrant, began publishing the *New-York Weekly Journal*, which immediately ran afoul of the royal governor. Twice the governor tried to obtain grand jury indictments of Zenger for seditious libel, but failed. Finally, he had Zenger jailed on his own authority. In the trial that followed, Zenger's lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, argued that while Zenger had indeed printed material offensive to the governor, the material was true and, therefore, not libelous. Zenger was acquitted by the jury, and the public came to recognize the right to publish the truth.

Most of the colonial newspapers were small in format, of four, six, or eight pages. Short headlines (or labels) were scattered through the pages, and there were only a few crude woodcut illustrations. The newspapers usually included essays on a variety of subjects; exchange items, mainly from England; and some local news and advertising.

During the Revolutionary War period, newspapers represented both sides of the conflict. In Boston, as early as 1772, the *Gazette* and *Massachusetts Spy* openly discussed the prospects of war and independence. Prominent Tory newspapers included the *New York Gazetteer*, one of the best newspapers in the colonies, published by James Rivington. Among the newspapers in Philadelphia were the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*

possibility
for joke



PAUL SEQUEIRA/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

As newspapers come off the presses, they are taken by truck for distribution by delivery or newsstand sales.

and the *Pennsylvania Journal*. The *Chronicle* printed John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* in 1767-1768; the *Journal*, the first of Thomas Paine's *Crisis* papers, in 1776.

After the Revolution the press settled into a period of partisanship between the Federalists and the Republicans, and national leaders turned to newspapers to appeal directly to the people. It was in the *Independent Journal* of New York that Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay published their *Federalist Papers* (1787-1788) in support of the Constitution. Hamilton's Federalist views subsequently were given voice in the *Gazette of the United States*, established in 1789 in New York. Also in New York two years later, with Philip Freneau as editor, the *National Gazette* was published to express Thomas Jefferson's Republicanism.

The partisan press was loud and boisterous, and newspapers did not hesitate to stoop to smears, lies, and gossip. Even Jefferson, for all his democratic sympathies, admitted that newspapers were hardly reliable. Significantly, however, it was during this period, in 1791, that the Bill of Rights was ratified, laying the cornerstone for freedom of the press in the United States.

The years between 1830 and 1860 are known as the "penny press" period of American journalism. This was the era in which newspapers became truly "news" publications and developed circulations that assured their continuity and independence. With westward expansion and more widespread literacy, newspapers changed to meet the challenges of a nation that believed itself possessed of a "manifest destiny."

The first small, cheap newspapers were published in Boston, including the *Transcript* (1830) and *Morning Post* (1831). But it was in New York City that the penny newspaper became a major force, beginning with the *Sun* in 1833. Published by Benjamin Day, the *Sun* specialized in crime stories, court news, human-interest items, and similar material that would catch the public's attention. Other newspapers followed its lead, notably James Gordon Bennett's *Herald* (1835), Horace Greeley's *Tribune* (1841), and Henry J. Raymond's *Times* (1851).

Newspapers were also spreading across the nation, following the rail lines and the postal routes. Between 1830 and 1860, the number of newspapers increased from about 1,200 to 3,000, of which more than 300 were dailies.

After the Civil War, a new tendency was seen in the American newspaper industry—the rise of great newspaper chains. Three names dominate this development: Joseph Pulitzer, Edward W. Scripps, and William Randolph Hearst.

The most notorious development in American journalism in the late 19th century was the race between the *New York World*, owned by Pulitzer, and the *Journal*, owned by Hearst. In order to attract readers (and, therefore, advertising) these newspapers indulged in a sensationalism that came to be called "yellow journalism." It is believed that the *Journal's* biased reporting of activities in Cuba contributed to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

About 1914 the number of newspapers in the United States reached a peak of more than 15,000, both weeklies and dailies. After World War I, the total declined through closings, mergers, and consolidations, until by the late 20th century the vast majority of newspaper markets were served by only one newspaper, many of which are a part of a chain or group.

However, newspapers thrive, with increasingly larger "packages" and growing responsibility in regard to reporting and news analysis. Journalists continue to search for the proper blend between public and professional duty.

For a detailed discussion of contemporary American newspapers, see above section on *Modern Newspapers—Newspapers in the United States*.

JOHN C. MERRILL
Louisiana State University

Bibliography

- Brown, Charlene J., and others, *The Media and the People* (Holt 1978).
Compaine, Benjamin M., *Future Directions of the Newspaper Industry: The 1980's and Beyond*, 2 vols. (Knowledge Industry Pub. 1977).
Emery, Edwin, and Emery, Michael, *The Press and America: An Interpretive History of the Mass Media*, 4th ed. (Prentice-Hall 1978).
Gordon, George N., *The Communications Revolutions: A History of Mass Media in the United States* (Hastings House 1977).
Hynds, Ernest C., *American Newspapers in the 1980s* (Hastings House 1980).
Kluger, Richard, *The Paper: The Life and Death of the New York Herald Tribune* (Knopf 1986).
LeBrie, H. G., III, *The Black Newspaper in America: A Guide*, 3d ed. (Mercer Univ. Press 1973).
Lister, Hal, *The Suburban Press: A Separate Journalism* (Lucas Pub. 1975).
Merrill, John C., and Fisher, Hal, *The World's Great Dailies: Profiles of Fifty Newspapers* (Hastings House 1980).
Rucker, Bryce W., *The First Freedom* (Southern Ill. Univ. Press 1968).
Tebbel, John, *The Compact History of the American Newspaper*, rev. ed. (Hawthorn Bks. 1969).
Wynar, Lubomyr, and Wynar, Anna, *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States*, 2d ed. (Libraries Unlimited 1976).

VOLUME 20

Navajo to Opium

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

The First

NEWS DISPATCH BY CABLE. See under Cable (telegraph)

NEWS DISPATCH BY TELEGRAPH. See under Telegram

NEWS DISPATCH BY TELEPHONE. See under Telephone

NEWS PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

NEWSBOY was Barney Flaherty, a ten-year-old who answered the advertisement, "To the Unemployed—A number of steady men can find employment by vending this paper. A liberal discount is allowed to those who buy to sell again," inserted in the *New York Sun*, New York City, on September 4, 1833, by Benjamin Day, the publisher.

NEWSPAPER

Abolition newspaper was the *Philanthropist*, published and edited by Charles Osborn, which appeared in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on August 29, 1817. It published "An Appeal to Philanthropists" by Benjamin Lundy, which is said by some to be the most powerful abolition appeal ever made. (*Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. Publications, Vol. 31*)

American Indian newspaper was the *Cherokee Phoenix*, a weekly newspaper in English and Cherokee published from February 21, 1828, to October 1835 in New Echota, Ga. (the capital of the Cherokee nation). The Cherokee alphabet was invented by Sequoyah, son of Mastahangan. The paper was edited by Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee who was educated at the foreign mission school in Cornwall, Conn., at the instance of the philanthropist whose name he was allowed to adopt. (*Frederick Webb Hodge—Handbook of American Indians*)

Arabic daily newspaper in the United States was *Al-Hoda*, founded February 22, 1898, in Philadelphia, Pa., as a weekly by Naoum Anthony Mokarzel. On August 25, 1902, it started publication as a daily in New York City. Mokarzel was editor in chief and owner until his death in 1932.

Black newspaper edited by blacks for blacks was *Freedom's Journal*, a four-page weekly published in New York City from March 16, 1827, to March 28, 1829, and edited by John Brown Russworm and Samuel E. Cornish. (*Frederick German Detweiler—The Negro Press in the United States*)

Chinese daily newspaper was the *Chung Sai Yat Po* (*The Chinese Western Daily Paper*) of San Francisco, Calif., the first issue of which appeared February 16, 1900. It was 15 by 22 inches and consisted of four pages. The founder of the paper was Ng Poon Chew, Litt.D., who was the president and managing editor until his death, March 13, 1931.

The First

College daily was the *Yale News*, which was published in New Haven, Conn., on January 28, 1878. In that issue it was stated that the paper would be published daily during the college term.

Colored comic section. See Newspaper Sunday comic section, below

Composograph photograph in a newspaper was published November 25, 1925, in the *Evening Graphic*, New York City. It purported to depict a scene in the private chambers of Justice Morschauer at White Plains, N.Y., showing Alice Jones and her husband, Leonard Kip Rhineland. A model was used and the photograph was pasted in true perspective to form a composite layout.

Constitution of the United States first published in a newspaper. See Constitution of the United States: Constitution of the United States was first published in a newspaper

Czech-language newspaper was the *Slovan Amerikansky*, a small folio weekly sheet edited by Frank Korizek and first issued January 1, 1860, in Racine, Wis. (*Fanny S. Stone—Racine, Belle City of the Lakes*)

Daily newspaper was the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, published by David C. Claypoole and John Dunlap in Philadelphia, Pa., which appeared September 21, 1784, as a daily. It sold for fourpence a copy. Previously, it had been the *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser*, founded in 1771 as a weekly. The claim of being the first daily newspaper is also made for the *Pennsylvania Evening Post and Daily Advertiser*, whose title was changed in 1783 from the *Pennsylvania Evening Post and Public Advertiser*. It originally appeared on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday as a triweekly from June 24, 1775, until January 7, 1779, when it became a semiweekly. Benjamin Towne was editor and publisher.

Declaration of Independence first published in a newspaper. See under Declaration of Independence

Democratic newspaper using the word "Democratic" in its title was the Philadelphia, Pa., *Democratic Press*, published three times a week from March 27, 1807 until June 29, 1807, when it appeared as a daily, *The Democratic Press for the Country*. The editor was John Binns. (*Pennsylvania Historical Commission—A Checklist of Pennsylvania Newspapers*)

Editorial award of a Pulitzer Prize in journalism and letters was a \$500 prize awarded on June 4, 1917, to the *New York Tribune* for a May 7, 1916, editorial by Frank Herbert Simonds, which was published on the first anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

European edition of an American newspaper was the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, published October 4, 1887. It consisted of four six-

The First

column pages, the last page being devoted to advertisements. (*Al Laney—Paris Herald, The Incredible Newspaper*)

French daily newspaper was the *Courrier Français* of Philadelphia, Pa., established April 15, 1794. It became a triweekly August 24, 1795, but was restored to a daily October 26, 1795. It was discontinued July 3, 1798.

French daily newspaper (successful) was the *Courrier des États Unis*, which appeared June 10, 1851, in New York City, with Paul Arpin as editor. It was originally started as a weekly by E. William Hoskin, the founder and first editor, and the first issue appeared March 1, 1828.

French newspaper was the *Courier de l'Amérique* of Philadelphia, published from July 27, 1784, to October 26, 1784.

German daily newspaper was the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* published in New York City on January 26, 1850. It had originally been a weekly paper, the first issue of which appeared December 24, 1834. The first editor was Gustav Adolf Neumann.

German newspaper was published on May 6, 1732 by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, Pa., and was entitled *Philadelphische Zeitung*. It was a small sheet printed in German, four pages, 6½ by 9 inches, text in double columns and in Roman type. He intended to issue the paper weekly when 300 subscribers were assured. The second issue appeared on Saturday, June 24, 1732. Christopher Sauer's German newspaper *Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschichts-Schreiber, oder Sammlung wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur- und-Kirchen-Reich*, "The High German Pennsylvania Recorder of Events or Collection of Important News from the Kingdom of Nature and of the Church," which is generally credited as the first newspaper, was first published on August 20, 1739. (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, April 1902. "The First German Newspaper in America")

Greek newspaper was the *Atlantis*, issued March 3, 1894, from 2 Stone Street, New York City as a four-page weekly of tabloid size, and afterwards two and three times a week. On January 3, 1905, it became a full-sized four-page daily. It was the first Greek publication in America and the first publication in the world to use typesetting machinery for the Greek alphabet. Its founder and first editor was Solon John Vlasto.

Hebrew newspaper was the *Ha-Zofeh ba-Arez ha-Hadashah* published in New York City from 1871 to 1876.

Hungarian daily newspaper was the *Amerikai Magyar Népszava*, published October 18, 1904, in New York City. Its founder and editor in chief was Geza David Berko. It was originally established in March 1899 as a weekly, and then was issued

The First

twice a week until October 18, 1904, when it became a daily.

Illustrated daily newspaper was the *New York Daily Graphic*, an illustrated evening newspaper that sold for 5 cents a copy. It was issued March 4, 1873, from 41 Park Place, New York City, and consisted of 8 pages printed by chromolithography using zinc plates.

Illustrated tabloid was the *Illustrated Daily News* of New York City, which appeared on June 26, 1919. It was published by Robert Rutherford McCormick and Joseph Medill Patterson. (*Willard Grosvenor Bleyer—History of American Journalism*)

Index. See Newspaper index separately published

Insurance service offered by a newspaper. See under Insurance

Italian newspaper was *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, issued in New York City in September 1880. The first owner and editor was Charles Barsotti.

Jointly published newspaper was issued September 1923 during the newspaper strike and bore on its masthead the names: *New York American, New York Herald, The Journal of Commerce, The Daily News, The Morning Telegraph, The New York Times, The New York Tribune, The World, The New York Staats Zeitung, Il Progresso Italo,* and the *Americand*.

Labor newspaper. See Labor paper

Large-type weekly for persons with impaired vision was the *New York Times Large Type Weekly*, consisting of 28 pages, first published March 6, 1967. It was printed in New York City in 18-point type and was priced at \$29 a year.

Line drawing of a current subject appeared in the *New York Sun*, New York City, on January 15, 1840, which issued a 4-page supplement with a drawing under the 5-column heading "Steamboat Lexington Burnt!! One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost."

Livestock market paper. See Livestock market paper

Mimeographed daily newspaper was the *Kellogg Daily Reminder*, published July 25, 1923, by Eaton's Letter Shop, Kellogg, Idaho. The founder and first editor was Marson M. Eaton, Jr. The first issue was only one sheet printed on both sides.

Newspaper was a broadside. One of the earliest of the broadsides and in some ways the most important was *The Present State of the New English Affairs*. It was published "to prevent false reports" in 1689 by Samuel Green in Cambridge, Mass., and consisted of a single sheet printed in two columns, newspaper style, folio size, 8 by

The First

NEWSPAPER—Continued
14½ inches. (Isaiah Thomas—*History of Printing in America*)

Newspaper advertisement. See Advertisement: Advertisement

Newspaper advertisement printed on aluminum foil appeared in the *Sentinel*, Milwaukee, Wis., on March 18, 1958. It was a lamination of Reynolds aluminum foil on one side and paper on the other. The foil side was printed in seven colors at the gravure plant of the Reynolds Metal Company in St. Louis, Mo., while the paper side was printed by the *Sentinel* in one color and black.

Newspaper association was the American Newspaper Publishers Association, organized November 17, 1886, in Detroit, Mich. The call was made by William Henry Brearley of the *Detroit News*. The first convention was held February 16-17, 1887, in Rochester, N.Y., and was attended by 51 delegates.

Newspaper cartoon. See under Cartoon

Newspaper color-page was in the *New York Recorder*, whose issue of Sunday, April 2, 1893, carried a full-page advertisement of R.H. Macy, 14th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City, on page 13, and showed a large star printed in red.

Newspaper colored supplement was issued by the *New York City World* Sunday, November 19, 1893, and consisted of a four-page section, the outside pages of which were printed in five colors. Two half-page drawings in color featured "A Scene in Atlantic Gardens, Saturday Night," and "The Cathedral at Eleven O'Clock Mass." The inside pages were printed in black.

Newspaper daily railroad delivery service was instituted by the *Morning News* of Dallas, Tex., on October 1, 1885, when a special train was leased on the Texas and Pacific Railway to carry newspapers from Dallas to Fort Worth, Texas.

Newspaper delivery train was operated by the International Great Northern Railroad over the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, in 1883 to deliver the *Galveston News* to subscribers located between Galveston and Houston, Tex. The *News* paid \$500 a month for the exclusive lease of the train.

Newspaper editorial apology appeared in the *American Weekly Mercury* of April 20, 1721. It stated: "N.B. In our last week's *Mercury* [April 13] No. 70, there is an account inserted from a private Letter sent to Boston, dated the 20th of September last, That the Government of Pennsylvania is Surrendered to the Crown, etc. These are to give Notice that we have now Letters from London, of a later Date, by which we find that the said Report concerning the Province of Pennsylvania is false and groundless and therefore was both by them

The First

and us too rashly inserted." This newspaper was published in Philadelphia, Pa.

Newspaper page set by linotype was the *New York Daily Tribune*, whose editorial page was set by linotype on Saturday, July 3, 1886.

Newspaper plant to install electricity was the *New York Times*, New York City, which turned on the current on September 4, 1882. The current was supplied by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's central station, 257 Pearl Street, New York City. The editorial room had 27 electric lights, the counting room 25. The composing rooms and the press room were equipped later.

Newspaper printed atop a mountain was *Among The Clouds*, a daily published by Henry M. Burt during the summer at the old Summit House, Mount Washington, N.H. The first issue was that of July 20, 1877. There were 8 pages, approximately 9½ by 12¾ inches. Single copies were 10 cents; subscription for the season, \$2.50.

Newspaper printed on a train was the *Weekly Herald*, a single sheet printed on both sides, approximately 7 by 8 inches. It was issued by Thomas Alva Edison and distributed on the train between Port Huron and Detroit, Mich. The first known issue was dated Port Huron, Mich., February 3, 1862.

Newspaper printed on bagasse newsprint (waste fiber left after grinding sugar cane) was the *Daily World* of Opelousas, La., printed February 11, 1954. Several test rolls were printed previously.

Newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper was the *Soperton News*, Soperton, Ga., of March 31, 1933, a four-page, six-column newspaper. The pines were grown in Treutlen County, Ga., and the paper was obtained from the Charles Holmes Herty-Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, now the Herty Foundation Laboratory.

Newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper in color was the *News* of Dallas, Tex., a daily, which printed a pine-paper edition March 31, 1937.

Newspaper printed on wood-pulp paper was the *Boston Morning Journal* of Boston, Mass., published January 15, 1863. It was a four-page, eight-column newspaper and sold for three cents a copy.

Newspaper published at sea was the illustrated *Atlantic Telegraph*, printed on board the cable-laying *Great Eastern*, captained by James Anderson. It sold for five shillings for the series. Issues were published Saturday, July 29, 1865, August 5, 1865, and August 12, 1865. (Isabella Field Judson—*Cyrus W. Field—His Life and Work*)

Newspaper published at sea (daily) to carry world news was the *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, inaugurated by Guglielmo Marconi in October 1902 on the S.S. *Campania* and the S.S. *Lucania*, at

The First

that time "the crack liners of the fleet." The news was obtained from the wireless stations at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, and Glace Bay, Canada.

Newspaper published at sea (radio news service) was the *Transatlantic Times*, a four-page newspaper, which was issued on November 15, 1899, on board the American liner *St. Paul*, by Guglielmo Marconi and two engineers. It sold for \$1 a copy, and the proceeds were donated to the Seaman's Fund. The news was obtained by wireless from the Needles Station, Isle of Wight.

Newspaper published by soldiers in the field was the *United States American Volunteer*, published May 21, 1861, at De Soto, Mo., by members of Company A, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Captain Nelson Cole. The issue consisted of a single page, the reverse being the first page of the abandoned *Jefferson County Herald*.

Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast was the *Oregon Spectator*, a semimonthly issued in Oregon City, Oreg., February 5, 1846. Its slogan was "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The newspaper was published by the Oregon Printing Association and was nonpolitical. The first editor was Colonel William G. T'Vault. The first California newspaper was the *Californian*, published August 15, 1846, in Monterey, Calif., by Robert Semple and the Reverend Walter Colton. (John B. Horner—*Oregon History and Early Literature*)

Newspaper published south of the Potomac River was the *Virginia Gazette*, containing "the freshest advices both Foreign and Domestick." It was established by William Parks and began its regular publication in Williamsburg, Va., August 5, 1736. It was a single sheet folded so as to have four pages. The subscription price was fifteen shillings a year.

Newspaper published west of the Alleghenies was the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, which was first issued on July 29, 1786. It was founded by John Scull and Joseph Hall and was printed in a log house on the Monongahela River, Pittsburgh, Pa. (*Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Spirit—Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce*)

Newspaper publisher was Benjamin Harris, "the father of American newspapers." His paper, *Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic*, issued from the London Coffee House, Boston, Mass., was printed by R. Pierce, on September 25, 1690. It was promptly suppressed because of certain "reflexions" distasteful to Governor Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts. Harris had intended to issue it monthly "or if any Glut of Occurrences happen, oftener," but only the one issue appeared. It was a one-sheet paper folded to present four pages, containing news in double columns. The last page was blank. There were no advertise-

The First

ments. (George Emery Littlefield—*Early Massachusetts Press*)

Newspaper reproduced commercially and regularly by radio facsimile was the San Francisco edition of *The Wall Street Journal*, which had normally been prepared by conventional methods. Experimental editions, not distributed to the public, first appeared on April 10, 1962. Regular daily operations began on May 28, 1962. Page proofs were telecast to Riverside, Calif., by coaxial cable through microwave circuits where they were photographed preparatory to etching on zinc plates.

Newspaper room (library). See Library: Library newspaper room

Newspaper rotogravure sections were simultaneously instituted by seven newspapers on March 29, 1914, when an eight-page supplement showing 13 masterpieces of the Altman Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, was included with the *New York Times*, the *Boston Sun-Herald*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the *Kansas City Star*.

Newspaper serial story in an American newspaper appeared in Samuel Keimer's *Pennsylvania Gazette* in Philadelphia in 1729. It was entitled "Religious Courtship" and was written by Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*. It was reprinted from his book of the same title published in 1722 in London.

Newspaper (successful) was the *Boston News-Letter*, the first issue of which was dated April 17-24, 1704. The editor was John Campbell, a New England postmaster, who earned the distinction of being America's first vendor of news. It was printed by Bartholomew Green in a back room of his home. The page size was 7½ by 12½ inches. The text was set in small pica type. The paper was without competition for 15 years and reached a circulation of 300 copies.

Newspaper Sunday comic section was published by the *New York World* in 1893. The drawings were made by Richard Felton Outcault and depicted a humorous set of characters under the title of "Hogan's Alley." On November 18, 1894, the newspaper published the first of his six-box cartoon series "The Origin of a New Species," and later "The Yellow Kid." This was the first successful colored section.

Newspaper to appear on Sunday was the *Sunday Monitor*, Baltimore, Md., published by Philip Edwards, which appeared December 18, 1796. It consisted of four pages, 10¼ by 17 inches.

Newspaper to be microfilmed. See Check photographing device

*The First***NEWSPAPER—Continued**

Newspaper to insert an aluminum foil sheet to be used as a household wrapping was the *Sentinel*, Milwaukee, Wis., whose April 2, 1957, issue contained an insert featuring an advertisement of the Aluminum Corporation of America.

Newspaper to microfilm its current issues. See under Microfilm

Newspaper to microfilm its past issues. See under Microfilm

Newspaper to operate a radio station was the *News of Detroit*, Mich., whose station WWJ, Detroit, (as 8 MK) began operating on August 20, 1920.

Newspaper to use an airplane. See Aviation—Airplane: Airplane used by a newspaper

Newspaper 12-page advertising supplement featured "The Christmas Store of A Million Gifts," Gimbel Bros., Broadway and 33rd Street, New York City, issued as Section VI of the *New York Times* of December 7, 1913.

Newspaper whose input was derived from a communications satellite was the *Wall Street Journal*, set in type at Chicopee, Mass., and sent to Orlando, Fla., via the Westar communications satellite at 3½ minutes per page. Dedication ceremonies for the new system were held November 20, 1978.

Newspaper with a full page of woodcut engravings was the *Weekly Herald*, New York City, of Saturday June 28, 1845, which printed 6 woodcuts depicting the grand funeral procession of Andrew Jackson.

Newspaper with an aviation section was the Philadelphia, Pa. *Inquirer*, whose issue of June 7, 1908, devoted 5 columns on page 2A to "News from the Aeronautic Sphere." The heading was later changed to "In Aeronautic Sphere."

Newspaper with an illustrated color-page was the *New York World* of Sunday, May 21, 1893. One large sheet, printed in color and folded once, made up 4 pages. Page 29 showed a Walt McDougall cartoon in color, "Broadway Cable Car Possibilities." Pages 30 and 31 were printed in black. Page 32 was a full-page color reproduction of a painting of the Spanish ship *The Santa Maria*.

Newspaper with perfumed advertising page was issued March 25, 1937, by the *Daily News*, Washington, D.C. It contained a page advertisement of the Peoples Drug Stores featuring flowers.

Newspaper wrappers. See under Postal service

Norwegian-American newspaper was *Nordlyset* ("The Northern Light"), first published July 29, 1847, in Muskego, Wis. James De Noon Reymert was the first editor.

The First

Offset-printed daily newspaper that was successful was the daily *World* of Opelousas, La., which began operations on December 24, 1939. It was printed on a sheet-fed offset press. John Richmond Thistlewaite was editor and publisher.

Penny daily newspaper was *The Cent*, which was published in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830 by Dr. Christopher Columbus Conwell, but the first successful penny paper was the *New York Sun*, published by Benjamin Henry Day, which appeared on September 3, 1833. (*George Henry Payne—History of Journalism in the United States*)

Periodical on microfilm. See Microfilm: Magazine on microfilm offered to subscribers

Political newspaper of national importance was the *Gazette of the United States*, the political organ of Alexander Hamilton, edited by John Fenno. The first issue appeared in New York City, April 15, 1789. When the government moved its headquarters to Philadelphia, the *Gazette* followed. The first issue printed in Philadelphia was that of April 14, 1790. The *New York Weekly Journal* was established November 5, 1733, by John Peter Zenger as a political organ to expose Governor Cosby. Zenger was arrested and imprisoned November 17, 1734, defended by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, and acquitted. His newspaper is often termed the first political paper. (*Merritt Way Haynes—Student's History of Printing*)

Pulitzer Prize award to a newspaper was presented June 5, 1918, to the *New York Times* at the graduation ceremony at Columbia University, New York City.

Radio facsimile newspaper was transmitted by KSTP, St. Paul, Minn., on December 17, 1937. It consisted of a roll of sensitized paper nearly five inches wide, with perforations at the sides, which issued from a receiving set.

Radio facsimile newspaper (daily) was transmitted December 7, 1938, by the *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Mo., over Station W9XZY on an ultra-high frequency. Nine pages, each 8½ inches long, four columns to a page, printed in seven-point type, issued from a receiving set. About 15 minutes was required to transmit each page.

Religious weekly newspaper. See under Religious publication

Single copy delivered by a vending machine. See Vending Machine: Newspaper vending machine to deliver a single copy

Spanish newspaper was *El Redactor*, published July 1, 1827, in New York City. The first editor was Juan José de Lerena.

Three-dimensional newspaper advertisement. See under Advertisement

The First

Trademark controversy involving a newspaper. See under Trademark lawsuit

Transoceanic newspaper was the *Daily Mail*, a weekly digest of the London, England, *Daily Mail*, dated January 5, 1944. It was made up and edited in London, microfilmed, and flown to New York City, where it was enlarged and printed. It contained 12 pages, 9 by 12 inches, four columns wide.

Ukrainian daily newspaper was the *Ukrainian Daily News*, established January 31, 1920, in New York City. The first editor was M. Tkach.

Woman newspaper editor. See under Woman

Yiddish daily newspaper was the *Yiddishes-Tageblatt* or *Jewish Daily News*, which was founded in New York City in 1885 by Kasriel Hersch Sarasohn.

NEWSPAPER AUDIT

Newspaper circulation audit was made by a group of advertisers who organized the Association of American Advertisers to verify circulation figures. On August 21, 1914, the Audit Bureau of Circulations was formed in Chicago, Ill., with headquarters in that city as a cooperative, non-profit-making organization. Membership was composed of advertisers, advertising agencies, and publishers. Of the 25 directors, 4 were from daily newspapers, 2 from magazines, 2 from business papers, 2 from farm papers, 2 from advertising agencies, and 13 from among advertisers.

NEWSPAPER INDEX separately published was *The Index to the New York Times for 1865*, published in 1866 by Henry J. Raymond & Company, New York City. It contained 182 pages. Earlier indexes had been printed primarily for staff use.

NEWSPAPER PREMIUM

Newspaper premiums were offered by the New York *Recorder*, New York City, whose issue of March 25, 1893, printed the first of a series of coupons offering 17 by 25 inch color reproductions of celebrated paintings. Ten different subjects were offered, any one of which could be had for 20 coupons. Coupons and bonus prizes were also offered for ad insertions: a \$10 goldpiece, 5 silver watches, and 10 plush ottomans. Similar coupons were also inserted in plug-cut tobacco packages by tobacco vendors.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING PRESS. See Printing press: High-speed newspaper printing and folding machine

NEWSPAPER REPORTER

See also News correspondent

Newspaper reporter to become a U.S. senator was [Arthur Edson] Blair Moody, Democrat, who served the Washington Bureau of the *Detroit News* for 18 years (1933-1951). He was appointed on April 23, 1951, by Governor Gerhard Mennen Williams of Michigan and was sworn in on April

The First

25, 1951, on which date Vice President Alben William Barkley called upon him to preside over the U.S. Senate.

Newspaper reporter to receive a Pulitzer Prize for newspaper reporting was Herbert Bayard Swope of the New York *World* for his stories on the internal situation in the German Empire. The award was announced by Columbia University, New York City, on June 4, 1917.

NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Newspaper syndicate to supply articles, stories, etc., was started on November 8, 1884, but was postponed until November 15, 1884, by Samuel Sidney McClure of New York City, who organized the McClure Syndicate. Because the syndicate offered larger payment than individual newspapers, a better class of writers endeavored to write for the daily press, their articles being syndicated throughout the country. (*Samuel Sidney McClure—My Autobiography*)

Press syndicate facsimile transmission. See under Radio facsimile transmission

Syndication of newspaper material was attempted by Moses Yale Beach of New York City, who printed President John Tyler's message, delivered December 7, 1841, to the second session of the 27th Congress. Sales were made to the Albany, N.Y., *Advertiser*; the Troy, N.Y., *Whig*; the Salem, Mass., *Gazette*; the Boston, Mass., *Times*; etc. Each newspaper printed its own name in the blank space provided for that purpose. (*Alexander Gurdon Abell—Life of John Tyler*)

NEWSREEL. See under Motion picture

NEWSREEL THEATER. See Theater

NIAGARA FALLS

Person to cross Niagara Falls on a tightrope was Jean Francois Gravelet, a Frenchman better known by his professional name, Émile Blondin, whose first exhibition took place on June 30, 1859, before a crowd of 5,000 people. Wearing pink tights and a spangled tunic of yellow silk, he crossed a cable about 2 inches in diameter strung 151 hundred feet high. A 1,100-foot rope was stretched below the suspension bridge with a series of parallel ropes alongside. In 1859 and 1860 Blondin gave a series of "ascensions." On August 19, he carried a man on his back across the cable, trundled over a loaded wheelbarrow, and walked across in a sack. On July 14, 1859, dressed as an ape, he pushed a wheelbarrow across. He usually carried a long pole which aided him to balance himself and which could also serve as a guard in case he fell, since it would be supported by the parallel ropes and thus prevent him from falling into the river. (*George Washington Holley—The Falls of Niagara*)

JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

FAMOUS FIRST
FACTS * A Record of
First Happenings, Discoveries,
and Inventions in American
History * *Fourth Edition*
Expanded and Revised

The H.W. WILSON COMPANY New York 1981

* 33 PAGES 1040 LINES
* 4:59 P.M. STARTED 5:07 P.M. ENDED

*	EEEE	N	N	DDDD
*	E	N	N	D D
*	E	NN	N	D D
*	EEE	N	N N	D D
*	E	N	NN	D D
*	E	N	N	D D
*	EEEE	N	N	DDDD

SEND TO: NIX, SUSAN MICHELE
WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 111 1/2
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20500

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20500
ROOM 444 JVS
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

SEND TO: MIX, SUSAN WICHEGE

*	EEEEEE	I	I	DDDD
*	E	I	I	D D
*	E	I	II	D D
*	EEE	I	II	D D
*	E	II	I	D D
*	E	I	I	D D
*	EEEEEE	I	I	DDDD

*	4:28 P.M. STARTED	2:03 P.M. ENDED
*	33 PAGES	1040 LINES



***** 81159 ***** PRINTOUT COMPLETED ***** APRIL 26, 5:07 P.M. *****
***** 81159 ***** PRINTOUT COMPLETED ***** APRIL 26, 5:07 P.M. *****
***** 81159 ***** PRINTOUT COMPLETED ***** APRIL 26, 5:07 P.M. *****
***** 81159 ***** PRINTOUT COMPLETED ***** APRIL 26, 5:07 P.M. *****



***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****
***** 92072 ***** BEGIN PRINTOUT ***** APRIL 27, 7:36 P.M. *****

SEND TO: BUNTON, JEAN MARIE
WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 111 1/2
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20500



PRINT CASE REQUESTED: APRIL 27, 1992
8 DOCUMENTS PRINTED
24 PRINTED PAGES

10067P

SEND TO: BUNTON, JEAN MARIE
WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 111 1/2
WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20500

*****09675*****
LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS[®]



DATE: APRIL 27, 1992

CLIENT: NEXIS
LIBRARY: NEXIS
FILE: CURRNT

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND REDESIGN AND LAYOUT AND CHANGES

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:
LEVEL 1... 2



1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Kansas City Business Journal;
Copyright Kansas City Business Journal Inc. 1991;
Business Dateline; Copyright (c) 1991 UMI/Data Courier

October 11, 1991

SECTION: Vol 10; No 4; Sec 1; pg 11

LENGTH: 572 words

HEADLINE: Sun Chain Makes Bold Changes as Other Papers Hold Tight in Recession

BYLINE: Lola Butcher

DATELINE: Shawnee; KS; US

BODY:

At a time when most newspapers are hunkering down to survive the recession, Sun Publications in Johnson County is taking a different approach. The company recently redesigned its newspapers, added several staff members and restructured its advertising rates.

Publisher Steve Rose said the moves were spurred by the economy, which has prompted advertising-sales declines for the Sun chain.

The changes are designed to improve local news coverage for Johnson County readers and, in turn, to increase advertising sales. The latter goal is one shared by many newspaper publishers, most of whom have been hit hard by the recession.

"I think all newspapers, suburban or metro, have taken some pretty big hits this year," Rose said. "I don't think any of us can walk away from this unscathed."

Around the country, newspaper publishers are reporting double-digit declines in advertising revenue, prompting budget cuts and layoffs at such media giants as The New York Times and the Washington Post.

double digit declines in ad rev.

layoffs

In general, Kansas City-area newspapers are thought to have been hurt less than those than in many other cities. On the other hand, Rose said this recession has hit Johnson County's service-based economy hard, prompting sharp declines in help-wanted advertising, automobile advertising and real estate advertising.

"I've been in the business nearly 20 years and have seen several recessions, and this one is probably more dramatic in its impact on Johnson County than any other," Rose said.

The recession is also being felt in eastern Jackson County, where The Examiner in Independence is reporting a 7 percent advertising-revenue decrease compared to last year.

"Of all the papers in the Stauffer Communications chain, we and the Blue Springs Examiner are the only ones that are above their budgets, and that's strictly because of expense cutting," publisher Ben Weir said.



Kansas City Business Journal (c) 1991 UMI/Data Courier

The Examiner laid off 10 percent of its staff members earlier this year.

The Examiner and the Blue Springs Examiner spent \$ 200,000 on a redesign, new equipment and a major promotional campaign last year, but Weir said their success at significantly increasing circulation was short-lived.

At the Sun Publications, the twice-weekly newspapers, which are free, are sporting a new typeface and a new layout, but Rose said the redesign was less significant than the editorial repositioning of the papers.

The newspapers are being published under nine separate flags--The Overland Park Sun, Lenexa Sun, Shawnee-Merriam Sun, Prairie Village Sun, Leawood Sun, Northeast Johnson County Sun, Blue Valley Sun, Olathe Sun and the mailed edition, The Johnson County Sun--as a way of demonstrating a renewed emphasis on coverage of individual communities.

The idea is to increase readership which, in turn, makes the newspapers more attractive to advertisers. To beef up local coverage, Rose said reporters are being asked to get more involved in the specific communities they cover.

* ["Our reporters are now in effect editors," he said. "We expect them to be involved in Rotary Club and Kiwanis and whatever else is going on."

Rose said the firm added four salespeople, two composing-room employees, two editorial staff members and several news stringers.

Additionally, the newspapers' advertising zoning program has been altered to allow advertisers to target specific communities. Some new, lower-rate spaces have been created to attract smaller advertisers.

SUBJECT: Publishing industry; Market strategy; Midwest

GEOGRAPHIC: Midwest Region; Kansas City; MO; US

COMPANY: Sun Publications; DUNS: 06-271-3615; SIC: 2711

LOAD-DATE-MDC: January 10, 1992



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Boston Business Journal;
Copyright P & L Publications Inc. 1990;
Business Dateline; Copyright (c) 1990 UMI/Data Courier

April 9, 1990

SECTION: Vol 10; No 7; Sec 1; pg 1

LENGTH: 1115 words

HEADLINE: Reorganization of Metro Weekly Divides Staffers

BYLINE: Diane Kadzis

DATELINE: Newton; MA; US

BODY:

One year after buying out arch competitor NewsWest, Tabloid Newspaper Publishers Inc. of Newton is restructuring its operations -- a move that is expected to fan a round of competition over jobs within the publishing company itself.

Tabloid Newspaper, which publishes 14 editions of The Weekly Tab in Boston, Cambridge and metro west markets, is undergoing a reorganization designed to streamline and update the way the newspapers are produced. Not more than five positions are expected to be eliminated when the reorganization swings into full gear April 30.

But about 65 of the Tab's more than 170 employees will have to compete with each other to fill new jobs that will replace old positions. Top management at the Tab is calling the reorganization perestroika. Staffers are likening it to Lithuania.

Publications of all varieties are reeling from an acute slump in advertising. Although other newspapers and magazines are tightening the reins on spending and, in some cases, reducing staff as a result of declining revenues, such is not the case with the Tabs, said newly-appointed editor John Wilpers, who has reorganized newspapers for the large Ingersoll Publications chain and, more recently, for the daily Bridgeport Post-Telegram in Connecticut.

Wilpers has already hired an investigative reporter and a "writing coach" from the Bridgeport Post-Telegram, as well as two other reporters. And, as Wilpers noted, talent from a daily like the Post-Telegram does not come cheap.

"This has nothing to do with retrenchment. I would do this reorganization in 1985 during the boom years, or today," he said.

On the revenue side, Tab publisher Russel Pergament said advertising business at the Tabs is flat. Ad revenues so far this year are within one percent of last year's mark, he said, and ad density remains at around 65 percent.

Enhanced placement

A redesign of the Tabs last fall enhanced placement of ads and, according to one staffer, increased the actual size of display ads, allowing the papers

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



Boston Business Journal (c) 1990 UMI/Data Courier

to increase rates. And Pergament's got some further revenue-generating surprises up his sleeve. "If this recession doesn't get any worse, we can probably start two new Tabs in the fall," he said.

The Tab chain is in its 10th year, and has held fast to a metro west market that, while a fertile advertising ground, has grown increasingly competitive. Last March, Tabloid Newspaper eliminated some of its stiffest competitors by acquiring the five-newspaper NewsWest chain from Carlin Publishing.

That move did two things for the Tabs: it ended a long war over advertising rates while narrowing the paper's competition to the Middlesex News and The Boston Globe's West Weekly (neither of which is said to be prospering in the Tab's backyard). It also freed up the Tab to take a hard look at itself and do some soul-searching about the future.

Dumping duplication

What the publishing company found was a good deal of duplication that confounded production of the 14 Tabs, said Pergament and Wilpers. Major production foul-ups were not uncommon as a result of an inefficient company structure that placed decisions in the hands of too many people, none of whom were in the editorial department.

Hence the reorganization, the specifics of which are expected to be finalized this week. In general, the move will put production decisions in the hands of the news department. Wilpers said old positions in production, typesetting and art direction will be replaced with new positions, such as copy editors and layout artists. A Macintosh computer system will be the technical backbone of the new setup.

"We are no longer a mom-and-pop weekly. We are an influential newspaper group in Boston," Wilpers said. "It sounds crazy, but we want to win a Pulitzer."

While the people who work at the Tabs share the aims of management, many are anxious and angry over the way change is taking place.

The main points of contention are the competition with fellow workers for new posts and the phasing out of positions for which they have already been asked to set goals.

In the weeks prior to Wilpers' appointment as Tab editor last month, the first part of a three-step restructuring process began when the Tab enlisted The Catlin Group as management consultants. The Catlin Group, headed by Katherine Catlin, specializes in what some might call new age psychology -- exploration of hidden potential in individuals for the greater good of the company, or something like that.

About one month ago, Tab staffers retreated to a hotel in Needham where, sources say, they received the Catlin treatment. On a personal level, the Catlin program examined the four selves within each Tab staffer: their public, blind, hidden and unknown selves. On a professional level, staffers established a mission to provide direction for the Tab papers.

A draft mission statement, a corporate creed of sorts, emphasized partnerships as the key to success -- partnerships within the Tab organization

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



Boston Business Journal (c) 1990 UMI/Data Courier

and with readers and advertisers. "Embracing our values of equality, personal growth, creativity and courtesy, our partnership will flourish for everyone and enable us to expand our company while publishing the finest weekly newspapers in the US," the mission statement reads.

Translated, that means the Tabs want to grow in size and stature, Wilpers said.

Employee surplus

The mission statement is management's way of going on the record to say that people within the company have input into how the Tab is run, he said.

As the logistics of the reorganization came in to focus, however, it became clear that not all employees would be around to carry out The Tab Mission that they helped to craft, or at least their departments would not be around. Now, staff members are wondering if boxing gloves will be provided to candidates for positions that will be created in the restructuring.

Personal interviews that Wilpers is conducting with staff members, which Wilpers said are geared to letting people voice gripes that they want addressed, have also put the staff on guard. Staffers are suspicious that the new editor is sizing them up and collecting information that might come back to haunt them during the changes. As one Tab employee put it, "People are cracking up."

Wilpers responds that corporate change is unsettling. While it's valid for staffers to feel frustrated over drafting mission statements for lame-duck departments, the Catlin seminars and interviews are all part of the Tab's open policy of giving workers a say in their newspapers. That's a policy that also prolongs the actual implementation of changes, Wilpers said, and the uncertainty that always accompanies change.

SUBJECT: Publishing industry; Newspapers; Corporate reorganization; Personnel management; Production planning; New England

GEOGRAPHIC: New England Region; Boston; MA; US

COMPANY: Tabloid Newspapers Inc; SIC: 2711

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 13, 1990

Mention recent Pulitzer prizes '92



DATE: APRIL 27, 1992

CLIENT: NEXIS
LIBRARY: NEXIS
FILE: CURRNT

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION AND DATE AFT DEC 1991

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:
LEVEL 1... 214

LEXIS[®] NEXIS[®] LEXIS[®] NEXIS[®]



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 States News Service
States News Service

April 24, 1992, Friday

LENGTH: 895 words

HEADLINE: Texas battle could impact on Chicago media

BYLINE: By Will Dunham, States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: newspapers

BODY:

Legislation born out of a battle between a Texas congressman and his hometown newspaper could force the breakup of television stations and newspapers operating under common ownership in the same market.

Rep. John Bryant, D-Texas, said he plans to offer an amendment to a pending cable television bill that would take aim at jointly owned commercial television and newspaper companies that operate in the same city. Bryant's amendment would deprive such television stations of two critical benefits accorded to all other stations under the cable bill.

Chicago television station WGN, owned by the Chicago Tribune, would be affected by the amendment.

"We have a situation in which fewer and fewer people are controlling what everybody reads and hears and sees," Bryant said. "I'm trying to force the scrutiny of the growing consolidation of ownership of media assets in the hands of a very few people."

The amendment would target Dallas television station WFAA and the Dallas Morning News, both owned by the A.H. Belo Corp.

According to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, which represents some 1,600 U.S. daily newspapers, 20 other television stations in so-called "cross-ownership" situations with newspapers would be affected. In addition to WGN, other prominent stations that would be impacted by the amendment include KRON in San Francisco and WSB in Atlanta.

Last Dec. 8, Belo officials announced they had purchased the assets of the Dallas Times Herald for \$55 million and ceased publication of the longtime Morning News rival.

In a reversal of the usual relationship between public official and the press, Bryant's tiff with the Morning News and Belo stems from their refusal to supply him with information about the transaction. Although the deal was approved by the Justice Department, Bryant believes it may have violated federal antitrust laws. The Morning News is now only daily newspaper serving the city.

Bryant is hesitant to say his amendment is intended as retaliation against the Morning News for stonewalling him.



States News Service, April 24, 1992

"The word retaliating is slightly inaccurate," Bryant said. "I'm rattling my sabre -- that's a better way to say it, or my little pen knife. I've been very frank about that. That's not a hidden thing."

Bryant said he is baffled as to why Belo and the Morning News have refused to give him information, saying "they have nothing to fear, except criticism, perhaps."

"Nothing could be done now. How could you resurrect the Times Herald?" Bryant added. "But, by God, they ought to step up like men and show us what happened."

Jodie Pogue, spokeswoman for Belo, said, "I don't think we want to (respond) in this particular case and through this particular medium. So we're just going to have to pass. I'm sorry."

Another Texas lawmaker, Rep. Joe Barton, R-Texas, said Belo representatives contacted his staff to tip him off about the Bryant amendment. Barton, Bryant's colleague on the House Energy and Commerce Committee, said he agreed with Belo's opposition to the amendment. He vowed to lead the fight against it when the committee considers the cable bill in the next few weeks.

"In my opinion, there is no justifiable reason to have the amendment," Barton said.

"I agree with John's general premise that the marketplace was better served having two daily papers in it than one," Barton added. "But if you look around the country, there are not many metropolitan areas that still have two large daily newspapers."

Barton complains that Bryant's amendment couples two unrelated issues: whether television stations should have the right to charge a cable company for retransmitting its signal and whether cross-ownership should be allowed to exist. Who owns the station is "immaterial" to whether a cable company should pay for the station's signal, he said.

The cable bill would force cable operators to carry the signal of every local broadcast station -- the so-called "must-carry" provision. But Bryant's amendment would give cable companies the right to refuse to carry the signal of any television station involved in newspaper cross-ownership arrangements.

Bryant's amendment also would prevent the jointly owned television stations from collecting fees from cable companies for retransmitting the station's signal. The cable bill would give all broadcast stations the right charge cable companies for retransmission of the signal. Under current law, cable companies do not have to seek consent for the right to retransmit broadcast signals.

In 1975, the Federal Communications Commission, concerned over a concentration of media outlets, barred future cross-ownership arrangements between television stations and newspapers in the same market. A grandfather clause, however, allowed most existing cross-ownership situations to continue. While Bryant's amendment does not order divestiture, media executives believe it probably would force breakups by harshly penalizing these arrangements.



States News Service, April 24, 1992

Bryant was evasive when asked whether he wanted to force such divestitures, saying he would like to see "a decentralization of ownership" of media outlets. However, Bryant's own prepared written remarks on his amendment state, "I want to take this opportunity to force a divestiture of the existing grandfathered situations such as that I find in my hometown of Dallas . . . "



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 States News Service
States News Service

April 24, 1992, Friday

LENGTH: 895 words

HEADLINE: Texas battle could impact on Chicago media

BYLINE: By Will Dunham, States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: newspapers

BODY:

Legislation born out of a battle between a Texas congressman and his hometown newspaper could force the breakup of television stations and newspapers operating under common ownership in the same market.

Rep. John Bryant, D-Texas, said he plans to offer an amendment to a pending cable television bill that would take aim at jointly owned commercial television and newspaper companies that operate in the same city. Bryant's amendment would deprive such television stations of two critical benefits accorded to all other stations under the cable bill.

Chicago television station WGN, owned by the Chicago Tribune, would be affected by the amendment.

"We have a situation in which fewer and fewer people are controlling what everybody reads and hears and sees," Bryant said. "I'm trying to force the scrutiny of the growing consolidation of ownership of media assets in the hands of a very few people."

The amendment would target Dallas television station WFAA and the Dallas Morning News, both owned by the A.H. Belo Corp.

According to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, which represents some 1,600 U.S. daily newspapers, 20 other television stations in so-called "cross-ownership" situations with newspapers would be affected. In addition to WGN, other prominent stations that would be impacted by the amendment include KRON in San Francisco and WSB in Atlanta.

Last Dec. 8, Belo officials announced they had purchased the assets of the Dallas Times Herald for \$55 million and ceased publication of the longtime Morning News rival.

In a reversal of the usual relationship between public official and the press, Bryant's tiff with the Morning News and Belo stems from their refusal to supply him with information about the transaction. Although the deal was approved by the Justice Department, Bryant believes it may have violated federal antitrust laws. The Morning News is now only daily newspaper serving the city.

Bryant is hesitant to say his amendment is intended as retaliation against the Morning News for stonewalling him.



States News Service, April 24, 1992

"The word retaliating is slightly inaccurate," Bryant said. "I'm rattling my sabre -- that's a better way to say it, or my little pen knife. I've been very frank about that. That's not a hidden thing."

Bryant said he is baffled as to why Belo and the Morning News have refused to give him information, saying "they have nothing to fear, except criticism, perhaps."

"Nothing could be done now. How could you resurrect the Times Herald?" Bryant added. "But, by God, they ought to step up like men and show us what happened."

Jodie Pogue, spokeswoman for Belo, said, "I don't think we want to (respond) in this particular case and through this particular medium. So we're just going to have to pass. I'm sorry."

Another Texas lawmaker, Rep. Joe Barton, R-Texas, said Belo representatives contacted his staff to tip him off about the Bryant amendment. Barton, Bryant's colleague on the House Energy and Commerce Committee, said he agreed with Belo's opposition to the amendment. He vowed to lead the fight against it when the committee considers the cable bill in the next few weeks.

"In my opinion, there is no justifiable reason to have the amendment," Barton said.

"I agree with John's general premise that the marketplace was better served having two daily papers in it than one," Barton added. "But if you look around the country, there are not many metropolitan areas that still have two large daily newspapers."

Barton complains that Bryant's amendment couples two unrelated issues: whether television stations should have the right to charge a cable company for retransmitting its signal and whether cross-ownership should be allowed to exist. Who owns the station is "immaterial" to whether a cable company should pay for the station's signal, he said.

The cable bill would force cable operators to carry the signal of every local broadcast station -- the so-called "must-carry" provision. But Bryant's amendment would give cable companies the right to refuse to carry the signal of any television station involved in newspaper cross-ownership arrangements.

Bryant's amendment also would prevent the jointly owned television stations from collecting fees from cable companies for retransmitting the station's signal. The cable bill would give all broadcast stations the right charge cable companies for retransmission of the signal. Under current law, cable companies do not have to seek consent for the right to retransmit broadcast signals.

In 1975, the Federal Communications Commission, concerned over a concentration of media outlets, barred future cross-ownership arrangements between television stations and newspapers in the same market. A grandfather clause, however, allowed most existing cross-ownership situations to continue. While Bryant's amendment does not order divestiture, media executives believe it probably would force breakups by harshly penalizing these arrangements.



States News Service, April 24, 1992

Bryant was evasive when asked whether he wanted to force such divestitures, saying he would like to see "a decentralization of ownership" of media outlets. However, Bryant's own prepared written remarks on his amendment state, "I want to take this opportunity to force a divestiture of the existing grandfathered situations such as that I find in my hometown of Dallas . . . "



4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

April 22, 1992, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE D4; OBITUARIES

LENGTH: 747 words

HEADLINE: DEATHS

SERIES: Occasional

BODY:

WILLIAM H. COWLES III.

Newspaper Publisher

William H. Cowles III, 60, a past chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association who had served on the Associated Press board of directors, died April 18 at a hospital in Spokane, Wash., after a heart attack. He was stricken while jogging near his home.

He was president of the Spokesman-Review and Spokane Chronicle newspapers. He also had been publisher for the last 22 years, a title held previously by his father and grandfather.

Mr. Cowles, a Navy veteran, was a 1953 graduate of Yale University and a 1959 graduate of Harvard University Law School. He was a director of Landmark Communications, the Seattle Times Co. and Allied Daily Newspapers.

GIAN C. WICK.

Physicist

Gian Carlo Wick, 82, a physicist who developed a widely used mathematical formula that bears his name and who had taught at Columbia University from 1958 to 1978, died of cancer April 20 in his native Turin, Italy.

He began his career in the 1930s working with Nobel laureate Enrico Fermi. Among the many advances attributed to him was the development in 1951 of a mathematical system for quantum electrodynamics that became a basic tool in all branches of theoretical physics. It is known as the Wick Theorem.

Dr. Wick came to the United States in 1946 and taught at the University of Notre Dame, the University of California at Berkeley and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He also worked at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., and the Brookhaven National Laboratory. After retiring from Columbia, he returned to Italy to teach in Pisa.

JOHNNY SHINES.

'Delta Blues' Musician



The Washington Post, April 22, 1992

Johnny Shines, 76, one of the last of the original "Delta blues" guitarists and singers who was nominated for a Grammy Award in 1980 for "Hangin' On," a recording with Robert Junior Lockwood, died April 20 at a hospital in Tuscaloosa, Ala. He had a circulatory ailment.

A native of Frayser, Tenn., he spent much of his youth in Mississippi playing acoustic blues with such legendary musicians as Robert Johnson. He moved to Chicago and became a mainstay on the electric blues scene, playing on dozens of records under his name and as a sideman to other blues musicians. By the late 1950s, however, Mr. Shines was working as a laborer. In the mid-1960s, he began playing at festivals here and abroad.

VLADIMIR KIRILLOVICH ROMANOV.

Russian Grand Duke

Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich Romanov, 74, who claimed to be the successor to the Russian throne, died April 21 at a hospital in Miami. The cause of death was not reported.

A resident of Paris, he was in this country on a speaking engagement at the time of his death. He was born in Finland in 1917 and had been living in Paris. The grand duke's father was Kirill Vladimirovich Romanov, cousin of the last czar, Nicholas II.

MORRIS J. LEIBMAN.

Chicago Lawyer

Morris J. Leibman, 81, a senior partner in the Chicago law firm of Sidley & Austin and a 1981 recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, died of cancer April 21 at a hospital in Chicago.

He had been a founder and member of the executive board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a trustee of the Freedoms Foundation and a past chairman of the American Bar Association's standing committee on law and national security. He also had done work for the State and Army departments.

MOLLY CLOWES.

Kentucky Editor

Molly Clowes, 86, who as editorial page editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal from 1966 to 1971 is believed to have been the first woman to hold that post on a major U.S. newspaper, died of congestive heart failure April 19 in Louisville.

She was a reporter for the Louisville Herald-Post until 1936, when it closed. She then joined the Courier-Journal. In 1941, she became a full-time editorial writer, a post she held until 1966, when Barry Bingham Sr. named her editor of the editorial page.

PRINCE TEYMURAZ BAGRATION.



The Washington Post, April 22, 1992

Relief Official

Prince Teymuraz Bagration, 79, an international relief official who had escaped the Russian Revolution and fought in World War II, died April 10 in New York after a heart attack.

He was a great-great-grandson of Russia's Czar Nicholas I and a 1935 graduate of the Royal Yugoslav Military Academy. He served during World War II in the Yugoslav Light Royal Grand Artillery. He later joined the Tolstoy Foundation, moving to its New York office in 1949. At the time of his death, he was the foundation's president.

TYPE: OBITUARY



17TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1992 PR Newswire Association, Inc.
PR Newswire

April 14, 1992, Tuesday

SECTION: Financial News

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS EDITOR

LENGTH: 554 words

HEADLINE: PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE UNVEILS NEW FOUR-COLOR LOOK, NEW MASTHEAD

DATELINE: PHILADELPHIA, April 14

KEYWORD: bc-Philly-Trib-Masthead

BODY:

The Philadelphia Tribune, the nation's oldest African-American newspaper, introduced, in today's edition, a new four-color front page format, featuring a new masthead and new section titles.

The new color process, according to Tribune officials, utilizes the latest in scanners and computer page assembly. The new, modern masthead, developed by the Tribune's art department, is printed in green and yellow, and reflects a change from the paper's previous banner, which featured a more traditional Times Roman typeface and a photo of Philadelphia's City Hall tower. The old masthead was initially introduced in 1982.

According to Robert W. Bogle, the Tribune's president, the new four-color front page represents a significant change from the paper's previous use of spot-color.

"This new color printing process represents the very latest in high-tech newspaper publishing," said Bogle, "and places the Tribune at the forefront of the local industry as regards this type of technology. In fact, we believe the addition of the new four-color printing process makes the Tribune the best-looking newspaper in Philadelphia. That should provide a distinct competitive advantage for us in the local marketplace.

"National newspaper readership studies show that papers that add color attract readers more readily than black and white newspapers," Bogle added. "The fact that USA Today became the leader in readership among the nation's major daily newspapers just six years after its inception certainly supports that premise. We are confident that our use of this aggressive color technology, in combination with other changes being made here, will lead to an expansion of our circulation and readership throughout the region."

As part of the overall change in layout, the Tribune also now includes new names for certain sections of the paper, as follows:

Old Section Titles	New Section Titles
--------------------	--------------------

Food From the Kitchen	
-----------------------	--



(c) 1992 PR Newswire, April 14, 1992

People Life

Church Religion

Health Health & Fitness

Business/Personal Finance Dollars-N-Cents

Opinion/OPEd Commentary

Reader's Viewpoint Having Your Say

Obituaries -- No Change --

Classifieds Jobs/Classifieds

Sports -- No Change --

Our World National/International

Founded in 1884 as a forum for African-American progress and justice, the Philadelphia Tribune is located at 520 S. 16th St., in Center City Philadelphia. The broadsheet-sized paper is published twice weekly -- on Tuesdays and Fridays -- and its tabloid Metro edition is published each Thursday. The combined readership of the Tribune publications is 250,000 people. The Philadelphia Tribune is audited by Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) and Certified Audit of Circulation (CAC), and is a member of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association (NNPA). Formed in 1940, the NNPA is the oldest trade association for African-American media, and is currently the nation's largest association for African-American print organizations. In 1991, Bogle began a two-year term as NNPA's national president.

// CONTACT: Toni Foster of the Philadelphia Tribune, 215-893-4780

ORGANIZATION: Philadelphia Tribune

SUBJECT: New Products; Services

GEOGRAPHIC: Pennsylvania

INDUSTRY: Publishing; Information Services

broadsheet



28TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

April 6, 1992, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Business News

LENGTH: 412 words

HEADLINE: Court To Rule On Treating Customers As Depreciables

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Scotus-Customers

BODY:

The Supreme Court said Monday it will decide whether newspapers and other businesses can consider paying customers depreciable assets worth millions in tax write-offs.

The justices agreed to study a dispute stemming from a New Jersey-based newspaper company's acquisition of eight Michigan newspapers.

Bush administration lawyers say billions of dollars in tax revenue could be at stake. And although they oppose the newspaper company's bid to enlarge its tax deductions, Justice Department lawyers urged the high court to use the case to resolve a conflict among lower courts.

The case, likely to be decided sometime in 1993, stems from the 1976 purchase by the Herald Co. of Booth Newspapers Inc., owner of eight Michigan newspapers and the Sunday newspaper magazine supplement Parade.

The Herald Co. in 1987 merged with the Newark Morning Ledger Co., owner of the Newark Star Ledger in New Jersey - the largest newspaper in the Newhouse group.

The Herald Co. was valued at \$ 328 million, including nearly \$ 68 million in non-tangible assets - the 460,000 subscribers of the Michigan newspapers.

In a 1990 federal lawsuit, the Morning Ledger Co. sought to claim the subscribers as a depreciable asset - such as machinery or inventory - worth an estimated \$ 10 million in tax savings.

The newspaper company estimated the subscribers would provide the company with \$ 68 million in income during the time they would remain subscribers.

That calculation assumed subscribers would die, move away or change their reading tastes over a period ranging from 14 years to 23 years depending on which newspaper in Michigan they paid to receive.

The Internal Revenue Service disallowed the deduction. The tax agency said the company was trying to write off an asset identical to a business' goodwill

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



The Associated Press, April 6, 1992

- its good reputation among current customers.

The IRS noted that the subscribers had no contract with the company and could cancel their subscriptions at a moment's notice. Contracts can be treated as a depreciable asset by a company.

The 3rd U.S. Circuit Court ruled in favor of the IRS last September.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Magazine Publishers of America and the American Bankers Association were among the groups supporting the newspaper company's appeal.

Practically any type of business that considers regular customers as an asset could be affected by the court's decision.

The case is Newark Morning Ledger Co. vs. U.S., 91-1135.



35TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

April 5, 1992, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: TEMPO; Pg. 2; ZONE: C; Media watch

LENGTH: 1410 words

HEADLINE: Typing trauma
Computer-related injury forces L.A. Times columnist to the sidelines

BYLINE: By James Warren

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

BODY:

Bob Jones, the best local columnist at the Los Angeles Times, split on vacation Thursday. It has become, quite literally, too painful to work.

A few days earlier, Jones made an unusual admission to readers of the nation's largest general-interest daily newspaper: The column they were reading would be his last for an indefinite period because "a new form of industrial injury ravages the population, and I've got it."

Jones, 46, is a victim of what New York Times health reporter Jane Brody suggests is an epidemic of motion-related, at times crippling, nerve injuries to hands and arms of white-collar workers. Once the province of industrial workers, such as packinghouse employees, the maladies affect huge numbers of office workers who use computers, and may constitute 30 to 40 percent of worker's compensation claims in some states.

The undersides of his arms began burning in 1985, he said. He had periods without pain, but in the last several years it "became seamless." He tried every possible therapy: every pill, exercise program, ultrasound, topical ointments, everything. "Nothing worked."

"If this disease was a matter of just enduring pain when I typed, that would be one thing. But I can't garden, cook, play sports, pick up and play with my 11-month-old son when I want. It's chopping off parts of my life. The only option was to stop," the well-regarded former national correspondent and environmental reporter explained in a conversation in Los Angeles.

The disease goes by different names, usually repetitive strain injury or cumulative trauma disorder. A new one has come via the World Health Organization: work-related musculoskeletal disorders. A related illness is carpal tunnel syndrome.

At Jones' office, the problem can be traced to the 1983 introduction of electronic editing computers that the paper helped design. Quickly, there were complaints of injuries to necks, wrists, shoulders and arms. They spread to other departments using computers.

Ultimately, task forces were formed, and the Times spent what William Sperry, the paper's safety and environmental affairs manager, estimates to be \$1.5

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



Chicago Tribune, April 5, 1992

million for new, adjustable work stations; five types of ergonomically designed chairs; thinner keyboards softer to the touch; wrist and foot rests; and informational booklets and videos.

Sperry says that since 1983, more than 400 employees have gone to the medical department with problems. Ninety percent have been resolved quickly, often after a recommendation to vary tasks or take off a day or two. Ten percent have needed more extensive medical treatment, and about 30 employees have suffered permanent partial disability, with five undergoing surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome.

The paper did not spend big bucks out of pure beneficence. It is self-insured for worker's compensation. Injuries "take money off the bottom line," Sperry says.

But there are the realities of no surefire medical cure and the expense of doing anything. Managements may rationalize inaction, especially when cutting back and demanding greater productivity.

But that may compound the problem. Cutbacks mean fewer people doing more work under possibly more stressful conditions. The tragic irony of these injuries may be that it's the best and most productive workers who are at greatest risk.

Other media enterprises report possibly worrisome injury rates among those who use computers, including at The New York Times, Reuters and Newsday (owned by the L.A. Times' parent, Times Mirror). The Chicago Tribune knows of few problems, says a spokesman. A Milwaukee consultant has been hired to develop an educational program for Tribune supervisors.

But it's possible workers at the Tribune and elsewhere suffer in silence. I know several colleagues with such problems who have toiled with braces on wrists and hands but haven't complained to the company. Jobs are at a premium. Some may be scared of being tagged malingerers.

Sperry thinks the problem "transcends any one type of keyboard." Another Times executive believes that many firms have similar problems but are "burying their heads in the sand."

Last year, the American Newspaper Publishers Association (now the American Newspaper Association) conceded that repetitive strain injuries are of serious concern. Though the group had largely denied a problem previously, according to VDT News, a computer newsletter, the association urged members to review equipment design and encourage workers to report problems. It's funding a study on early detection by the University of Iowa College of Medicine.

There are still working wounded at the L.A. Times: people with splints, even a copy editor who now has such poor circulation (her fingers are a whitish purple) that she has an electric heating pad strapped around her shoulders.

Columnist Jones, who says that at times his arms "feel like raw flesh," will take two or three weeks off.

He's not sure what he'll do then, other than something less intense, maybe editing magazine articles. He's convinced that a long-term disability leave would be counterproductive, perhaps prompting a depression not conducive to healing.



Chicago Tribune, April 5, 1992

"But there's no guarantee of recovery," he said last week. "That's what's terrifying. It's left me in a period of free fall. I'm crippled."

Not everybody at the Los Angeles Times was susceptible to work-related injuries at their computers last week. The paper had not one, not two, not three, not four, not five, not six, but seven, count 'em, seven reporters in Arkansas looking into Bill Clinton.

If Motel 6, Red Roof and Holiday Inns are smart, they'll start offering a group media rate throughout Arkansas. Along with a complimentary chocolate on the pillow, they could offer that May Playboy with the former Miss Arkansas; a marijuana joint you need not inhale; and a complimentary compact disc of Gennifer Flowers' greatest lounge hits, including, I presume, her rendition of "Feelings."

A Deep Hollywood Throat (a director) offers the following important post-Oscar claim about friend Jack Palance, who was named best supporting actor for "City Slickers": Palance hasn't seen the movie yet.

Fashion and food-conscious L.A. Style magazine offers an adjunct to the national debate over politically correct speech. We now have the PC restaurant.

It quotes the press release for a new West Hollywood bistro, Cicada, that heralds its "naturalistic/lite cuisine"; organic fertilizer used to grow its produce; "salad bowls made from the limbs of olive trees"; and "recycled paper/cards and environmentally pure cleansers."

According to the magazine, the food, including a mushy-lobster-and-leek ravioli (\$14), ain't so hot.

But who cares, when you can avoid liberal friends tagging you a preservative-loving, chemical-shilling, fat-inducing, polluting scum?

I thought Sun-Times film critic Roger Ebert deserved an Emmy last year for exhibiting grace under humiliating pressure during an appearance with Gene Siskel, columnist for the Tribune, on New York radio shock-jock Howard Stern's syndicated TV show. Stern vividly questioned Ebert's sexuality and his being engaged to a black woman.

Well, give Ebert an early 1992 nomination for his hourlong, post-Oscar-show appearance on ABC's Los Angeles TV station, KABC.

After he whipped off his Sun-Times story and did an on-camera quickie for Chicago's WLS-Ch. 7, he co-hosted a show on KABC that included live switches to Oscar parties. One KABC reporter asked Palance how he pronounced his name, prompting Palance to look at him as if he were a wad of gum caught on his shoe, while another reporter gushed to best supporting actress winner Mercedes

LEXIS[®] NEXIS[®] LEXIS[®] NEXIS[®]



Chicago Tribune, April 5, 1992

Ruehl, "We're very proud of you!"

Well, Ebert was teamed not just with KABC's Tawny Little, a former beauty queen who apparently did not score close to a 1600 on her SAT's, but also Mr. Blackwell, the trash-and-burn fashion critic.

According to Blackwell, Liza Minnelli "looked terrific"; Geena Davis was "terrible from the waist down . . . like a can-can dancer who couldn't get a job"; Whoopi Goldberg was "a total tragedy"; and Juliette ("Cape Fear") Lewis' dress "looks like it was bought in a thrift shop."

The surprisingly well-coiffed Ebert gently demurred on several occasions with Blackwell, along with offering movie comments and a "This, too, will pass" look.

Which, fortunately, it did.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Los Angeles Times columnist Bob Jones at home in Studio City, Calif., where he is hoping to recover from a repetitive strain injury. Photo by Julie Markes/AP.

TERMS: MEDIA; HEALTH; ISSUE; BRIEFS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

December 20, 1991

TO: KATHY SUPER
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Appointments and Scheduling

THROUGH: DORRANCE SMITH
Assistant to the President for Media Affairs

FROM: KRISTEN GEAR
Associate Director for Media Affairs

REQUEST: Teleconference to the American Newspaper
Publishers Association (ANPA) 106th Annual
Convention.

PURPOSE: To provide the President with an opportunity to
address an international trade association serving
1,350 newspapers.

BACKGROUND: The ANPA's membership consists of most U.S. daily
newspapers but also includes weeklies as well as
newspapers in Canada, Europe and the Pacific. For
example The Times Mirror Co., The Hearst
Corporation, The Star-Ledger, Knight-Ridder,
Gannett Co. Inc, The Boston Globe and many other
respected papers are ANPA members. Their member
newspapers publish 90 percent of the overall U.S.
daily circulation.

The theme of this year's conference is
→ "Challenging Conventional Wisdom." Workshops will
be held on such topics as the changing role of
newspapers with the ever growing electronic media
market, and public policy issues that present
challenges to the newspaper industry.

The top Democratic contenders will also be invited
to speak during the conference.

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION: 1989 Convention in Chicago on April 24, 1991.

DATE AND TIME: May 4 or 5, 1992.

LOCATION: OEOB Studio, Room 459.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Dorrance Smith

PRESS PLAN: Open press at the event.

N.Y.

4 May 92

Essay

WILLIAM SAFIRE

Trashing Our Justice

"Scandalous," judges France's Mitterrand, from a system that does not give the accused the presumption of innocence.

"The Los Angeles jury could not have done more damage to their country's image abroad if they had tried," wrote The Japan Times, from a system that does not entrust decisions to juries in criminal cases.

Most Americans supinely accept those condemnations. And no doubt the L.A. jury's decision — in the face of televised evidence of outrageous police brutality — did trigger riots and scores of deaths, gave credence to charges of racism in our society and shook the confidence of many in American justice.

But the purpose of a jury is neither to project a national image nor to agree with the opinion of most fair-minded observers. A jury should follow the judge's instructions about rules of evidence, setting aside all outside influence, ideology and preju-

believe the change of venue to a white suburb was in error and the prosecution inadequate. If on the jury, I would have argued that Rodney King was victimized and would have voted to convict the accused policemen.

But I am not about to join in the condemnation of the jury as a pack of racists or fools. Anybody who has been in a jury room (an eye-opening experience that every American should seek) knows how 12 average people do their best to put themselves in the defendant's shoes, especially when the victim cannot or chooses not to testify.

Although "Acquitted!" was the headline, the jury verdict made this reasoned differentiation: the lawman who seemed most unlawfully savage was not acquitted on one charge of excessive use of force. Thus did a not completely certain jury say to the state: Pick another jury and let it decide on that accused cop's guilt.

"Twelve Blind Jurors" was the snap judgment of The Economist of Britain, where free speech is denied by repressive libel laws. But perhaps the reviled jurors knew that the alleged victim had other redress for justice.

In Mr. King's civil suit for damages, the standard of judgment is reduced to a preponderance of the evidence, which appears to be on the side of the beaten man. And in the background was a Federal statute protecting his civil rights, a grand jury for which was promptly convened, needing no impetus from anti-Asian arsonists or looters.

Amid the world's hypocritical brouhaha, let's cut the self-flagellation and ask ourselves: Where else is a person accused of a crime better protected from the powerful state or the angry mob? And where else in the world today is a victim — of any race or creed — more likely to see justice served in the end?

In the U.S., the presumption of innocence and judgment by a jury run the risk of letting the guilty go free. In other democratic and all autocratic systems, the habit of state control prefers to risk the jailing of the innocent.

All will occasionally err; because our tradition puts the individual first, we are right to err on the side of the individual accused. To subvert our Bill of Rights to burnish our image of fairness would indeed be scandalous. □

World truncheons swing at U.S.

dice; but in coming to its decision, its members must give the accused the benefit of a reasonable doubt against the charges of the state.

"Viewed from outside the trial," said President Bush, "it was hard to understand how the verdict could square with the video." True enough; then, in his most Presidential speech, the text of which was printed in The Washington Post, he went on to make this unpopular but Lincolnian point: "We must respect the process of law, whether or not we agree with the outcome."

Neither Bill Clinton nor Ross Perot nor any of our commentators had the courage and sense of responsibility to say that. The bulwark of civil liberty is the jury system; the American Civil Liberties Union abandons principle by failing to defend the rights of jurors to be free of the threat of post-trial inquisition or punishment by publicity. We can disagree with verdicts without impugning the motives of jurors or demanding that they factor in world opinion.

Before taking the contrarian plunge, let me stipulate this: I believe the tape shows overpowering evidence of excessive use of force. I

Bush Moves to Respond to Strong Test From Riots

By MICHAEL WINES
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 3 — Deep into a difficult political campaign and facing what some aides now call a domestic Persian Gulf crisis, President Bush will meet with his top domestic advisers Monday morning to begin mapping his response to the civic and physical wreckage of the Los Angeles riots.

Mr. Bush is being pressed to quickly address the broader social ailments underlying last week's upheaval, some senior Administration aides said, adding that the most likely forum for unveiling such a prescription was a long-scheduled visit to Los Angeles on Thursday. Mr. Bush had planned to speak about free trade, but the address will almost certainly now be devoted to the themes of economic and social justice, said the aides, all of whom insisted on anonymity.

But they added that there was still no clear idea of what broad proposals the President should or even could offer to bridge the racial and economic divisions that the riots laid bare.

Test of Leadership

"You can look at Thursday in California as a test of how Bush is going to play this: Is he engaged, or does he do the conventional speech and try to get out quickly?" one top official said today. "That's being debated now, and will be over next few days."

Much of the debate on Monday and the days ahead is likely to focus on the proposals of Housing Secretary Jack F. Kemp, who with Vice President Dan Quayle has long been a vocal advocate of a more forceful anti-poverty agenda. Mr. Kemp has urged reducing Federal dominance of social programs and giving the poor more control over their own lives.

Mr. Bush is under considerable political pressure to prove his leadership on the issue. The likely Democratic presidential nominee, Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, was to fly to Los Angeles tonight to offer his own recommendations.

Search for Solutions

Ross Perot, the Texas businessman who is an undeclared independent Presidential candidate, also attacked Mr. Bush during a network television interview on Sunday for remaining in Washington during the riots. One Administration adviser acknowledged today that the attack "strikes a chord" with some voters, and that many of Mr. Bush's aides believe he must offer more than a usual response.

That political urgency is expected to give fresh momentum in Monday's meeting to a search for solutions to poverty and social fragmentation that even Mr. Bush's top aides concede has gotten half-hearted support during his tenure in office.

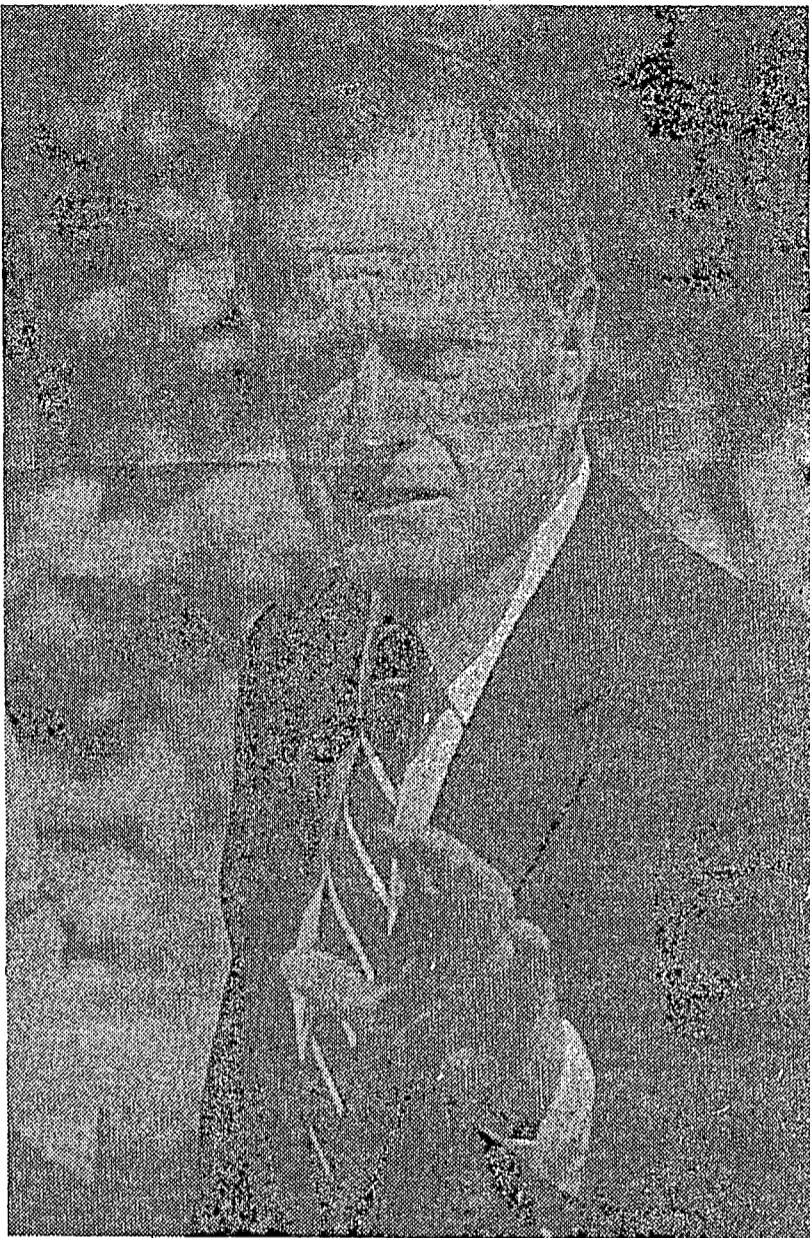
The participants are to include Mr. Bush's senior White House aides, including the chief of staff, Samuel K. Skinner, and Richard G. Darman, the budget director; Labor Secretary Lynn Martin, Health and Human Services Secretary Louis W. Sullivan, an aide to Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is traveling, and Mr. Kemp.

Time for Kemp's Ideas?

Mr. Kemp's proposals, some of which have become law, include such innovations as allowing poor families to buy apartments in public-housing projects. They also seek to give individuals and businesses financial incentives to develop the inner cities and improve their own station in life.

One White House official, a senior adviser not aligned with Mr. Kemp, said today that that may begin to change in the wake of the Los Angeles riots. Mr. Skinner and his top aides, including his deputy, Henson Moore, and the domestic policy chief, Clayton K. Yeutter, are more open to considering Mr. Kemp's ideas than was John H. Sununu, Mr. Skinner's deeply conservative predecessor, he said.

Many of Mr. Kemp's proposals have



Associated Press

President Bush is to meet with his top domestic advisers today to begin mapping his response to the Los Angeles riots. He spoke to reporters yesterday at the White House after returning from Camp David.

the added attraction of requiring little or no additional Federal money, a requirement in a year when a gaping budget deficit precludes more than a token offering of new Federal programs for the poor.

On the other hand, Mr. Kemp's plans have been consistently opposed by Mr. Darman, a powerful figure in shaping Administration policy, and by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, one of Mr. Bush's closest and oldest friends.

Campaign Considerations

Nor is it clear whether Mr. Bush's political strategists, led by his campaign manager, Robert M. Teeter, would favor an election-year agenda studded with high-profile proposals to assist the disadvantaged. Administration officials interviewed today were themselves divided over how Mr. Bush's natural constituency, largely middle- and upper-class voters, would react to such initiatives.

Mr. Bush himself has seemed ambivalent about the problem until now. The President's last major address on social issues, a speech this spring on the American family, branded the disintegration of urban society an "urgent" crisis that cried for solutions, but proposed no solution beyond letting states conduct experimental welfare programs.

Similarly, Mr. Bush's White House domestic staff has debated several dramatic reforms in anti-poverty programs for more than two years, but has endorsed none.

Some Administration officials already have argued that the Los Angeles riots present Mr. Bush with a unique opportunity both to do good and to gain political advantage by proposing a comprehensive and largely new

Federal attack on social problems.

Besides projecting himself as a national leader, they said, such a move would present the White House with an opportunity to begin recapturing the support of blacks and other minorities that was lost in the 1950's and 1960's, when the Democratic Party took the lead in civil-rights issues.

However, Mr. Bush's staff made no systematic effort over the weekend to consider its options for Thursday's visit to Los Angeles, a fact that some aides called revealing by itself.

China Asserts Rioting Reflects Rights Abuses

Special to The New York Times

BEIJING, May 3 — China said today that the rioting in Los Angeles reflected human rights violations in the United States, and it called for "a fair solution" to the problems.

The statement, China's first official reaction to the unrest, seemed an attempt to turn the tables on the United States, which regularly accuses China of imprisoning and sometimes torturing dissidents. The comment, by an unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman, was carried by the official New China News Agency and read on national television.

"The massive racial conflict in Los Angeles, U.S.A., is something unfortunate," the statement said. "But it is not accidental."

It added: "It reveals that human rights violations such as serious racial discrimination and abuse of force by police do exist in the U.S.A."

Riots in Los Angeles: Mourning the Dead and the Damage

The Nation

Pleas for Peace and Justice From Pulpits in Dozen Cities

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

After the storm of rioting and bloodshed in Los Angeles and four days of sometimes violent protests in a dozen other cities, Americans paused yesterday to pray for peace and to hear impassioned pleas from the pulpit for justice and racial harmony in a troubled land.

Across the New York area and in cities and towns across the country, bells tolled for the 49 dead in Los Angeles, and spiritual leaders expressed sorrow for those who lost their lives or homes or jobs in the orgy of arson, looting and gunfire that followed the acquittal of four Los Angeles police officers last Wednesday.

Many condemned the verdict as a miscarriage of justice, but said vio-

It was a golden Sunday over much of the nation, with castles of clouds on the horizon here and there. The fresh grass, the new leaves, were apple green in the spring sun, and the day's gentle beauty offered stark contrasts with the week's images of burning and looting, of people running in the glare of flames, of smoldering fires in the half-light looking like the approaches to hell.

Except for gunshots fired at a police car in Los Angeles, calm prevailed yesterday in the riot areas and in other cities that had been wracked by anger and violence in recent days, and many Americans took advantage of the respite to attend church services, to hear spiritual leaders and reflect again on the causes and possible responses to the country's racial divisions.

'Like It to Be Over'

In Los Angeles, services at the Greater Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church were just ending when gunfire erupted outside. Congregants waited briefly until the danger passed, then filed out. "We'd like it to be over," said Willie Tagger, a 54-year-old aircraft mechanic. "I don't think it will end until Chief Daryl Gates is gone and the four police officers are gone."

A moment of calm after days of anger and violence.

lence was not the answer to racial injustice. Others called for radical change in a society infected with institutionalized racism. And amid the grief, some spoke of hope, calling the verdict and its aftermath a turning point, perhaps the harbinger of a new civil rights movement in America.

"There is a new kind of shame and pain in the white community," the Rev. Cecil A. Williams told his racially diverse parish at San Francisco's Glide Memorial United Methodist Church. "It is time to put that to work, to stop watching the television in pain and get off the couch and take some action."

And across the country in Manhattan, the Rev. Dr. James A. Forbes Jr., senior minister at Riverside Church, made an impassioned plea for a new commitment from his racially mixed congregation, just as the church threw itself into the anti-nuclear movement a decade ago. "Could we take this one on?" he asked.

Nearby, at St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Michael Crotty's voice broke as he told his parish of Hispanic people, blacks, whites and Asians that there was no turning back from what had happened. "People are saying, 'Oh, good, we're returning, little by little, to normal,'" Mr. Crotty said. "We cannot accept what was normal before the violence because what was normal was never that. What was normal was never acceptable."

President Bush, at Camp David, Md., for the weekend, proclaimed the first Thursday in May as a national prayer day, and urged Americans next Thursday "to pray for reconciliation and healing" after the violence. He scheduled a White House meeting with several Cabinet members today to discuss "long-range solutions for some regional and economic problems."

But in Boston, 300 parishioners at the Union United Methodist Church, who



Across the New York region and in cities and towns across the country, bells tolled for the 49 dead in Los Angeles. A largely Korean congregation at St. Paul Chong Ha-Sang, a Roman Catholic chapel in Queens, prayed during a service that focused on the Los Angeles riots.

donned black ribbons to protest the verdict, applauded loudly as their pastor, the Rev. Charles R. Stith, blamed President Bush for the verdict and exhorted them to reject the President at the polls in November.

'Bush Must Go!'

"The jury didn't see Rodney King — they saw Willie Horton," he declared. "George Bush must go!" Mr. Horton, black man who raped a white woman after being furloughed from a Massachusetts prison, was mentioned in a commercial used by the Bush campaign against Michael S. Dukakis in 1988. The commercial was widely viewed as politically effective, but many felt it appealed to racial fears.

Mr. Bush was also criticized at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem by the Rev. Calvin O. Butts, who said the President had reassured whites

that law and order was being restored, but had failed to take steps to address the underlying injustices that had led to the rioting.

Mr. Butts also criticized the Reagan and Bush Administrations for "12 years of neglect" of inner cities, and urged his congregants to join a May 16 march on Washington. "I want you to take off from work and go down," he said. "We should be nonviolent, but we should stand up to Washington and say, 'Enough is enough!'"

Relief in New York

Elsewhere in New York, at great cathedrals and small churches, there were prayers for an end to violence, calls from pulpits for renewed efforts to fight racism and praise for Mayor David N. Dinkins and community leaders for helping to avert a major explosion of violence in the city.

John Cardinal O'Connor, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, expressed relief that New York was spared widespread violence and credited Mayor Dinkins and Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown for "the sensitivity and the prudence of their response to the understandable fear that began to pervade this city."

A largely Korean congregation at St. Paul Chong Ha-Sang, a Roman Catholic chapel in Flushing, Queens, heard the Rev. Joe Veneroso refer to the attacks on Korean-Americans and Korean-American businesses by rioters in Los Angeles last week. "Koreans and blacks looked at each other and saw not their brothers and sisters, but their enemies," he said. "The rioting may have stopped, but the racial problems have not."

In Atlanta, two ministers told congregations at black churches that their

anger over the verdict in the beating case was justified, but that violence was neither the proper response nor the solution to problems of racism.

"Violence gets attention, but not lasting change," said the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and pastor of Cascade United Methodist Church.

And at Mount Moriah Baptist Church a few miles away, the Rev. Orlando K. Winters said: "Be angry, but sin not. Be angry, but don't let the sun set on your anger."

As she left the Moriah services, 81-year-old Beatrice Cook shook her head and said she did not think the rioters knew what they were looking for in the streets. "All I know is that they were looking in the wrong direction," she said. "As for the verdict, it was wrong, but it didn't make me angry. It just made me hurt."

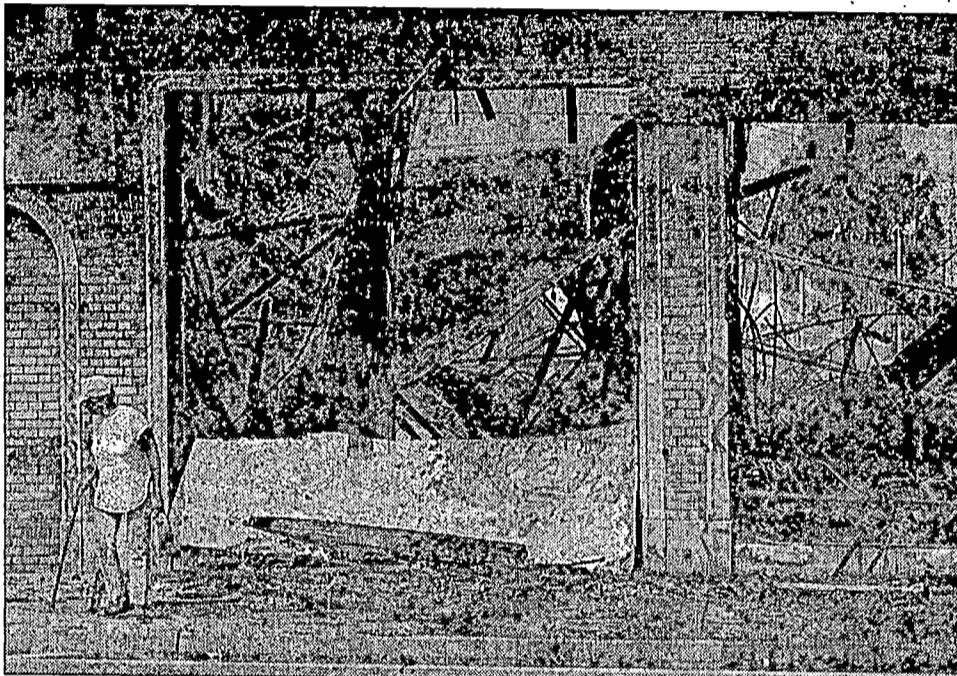
Photo Copy Preservation

Business Day

The New York Times

D1
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1992

A Stumbling Economy Absorbs Another Blow



Jim Wilson/The New York Times

The destruction of thousands of small businesses in Los Angeles will cause the direct loss of jobs and tax revenues from a state already enduring a hemorrhage of both, economists say.

All that remains of this looted furniture store on Western Avenue is a burned-out skeleton.

California's Losses Of Jobs and Revenue Will Be More Severe

By RICHARD W. STEVENSON

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 3 — California, already mired in a recession that was exposing jagged cracks in its Golden State facade, now faces an even bleaker economic future.

The violence, looting and arson that swept wide areas of the nation's second-largest city last week, killing at least 49 people and causing hundreds of millions of dollars of damage, destroyed thousands of small businesses. That disaster will cause the direct loss of more jobs and tax revenues from a state already enduring a hemorrhage of both, economists say.

And the stark image of a city out of control is likely to do little for the state's efforts to persuade companies not to leave and other companies to open factories. Tourism, one of California's most vibrant industries — providing 360,000 jobs and generating \$7 billion annually — seems certain to fall off, at least in the short run. And foreign investment in real estate and local industry is at risk.

'Implications Are Not Good'

"The implications for the L.A. area are not good, and the implications for the state of California are not good," said Jack A. Kyser, the chief economist for the Economic Development Corporation of Los Angeles, an industry-financed group formed to promote economic growth.

As it debates how best to get moving again, California, where growth always seemed a natural state of affairs, is being forced to confront some painful consequences of its own policies during its decades-long boom.

Last year alone, California lost 333,000 jobs, or 2.6 percent of total non-agricultural employment, and in 1990, at least as many.

Rampant Unemployment

Unemployment has long been high among the state's black and Hispanic populations, especially in the inner cities. But now the rest of the state is feeling the pain of hard times as well, with unemployment in the state at 8.5 percent in March, the most recent month for which statistics are available (well above the national rate of 7.3 percent). The rate among young black and Hispanic men is far higher.

And the growth in per-capita income last year was 1.3 percent, far behind the national average of 2.1 percent.

Even before last week's devastation brought a new urgency to the question of how far California was willing to go in changing its approach to its underlying economic problems, it was clear that an uncharacteristic period of introspection had begun.

"In California, wholly apart from the recession, our jobs climate is unacceptable," Gov. Pete Wilson, a Republican, said in a speech to a group of business executives here last month. "Our economic engine is broken, and it needs fixing."

California is far from alone in having economically blighted inner cities, or in having a large population of

Business
Invest

4, 1992

k

OIL	BONDS
Nymex Spot	30-Year Treasuries
\$20.85	8.00%
+\$0.63	-0.03

economic future in the wake of a recession, the state must make efforts to persuade companies to open factories. [Page D1.]

Consumer advocates and some others say the riots could aggravate a recession for more than 25 years: the state's companies. [D2.]

largest lenders to meet with it in connection with a new plan to create a new real estate company has a plan. [D1.]

Gamble have settled a seven-year lawsuit over disposable diapers. [D2.]

likely to close about 10 of its 120 stores in a bankruptcy reorganization. [D5.]

to the Bush Administration for a guarantee to protect them from the former Soviet Union. Without a guarantee, it appears to have decided that the ventures in the Commonwealth have little potential for profits. [D1.]

Navy and icebreaking fleet waste in the Arctic for three years. [A1.]

in the middle of a seemingly endless spree, raising fears that the fabulously wealthy in a few years. [A1.]

beginning to show new strength, after a year ago. Publishers like Alex S. Jones: Press. [D1.]

filed in connection with a new lawsuit detailing American Export's competition. Harry Freeman, a lawyer, contends that the author, who lied and distorted the truth in a book contract. [D8.]

and United Video are joining forces for cable television in 1993. The potential for interactive game home. [D8.]

the men's magazines have gone to the Wine Spectator is betting on the well-to-do. [D8.]

ate for readers have teamed up, as the cornerstone of a new marketing strategy.

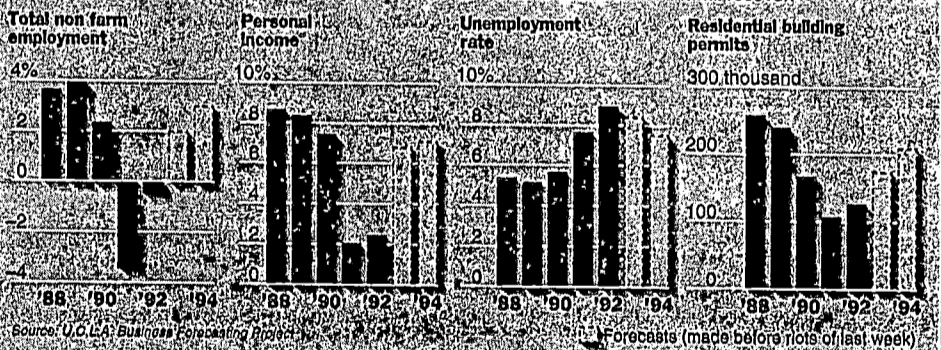
money will be mounted on 250 million. The pro bono campaign by lawyers before the riots in Los Angeles. [D10.]

in others' problems, there's no analyst like George Putnam to do it. Market Place. [D1.]

by the disorders in Los Angeles for weeks or months. They this week's Treasury refunding Markets. [D5.]

Can California Rebound?

The rapid growth of California's economy has slowed, and economists wonder if it will recover.



Guarantees Sought for Russian Ventures

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

Many American companies, convinced that it is too risky to invest in the former Soviet Union, have appealed to the Bush Administration for greatly enlarged Federal investment guarantees to protect them from losses.

Without such guarantees, Corporate America appears to have decided that it will not go forward now with extensive ventures in the Commonwealth of Independent States — despite the potential for big profits in the future.

"The risks in Russia are greater than in any other part of the world," said Dexter Baker, chairman of the National Association of Manufactur-

ers and also of Air Products and Chemicals Inc., a multinational company based in Allentown, Pa. "So if American industry is to do business there, it needs special Government protection, and that can be done by expanding investment insurance and export guarantees."

The Bush Administration has responded favorably because it regards large corporate investments as crucial to a foreign policy that seeks to give the United States a leading role in shaping the Commonwealth's transition to capitalism. The Administration has begun scrambling for money, including the possible diversion of general foreign-aid appropriations.

The money would guarantee not only huge American investments in factories, oilfields and the like, but

also payments to American companies for products exported to the Commonwealth. So far, American companies have invested only \$400 million in Russia and the other republics. Last year, they exported about \$10 billion in goods to the Soviet Union.

While numerous American companies are starting to operate in the Commonwealth, no American or European corporation has yet spent \$200 million on a factory, an oilfield operation or other single project — the scale of investment that would give a company's home nation an important presence in the economy. The largest single investment so far is less than

Continued on Page D11

Continued on Page D2

Market Place

A Tough Sell

other cities that experienced riots after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in April 1968. Redlining, the systematic refusal of insurance companies to sell policies in poor neighborhoods, is illegal, but officials say it is extremely hard to monitor or prosecute.

Essential to Business

The industry generally denies that it engages in redlining, and companies with many customers in Los Angeles say they will respond efficiently and unemotionally to civil disturbances.

A lack of property insurance can strangle a neighborhood's economy. Banks usually refuse to give mortgages on uninsured property, and small businesses find it next to im-

possible across the country, says Hunter, a former Federal Insurance Administrator who was responsible for inner-city insurance programs during the Carter Administration. "I think we have seen a bit of improvement on redlining in recent years, and these new events could prove a setback."

But spokesmen for major insurance companies say such worries are both speculative and unfair.

States Offer Plans

They point out that in contrast to the situation in the 1960's, 28 states now sponsor Fair Access to Insurance Requirements, or FAIR plans, that provide at least minimum property insurance to businesses and homeowners in high-risk urban areas.

louted businesses had no insurance.

Urban Policies Cancelled

In January 1968, a Presidential commission headed by Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey surveyed 3,000 homeowners and businesses in six large cities in the wake of the riots of the mid-1960's. The commission found that 40 percent of businesses and 30 percent of homeowners in poor areas found it unusually difficult to get or keep insurance, and that 14.4 percent of the uninsured businesses had lost their policies after the riots.

Later that year, officials in New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Detroit said they had found evidence of companies cancelling policies after the April riots. Repeated

It is something we will have to monitor closely," he added.

As a result of the Hughes Commission report of 1968, most industrial states, including New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and California have enacted FAIR plans. The policies, which are sometimes expensive and limited in coverage, are sold to people who live in high-risk areas and cannot get private coverage.

To discourage companies from redlining, the Federal Government originally provided riot reinsurance to companies that sold FAIR policies. Under the plan, the Government would reimburse the companies for most of their losses from riots, whether or not they involved FAIR customers. The program was ended during the second Reagan Administration.

California's Stumbling Economy Absorbs Another Blow

Continued From First Business Page

working people barely above the poverty level. And certainly some of the state's problems, like the painful contraction of the aerospace and military industries in the wake of the cold war's end, are beyond its ability to fix by itself. But among the policies it must examine are these:

Officials here say more and more frequently that the state must spend more on education, job training, roads, mass transit and the other underpinnings of a healthy and growing economy. But California, where the anti-tax revolt began in the 1970's, has long been unwilling to accept a broad-based tax increase to achieve those ends. Now, with its population growing and its economy shrinking, the state's fiscal problems continue to mount, creating further pressure for spending cuts by state and local governments.

California has for years had a reputation as the nation's strictest regulator of air quality and for being on the cutting edge of other environmental issues, and it has made considerable progress in cleaning up the smog in the Los Angeles area. But the cost of complying with environmental regulations has been a major reason companies are moving out of state, taking jobs with them. So, Californians must consider how much economic pain they are willing to absorb in the name of the environment.

The state has long welcomed legal and illegal immigrants and workers from the rest of the United States, and its economy has become addicted to their labor and the money that some bring with them to start their new lives. But some officials say they fear that the state's finances, its social services and its economic health will soon be swamped by its rapidly growing population, and they are calling for measures to stem the flow of immigrants.

Welfare Question on the Ballot

Last week, Governor Wilson announced that he had gathered enough signatures to place on the November ballot a measure to overhaul the state's welfare system. Among its provisions is a measure that would put limits on welfare payments to those who have been in the state for less than a year, which would make California less of a welfare magnet.

"The recession in '82-83 was a rough deal, but this is a different kind of downturn, because we're not so much in a depressed economy as in a changed economy," said Bill Pechstedt, the owner of Sanford Lussier Inc., which makes hardwood moldings. The company, in the Los Angeles suburb of Huntington Park, has lost 25 percent of its business in the last few years.

"I don't see it turning around in the immediate future or any time in the near term, because there are too many underlying problems in the state," Mr. Pechstedt said.

The economic woes in California, the nation's most populous and economically productive state, pale be-



Jim Wilson/The New York Times

The rioting in Los Angeles caused damage estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. A crew worked yesterday on power lines near a building that contained medical clinics before it was burned out.

fore the painful recessions that ravaged the oil states during the last decade, and they are no more severe than those that have beset much of the Northeast in recent years. But by the standards of California, the downturn, now in its third year, has been traumatic.

Depression in Major Industries

The residential construction business, a major component of the state economy, remains deeply depressed despite some signs of improvement. Other industries will not rebound even when the overall economy improves. The aerospace and military industries, which supported hundreds of thousands of high-paying engineering and manufacturing jobs, are rapidly shrinking because of the end of the cold war.

The downturn has reverberated powerfully and created support in many quarters for steps that would aid the economy, even at the cost of other social goals.

The state's initial step has been to

recognize — belatedly, many economists say — that it must compete actively with other states and nations to retain and attract jobs that for years have been going elsewhere. It is now stepping up its efforts to persuade companies to remain in the state or to move here, reminding them of California's — and Los Angeles' — advantages as a financial and trade center, with a large, well-trained work force and a climate and resources that make it a nice place to live.

The state is also financing programs to help small and medium-size businesses develop export markets and improve the quality of their products and the skills of their work forces.

On some issues, like changes in workers' compensation insurance, there is widespread agreement on the need for action. A report issued last month by the Council on California Competitiveness, a bipartisan panel of business executives, labor leaders and elected officials, said overhauling

workers' compensation and streamlining the state's regulatory bureaucracy should be high priorities.

The findings of the council, which was led by Peter V. Ueberroth, the former baseball commissioner, reflected widespread feelings in the business community that California has become hostile to industry and ambivalent about economic growth.

"I could set the world on fire," said Rosemary Ruiz, an owner of Independent Forge, a company in the city of Orange that makes metal parts for airplanes and other uses, "but the state could do it out."

Deeply Divided Opinions

But in debating knottier issues like immigration and regulation, Californians are deeply divided over what steps to take.

With California's population growing by 600,000 a year and the number of jobs shrinking, there is a growing consensus in the business community that the state needs to do more to check the flow of illegal immigration. Some economists, however, believe that any steps to discourage immigration would hurt the state badly in the long run because recent immigrants provide a highly motivated work force and strong links to important trading partners like Mexico and Asia.

"Immigration is clearly the lifeblood of the state," said David Friedman, an economist who has studied changes in the California economy.

Equally contentious is the growing debate over whether the state can afford to continue imposing strict environmental regulations. Officials of the South Coast Air Quality Management District, the regional air-quality regulator for the Los Angeles basin, said their recent decision to adopt a more flexible, market-based approach to pollution-control rules resulted in part from pressure to minimize the harm to the economy of cleaning up the air.

That new approach has environmentalists, among others, uneasy.

"When we talk about cutting through regulatory red tape, we ought not to turn away from the importance of environmental quality and environmental cleanup as an incentive for people to come and live in our state and to do business in our state," said Kathleen Brown, the state Treasurer, who is a Democrat.

Late Saturday, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles appointed Mr. Ueberroth, who is something of a local legend for having run the 1984 Olympic Games here without a hitch, to head a commission charged with rebuilding the neighborhoods ravaged by the rioting. Mr. Ueberroth offered few specifics but said the emphasis would be on bringing businesses and jobs to the areas worst afflicted by the unrest.

"Jobs are what have been looted, thousands and thousands of jobs that won't be there tomorrow because there's nowhere to go to work," Mr. Ueberroth said. "It's just a downward cycle that's added a sharp lead to these communities, and we've got to reverse that as soon as possible."

This index lists businesses mentioned today. It excludes companies mentioned or does not cover statistical tables. Page number Most subsidiaries are indexed under the parent company not directly mentioned. "ER" in the page column refers to an entry which today begins on page D3.

ABC.....	C16	Ford Motor.....	
Action Industries.....	ER	Fox Pavilika & Pa	
Adelphia Communications.....	D4,D5	Franklin First Fin	
Adobe Resources.....	ER	G	
AG-Bag International.....	D4	Gatobol (Lewis) T	
Albertson's.....	D4	Gannett.....	
Alco Health Distribution.....	D4	Gateway Federal	
All American Communications.....	D4	General Electric	
All for a Dollar.....	D4	Gigante Vaz & Pa	
Alonel.....	ER	Advertising.....	
Ambac.....	ER	Global Marketing	
American Bankers Insurance	ER	Goldman, Sachs	
Group.....	ER	Grace & Rothsch	
American Express.....	D4,D5	Graham.....	
American Oil and Gas.....	D4	Graves (Earl G.)	
American Standard.....	D5	Grey Advertisin	
Ames Department Stores.....	D1	Guaranty Nation	
Amly Bancorp.....	D1	Guardian Bancor	
Anheuser-Busch.....	D10	H	
Archer-Daniels-Midland.....	D1	Hall-Mark Electr	
Arkansas Best.....	D4	Halliburton.....	
Arkla.....	ER	Halsey Drug.....	
Asher/Gould Advertising.....	D10	Hambrecht & Qu	
Aspen Marine.....	D4	Hanger Orthoped	
Automotive Industries Holding.....	D5	Hearst.....	
B		Helst (C.H.).....	
Balchem.....	ER	Herald Publishin	
Bank of Nashville.....	ER	Hill, Holliday, C	
Bank of St. Louis.....	D4,D5	Homeslake Mini	
Bank of the West.....	ER	Horizon Bank.....	
Bancorp.....	ER	I	
Bancroft.....	D4	I.B.M.....	
Biomagnetic Technologies.....	D4	ICOS.....	
Blair (D.H.).....	D4	IMI Group.....	
Blair (William).....	D4	Imperial Credit	
BNH Bancshares.....	ER	Imperial Ban	
Brown (Alex.) & Sons.....	D4	Independent Bu	
Bruner.....	ER	Indiana Unifed	
Buckle.....	D4	Integrated Reso	
Burrill InterFinancial	ER	Interstar.....	
Bancorp.....	ER	Infrared Labs.....	
C		J	
Cablevision Systems and		James (T.).....	
NBCI.....	D10	Jefferson Bank	
Cabletel Films.....	C15	Johnson Publish	
Cadwalader, Wickersham &		JSB Financial.....	
Taft.....	D8	K	
Canadian Imperial Bank of		K-Swiss.....	
Commerce.....	D1	Kenwood Applia	
Cardovector Imaging	ER	Kerr-Addison M	
Systems.....	D4	Kimberly-Clark	
Cassidy's.....	ER	Kmart.....	
Catalina Marketing.....	ER	Knight-Ridder	
Centel Financial.....	ER	Kohlberg, Krav	
Centex Telemanagement.....	ER	L	
Chaffield Dean.....	D4	Ladd Furniture	
Chicorp.....	D4	Ladenburg, The	
Chipsoft.....	ER	Laser Video Ne	
City Holding.....	ER	Lasmo Canada	
Coca-Cola.....	D1	Lawyers Title.....	
Comdata Holdings.....	ER	Lida.....	
Commonwealth.....	D4	Lillian Vernon.....	
Communications Systems.....	ER	Liposome.....	
Conducul.....	D4	Liqui-Box.....	
Copley Press.....	D1	Lomas Financi	
Cowen.....	D4	Lone Star Indus	
Crestmont Financial.....	ER	LTV.....	
CS First Boston.....	D4,D5	Lufthansa.....	
Cummins Engine.....	D1	Lukens Medical	
Curalytic Technologies.....	ER	D	
Curtis Circulation.....	D9	Delpi.....	
Cygnus Therapeutic Systems.....	D4	Desla.....	
Cyfel.....	ER	DeVr.....	
D		Digit.....	
E		Dillon.....	
Easlin.....		Donnt.....	
Echo I.....		Down J.....	
Edwa.....		Dram.....	
Emco.....		Dress.....	
Emer.....		DVI H.....	
Enqui.....		Dversi.....	
Enza.....		E	
Equ.....		Easlin.....	
Esst.....		Echo I.....	
Esst.....		Edwa.....	
Exlr.....		Emco.....	
F		Emer.....	
Fan.....		Enqui.....	
Fed.....		Enza.....	
Fin.....		Equ.....	
Firs.....		Esst.....	
Firs.....		Esst.....	
Firs.....		Exlr.....	
Fisc.....		F	
FMI.....		Fan.....	
Foo.....		Fed.....	
G		Fin.....	
H		Firs.....	
I		Firs.....	
J		Fisc.....	
K		FMI.....	
L		Foo.....	

Photo Copy Preservation

Jeanne -

Here is -

- Last ANPA speech (4/24/89)
in Chicago

- "First Facts" in newspapers

- Encyclopedia article
w/ some good history.

Also - some good facts
possibly for jokes -

- Some quotes on
newspapers & publishing

(there are more upstairs -
I can check again if
you want)

George