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EDITOR: John W. Windhauser

Correspondence about manuscripts and other editorial content should be sent to Prof. Windhauser at the Department of Technical Journalism, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521.

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PUBLICATIONS MANAGER: Larry L. Study, Ohio

PRODUCTION MANAGER: Anthony Galván III, Colorado State

BOOK REVIEWS AND NEWS SECTION EDITOR: Dan L. Lattimore, Colorado State

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Journalistic Interviewing--

Some Concerns Of The Student Press

By HUGH M. CULBERTSON

Henry Ford wouldn't last long in the auto business if he were to ignore the purchase and transportation of raw materials such as metal, glass, paint, and plastic. His factories and dealerships would lie idle.

Sounds obvious, but more journalists commit a similar error. Information is their basic raw material, and much of it comes from interviews. Yet journalism schools and newsmen work hard on writing and editing skills but very little on refining techniques used to gather the raw materials.

Perhaps that's understandable. Interviewing is really conversation--something we rely on constantly and take for granted. However, social scientists have found this tool to be a very fragile one in that question wording and subtle, unintended gestures greatly influence answers.

In a 1940 poll about America's role in World War II, interviewers who personally favored America's helping England found about 1.5 supporters of U.S. aid for every opponent. On the other hand, those opposing Uncle Sam's help discovered 1.5 opponents for every supporter.¹

In light of all this, an enlightened editor might demand to see the questions a young reporter has asked as well as the resulting story. The editor might then thunder about loaded and unclear question wording as well as buried leads and dangling participles. This seldom happens today, but it merits some thought.

Ohio University's School of Journalism now emphasizes interviewing a great deal. The school hopes to initiate a course soon on journalistic interviewing along with use of the library and other skills of information gathering.

Of course, college publication staffs need not restrict work on interviewing to a formal course. Occasional half-day or even two-or-three-hour workshops with student journalists preparing schedules and interviewing each other could help a great deal.

The remainder of this paper will discuss three problems common among student journalists. These are high "social distance" between reporter and news source, hostile news sources and a concern with opinions of entire student bodies and other larger groups.

As defined by sociologists, SOCIAL DISTANCE between two people is high where a pair of basic conditions are met. First, the two people must not know each other well. And second, they must differ greatly in social status or prestige.

Survey researchers have found that a moderate level of social distance is best.²

Too little (as, for example, with a husband and wife) often

makes an interviewer feel he or she knows a news source's responses in advance. This, in turn, can lead to incomplete questioning, "knowing" facial expressions and other processes which reduce response accuracy. Also, very low social distance can make some questions and answers painful and embarrassing to all concerned.

Many editors recognize the dangers inherent in too much social distance. They seldom assign a cub reporter to interview major celebrities. Yet James Reston and others note that presidential press coverage suffers because even veteran newsmen stand in awe of the President of the United States.

"Interviewing is really conservation -- something we rely on constantly and take for granted."

Such awe can hurt the reporter because it inhibits him. He's apt to let the "big shot" steer the course of the interview, avoiding points crucial to a good story. And in some cases, the "big shot" expects to do the steering.

Related problems arise because a reporter has the power to harm his sources' reputations. As a result, campus newsmen--while often of lower status than a source when the two meet socially--has sort of a built-in upper hand in the interview situation itself. Small wonder, really, that some sources are reticent.

Sociologists have applied the term "role reversal" to this process. To see the awkwardness involved, consider an ex-Army colonel who, having commanded a certain sergeant in the military, suddenly finds himself working under that (now ex) sergeant in a post-war civilian job.

Student newsmen probably face a high social distance problem more often than do many other journalists. There are several reasons for this.

To begin with, the student reporter himself usually has rather low status in the eyes of non-student news sources (and the source's view is obviously crucial). Many doubtless see the student as a young apprentice, not as a seasoned respected pro.

Furthermore, recent campus changes notwithstanding, the university remains a rather authoritarian institution. The college president, trustees and a few senior administrators control student lives more than a mayor and his staff control citizen lives in a typical city. It follows that top college administrators are major sources of campus news---and that they are of high status (at least, within the campus setting). Status, of course, doesn't necessarily imply great popularity.

What can advisers encourage young reporters to do to lick the social-distance problem? Several things.

First, one must do homework extra well to ask intelligent

Dr. Culbertson is an associate professor and coordinator of the journalism graduate program in the School of Journalism at Ohio University. He also is co-author of FUNDAMENTALS OF NEWS REPORTING.

questions. Even a college president will then listen carefully and let the reporter steer an interview to a large degree.

Second, prepare questions and practice the wording in advance. In addition to improving the questions, this will aid reporter self-assurance---a major factor in crossing the "social-distance" barrier.

Third, use quite a few open-ended questions which let the "big shot" ramble. He'll generally have important things to say which hadn't been anticipated. But be sure to ask probe questions (for example, "That's very interesting, could you elaborate on why dorms need shower curtains?") to pin down needed specifics. And keep control of the interview by occasionally making comments like the following: "That's very interesting, I'd like to pursue that a little more later. Before I forget it, however, I want to be sure just how many shower curtains you plan to put in the dorms."

Now we move to a second problem---interviewing the hostile source.

Talking with a hostile person is seldom easy for anyone. It's especially tough for a reporter, since the source's hostility often accompanies fear of being quoted fully or misquoted (both can be frightening!). And the old saying that a good editor has his share of enemies would seem valid on today's changing, troubled campuses.

Among the more common hostile news sources for the campus press are policemen who make drug busts, local merchants who endure widespread student shoplifting, university administrators who have been panned on a paper's editorial page and students who feel threatened by public exposure.

Here are some tips which seem valid at any time but particularly important with a hostile interviewee.

Take time to learn a lot about his background and positive accomplishments. Talking along this line is likely to boost a source's ego and show that a reporter has a genuine interest in him. It also leads him to understand that he can't hide things easily.

"Talking with a hostile person is seldom easy for anyone. It's especially tough for a reporter, since the source's hostility often accompanies fear of being quoted fully or misquoted."

Dress neatly and with good grooming. However, the literature on interviewing suggests a student reporter need not cut his hair (given he likes it long, of course) in questioning even conservative-minded people. After all, a college president or businessman knows that student reporter is a student. No one expects the latter to act like a middle-aged vice-president. As mentioned earlier, a certain amount of social distance may aid discussion, not harm it.

Beware of "soft-line evasion" whereby a cunning news source will try to avoid answering a question by making interesting but irrelevant side comments.³ Probe questions of the type mentioned earlier are designed to get things back on track, and they should be used persistently when needed. In fact, probing merits intensive study.

Finally, don't ask loaded questions which contain highly emotional words (for example, radical or stupid) or which seem obviously biased pro or con. To illustrate the latter, one can hardly answer no to a question like: "Haven't American leaders blundered horribly in getting us into a terrible war?" Such loading is almost never wise but it's apt to con-

firm their suspicion that the reporter is unlikely to write a fair story.

We now turn to a third and final problem area---measuring public opinion.

The 1972 election and coverage of the 1967-8 urban ghetto riots have stimulated increased journalistic attention to polling. One can argue forcibly that this trend should hold---whether or not it now does---in the student press.

For one thing, a great many student editors have taken up

"Student editors have a valuable resource not readily available to most non-campus newsmen---a handy pool of survey-research scholars and student interviews."

the call for student power. If they're sincere, such editors would have to define opinions held by the student body at large as newsworthy. Focusing on only a few select students would seem hypocritical in view of much Populist rhetoric underlying the so-called student movement.

Many student papers tend to telephone a few (perhaps 20 to 50) people, solicit opinions on a topic in the news, and present this as an analysis of public opinion. That's neither good journalism nor good survey research. Capable administrators know this, so reporting such a poll will stir up little significant action. To the contrary, it seems likely to lower a publication's credibility in high places.

Student editors have a valuable resource not readily available to most non-campus newsmen---a handy pool of survey-research scholars and student interviewers. More and more classes in journalism, speech, government, education, sociology, and other areas are looking for polls to do.

Surely campus editors can get involved here. Even where they aren't in participating classes, they might suggest topics and cover results in depth.

A final thought---advisers should be able to strongly encourage study or interviewing by student staffers. After all, this doesn't smack of censoring publication content. And here possible, advisers can impress upon journalism faculty the need for more emphasis in this area.⁴

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Crisis Of Credibility

By John Seigenthaler

The experience of our society over the last decade demonstrates dramatically that, as John Dewey once said, we only begin to think when we are confronted by crises.

I have a visceral impression that this is true as I consider the thought now being directed, within every influential leadership level of our national life, toward the solution of such problems as the crime in our cities, the justice in our courts, the violence in our prisons, the drugs among our youth, the assassination of our public figures, the unrest on our campuses, the pollution of our air and water, the war in Asia and the alienation of ghetto residents from those in suburbia.

Each and all of these problems reached crisis proportions during the last 10 years. And leaders in every segment of the American power structure--government, business, labor, the academy, the church, the press, the foundations--are giving maximum thought to solutions.

Confronted by crises, as Dewey said, we at least begin to think.

As I view the American press today, a microcosm of society-at-large as well as a reflection of it, I suspect there is a separate crisis confronting the editors of the nation's newspapers; an intimately personal crisis.

It is a crisis that goes beyond the editor's natural concerns with the myriad of difficult and pressing societal problems, some of which I have just enumerated. The news executive is a member of the power structure--the establishment--and as such he reacts to crises as his peers in other parts of the national leadership.

He has the additional burden, through the medium he largely controls, of trying to interpret the problems, the proposed solutions and the controversy that stems from both.

But I maintain that now, today, there is this additional "inside" crisis for the editor; this internal crisis.

I suggest that in the conglomerate mind of the press establishment the crisis is not yet clearly defined. Its dimensions are obscured by superficial interests and surface issues so that the tendency is not to recognize the crisis and therefore delay thinking about it.

The problem is a crisis of credibility; a crisis of self-credibility.

I do not mean to infer that the press today faces any danger or worrisome threat from the young advocates of the so-called "new journalism" about which we have come to hear and read so much of late. Advocacy journalism is not new. It is older than the First Amendment. It is as old, at least, as that involved, passionate, subjective headline in the New Hampshire GAZETTE which topped the story of the Battle of Lexington with these two words:

"Bloody News"

Advocacy reporting new?

Listen to the words of Isaiah Thomas in the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, reporting on that same battle:

"The problem is a crisis of credibility; a crisis of self-credibility."

"I feel this crisis of credibility confronting the editors of the nation is not a new problem. The press of this country has always been under attack."

"AMERICANS! forever bear in mind the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON! where British troops, unmolested and unprovoked, wantonly and in a manner most cruel fired upon and killed a number of our countrymen, then robbed them of their provisions, ransacked, plundered and burnt their houses! nor could the tears of defenseless women, some of whom were in pains of childbirth, and cries of helpless babes, nor the prayers of old age, confined to beds of sickness, appease their thirst for blood! --or divert them from their DESIGN of MURDER and ROBBERY!"

That is a touch of historic advocacy journalism--a full mix of fact and fiction--and there is surely nothing new or even worth copying about it. The press in this country survived it and will survive whatever fatuous fiction there is in the "new journalism."

Frankly, it has been my joy over the last couple of years at The TENNESSEAN to rub against some of the young advocates of new journalism. I find once they are thrust into the crucible of controversy in community affairs that the realities of reporting and the pragmatics of deadlines, space limitations and attribution (some are even willing to quote the sheriff) transcend the semantics that would seem to separate the "new journalists" from yesterday's investigative reporters and day-before-yesterday's muckrakers.

Granted, the inverted pyramid sometimes suffers at their hands and takes on the pattern of a parallelogram or a hexagon or even a milk bottle.

But they get there just the same.

I have found that the natural instinct to be fair takes hold in the new journalist and he voluntarily grants justice--with full fair quotes--to those he would punish.

The natural desire for esteem among their newspaper peers--even some "old journalists"--gradually emerges.

The new journalist finds himself caught in the same trap of time and space; part of the same struggle the old journalist engages in--seeking to say what is important in a lead that can be read and understood by newspaper subscribers in a hurry, with short attention spans and clouded memories.

They find themselves part of the same battle to put all they find vital in the news into space available with a newshole that seems to shrink as each day's breaking news develops.

Perhaps many of the "new journalists" find more comfort in other elements of the media. But I find no diminution of press principle from those who are coming our way. I find their demand on re-thinking old ways and habits refreshing and helpful. But not even that different. And so I find no crisis of credibility in the emergence of the new journalist. I find the term "new journalism" more obscure

than "new politics" and "new morality." I am inclined to agree with Jack Newfield that new journalism is a myth; that there is only good writing and honest reporting.

I feel this crisis of credibility confronting the editors of the nation is not a new problem. The press of this country has always been under attack. But always in the past there has been something close to unanimity among those within the management of the press--even those who disagreed among themselves on public issues--that their rights were inviolate and unassailable under the First Amendment of the Constitution.

They were protected one and all by the umbrella provided by Jefferson and Madison.

Free press issues were clearly drawn and clearly understood.

No more.

And therein we are to find the crisis of "inside" credibility that we should be thinking about.

This crisis of credibility of which I speak has to do with the self-image, and self-appreciation and the self-confidence of the press.

I question whether many of us really trust ourselves any more.

And I am certain we do not trust others who use and are protected by the free press amendment as we are.

As I travel about the country attending various regular meetings of press organizations, conversing with my fellow editors in casual and formal dialogue, I find in their current conversation frequent grave reservations about how far they are willing today to extend the inviolate and unassailable rights of a free press under the First Amendment.

Within the last few weeks a news executive told me at a press meeting in Florida:

"I'm afraid if we don't crack down on some of these despoilers of a free press (he was talking about the impact of the underground press) we are all going to be in trouble."

A classical example of what I am talking about occurred last year when I was in Washington, D.C., for the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. During a panel discussion it was suggested from the floor by Tom Winship, the progressive editor of the Boston GLOBE, that there be a straw poll--an unofficial show of hands--to indicate how those editors present felt about the role of The New York TIMES in the Pentagon Papers affair.

How many supported the TIMES? I was distressed. Men

Mr. Seigenthaler is publisher of the Nashville TENNESSEAN. This article is a shorter version of the speech he gave for the 1972 Kappa Tau Alpha lecture at the Association for Education in Journalism Convention.

"We should ask ourselves whether we are reaching a point wherein we no longer trust ourselves or others with absolute freedom of the press."

who had lived and prospered under a free press, who are charged by the First Amendment to serve as an adversary to and watchdog on government, raised their hands against a newspaper that exercised its freedom and was already under the protection of a United States Supreme Court ruling when we met.

A few weeks later I appeared before the House Freedom of Information Committee to testify about a case in which our newspaper had taken the Department of Housing and Urban Development to Federal Court to insist upon our right to public documents in government files.

The chairman of that committee, Congressman William Moorhead of Pennsylvania, expressed amazement that only a handful of newspapers in the country had utilized the Freedom of Information Act, passed in 1966 upon the insistence of America's editors.

"One of the great mysteries about the operation of the act is why it is not more widely used by the press," he said, adding that "after more than four years of operation only a handful of newspapers or other public media have actually invoked the provisions of the act to the limit. . ."

I attribute that to this crisis of credibility of which I speak. We should ask ourselves whether we are reaching a point wherein we no longer trust ourselves or others with absolute freedom of the press.

If there are that many news management people opposed to the actions of the TIMES, the Washington POST and others in the Pentagon Papers case, with a supportive Supreme Court finding, how many more are there who stand against the full protection of the First Amendment in the many controversial press questions suddenly facing us.

How many are willing to say they support Earl Caldwell of the New York TIMES in his challenge of the government's right to demand his presence, by subpoena before a federal grand jury, together with his notes and tape recorded interviews with members of the Black Panthers in San Francisco?

A recent report of the 20th Century Fund Task Force on the Government and the Press, with a background paper by Fred P. Graham, documents how the authorities are moving more and more toward subpoenaing newsmen in cases touching on so-called radical activists across the land.

As this report points out, the same week Earl Caldwell was subpoenaed federal law enforcement officials also took similar actions against CBS, demanding tapes and "out take" films not used in a documentary on the Black Panthers. That same week the government also subpoenaed unedited films and unused pictures of TIME, LIFE and NEWSWEEK dealing with the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society.

Again, the Graham report documents how the use of the subpoena power against the press mushroomed as the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, the Providence JOURNAL BULLETIN, student newspapers in Maryland, Wisconsin and California, the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL and a television station in New Bedford, Massachusetts, found themselves under government demand that at times bordered on harassment to produce records or furnish information as evidence in criminal investigations carried on by the authorities.

It should be clear that the adversary relationship that has existed between the press and the government since the nation was founded is going to become more strained as representatives of each side seek to meet their responsibilities. Surely it is not necessary here to make the arguments in behalf of the press in this growing conflict. But I am astounded to find veteran editors, who have never had one of their people subpoenaed and required to divulge information taken in confidence, ask why Earl Caldwell deserves their support. Recently one of my friends in the Tennessee press told me he might feel differently about the Caldwell case had not the Supreme Court ruled against him.

Well, the Supreme Court was wrong in Plessy vs. Ferguson too. Hopefully the damage done by Mr. Justice Byron White in his recent decision against Earl Caldwell and other newsmen in a similar situation won't take as long as Plessy vs. Ferguson to set aright.

And how many of us are willing to take a stand against the increasing practice by the police to assume that guise of newsmen for the purpose of spying on radical groups?

Again, the task force report documents case after case--in Wichita, Chicago, New York, Richmond, Washington, Detroit, Albuquerque, Long Island--in which federal agents

"And how many of us are willing to take a stand against the increasing practice by the police to assume the guise of newsmen for the purpose of spying on radical groups?"

or local and state police have posed as reporters.

And the report points out that as these instances have increased sources have dried up--and reporters and photographers have sustained an increased number of injuries and more harassment by those who are making news in tension-packed situations.

Many editors, who have come to identify with the authorities, now find themselves unable to identify with those now in conflict with authority.

And there are those who are utilizing the First Amendment who need its protection and the support of those of us who have lived by it and benefited from it.

But too many of us are reluctant to give that support. We are reluctant to give it to the underground press.

We are reluctant to give it to the student press, which we think of as the college press, but now is coming to include the high school press--which incidentally may prove to be the element of the American press today most harassed and repressed by authority.

We think of controversy and the student press largely in terms of college and university newspaper challenges to campus authority and administration control. But let me suggest that there is a new mood and movement among the high school press; challenges are now being made at this level.

"We think of controversy and the student press largely in terms of college and university newspaper challenges to campus authority and administration control."

A recent paper prepared by Len Conway of the Robert Kennedy Memorial Foundation pinpoints a number of incidents in Mobile, Ala., Marin County, Calif., Lynbrook, N. Y., Reynoldsburg, Ohio and elsewhere in which high school editors have faced punitive action for critical reporting and editorializing about school officials and affairs.

We are reluctant, even, to give it to many within our own industry, those within the print media.

We work in an industry in which we promise according to our hopes and perform according to our fears.

And our performance in this time of crisis indicates a growing fear that we are being thrust into positions we have not thought out and do not understand.

In the face of government grown too big we of the press are forced to recognize that our passion for the truth, as Paul Tillich says, "is silenced by answers which have the weight of undisputed authority. . ."

But the First Amendment was written so that we might contest authority; so that we might exercise authority on our own and of our own.

We never envisioned a press establishment we did not control. Now there is one upon us and it includes diverse, disagreeable and even disrespectful elements.

Because we know not how to protect ourselves from them and are wont to join with them in work we should be about, we are confronted by this crisis of credibility.

As Dewey said, we only think when confronted by crisis.

The crisis is here. . .but we have not begun to think.

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Dr. John A. Boyd, Executive Director
TMU 401
Indiana State University
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New Looks of Collegiate Journalism

By Glenn A. Himebaugh

"The collegiate press is 'doing its thing' with great fervor, and 'its thing' is increasingly liberal, relevant, serious and professional in nature."

Have you taken a look at the collegiate press lately? If you have, and if you've compared it with what was being printed twenty-five or thirty years ago in the average college newspaper, you'll probably agree that any similarity is purely coincidental.

That smiling portrait of Homecoming Queen Patti Prettigirl that graced many a front page a quarter century ago has, more than likely, been displaced by a probing investigation of the status of women's rights on campus. And that lengthy account of Podunk U.'s smashing 65-0 gridiron rout of arch-rival State U. has been cut to make way for an accompanying interpretative piece on the high cost of college athletics, a piece asking, in effect, "Was the game worth the expense?"

Gone, too, are those seemingly endless editorials on student apathy and poor cafeteria food; in their place today one finds himself face to face with thoroughly researched editorials on topics ranging from such national concerns as Vietnam and drug abuse to pertinent local issues (like the recent voter registration in Murfreesboro, Tenn.) and university policies.

That's the way it is these days. The collegiate press is "doing its thing" with great fervor, and "its thing" is increasingly liberal, relevant, serious and professional in nature.

One might ask why the college press has turned down this road. Certainly, it would be logical and legitimate to answer by pointing out that the press mirrors the society it serves, and today's collegian is, indeed, more oriented toward liberalism, relevancy, seriousness and professionalism than was his counterpart of twenty-five years ago. . . or even ten years ago.

But beyond this lies an additional factor that has a great deal to do with the situation. The campus press, at long last, is learning that it, too, enjoys the constitutional rights that traditionally have been extended to the commercial

news media in this country. A series of federal court decisions, beginning in 1967, has firmly established that fact. Today, collegiate editors in increasing numbers are responding by actively pursuing their rights, and this is reflected in the content, and often the tone, of their publications.

Prof. Himebaugh, an assistant professor of journalism at Middle Tennessee State University, received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Ohio University. He has worked professionally for several newspapers including the Indianapolis (Ind.) NEWS and Canton (Ohio) REPOSITORY. Currently, he is enrolled in the journalism doctoral program at Southern Illinois University. This article originally appeared in COLLAGE, the student magazine at Middle Tennessee State.

Many college administrators, caught between this fact on the one hand and the reactions of alarmed townsfolk, alumni, trustees and state legislators on the other, have supported and even encouraged the trend toward incorporation (independence) for campus newspapers. Such a move relieves the institution of financial and moral responsibility for what the youthful editors write as they report and editorialize on oft-controversial topics. The Universities of Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri are three of the many schools where papers have been incorporated.

In discussing collegiate press freedom, one might note that all of the pertinent court decisions have involved newspapers at tax-supported institutions;

however, there is some reason to believe similar protections and guarantees might be extended to the "private" colleges and universities when they are pursued, as surely they will be in the not-to-distant future.

While collegiate journalists have won

sweeping rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments, they remain subject to legal action for wrongdoing, and to punishment if convicted, just as do their counterparts in the professional media. Libel, for example, pertains to all.

Without a doubt, the landmark case in the area of constitutional rights for the student press is Dickey vs. Alabama State Board of Education. This 1967 federal district court case was the first to give clear-cut First Amendment freedoms to collegiate newsmen, and it set precedent for others that were to follow. Writing in THE QUILL magazine (October 1972), Melvin Mencher of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism has gone so far as to liken Gary Clinton Dickey, editor of the TROPOLITAN at Troy State (Ala.) College, to John Peter Zenger for his contributions to his journalistic peers.

The case, a most interesting one, involved an editorial written by Dickey in April 1967 in defense of Dr. Frank Rose, president of the University of Alabama, who had been under attack from certain members of the State Legislature because he would not censor or ban a student publication at Alabama.

Dickey's editorial, although reasoned in tone and non-inflammatory in nature, took to task those legislators who had spoken against Dr. Rose. The TROPOLITAN's adviser and Troy State's president determined that the editorial could not be run because it attacked the state government which, in their estimation, was the actual publisher of the TROPOLITAN, since state funds were involved. (Interestingly, as Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. was to note, editorials and articles of a more laudatory nature concerning the Governor and State Legislature appeared without infringement by university officials.)

When his adviser suggested that he substitute an editorial entitled, of all things, "Raising Dogs in North Carolina," Dickey balked. Instead, he ran the

“While collegiate journalists have won sweeping rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments, they remain subject to legal action for wrongdoing, and to punishment if convicted.”

headline for his original piece, “Lament for Dr. Rose,” and beneath it printed the word “CENSORED” in large letters across the white space.

Troy State officials termed Dickey’s actions “willful and deliberated insubordination.” He was fired as editor, lost his student loan and, in August, was informed that he would not be readmitted to the university “at this time.” Lacking funds, but determined to fight his dismissal, Dickey obtained the assistance of Morris Dees Jr., a Montgomery attorney, who served without fee. They went to court and won.

Citing the First and Fourteenth Amendments, Judge Johnson upset the principle that since the state is owner-publisher of a tax-supported institution’s student newspaper, it enjoys all the rights owners and publishers possess, such as authority over content. Excerpts from the ruling tell the story:

The invocation of such a rule against Gary Dickey that resulted in his expulsion and/or suspension from Troy State College was unreasonable. The state cannot force a college student to forfeit his constitutionally granted right of freedom of expression. . .

It is basic in our law in this country that the privilege to communicate a matter of public interest is embraced in the First Amendment right relating to freedom of speech and is constitutionally protected against infringements by state officials. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution protects these infringements, and these First Amendment rights extend to school children and students insofar as unreasonable rules are concerned.

Boards of education, presidents of colleges and faculty advisers are not excepted from the rule that protects students against unreasonable rules and regulations. . . The school and school officials must be bound by the requirement that the rules and regulations must be reasonable. . . it is clear that the

maintenance of order and discipline of the students attending Troy State College had nothing to do with the rule that was invoked against Dickey. . .

Another important case in the annals of college press freedom is Antonelli vs. Hammond. Like the Dickey case, this 1970 suit involved a relatively unknown tax-supported institution--Fitchberg (Mass.) State College. The case is especially noteworthy because it sets wide limits on the content of college newspapers, even when supposedly “obscene” material is involved.

It began when John Antonelli, editor of the CYCLE, campus paper at Fitchberg, sought to report and comment on

“Today, collegiate editors in increasing numbers are responding by actively pursuing their rights, and this is reflected in the content, and often the tone, of their publications.”

controversial topics and came to a head when he determined to reprint Eldridge Cleaver’s “Black Moochie” from the October 1969 issue of RAMPARTS magazine.

Alerted by an alarmed printer, Fitchberg’s president, James Hammond, described the article as “garbage” unfit for publication in the CYCLE. He said he would not approve funds for that issue of the paper, and, further, that he would appoint an advisory board which would be charged with the responsibility of approving beforehand the content of all future issues. Otherwise, no additional allocations of student fee funds would be forthcoming, the president warned.

Antonelli, like Dickey before him, went to court, charging that the withholding of funds constituted censorship.

The U.S. District Court in Boston ruled in favor of Antonelli. Again, it would seem appropriate to quote from the decision:

Having fostered a campus newspaper, the state may not impose arbitrary restrictions on the matter to be communicated. Students may not be confined to the expression of those sentiments that are officially approved.

Because of the potentially great social values of a free student voice in an age of student awareness and unrest, it would be inconsistent with basic assumptions to be simply a vehicle for ideas the state or the college administration deems appropriate. Power to prescribe classroom curricula in state universities may not be transferred to areas not designed to be part of the curriculum.

Judge W. Arthur Garrity tossed aside the advisory board proposed by President Hammond, ruling it illegal because its stated purpose--approval of copy going into the paper--represented prior censorship.

A third case, important because it reinforced the Dickey and Antonelli rulings, is Trujillo vs. McAvoy (1971). It involved Dorothy Trujillo, managing editor of the Southern Colorado State College ARROW, and an outspoken editorial she wrote concerning a traffic ticket controversy on the campus.

Having been suspended from her post by an adviser who professed concern about libel and ethics in relation to the editorial, Miss Trujillo called on the American Civil Liberties Foundation of Colorado for help and brought suit. She charged the adviser’s actions constituted censorship, which she said represented “an unconstitutional interference with her rights as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.”

Federal District Judge Alfred Arraj ruled in Miss Trujillo’s favor, citing several precedents including Dickey and Antonelli, and stating, in part:

. . . the restraints placed on the plaintiff’s writing did abridge her right of free expression.

The state is not necessarily the un-

“Gone are those seemingly endless editorials on student apathy and poor cafeteria food.”

fettered master of all it creates. Having established a particular forum for expression, officials may not then place limitations upon the use of that forum which interfere with protected speech and are not justified by an overriding state interest.

Another recent federal court decision extended protection to the college press under the Fourth Amendment, concerning search and seizure. In this case, use of a search warrant by Palo Alto (Calif.) police seeking news photographs in the office of the STANFORD DAILY at Stanford University was declared illegal. Said U.S. District Judge Robert F. Peckham, in part:

A search presents an overwhelming threat to the press' ability to gather and disseminate the news.

The judge ruled that third parties, not suspected of a crime, are entitled to greater protection under the Fourth Amendment than are suspects, especially in cases involving the press "when First Amendment interests are involved."

Not only the courts, but also the Internal Revenue Service has looked upon the collegiate press with favor recently. On November 1, 1972, the WALL STREET JOURNAL reported the IRS had ruled that a student paper which gets financial help from its institution can endorse political candidates without endangering the school's tax-exempt status. The IRS had been contemplating that subject since it investigated the Columbia University student paper's endorsement of Eldridge Cleaver for President in 1968.

Secure in the knowledge that their constitutional rights have at last been recognized and affirmed, today's collegiate journalists are well equipped to address themselves to the relevant issues of the times, many of which are certain to grow more controversial in our increasingly complex society.

By and large, they are displaying an astonishing measure of responsibility and professionalism in doing so, as any review of the current college press scene will attest. Thankfully, the period of "yellow journalism" in the collegiate press (the late 1960s when a number of papers fanned the flames of campus dissent) has passed; so, too, has the "four-letter word" syndrome which represented a fairly recent attempt on the part of some collegiate editors to challenge decency for the sake of proving nothing really worthwhile.

Such fads are over. Like the Patti Prettigirls of yesteryear, they have no place in today's serious world of collegiate journalism!

Utah

Ask and ye shall receive. But the answer may not be one you want to accept. Utah university and college editors are finding this to be the case because the press freedoms they had hoped for are being somewhat curtailed.

Jim Todd, editor of the DAILY UTAH CHRONICLE at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, had his ears pinned back in 1967 when he wrote the attorney general and asked if the university board of regents could fire him. He had been criticized for publishing tobacco and liquor ads in the CHRONICLE and when the regents told him to stop he claimed infringement of his constitutional rights and the freedom of press guaranteed in the First Amendment.

"The First and the Fourteenth Amendments do not guarantee advertising the same degree of protection as guaranteed noncommercial forms of expression."

Attorney General Phil L. Hansen, replying to his question could the regents remove the editor, answered with a very terse, "Yes!" He then elaborated to explain that the First and the Fourteenth Amendments do not guarantee advertising the same degree of protection as guaranteed noncommercial forms of expression.

"It is external restraint at which the inhibitory effect of the constitutional guarantee of a free press is directed," the opinion declared. But what came next was the clincher.

Hansen wrote that it could not be seriously argued that the UTAH CHRONICLE is an autonomous body separate and apart from the University of Utah. It is true that the CHRONICLE has enjoyed a degree of autonomy, which is as it should be. But a cursory examination. . . "leads one to the inescapable conclusion that the CHRONICLE is an organ of the University of Utah."

Hansen then wrote that, since the CHRONICLE was part of the University, "regulation of the newspaper was but an internal matter and that the question merely one of finding the necessary delegation of authority" to regulate and control that "segment of the University."

Editors Restricted

By Merwin G. Fairbanks.

His opinion held that the Regents could fire Todd, and also explained that the university had the right to regulate and control the newspaper. The opinion was dated Dec. 19, 1967.

This year, Jan. 21, 1972, a second opinion from the office of the attorney general further clarified the position of a student editor at Weber State College, Ogden, Utah, by stipulating the dangers of libel and the channel of responsibility should a college newspaper be charged with a libel suit.

Chief Asst. Atty. Gen. David S. Young wrote to Dr. R.A. Clarke, administrative vice president at Weber State College, a detailed opinion on libel and who could be held responsible. He explained that in Utah, libel requires the publication of malicious defamation but explained that there is no requirement to prove actual malice. "Malice may be imputed from the facts and circumstances of the case" his opinion indicated.

If a libel charge is made it could include the reporter, editor, adviser, publications board and individual members, student senate, members of the executive council, administration, president of the college, institutional council and perhaps even the Utah Board of Higher Education.

It was explained that the college, institutional council and the Utah Board of Higher Education are clearly immune whether the libelous material is published in violation of established policies or not. "The extent of the protection of sovereign immunity diminishes as to individual employees and officers of the College." This seems to be a somewhat grey area, but the opinion noted that if a person acts outside the scope of his employment his supervisors or employers may not be held liable, "so if reasonable guidelines are established by the publication's board and by the adviser they may be protected from liability, if an editor violates such regulations.

"However, if by inaction or action they appear to ratify the actions of an editor or reporter they may then become liable . . ." The opinion emphasized the need for an immediate retraction in case of a libel charge. This opinion on immunity was qualified with speculation by Young that "we also have doubts as to whether the adviser and publication's board can completely shield themselves by claiming that libel was published in violation of their policies since it may well be that a court would determine that these individuals have a duty to so govern the paper that libelous material is not published."

Prof. Fairbanks is an assistant professor of communications at Brigham Young University. His teaching specialties include depth reporting, and feature and editorial writing.

Dr. Clarke had asked if any of the individuals involved in a potential libel suit were covered by state liability insurance. The opinion declared no such coverage was provided by the state.

Young wrote that legal representation for the newspaper could well extend from the president down through the student publication's board, and would be provided by the attorney general's office. But, he suggested that it "may be necessary and advantageous to have the newspaper staff represented by their own counsel" in case of a libel suit.

Publisher of the newspaper was defined as the actual staff responsible for producing the newspaper (management and

"The College, institutional council and the Utah Board of Higher Education are clearly immune whether the libelous material is published in violation of established policies or not."

editorial staff) and also would likely include the college and its concerned administrative personnel and would probably include the associated students. Young had been asked to offer suggestions on how to strengthen the publication policies of the SIGNPOST (Weber College Newspaper) and without listing all of his suggestions, two specific points were emphasized:

1. Probably the single most effective method of avoiding libel is the wise selection of editors
2. The publication's board should try to make certain that editors are aware of the limits to which a newspaper may publish without violating libel laws and the board should have sanctions to enforce compliance with these limits.

The two opinions apply to specific questions, but have become a guide for all state supported colleges and universities in Utah. Several private universities and colleges have taken note of the new position specified for these student editors because it confirms the policies under which most of the private universities have been allowing student newspapers (and yearbooks) to publish.

Student State University

By Phyllis J. Applegate

"President O'Connell became publisher of ALLIGATOR, as his fellow presidents in six sister institutions of the State University System of Florida became publishers of their respective student newspapers."

"As publisher of student publications does the President have the authority to exercise prior restraint over the subject matter printed?"

"The defiant crusading of Ronald Sachs has got him into trouble again," the MIAMI NEWS for which Sachs had worked during vacations from school announced gleefully on October 6, 1971, in a profile feature by Marylyn Springer. This lead statement referred to the fact that Sachs, editor of THE FLORIDA ALLIGATOR, University of Florida student newspaper, had been arrested two days before for publishing the addresses and phone numbers of 15 abortion referral agencies and thereby violating a 103-year-old state statute.

As the statute prohibited publication of advice or knowledge that could lead to a woman aborting a pregnancy, Sachs clearly was liable to criminal prosecution, and so was his publisher, University President Stephen C. O'Connell, who had expressly ordered the editor not to publish the list.

As ALLIGATOR itself commented in an "in-depth" study (by Bruce J. Keuhn), published September 25, 1972:

It was October of 1971 and Sachs told the Board of Student Publications and O'Connell he planned to publish an abortion referral list in violation of a 103-year-old state law.

The board agreed to let him print it. O'Connell denied him permission.

The next morning a band of ALLIGATOR staff members, scurrying on bikes, on foot and in Volkswagens covered the campus with mimeographed copies of the abortion referral list. For the printer had refused also.

Sachs was arrested that afternoon and brought to trial.

In the Alachua County Felony Court of Record Judge Benmont Tench overthrew the 103-year-old law just before Christmas break. Later the Florida Supreme Court ruled the same as Tench in the Sachs case and the Florida Legislature would soon be forced to replace the law with a new one....

President O'Connell became publisher of ALLIGATOR, as his fellow presidents in six sister institutions of the State University System of Florida became publishers of their respective student newspapers, through a clause inserted seven years before the Sachs incident in the Board of Regents' Operating Manual (Section 7.42D, Part II). This designation was to prove equally distasteful to ALLIGATOR, cherishing 65 years of editorial independence, and its publisher, who petitioned the Attorney General's Office, to define his authority and responsibility. As restated by the Attorney General's Office, the University of Florida publisher's questions were:

Publications in the Systems of Florida

Does Section 7.42, Part II, Board of Regents' Operating Manual, which provides that the president of each state university is the "publisher and has final authority and responsibility in matters relating to student publications," violate any Federal or State constitutional or statutory law?

As publisher of student publications, does the President have the authority to exercise prior restraint over the subject matter printed?

Does the President have the authority to remove an editor for publishing material, after being ordered not to do so, which violates university policies governing student publications?

The Attorney General, Robert L. Shevin, then replied:

Question 1 is answered in the negative with one qualification... that it is interpreted and applied within sufficiently narrow constitutional limits.

The answer to Question 2 is in the negative.

Question 3 is answered in the affirmative with qualifications.

It is clear, Shevin added, that the president has the power to remove a student editor for knowingly and intentionally violating reasonable regulations for student publications, providing those regulations are constitutionally sound...

There is nothing unreasonable about a policy or regulation requiring observ-

ance of state criminal statutes in publication of a campus newspaper, and I do not believe such a policy, standing alone, violates any constitutional provision. In determining whether the editor can be removed for failing to adhere to such a policy, the constitutionality...is irrelevant, providing there has been no judicial determination that such a statute is invalid. The effect of the university regulation is to prohibit the use of the student newspaper as an instrument to test state criminal laws. The university has a legitimate interest in effecting that policy. There are two methods of testing the validity of a criminal statute and to raise the issue of validity as a defense. The latter carries with it the risk of criminal penalties if the courts fail to agree with the defendant's opinion of the law's validity. Consequently, such method is a very personal remedy. The editor, however, is not the only one responsible for or associated with the publication of the newspaper. He has no constitutional right to impose upon the university or any of the other individuals involved in the editing, printing or distribution of the newspaper participation in the violation of presumptively valid state criminal law.

Should the editor of a private newspaper desire to test a law in the same manner, the publisher has the power to make a prior determination of whether or not to permit him to do so. However, as noted under question No. 2 above, the university cannot make such prior determination since its actions are state actions and would amount to censorship in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments....

"The editor, however, is not the only one responsible for or associated with the publication of the newspaper."

One consideration troubles me. As I have indicated, the constitutionality of the statute is irrelevant at the initial point in the decision to remove since removal is for violation of a university policy designed to prevent use of the student newspapers for the purpose of testing statutes. Nonetheless, where the statute is subsequently declared to be unconstitutional, thus vindicating the editor's position, his removal, in retrospect, would appear to

"The staff, almost to a man, resigned in protest, and some members produced an underground publication."

be inequitable. For this reason...I suggest that it would be a prudent policy for the president to avoid removing the editor prior to a judicial determination of the validity of the statute, particularly when the statute is of debatable validity and the court is expected to rule promptly.

Indeed, as ALLIGATOR noted, the (Alachua County) court and subsequently, the Florida Supreme Court did so rule (on abortion), and at its next session the Florida State Legislature passed a bitterly-contested, but substantially liberalized, abortion law -- but that was almost a year after the Attorney General's response to President O'Connell and several months after the graduation of Editor Sachs.

If the consideration of removing an editor for violating a statute as a test and having his position vindicated later "troubled" the Attorney General, his concern was minor compared with that of the University of Florida president, who still occupied a position he termed "untenable," one in which he could be held legally liable for editorial decisions over which he had no control. Even his post-facto punitive authority was subject to a discretionary legal doubt.

The other six presidents also were troubled in varying degree. President J. Stanley Marshall of Florida State University, second ranking of the state university sisterhood in age and enrollment, made no secret of his desire to sever all legal ties with the frequently flamboyant FLAMBEAU. He appointed a Task Force in academic 1971 to explore the student publications situation, and, based on its recommendations, named a Student Publications Policy Board committee to "look into the feasibility of separation from the university."

The FLAMBEAU, in operational fact, enjoyed a more independent and certainly more precarious position than its sister publication at the University of Florida, for the latter has a strong and populous school of journalism, whereas the only journalism offered at Florida State is a course for high school teacher preparation. The ALLIGATOR traditionally employed the services of a faculty adviser, the FLAMBEAU none. Both newspapers were responsible to a student publications board, but Florida State occasionally found itself with a board membership almost devoid of expertise in the field of publications. On one occasion a "revolutionary" majority seized control of the board and appointed the then campus celebrity "Radical" Jack Lieberman as editor-in-chief. The staff, almost to a man, resigned in protest, and some members produced an underground publication.

An effort was made to replace the publications board, but several Lieberman supporters declined to vacate their positions or change their support. "Radical Jack," who later created a statewide controversy in his effort to teach

a bomb-making course as part of a series of student-initiated electives, indicated his willingness to assume editorial prerogatives, if not duties, and the outraged staff continued its walkout. Not until President Marshall persuaded a former woman staffer to reorganize and resume publication was there a FLAMBEAU.

"Separation from the university," however, was a giant step into the unknown, and the FLAMBEAU staff understandably was reluctant. However obvious it might seem that the older, stronger ALLIGATOR should be the first of the independent university newspapers, FLAMBEAU was fated to become independent. That much was made clear at the Ad Hoc Committee Hearing on Student Publications held by the Board of Regent in the state capitol in Tallahassee on June 1, 1972.

Anticipating the meeting -- and its independence -- FLAMBEAU had this to say in a front page announcement by News Editor Ann Frechete, who became the first editor of the independent FLAMBEAU:

Representatives of the state university administrations and campus newspapers will meet today in a special session with the Board of Regents (BOR) to discuss the feasibility of student publications becoming independent from the universities, legally and financially.

The results of possible independence programs hinge on two factors: legal responsibility for the publication and a sound financial arrangement regarding the production of student publications...

If a university president cannot control a student newspaper the state helps to finance, Bedell (Dr. George Bedell, director of humanities for the State Board of Regents) said, many feel it would be better to have the publications produced as a student project rather than a university project.

Investigation into the possibilities of financial and editorial independence for the FLAMBEAU began early this quarter (spring, 1972) when a Student Publications Policy Board committee was appointed to look into the feasibility of separation from the university. The formation of the board committee came as a result of inquiries made concerning possible plans for publications independence by the office of Vice President for Academic Affairs Paul Craig.

The results of the committee's study were expected to be available in early or mid-summer.

"Separation from the university, however,

However, in an April 28 letter from Vice President for Student Affairs Dr. Stephen McClellan to committee chairman Larry Polivka, some question was cast as to whether a student board would be necessary in order for the publications to achieve independence from the university.

The letter stated that both McClellan and FSU President Marshall had agreed that the "present relationship between Student Publications and the president-as-publisher was no longer viable."...

In an editorial statement boxed within the front page story, FLAMBEAU made this somewhat wistful summation:

While we are in favor of removing the responsibilities of newspaper publisher from President Marshall's shoulders, we do not want to be forced into an independence that will destroy the FLAMBEAU.

THE TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT later that month (June 22, 1972) carried a story (by Kathy Cocks) which quoted Al Cabbage, General Manager of FSU Student Publications as saying that about \$70,000 to \$90,000 was needed to make an independent FLAMBEAU financially sound. "Despite the \$20,000 allocations from Florida State University's administration, Student Publication Policy Board members said at a meeting Friday that they find financial discrepancies in the budget that still need to be worked out before they can decide to incorporate," the story said.

"Even after eliminating the EMBRYO (student magazine), TALLY HO (yearbook recently converted to magazine format), marketing department, and a few extra secretaries from the budget, there is still the \$70,000 to \$90,000 gap," Larry Polivka, board chairman was quoted as saying. Board member, Dr. Lawrence Campbell, a teacher of journalism and author of a series of books in the field, pointed out that regardless of independence, the administration would still have control over the space and equipment and could "change things any time it didn't like the editorial policy," the DEMOCRAT article also reported.

Finally, Joe Buchanan, (legal) assistant to the Vice President for Student Affairs was quoted as warning the board that "The president is committed to independence whether this group of individuals achieves independence or not."

The Board of Regents Ad Hoc Committee Hearing on Student Publications on June 1, 1972, in the Florida state capitol was dismissed by one of its members and former Board Chairman Burke Kibler with this statement quoted in the ORACLE of the University of South Florida: "What the Board has done today is absolutely nothing..."

was a giant step into the unknown."

"What the Board has done today is absolutely nothing..."

Actually, the meeting in the Senate Hearing Room of the capitol was an exciting, almost epochal, event, however inconclusive the regents' reaction to it. Names long familiar to one another became face. Student editors known to one another by their respective editorial comment took flesh and form; their editorial voices had sound as well as eloquence. Advisers, known only by name and occasionally by correspondence, likewise became colleagues in form as well as fact. University presidents and regents, of course, were well acquainted with one another.

A memorandum to the Council of Presidents from the Board of Regents (dated May 16, 1972) indicated that Presidents O'Connell of Florida, Marshall of Florida State, and Cecil Mackey of South Florida, heads of universities where dailies were published, were to draft a common statement to be presented by one of them. Such a common statement of position was impossible because these administrators did not occupy a common position. O'Connell sought an official ruling or guidance which would relieve him of responsibility without authority; the hearing really was in response to his concern and the attorney general's definition of his position. Marshall already had decided the fate of the FLAMBEAU; it was no longer a question of whether independence, but of when. For Mackey and the USF ORACLE the existing situation, if not ideal, was comfortable.

Presidents Benjamin Perry of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (Tallahassee), Kenneth R. Williams of Florida Atlantic University (Boca Raton), Harold B. Crosby of the University of West Florida (Pensacola), and Charles N. Millican of Florida Technological University (Orlando), publishers of weekly newspapers, were to prepare a common statement, which was presented at the hearing by President Crosby. Two new members of the system, North Florida University of Jacksonville, and Florida International University of Miami, both upper division institutions as are Florida Atlantic and West Florida, were to open their doors the following fall and had no publications. An independent weekly, ACTION, subsequently appeared at Florida International in winter quarter, 1973.

Speaking for the university publishers of weeklies, President Crosby summed up their position with this statement:

Given the existing dilemma of responsibility without authority, we believe that the university president cannot effectively act as publisher of student publications. On the other hand, we believe that it is not feasible to undertake to lodge the ultimate campus authority and responsibility elsewhere. There appear to be available two general courses of action which may avoid the dilemma:

a. The newspaper may be published by an agency that is independent of the uni-

versity, with or without subsidy by the university. The independent publication without the university subsidy is, of course, always an available course of action to those who may wish to pursue it. We doubt that such an enterprise is likely to succeed in conjunction with our campuses. We also doubt that the quasi-independent publication enjoying a university subsidy will, in our situations, be successful or that it will meet the problems which we have set forth earlier. We would not, however, suggest that this option be denied to those universities who may wish to pursue it.

b. The other option seems to be that the newspaper be published as a university publication rather than a student publication. Under such an arrangement both the responsibility and authority of the publisher could be exercised by the president, with whatever delegation of direct editorial and managerial authority to university staff members may be appropriate on a particular campus. Students would continue to have the opportunity for experience as members of the newspaper staff, but they would not be responsible for the final editorial and managerial decisions.

President Williams of Florida Atlantic offered a separate paper in which he further outlined and defended the position of the president as publisher of a university newspaper. At one point he said:

At FAU we have operated under guidelines which call for publishing in the best tradition of American journalism, and we have been relatively free from trouble. Obviously, we must be willing to accept negative comments about food service, security and administrative regulations and all kinds of opinions on world, state, and local affairs without cringing. But these are not areas that have caused great concern with the public. If we are to be truly candid, what we fear is being confronted with public indignation and possible court action over matters which the general public would view as obscene, vulgar, or pornographic.

The position of the president-publishers of the State University System weeklies is quoted at length because, in a surprise move, President O'Connell of Florida sought to impose this system on THE ALLIGATOR a few weeks later. The predictable editorial outcry was immediate and vociferous. It was

"I cannot and will not, any student or group of longs to the university."

echoed throughout the state, as scarcely a daily is published in Florida which does not include University of Florida alumni on its staff.

A front page story appeared in THE ALLIGATOR of August 17, 1972. It was illustrated by a weeping alligator thrust through with a mighty O'Connell sword and wielding a not-so-mighty pen. A 48-point banner head proclaimed: "O'Connell seeks ALLIGATOR control." The story (by staff writer Carol Comer) filled the tabloid front (except for the drawing) and jumped to page 15. An italicized deck under the banner announced a related story on page 3 and an editorial on page 8.

Excerpts from the story follow:

UF President Stephen C. O'Connell has proposed to the Board of Regents that THE FLORIDA ALLIGATOR become a university newspaper, not a student publication, with a professional journalist as editor-publisher before the fall quarter.

Under this proposal, the editor-publisher would have the authority to hire and dismiss student editors and staff, control the ALLIGATOR's content and restrict editorial policy, specifically omitting any editorial comment on political issues or candidate endorsements...

"I think the conversion of the paper from a student to a university publication is an outrage," Steve Sauls, editor-in-chief said... "It is castrating a free and independent newspaper..."

The name of THE FLORIDA ALLIGATOR should be changed if this proposal is approved by the board, according to Dr. John S. Detweiler, chairman of the Board of Student Publications...

Sauls agrees with the BSP chairman. "It would be a desecration to the name of THE ALLIGATOR -- with a 65-year history of independence -- to suddenly become a university mouthpiece..."

What is perhaps paradoxical is that the publications system so bitterly resented by THE ALLIGATOR is precisely that of FUTURE, strong student weekly of Florida Tech. One month

"I think the conversion of the paper from a student to a university publication is an outrage."

turn over the control and final authority for the newspaper to students. It is not 'their' newspaper, nor is it mine. It be-

before a Board of Regents meeting in Orlando, FUTURE had this to say as a lead editorial entitled: "Beating Dead Horses Category: (How) Free Press?":

A subject which we have purposely avoided thus far has been the discussion about newspapers in the State University System. The daily media have covered the matter very well, and for the FUTURE to have run the material would have been redundant. The subject is sore enough without rubbing it in.

But it occurred to us that many readers may not know what type of system it is under which the FUTURE presently operates, or how a decision from the Board of Regents would affect the publication.

At the moment the FUTURE is under the direction of a publications adviser, who is also managing editor of the paper. While he has input into major decisions on the paper, just as any managing editor, the actual decisions about the running of the paper are made by the editors.

Presently the publications adviser, who hires the editor-in-chief, is hired by the president's office. There is no in-between board at FTU anymore. Such a board was created several years ago, but was subsequently abolished when it became more of a nuisance than an asset. It was determined at that time that FTU did not have a need for a publications board...

At the September 11 BOR meeting, to be held here, the decision about settling on a statewide policy (for control of student publications) is expected to be made. A board-type situation, which would require, among other specific requirements, a lawyer, a professional working journalist, students and faculty members will be suggested and discussed.

The BOR hopes to establish a rule which will be followed by all campus newspapers. We hope that the rule, however, would not be for the benefit of the large school dailies at the expense of the weeklies. We have a desire to exist that is equally as strong as the desire voiced by the dailies...

1972. At that time the paper, which had been a full-sized weekly in a field dominated by student tabloids, also adopted the tabloid format. In a sense ORACLE and the Department of Mass Communications itself were the products of Dr. Arthur M. Sanderson, chairman and, until the eve of the change from weekly to daily status, Director of the Office of Campus Student Publications. Dr. Sanderson, a former editor of the COLLEGE PRESS REVIEW, indicated in an earlier statement to the Board of Regents (January 18, 1971) that the position of USF and ORACLE differed little from that of FTU and FUTURE:

...THE ORACLE is "a University newspaper edited by students." It is owned by the University of South Florida, and its legal publisher is the president of the University...

We have no formal Board of Student Publications, and I don't think we need one. The top student editors are mem-

"Faculty advisers are considered by students to be a part of the staff, in advisory capacities."

bers of the ORACLE Editorial Board. They meet weekly without the presence of any faculty supervisors, to plan forthcoming issues, review editorials, arrive at a consensus on editorial position, and so on...

Under our setup, it cannot be (a completely "free and independent student newspaper") as such, and this fact is well known to all concerned with the operation of the newspaper. Under these conditions I cannot, and will not, turn over the control and final authority for the newspaper to any student or group of students. It is not "their" newspaper, nor is it mine. It belongs to the University...

As Dr. Sanderson observed in an earlier memo to a former regent, Miss Elizabeth Kovachevich, best known to Florida readers for her attack on dormitory visitation policies in state universities, on October 9, 1970:

ORACLE of The University of South Florida (Tampa) became a daily (four issues per week) only in spring quarter,

Unlike the practice at some colleges and universities around the nation, the

"I believe that the newspaper is a significant tool and an important student voice that should remain an integral part of the university."

staffs of our student-edited publications have a close and friendly relationship with their faculty advisers and with the director of Campus Publications and, we feel welcome their advice and help. There appears to be mutual respect and trust. Faculty advisers are considered by students to be a part of the staff, in advisory capacities.

Brief consternation and some editorial foreboding greeted President Marshall's official announcement that, beginning fall quarter, 1972, FLAMBEAU would be a fully independent newspaper. THE INDEPENDENT FLAMBEAU differed little in appearance from its predecessor except for a heavier advertising component; it continued to appear regularly during academic 1972-73. Its modest editorial box, giving the name of the editor only, simply stated: "Published daily for the students of Florida State University under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the Florida Flambeau Foundation, Inc., who are solely responsible for its content," no volume or issue numbers are carried, merely the date. The increased advertising has included some abortion notices, including one from the Florida Family Planning agency and an offer of "male contraceptives through the mail." Two full pages, including a calendar of events and releases by the Office of Information Services, are underwritten by the university.

On September 7, 1972, before the proposed Board of Regents meeting in Orlando on September 11, Attorney General Shevin wrote to Regents Chairman J.J. Daniel:

...At the outset, I urge you to keep the student newspaper on campus. Aside from the obvious question of off-campus survival, I believe that the newspaper is a significant educational tool and an important student voice that should remain an integral part of the university...

The Associated Press filed the following report from Orlando of the BOR meeting on September 11:

A divided Board of Regents lined up behind university presidents Monday and narrowly defeated a plan that could have freed campus publications from university control.

Dr. Applegate is director of University Student Publications and assistant professor of communication arts at the University of West Florida (Pensacola).

The regents voted 5-4 to table a proposal which would have set up independent publications boards at each university.

The regents also recommended to University of Florida President Stephen O'Connell that he not delegate authority over the campus newspaper, The Alligator, to an appointive administrator.

The vote on that issue was 7-2. "Let's not throw away a 65-year tradition of a state newspaper," said Regent Criser in presenting the motion which urged O'Connell not to interfere with the editorial freedom of The Alligator.

O'Connell had said earlier he would accept the decision of the regents.

"I will request from the regents tomorrow that they tell me how to run The Alligator," O'Connell said...

So, once again, the dilemma of President O'Connell of the University of Florida remained unsolved. However, on October 2, 1972, the regents finally addressed his situation specifically. All of the other state universities appeared to have solved -- or learned to live with -- their publications problems except the University of Florida, and the president's only attempt at unilateral action, based on what he had learned at the regents ad hoc committee meeting in June, had led to a greater outcry and more confusion than ever. O'Connell had attempted a variation of the system employed successfully by ORACLE AND FUTURE; now he proposed that the ALLIGATOR follow the independent course of FLAMBEAU.

The story filed by the AP for the October 2 meeting (in Tallahassee) read in part:

Voting to end a 65-year-old tradition, the Board of Regents Monday adopted a plan to turn the University of Florida student newspaper, the Alligator, into an independently run operation by January.

In an 8-1 vote, the board adopted a proposal by University President Stephen O'Connell to put the newspaper into the hands of an 11-member board while plans were being drafted to give it full independence.

Regent Fred Parker of Tallahassee, the lone dissenter, joined Alligator student editor Randy Bellows in immediately condemning the plan as too hasty and possibly illegal.

Parker said regents should first wait to see if the Flambeau, Florida State University's student newspaper, could

make it on its own before cutting another one loose from the state's financial support...

"If we did it for President Marshall, we can do it for President O'Connell," said Daniel. "I think it's a good plan and I support it."...

"I don't think we're ready to go independent," said Bellows. "I find it hard to believe that the Alligator can go independent by January -- in about 100 days -- after it has received the school's support for 65 years."

The new plan calls for an end to the \$94,000 subsidy the university had budgeted for the Alligator from student activity fees once independence is attained. However, administrators have promised to purchase between \$20,000 and \$30,000 per year in advertising...

The "schedule of independence" fixed for ALLIGATOR involved two phases. On February 1 (not January 1, as originally planned), 1973, THE ALLIGATOR was to become independent but would be allowed to rent its current offices and equipment from the university. The rentals were to be subsidized by the university's buying \$20,000 to \$35,000 worth of space until August 31. Then on September 1, THE ALLIGATOR was to be off campus and paying its own way. A \$90,000-a-year subsidy from student activity fees ended in December, 1972. It was part of the ALLIGATOR's \$360,000 annual budget. As quoted by the AP (January 10, 1973), Editor Bellows said, "I believe we will make it."

"Staff changes, whether the result of independence or not, showed a predominantly feminine corps of editors for the first time in 65 years."

On February 1, 1973, under a photo of an exploding rocket, THE ALLIGATOR printed this cutline: "Independence Day. Today is the first day in some 65 years UF has woke up without an official student newspaper. Today's paper is an independent paper no longer associated with UF in any manner."

Except that its mid-page flag carried the word "Independent" and in small type below "Florida Alligator" it said: "Published by Campus Communications, Inc., Gainesville, Florida, Not associated with the University of Florida," it appeared to be the same ALLIGATOR and, contradictorily it seemed, listed its volume number as 65 and its issue as 75. On the editorial page THE ALLIGATOR, arrestingly depicted in a photo of the state reptile with its head lifted and jaws spread, called for financial help. It listed contributors to an "Alligator Independence Fund" and solicited the contributions of others.

In spring quarter, 1973, staff changes, whether the result of independence or not, showed a predominantly feminine corps of editors for the first time in 65 years. Tim Condon, editor-in-chief, and business representatives were the only males listed. Then, on April 1, 1973, a front-page story announced that "Alligator editor resigns to 'live in cave'." The story, filed from Tallahassee (it was not explained why) went on to say that managing editor Debbie Smith had moved up to replace Condon, thus completing the total turnover to a "distaff" ALLIGATOR.

Confiscation

By Alan Stowers

"A college newspaper I once advised was confiscated." "Big deal," you reply. "It happens all the time."

You were probably right. It was really no big deal. One six-inch story in the local daily and that was all.

But one unusual consequence, in my situation anyway, is that the president and I are still on speaking terms. Want to know how? Read on.

In the autumn of 1968, I became director of student publications and instructor in journalism at North Florida Junior College. My immediate superior was the school's director of public relations.

Everything went OK for a year. But the Dec. 19, 1969 issue contained a "heavy" proportion of "bad" news. However quite a few important stories broke the previous week which needed coverage in the biweekly student newspaper.

"GRIPE-IN"

Page one's lead story concerned a student government sponsored "gripe-in" which involved a dormitory owner answering resident's questions at an informal auditorium conference, a story about the distribution and contents of a student government poll, and the results of a court suit brought by a student against the aforementioned dorm owner. Also on page one of the tabloid was a picture and story on the Miss NFJC pageant and story on the new draft lottery.

Page two, the editorial page, contained a letter from a student criticizing the cheerleader sponsor for her public reprimand of the head cheerleader during a basketball game. The remainder of this page, everyone later agreed, was not controversial.

Page three contained one noncontroversial feature on a foreign student.

Page four, the sports page, contained a column by the sports editor criticizing the Athletic Department for withdrawing a student's scholarship two weeks before the term's end. The rest of the page contained game run-downs.

"DESTROY ALL PAPERS BEFORE NOON"

The paper was distributed as usual at 7:15 Friday morning. At 11 a.m., my supervisor said to come to her office immediately. We talked briefly about the paper and she asked if I'd seen it before it went to the printers? "Yes," I answered. "Why?" "Because it's the worst paper I've ever seen," she replied. "Pick up and destroy all papers before noon,"

Prof. Stowers is acting chairman of the Department of Journalism at Florida Southern College.

Court Arbitrary

By C. A. Hollister

she concluded. This I did and by late afternoon original copies were changing hands at \$1 each I later learned.

The president was out of town that afternoon so we had a meeting Saturday morning. The first thing I inquired about was my job status. He replied that nothing definite had been decided. Next, I asked about the confiscation. The president said this was a misunderstanding--he had not wanted the campus newspapers confiscated. His concern was not mailing the papers or letting them get into the hands of prospective students.

Finally, I asked the reason for his displeasure with the issue. His reply: "In this Christmas season, too much 'play' was given to bad news." Of the news whole, we agreed 55 inches was devoted to this "bad" news and 159 inches was given to "good" news. The president admitted the incident had been handled badly. "The harm has already been done," I said. "What I'm concerned with is the future."

We decided to have me become the head of a new journalism department and report to the academic dean. A publications board would be formed of equal student-faculty representation for deciding controversial questions involving student publications. All this was subject to approval by the trustees and the plans were to be kept secret so as to avoid undue pressures.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED CRITICISM

Before I left the meeting, I was warned that I could probably crucify those responsible, but if the trustees or administration were backed into a corner changes could be slow in coming.

The following weeks were the hardest. The Jacksonville JOURNAL wrote a biased story after talking only to the president and director of public relations. The student government censored the administration. I was criticized in other college papers for not "backing" the editor and in town for "allowing" such a thing to happen. The president was severely criticized in an emotional faculty meeting.

But by spring, the trustees had approved the reorganization and things had improved greatly over when I arrived. I resigned to accept another position.

Looking back on this incident and talking with others who have been through similar ordeals, I offer the following five suggestions on what to do after your newspaper is confiscated:

FIVE SUGGESTIONS

1. Keep your mouth shut. Listen. The good Lord made you with two ears and one mouth. Perhaps He's trying to tell you to listen twice as much as you talk. Keeping from publicly blowing your top is extremely difficult.

2. Listen to the administration's viewpoint. In the above incident, the president and I still disagree. But we respect each other's viewpoints. Hatred and malice are a waste of time. And maybe, just maybe, you're the one who's wrong.

3. What is your goal now? Do you want to crucify someone or see changes made to prevent a future confiscation?

4. Don't work in a situation where the student newspaper is viewed as a house organ. This is a mistake I should have seen before taking the advisership.

5. Remember, you're an employee--not the employer. A courageous adviser who decides to challenge "the boss" will find only three options open--a. print anyway and get fired, b. print anyway and quit before you're fired, c. try and change the opinions of "the boss" or work for a structural reorganization. The latter option is the ideal.

Antonelli vs. Hammond,¹ a leading decision in the area of college publications, will be of marked concern to those who have assumed certain responsibilities for campus publications.

Basically, an examination of this case shows that the lower Federal court was petitioned to resolve two issues: 1) can a college president withhold student funds from a student publication and thus force it out of business?; and 2) can the same official compel the student editor to submit proposed editions of the newspaper to a faculty advisory board for censorship purposes?

A review of the facts indicates that when Antonelli, a student at Fitchburg State College, was elected student editor, he changed both the name and the format of the school paper. Formerly the campus newspaper was almost wholly concerned with campus activities and campus gossip, but under Antonelli's editorship, the medium began to concern itself with national and international social, economical and political affairs.²

This marked change in editorial policy surfaced when a reprint of an article by Eldridge Cleaver entitled "Black Moochie" was scheduled to run in the paper. The newspaper firm that published the campus newspaper refused to print that particular issue. Additionally, the firm's printer, who objected to the language used in the "Black Moochie" article, called the whole matter to President Hammond's attention.

The President concurred with the printer's objections and informed Antonelli that no student monies could be used to pay for an article such as "Black Moochie." He also said that all future issues of the school paper were to have the prior approval of a faculty advisory committee.

Antonelli, who acquiesced to the review order, decided to resign. His resignation was accepted by the student governing body, but, after giving the matter some thought, the body rescinded its action. Shortly thereafter, Antonelli, in pursuance of some Civil Rights Statutes, sought relief in a federal district court.

In its efforts to resolve the issues, the

Forbids Censorship

lower federal court devoted some attention to the question of mootness. In other words, this body concerned itself with the argument that the presented issues were no longer "alive" and that the parties to the dispute were without a valid recognizable interest in the outcome.

On the moot question, it can be noted that the court submitted a divided answer. On the one hand, it was decided that, for a variety of reasons, the editor lacked a legally cognizable interest in what the court might find about the President's action to prevent publication of that issue which carried the "Black Moochie" story. It was recognized that the issue which contained the "Black Moochie" article had been published and circulated. In pursuance of these activities, Antonelli had not spent any of his own money and therefore, was not legally liable to anyone for expenses incurred. Furthermore, not only had Antonelli resigned, but the advisory board had not, as yet, censored any material nor had it ordered a withholding of funds. But it was admitted, on the other hand, that the editor did have a legally cognizable interest in whether future issues would be subject to prior approval and as to the future status of the editorship.

When the court concerned itself about the faculty advisory board, it revealed a willingness to accept the fact that the board's only concern would be to ban the obscene. This finding is a significant one because the student editor had argued that it was not incumbent upon him to recognize the advisory board in any manner whatsoever.

A judicial recognition, however, indicated that the board's concern did not prompt the court to ignore the problem of prior restraints, and particularly as these might affect the exercise of First Amendment freedoms. As was observed by the bench: "No matter how narrow the function of the advisory board, it constitutes a direct previous restraint of expression and as such there is a 'heavy presumption against its constitutional

validity" ³

It was emphasized that when a public body (viz., the state and its creatures) imposes restrictions on the right of the people to worship, speak, write and assemble, these must be treated as exceptions and they must be narrowly defined in order that they do not constitute a form of forbidden licensing or censorship scheme. Again, in the words of the court, "Any limitation on the constitutional immunity from prior restraints is the exception; it is to be closely confined so as to preclude what may fairly be deemed licensing or censorship." ⁴

A perusal of ANTONELLI will reveal that the lower federal court also exhibited a concern about a situation in which a public body, in banning unprotected speech, might also ban protected speech. To avoid this, it was urged that the state provide the necessary procedural safeguards. In pursuance of the constitutional principle that "...whenever the state takes any measure to regulate obscenity it must conform to procedures calculated to avoid the danger that protected expression will be caught in the regulatory dragnet," the state should adopt these safeguards:

1. The burden of proving that the film (or other forms of communication) is unprotected expression must be borne by the censor.
2. While the state may require advance submission of all films, the requirement cannot be administered in a manner as would lend an effect of finality to the censor's determination.
3. The exhibitor (or author) must be afforded reason to believe that the critic (detractor) will, in a short period of time, either issue a permit or seek the proper kind of judicial action. (The procedure, it must be emphasized, must assure, where necessary and proper, prompt court action).
4. Any bans imposed in advance of a final judicial determination on the merits must be limited to the preservation of the status quo for the shortest period of time consonant with true and wise judicial determination. ⁵

To recapitulate, a valid censorship system must provide 1) that the burden of proving a communication is obscene rests with the censor, not the censored;

2) the licensing body within a short period of time must either issue a license or seek relief in a court; and 3) there must be prompt judicial action, after an adversary hearing on the issue of obscenity, if the censoring authority denies a license.

When the court concerned itself about the Fitchburg College review set-up, it found that no provisions were made for either an appeal or any court action. The court observed as follows: "Indeed final responsibility rests with two faculty members serving at the pleasure of the defendant, who so far as the evidence showed, are wholly unfamiliar with the complex tests of obscenity established by the Supreme Court..." ⁶ Hence it was concluded that the whole scheme constituted an unconstitutional exercise of state power.

In its proceedings, the court, once more, stated that free speech did not mean wholly unrestricted speech and a college may, in an attempt to maintain an academic atmosphere, impose certain kinds of speech bans. However, as has been observed on other occasions, the college must be able to demonstrate the need for the bans: the threat posed by the speech, for example, must be real, direct, imminent, and demonstrably destructive.

In regards to obscenity on a college campus, it was the bench's belief that the kind of obscenity which might appear in a college newspaper would probably not be disruptive: that is, it ordinarily would not prevent the college from achieving its educational mission. The court also viewed college students as mature minded, sophisticated, knowledgeable persons who possessed a marked sense of equanimity.

Apparently, too, the judiciary was of the opinion that the college years should be uncomfortable, challenging and revealing because the student is daily encountering new ideas. The thought existed that the student's past habits, customs, and practices should be attacked if he is to grow in wisdom, thought and stature. Furthermore, it was ruled, if the college finds it necessary to protect the college community from obscenity it need not invoke procedures and practices which differ from those employed to protect the public at large from this kind of evil. These sentiments were expressed:

Obscenity in a campus newspaper is not the type of occurrence apt to be significantly disruptive of an orderly and disciplined educational process. Furthermore, assuming that a college administration has a sufficient educational-ly oriented reason to prevent the circulation of obscenity on campus, there has been no showing that the harm from

Prof. Hollister teaches in the Department of Political Science at Eastern Illinois University.

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Endorsement of a Candidate Defies Student

Publications Policy Committee

By Harvey Saalberg

The DAILY KENT STATER, four-times-weekly tabloid published at Kent State University, is operated under the guidelines of the Student Publications Policy Committee.

The exact title of the guidelines is "Standard Operating Procedure for the DAILY KENT STATER," promulgated by the committee (five students, five faculty members) in 1967.

For the past 47 years the STATER, also known as DKS, has served the campus well, earned numerous awards and garnered two All-American designations -- in 1971 and again last year.

Administrators have been happy with the DKS because it covers the campus well -- from Academic Vice President to Zoology -- and because the paper observes LOMP.

LOMP stands for the STATER's self-regulatory dicta: Print nothing that might be libelous, obscene or malicious, nor anything that might be interpreted as invading anyone's privacy.

And yet, last Oct. 20, the DKS felt impelled to defy the Student Publications Policy Committee. It happened in the form of an editorial, reprinted in this issue of the COLLEGE PRESS REVIEW.

Entitled "Our endorsement," it ended with the sentence, "We endorse George McGovern for President." Here is where the paper ran afoul of a ruling from the Attorney General's office which seemed to deny the STATER the right to endorse candidates because state law prohibits the use of public money (student activity fees) for the support of any candidate or issue on a ballot.

Dr. John C. Weiser in May 1972, had presented the STATER's personnel with the position of the SPPC, which he then chaired, namely, that any publication using state monies could not endorse political candidates or issues.

Upon publication of the endorsement, Dr. Weiser, a professor of speech, reiterated this point of view. Giving his personal opinion, he said he felt a college paper should

"present all pertinent objective and subjective issues in order to have a better informed electorate, especially since federal law now permits students to vote in their university community."

But as far as endorsing was concerned, Weiser stated, "I do not believe a student or university publication should endorse any candidate for public office outside the primary interest area of the publication. In the case of the DKS, I think they should limit endorsements to candidates for student offices and issues of direct student concern."

As of early October the DKS editorial board still acquiesced, and in an October 6 editorial, the STATER explained to its 20,000 subscribers the uncomfortable and impotent position in which it had been placed by the ruling. This explanation, headed, "A Free Press and Endorsement," said:

"The DAILY KENT STATER will not be endorsing George McGovern for the presidency next month.

"Nor will we be endorsing Richard Nixon.

"This doesn't mean though that we wouldn't endorse one of these two men if we were given the opportunity.

"Due to a ruling of the Student Publication Policy Committee (SPPC), this newspaper is not to take an editorial stand regarding candidates in this--or any other--election.

"This decision stems from the guidelines established for student activity fees allocation. . . The logic is simple: The STATER is receiving approximately \$46,000 in student activity fees this year as part of its operating budget. We receive these funds from the university, which is actually an arm of the state of Ohio--therefore, no siding in partisan battles for the DAILY KENT STATER.

"This is prior censorship of the Press--a situation that should not be tolerated in a society that was founded on the premise of a free, unbridled press.

"Some would argue that since the university is, in part, controlling the purse strings, it should have the right to exercise the publisher's prerogative of controlling the editorial content of the STATER.

"We, however, feel that this justification is a specious one; the \$46,000 in question comes directly from every student's pocket, every quarter. The students of the university, therefore, should be able to determine whether or not we have the right to comment and criticize on editorial matters.

"By then having a restraint on our editorial rights, we do not feel that we are fulfilling our complete responsibility

Dr. Saalberg is an associate professor and coordinator of the News-Editorial Division in the School of Journalism at Kent State University. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Missouri and an M.A. from Syracuse University. Both degrees are in journalism. The original version of this article appeared in the December 16, 1972 issue of EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.



Alice Van Auken; editor of the DAILY KENT STATER, and a senior in journalism with an A minus scholastic record.

in terms of news dissemination. To simply report the happenings of this campus is not enough; we should have the opportunity to attempt to put events and issues into perspective and comment upon them.

"The SPPC ruling has, in effect, made this newspaper an editorial enunch; it could serve to reduce the STATER to an important calendar of events, past and present."

The editorial board chafed under the ruling for two weeks and 18 days before the election--took an entire (tabloid) page to publish two items: "DKS right to endorse," a carefully reasoned justification for by-passing the SPPC ruling, and "Our endorsement," the editorial supporting McGovern.

The DAILY KENT STATER editorial board, headed by the paper's editor, Alice Van Auken, a senior in journalism with an A minus scholastic record, took issue with the SPPC regulations. Other Ohio state universities had already endorsed candidates, it was noted.

Three sections of the SPPC regulations imply approval of the paper's political endorsement, and the DKS reprinted them:

"Section 2.2a states the paper 'shall provide a medium of exchange, presentation and discussion of student views on topics of current campus interest.'

"Section 3.1 states, 'THE DAILY KENT STATER will be produced within the best traditions of freedom of the press. The first principle of policy will be that there will be no prior censorship of the newspaper.'

"Section 3.2 states, 'The paper will be free to comment on national, local, state and campus political, social, and

economic issues.'"

For judicial precedent the "justification" cited the Fitchburg (Mass.) State College case in which it had been held that "the state is not the unrestrained master of what it creates and fosters" and that free speech does predominate, regardless of whether a publication is subsidized, unless the utterance can be shown to bear relation to maintenance of order.

Also cited was the case of Gary Dickey, editor of the University of Alabama TROPOLITAN, in which a federal court had ruled that "the college press at state-supported institutions need not submit to the state's flexing its 'owner-publisher' rights, calling the principle on which they are based illegal." (Dickey had run a boldface line reading, "CENSORED," over white space in the editorial page.)

The "justification" concluded, "This paper is responsible for everything it prints--but always after it is printed, never before.

"We should have the opportunity to attempt to put events and issues into perspective and comment upon them."

Our Endorsement

In eighteen days, Americans will have the opportunity to determine what kind of a nation we want to have.

We will have to choose between a renunciation of democratic idealism and social responsibility, or an attempt to make this a nation that believes in the reality -- not the abstraction -- of a just government that exists for its citizens.

Our votes will do the deciding for us; we have to choose the man that we feel can legitimately lead this nation -- not mislead it through a perverse arrogance of power.

Richard Nixon is not this man; the actions of his administration have proven that he does not deserve re-election: Unemployment in Ohio is up 89 per cent since 1968 and 67 per cent nationally since 1968. Of this, youth unemployment has increased 50 per cent, returning veterans unemployment is up 10 per cent and black youth unemployment has risen 40 per cent.

Instead of combatting unemployment, Nixon vetoed the \$5.6 billion Public Works Bill, which would have created 420,000 jobs, and vetoed the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1971 which would have created 2.6 million jobs. In addition, Nixon vetoed the Hospital Construction Bill, but his veto was overridden by Congress. The bill will provide for 10,000 jobs.

Under the Nixon Administration, ITT is taxed at a rate of only five per cent. In 1970 Standard Oil paid no taxes on a profit of \$69 million. In the meantime, \$450 has been added to the average family's annual grocery bill.

Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense in the Nixon administration, has recommended that with military spending at its present level, the military budget would have to increase \$5 to 6 billion every year. Nixon's request for the 1973 military budget began at \$83.5 billion and has been expanded to \$86. However, military over-spending has totalled \$33.4 billion, or \$528 for every Ohio resident every year.

Nixon economics favors the corporation and over-taxes the home-owner, the working man. The war has not ended in four years, while military spending has increased needlessly. Education, aid to the aged, help for the poor are floundering. The Department of Justice's credibility has been undermined by the ITT scandal, the Watergate incident and other political spying.

In short, we want no more of deceit and of powerful man's inhumanity to man. Therefore, we cannot endorse Richard Nixon for a second term.

George McGovern, for all the confusion of choosing his

running mate and of modifying his positions in some areas, still comes across as a cleaner candidate.

Most importantly, McGovern has pledged to end American involvement in Southeast Asia within 90 days of his inauguration. A speedy end to this colonial war we have waged far too long in a place we never belonged will free our energies and resources for the pursuits of peace.

McGovern proposes to shear the unnecessary over-kill capacity of defense spending, to trim the budget by \$10 billion annually for the next three years. This money will be diverted into the American economy, to help vitalize domestic programs.

McGovern proposes that the federal government contribute one-third of the cost of all public elementary and secondary education, estimated at \$15 billion per year.

McGovern has pledged to pursue a federal grand jury investigation of the events on this campus May 4, 1970. On October 15, he told an audience at UCLA that "it is the least we can do for the families of those four dead young people."

Even more than this, McGovern, with his prairie-teacher manner, personifies the return of humanism to politics in America.

McGovern is a national leader who may be able to exact from this nation the fullest potential of its humanistic reserves. If McGovern can tap that potential, America may begin to live up to what it should be.

Robert Kennedy said in 1968, "Richard Nixon represents the dark side of the American spirit." This darkness does not merit perpetuation until 1976.

We believe that George McGovern can make a difference in America's future. Richard Nixon has had four years to prove that he has the best interest of the American people at heart. And we believe that he has failed.

George McGovern has faith in America -- the America made up the mass of her citizens. This country's priorities and direction must be turned around if we hope to survive as a nation. We believe that George McGovern can do this for America.

One thing is certain: America cannot afford another four years of Richard Nixon. He has shown us what he wants for this country and that frightens us. If George McGovern can get his message and his ideas to enough people, we may yet get this country back.

We endorse George McGovern for President.

"We, the editorial board, believe we have the right to endorse, we feel strongly about the issues and the candidates, and we will exercise that right."

Asked about defiance of SPPC's ruling, Miss Van Auken said, "We were concerned because all we had learned in the classroom about freedom of the press seemed to be ignored in practice. We were willing to put whether (or not) we had editorial freedom to a test."

The "we" referred to the paper's nine-member editorial board of whom the seven present at the meeting when the decision to publish an endorsement was made voted unanimously to do so. Some were reluctant because of the possibility that they might be sued, but they decided to take the risk.

No reprimand has been received by the DKS editorial board, perhaps because by early December the 1972-73 Student Publications Policy Board had still not yet been fully constituted.

But there is at least one indication that there may yet be some after-effects detrimental to the paper's future: the University's Board of Trustees has two subcommittees studying the funding of campus organizations, including the newspaper.

Prof. Frank Ritzinger, DKS adviser and School of Journalism faculty member, said he foresees more attempts to control content. "However," Ritzinger said, "I don't think the editorial board will allow itself to be fettered which may bring reprisals in the form of curtailed or with-

"Endorsement is somewhat of a throw-back to the 'dark ages of journalism.'"

drawn subsidies. If this happens, the paper may be forced off-campus."

Murvin Perry, member of SPPC and director of the School of Journalism, which has operational responsibility for the STATER, says that although one legislator has demanded an explanation of the defiant attitude of the STATER staff, he does not expect action against the paper.

"Control of campus newspapers was not intended by the lawmakers; and campus newspaper traditions, realistic or not, provide a strong bulwark against attack," Dr. Perry has stated.

"I have mixed feelings. Endorsement is somewhat of a throwback to the 'dark ages of partisan journalism.' It is difficult to convince critics that objectivity is maintained when a paper openly advocates, but the difference between endorsement of candidates and reporting of issues is not clearly perceived, so the freedom to decide whether or not to endorse must be defended. The fact that it will be difficult for a publication supported by student activity fee subsidies to defend its own freedom under certain kinds of pressures makes it all the more important that their resistance to constraints imposed by state authorities be supported," Perry concludes.

At this time the DKS, having fired its volley on behalf of press freedom, still occupies a room on the School of Journalism floor of Taylor Hall, outside which the May 4, 1970 tragedy occurred.

Student Press of Zambia

By James W. Carty

A black Christ in a dashiki shirt is the central figure in a mural on one wall of the chapel of the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation. The location is suburban Kitwe, the second largest city of Zambia, formerly called Northern Rhodesia.

The artist depicted persons of different races and cultures in their work, studies, recreation and other activities, in middle Africa. He is Laban Kafusha, illustrator from Zaire (previously known as the Belgian Congo).

Geoffrey Mbure, author from Kenya, wrote, "The urban life with busy streets and towering skyscrapers is contrasted to the simple, rural life in the far-away countryside, where round mud and thatch huts dominate the scenery. The question of justice and freedom is shown by the freeing of those who are the prisoners of tyrannical governments.

"Industrialization is signified by copper mining in Zambia, where social problems center around people of all races."

Mbure affirmed "there is no black God or Christ." But he interpreted the painting as an important attempt to correct the mistaken view that Christianity is to be identified only with Western civilization.

His article, "The Case for a Black Christ," has been widely reprinted in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. It first appeared in DRUMBEAT, sometime publication of the African Literature Centre (ALC) at Mindolo.

Kafusha and Mbure were students there respectively in 1964 and 1971.

The ALC, which began in 1959, is the oldest, continuing educational venture for communicators on the continent. It has trained about 500 artists, reporters and editors.

DRUMBEAT is a lab paper for the ALC students who have come from practically every country on the continent except the predominantly Muslim nations north of the Sahara desert. Participants also have attended from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (the new name for Ceylon).

Many of the African students have lived in several countries and are at least tri-lingual. They know one or two tribal dialects, English and Swahili, the trade language of East Africa. Lectures are presented only in English, but once were delivered in French.

The periodical is issued once or twice a month, and thus has a higher frequency rate than school papers in most developing countries in any continent. The quality of writing, at times uneven, generally is above average.

Prof. Carty conducted the continent's first high school journalism workshop at the African Literature Centre in Zambia in 1972 and currently is conducting research on the school publications of that hemisphere. The chairman of the Communications Department at Bethany College has published 15 articles on the student press of Latin America.

"The 16-page periodical sells for 12 cents, and circulation and advertising revenue accounts for about one-fourth the cost. The African Literature Centre finances the rest."

The publication, duplicated on legal size paper, is set in two columns, which limit typographical appeal. There are no photographs.

However, there are scattered line drawings prepared by some of the 10 art majors pursuing the 15-month course. These are done under the supervision of Marjorie Murray, Canadian director of the art studio, and her colleague, Emmanuel Nsama, Zambian ALC graduate and staff photographer and artist.

DRUMBEAT is edited by one of the 15 participants enrolled in the current four-to-six month journalism course. Their studies deal with reporting, feature writing, editing, promotion, and while heavily print oriented, also encompass radio-tv script writing.

The students are experienced, practicing journalists who were provided scholarships, travel funds and a weekly expense allowance by their employers. They represent secular and religious newspapers and magazines, radio and TV stations, literacy and literature bureaus, and PR departments of government and industry.

The adviser to DRUMBEAT is Ezekiel (Zeke) C. Makunike who in 1970 became the first African to be director of the international and multi-racial staff. The previous administrators were Dr. Wesley Sadler, a North American, and Dr. Bengt Simonsson, Swedish.

Makunike is a courageous, hard-hitting, forthright journalist who is a graduate of Nagpur University in India and the Newhouse School of Communications of Syracuse University. For a decade he was director of publications of the United Methodist Church in his native Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and edited its powerful, influential grassroots monthly, UMBOWO.

Makunike sets standards of excellence for the written material for DRUMBEAT. But funds are needed for purchasing an offset press to improve the typographical quality of that and other experimental periodicals as well as to print needed books and booklets on many subjects for Zambia and other countries.

The ALC is financed by North American, British and European religious agencies. Included is the centre's founding institution, Intermedia, which is the communications unit of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA and is located at Inter-church Center in New York City.

The 16-page periodical sells for 12 cents, and circulation and advertising revenue accounts for about one-fourth the cost. The ALC subsidizes the rest of the budget.

The publication was launched in June 1963, as "Circular No. 1 of the African Literature Centre." Subsequently, the name was changed to MINDOLO NEWS that same year and to TIMES OF JOURNALISTS in 1971 and DRUMBEAT in 1972.

The content includes general news about Mindolo and Kitwe, features on students and sports, a profile, a pastor's column, think pieces, interviews of visitors, and corny jokes. Popular are the "In. . .With" interpretatives by students about conditions in their home countries.

There is a column by women about women in a continent which has few female journalists and where most women still are regarded as second class citizens. The group for each session includes one or two women students, and in 1971 one workshop was held entirely for women communicators and

dealt with the role of women journalists in developing nations.

Background material may be obtained by students in Mindolo's excellent Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Library, whose facilities are exceeded only by the National University in the capital city of Lusaka.

Examples of subjects are articles on resettlement of persons from a squatters compound, pregnancy rate at Mindolo Girls High School, student fees charged at Mindolo Women's Training Center. Other material has included theft of a shirt left to dry while an ALC student went on his reporting beat, installation of a system to purify water, a trend article on music on the continent.

Extensive coverage is provided of thoughts and activities of speakers and other participants in the continuing educational ventures at the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation. Included are programs of the women's training centre, youth leadership, adult administration and leadership, shopkeeping, research institutes, courses of commerce and industry--including seminars for Barclay's Bank employees--the Ministerial Training College, and the YWCA Copperbelt Training Centre.

Student reporters cover addresses of such guest speakers as Titus Makupo, publisher of the magazine, OUTLOOK, and a contract printer in Kitwe. One bio described the work of a visiting media specialist, Prof. James Whitehurst of Illinois Wesleyan University.

Occasionally, the ALC staff prepares articles. Included are Makunike, Miss Murray, George Bennett, British teacher of radio-tv, Dr. Michael Traber, former director of Publishing House in Switzerland, Victor Zaza, ALC graduate who later worked with the Ministry of Information in Zambia, and Dr. Marion Van Horne, on sabbatical leave from her post with Intermedia.

Also interviewed are the world leaders who constantly visit the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation. They are there to see the varied programs of the United Church of Christ of Zambia, and their quotes provide an international flavor for DRUMBEAT.

Often articles from DRUMBEAT are reprinted word-for-word in the two national dailies, ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, and TIMES OF ZAMBIA. And in condensed form, the material is rewritten for distribution by Zambia News Agency (ZANA) and Zambia Information Services.

DRUMBEAT is distributed to several important publics. They include past and present ALC students personnel of other secular and religious periodicals and radio-tv stations, news agencies, literacy-literature bureaus, the permanent Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation staff and 100-plus participants engaged in the current ongoing workshops and courses, and visitors to Kitwe.

The publication helps ALC graduates maintain their identity with this journalism education centre, which promotes professionalism. They have a sense of pan-African unity based on their significant service as communicators of a continent of 44 nations.

"The publication helps African Literature Centre graduates maintain their identity with this journalism education centre, which promotes professionalism."

Only Student Paper?

Don't Be Too Sure--Those Editorials May Accurately Reflect Student Opinion

By Guido H. Stempel III

"Oh that's just the student paper."

How often have you heard or overheard that remark from someone who happened to disagree with the current editorial stand of your student paper?

The implication of the statement is that the expressed view is that only of the newspaper and its staff and does not represent student opinion. It follows then that the editorial opinion can be ignored. The appeal of this approach is that it is so much easier than facing the issue raised by the editorial in question.

A recent study at Ohio University suggests, however, that those editorial viewpoints, however unpalatable to some elements of the campus community, may be highly representative of student opinion. As part of a survey of student opinion about the Ohio University POST, the campus daily, we tested the extent of student agreement with the POST's editorial positions.

We did this by compiling attitudes statements on six issues on which the POST had recently taken an editorial stand. Each statement was read to the respondent, and he was asked whether he agreed or disagreed with the statement. Campus, city and national issues were included. Respondents were not told that the issues were ones the POST had editorialized about and were not told what the POST's editorial stand had been. Interviews were completed with a random sample of 369 students in the third week in February.

As Table 1 shows, respondents agreed with the POST stand on all six issues by a wide margin. The smallest margin was 32 per cent on the question of whether or not the sheriff had broken a campaign promise by failing to appoint

TABLE 1			
Student Attitudes on Issues on Which POST Took Stand, in Per Cent			
POST Position	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
Congress should exercise more muscle in getting cooperation from executive branch.	76	9	15
Athens City Council should spend revenue sharing money for social welfare measures rather than on making police force better equipped.	74	11	16
Students with less than 90 hours credit should not be forced to live in dorms.	75	22	3
Ohio University should be involved in planning and operation of new bus system in Athens.	58	23	19
University budget hearings did not achieve adequate review of goals and priorities of the University.	57	16	27
Sheriff's failure to make immediate appointment of citizen's advisory committee as he said he would in campaign is a breach of trust.	50	18	33
N=369			

a citizen's advisory committee. What made that even that close was that 32 per cent of the respondents had no opinion on what was admittedly a somewhat obscure issue. On the other strict-

ly local issue, the allocation of federal revenue sharing funds, 74 per cent of the respondents agreed with the POST that social welfare measures should come ahead of additional equipment for

"Whichever the reason, the POST's editorials cannot be written off as atypical viewpoints."

the Athens police.

The most one-sided response, surprisingly, was on whether or not Congress should use more muscle in trying to get cooperation from the executive branch. Students supported use of more muscle by Congress by a 76-9 margin, with 15 per cent undecided. On a campus that was for Nixon in the election three months earlier, that was an unexpected result.

The most publicized of these issues probably was the matter of requiring freshmen and sophomores to live in dormitories. The POST had opposed this rule. The administration had on numerous occasions explained the fiscal necessity of the rule. Respondents in this survey agree with the POST position by a margin of slightly more than 3-1.

We expected to find agreement between students and the newspaper on some of these issues, but there was no real reason to expect to find it on all six issues. This was, after all, a rather wide-ranging group of issues. Some of them, like Congress vs. the President, were political, but others were apolitical. Some, like the dormitory residence requirement issue, had immediate, discernible effect on students, but some did not.

The findings raise the inevitable question of whether the POST was leading student opinion or reflecting it. Was this persuasion or merely a matter of the paper accurately representing total student opinion?

Our evidence on this point is mixed. Readership of the POST is high. Other surveys have placed it at about 80 per cent of the student population on any given day. In this study, we asked about frequency of readership of the editorial page, and found that 40 per cent always read it and 44 per cent sometimes read it. That indicates the opportunity for the editorials to exert influence clearly is there.

We cross-tabulated editorial page readership and the opinion statements. We did this on the assumption that if the influence of the editorials was the crucial factor, then those who reported they always read the editorial page would show a higher degree of agree-

TABLE 2
Comparison of Extent of Agreement with POST Editorial Positions of Those Who Always Read Editorial Page and Others, in Per Cent

POST Position	Always Read Page	Others
Congress should exercise more muscle in getting cooperation from executive branch.	79	73
Athens City Council should spend revenue sharing money for social welfare purposes rather than on making police force better equipped.	75	73
Students with less than 90 hours credit should not be forced to live in dorms.	77	74
Ohio University should be involved in planning and operation of new bus system in Athens.	65	54*
University budget hearings did not achieve adequate review of goals and priorities of the University.	60	56
Sheriff's failure to make immediate appointment of citizen's advisory committee as he said he would in campaign is a breach of trust.	58	44**
	N 146	223

*Significant at .05 level

**Significant at .01 level

ment with the paper's editorial stand. On the other hand, if the paper merely was reflecting student opinion, then there would be no difference between those who always read the editorial page and those who read it less often.

As Table 2 indicates, those who always read the editorial page did agree with the editorial stands to a slightly higher extent. However, those differences were significant only for the bus line and the sheriff's citizen's advisory committee issues. In the other cases, the differences were small, but it is worth noting that they all were in the same direction.

All this suggests that our results partly reflect the influence of the POST's editorials, but probably to a greater extent reflect a mirroring of student

opinion by the POST.

Whichever the reason, the POST's editorials cannot be written off as atypical viewpoints. There's not only agreement; there's substantial agreement between the POST's editorials and student opinion. And if it's true at Ohio University, it undoubtedly is true at many others.

The author is director of the School of Journalism and chairman of the Post Publishing Board at Ohio University.

News Interest and Satisfaction: Differences Between Readers and Editors

By John W. Windhauser and Dan L. Lattimore

News interests of a student newspaper staff do not reflect the overall high news expectations of readers, a study of news interest and satisfaction last year at Colorado State University suggests. Additionally, this survey implies that news dissatisfaction among readers is similar to the discontent with news coverage expressed by readers of the daily press.¹

But, those differences may not be critical ones for several major news areas. Both readers and editors indicated higher dissatisfaction ratings with the present news coverage by the college daily newspaper of other universities, and national and international events, while they differed vastly in their curiosity for other

news areas. Readers also indicated greater interest differences than satisfaction for news of Colorado, while the student editors did not.

METHOD

Random samples of student and faculty populations were drawn. Interviews were completed with 270 students or 84%, and with 89 faculty members or 59.3%. The 12 major student editors of the COLLEGE GIAN, the campus daily newspaper, also were interviewed.

Respondents were asked to rate their news interests in 17 kinds of news items on a four-point scale from highly inter-

ested to highly uninterested. If a respondent selected the four rating, for example, he indicated that he was highly uninterested in that type of news, but if he chose the one response, he signified that he was highly interested. On another four-point scale, the respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction of news coverage by the COLLEGE GIAN for the 17 types of news content from highly satisfied to highly unsatisfied. No neutral response category existed on either scale.

RESULTS

Both faculty and student respondents

TABLE 1
Percentage of Positive Responses for Student, Faculty and Student Editor Respondents

	STUDENTS			FACULTY (I Interest; S Satisfaction)			EDITORS		
	I	S		I	S		I	S	
Professional Sports	66	46	***	57	57		83	55	*
Collegiate Sports	74	75		54	72	***	73	82	
Intramural Sports	48	78	***	18	64	***	18	64	**
Campus Administration	57	67	***	87	52	***	67	75	
Faculty Council	27	51	***	75	49	***	42	75	*
Student Government	49	68	***	62	69		64	67	
Individual Students	77	48	***	88	49	***	58	58	
Greek Life	22	50	***	10	57	***	17	58	**
Social Activities	80	71	***	32	66	***	42	50	
Academic Activities	81	64	***	65	46	***	75	64	
Individual Faculty Members	61	52	**	92	46	***	55	42	
Cultural Activities such as plays, concerts, art	78	85	**	84	69	**	58	50	
Intellectual Activities such as speakers, forums	79	72	**	88	66	***	83	58	
Other Universities	70	34	***	88	34	***	91	46	**
Colorado	82	37	***	94	36	***	78	55	
National and International	94	38	***	99	38	***	83	50	*
Fort Collins	61	53	**	92	45	***	30	50	

(N varies according to each news category for each of the three groups)

*Difference Between Averages Significant at .05 Level.

**Difference Between Averages Significant at .01 Level.

***Difference Between Averages Significant at .001 Level.

TABLE 3
Significant Differences Between Students
and Student Editors

NEWS INTEREST			
	STUDENTS	EDITORS	
Professional Sports	66	83	***
Intramural Sports	48	18	***
Campus Administration	57	67	*
Faculty Council	27	42	***
Individual Students	77	58	*
Social Activities	80	42	***
Cultural Activities such as plays, concerts, art	78	58	***
Other Universities	70	91	***
National and International	94	83	***
Fort Collins	61	30	***

NEWS SATISFACTION			
	STUDENTS	EDITORS	
Professional Sports	46	55	*
Collegiate Sports	75	82	*
Intramural Sports	78	64	***
Campus Administration	67	75	*
Faculty Council	51	76	***
Individual Students	48	58	*
Greek Life	50	58	*
Social Activities	71	50	***
Individual Faculty Members	52	42	*
Cultural Activities such as plays, concerts, art	85	50	***
Intellectual Activities such as speakers, forums	72	58	**
Other Universities	34	46	**
Colorado	37	55	***
National and International	38	50	**

(N varies according to the news category for each of the three groups)

*Difference significant at .05 Level.
**Difference significant at .01 Level.
***Difference significant at .001 Level.

indicated a higher proportion of positive ratings for news interest than satisfaction, as Table 1 shows. And almost all of these differences are quite large. The few significant differences for the student group, on the other hand, suggests that this group pretty much agrees on the news emphasis for the COLLEGIAN, and in three instances are quite satisfied with the coverage.

The higher news interests of readers can be seen by examining the significant percentage differences between the interest and satisfaction ratings. For the faculty and student respondents, three categories -- other universities, Colorado, and national and international -- have the highest proportion of positive responses for interest. In comparison, the largest ones for news satisfaction are for Greek life and intramural classes.

The student respondents for interest have a 56% difference for national and international, followed by 45% for Colorado and 36% for other universities. Similarly, the interest difference of the faculty group is 61% greater for national

and international, 58% greater for Colorado and 54% greater for other universities.

Other areas which readers have significantly higher interest than satisfaction percentages include individual students, academic activities, individual faculty members, intellectual activities, Colorado and Fort Collins. The student group also indicated higher significant differences for two soft news areas, social activities and professional sports. On the other hand, the faculty group had significant differences for campus administration and faculty council, two hard news areas.

Probably the most important news categories are the two in which both readers and editors indicated a greater news interest than satisfaction of coverage. For the student editor group the interest difference is 45% greater for other universities; and for national and international news, it is 33%. Like the student respondents, the editors have a greater interest (28%) than satisfaction rating for professional sports. Thus, it would seem that at least two of the news areas, and maybe a third one, would receive more support for additional news coverage in the student paper simply because both readers and editors indicated dissatisfaction with the current coverage.

To see the news areas where readers and editors differ as to their news interest and satisfaction, we compared the three sample groups with each other. Tables 2, 3, and 4 report the significant news categories.

While news interest is higher than satisfaction among readers, there are many areas of disagreement between readers, as Table 2 shows. All 17 of these differences are significant. The student respondents for the three news areas -- intramural sports, campus administration and social activities -- have a larger proportion of positive responses for interest than the faculty group. The difference is 30% greater for intramural sports and campus administration, while for social activities it is 48%. The faculty sample indicating positive ratings for interest; however, is 48% greater for faculty council and 31% greater for news of individual faculty members and Fort Collins.

Of course these differences may be expected since the faculty and student respondents would vary as to their use of news. Obviously student respondents would have a greater news interest in social activities and sports on campus, and their higher news rating of campus administration probably suggests their interest in the overall policies of Colorado State administrators. Faculty members receive a weekly newspaper on the policies and administrative activities at Colorado State,

TABLE 2
Significant Differences Between Students
and Faculty Members

NEWS INTEREST			
	STUDENTS	FACULTY	
Professional Sports	66	57	**
Collegiate Sports	74	54	***
Intramural Sports	48	18	***
Campus Administration	57	87	***
Faculty Council	27	75	***
Student Government	49	62	***
Individual Students	77	88	***
Greek Life	22	10	***
Social Activities	80	32	***
Academic Activities	81	65	***
Individual Faculty Members	61	92	***
Cultural Activities such as plays, concerts, art	78	84	*
Intellectual Activities such as speakers, forums	79	88	***
Other Universities	70	88	***
Colorado	82	94	***
National and International	94	99	***
Fort Collins	61	92	***

NEWS SATISFACTION			
	STUDENTS	FACULTY	
Professional Sports	46	57	**
Intramural Sports	78	64	***
Campus Administration	67	52	***
Greek Life	50	57	*
Academic Activities	64	46	***
Individual Faculty Members	52	46	*
Cultural Activities such as plays, concerts, art	85	89	***
Fort Collins	53	45	*

(N varies according to the news category for each of the three groups)

*Difference significant at .05 Level.
**Difference significant at .01 Level.
***Difference significant at .001 Level.

while the students do not. News of faculty council, individual faculty members and Fort Collins, on the other hand, has a more direct impact for the faculty group than the student one.

No pattern emerged for the types of stories these respondents rated higher for satisfaction. The largest differences show that students indicated higher satisfaction ratings for the news coverage of academic and cultural activities than faculty members, while for professional sports and Greek life faculty members marked higher news satisfaction responses.

It is clear in Tables 3 and 4 that a higher news interest in professional sports exists for the student editor respondents than the faculty or student ones. This difference is 17% greater for the student group and 26% for the faculty. For news of individual students, national and international events and Fort Collins, the reader respondents have a higher proportion of positive responses for interest than the student editor group.

continued on page 47

News Notes

Underground Newspapers Sought

Underground newspapers are being sought by the Amherst College Library in Amherst, Mass. The collection of the counter cultural movement already includes the Liberated News Service (LNS) Collection of underground papers. Inquiries should be sent to J. Richard Phillips, Special Collections Librarian.

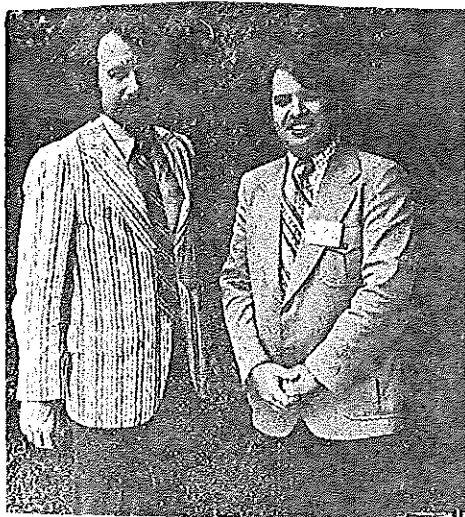
Suit Attacks Financial System of Student Publications

A suit pending in North Carolina District Court attacks the financial system of student newspapers. The suit specifically charges the DAILY TAR HEEL of the University of North Carolina with using mandatory student fees to support the newspaper which expresses views not held by the entire student body.

Humor Column Syndicated

J. R. Parrish, Public Information reporter for the University of Southern Mississippi, recently began a syndicated weekly humor column with initial distribution to 2,400 newspapers in 50 states.

The column is a "take-off from a conservative's viewpoint using idioms or everyday American language about politics, fads, institutions and the motion of America."



New leaders of the Junior College Journalism Association, national organization for junior college journalism educators, are Tom Kramer, (left), president, of Los Angeles Pierce College, Calif., and W.B. "Dub" Daugherty, president-elect, of San Antonio Community College, Tex.

BRIEFS

Mrs. Marilyn Peterson, Midland Lutheran College, Fremont, Neb., recently was appointed chairman of the NCCPA Awards Committee for 1973.

Wally Wikoff was named associate director of the National Scholastic Press Association and Associated Collegiate Press beginning March 1, 1973. He will also be managing editor of SCHOLASTIC EDITOR GRAPHICS/COMMUNICATION. Wikoff has worked for various newspapers including the Minneapolis TRIBUNE and Wisconsin STATE JOURNAL.

Sara Anderson, Cooke County Junior College in Texas, was recently honored for her 31 years of teaching by the Texas Junior College Journalism Association. Also honored by the association were Wilma Wirt, formerly of Temple Junior College, and Dr. David Bowers of Texas A&M for their work with the association.

Twenty-two journalism educators attended the 1973 Journalism Educators Workshop at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Copy Deadlines Set For JCJA Journal

The new junior college publication, "The Junior College Journalist," copy deadlines are Sept. 15, Jan. 10, March 10, and June 10. Copy should be sent to Mario Garcia, Miami Dade Junior College, North Miami, Florida, 32156.

Junior College Survey Compares J-Programs

A recent survey of Junior College journalism instruction was prepared by Dr. Frank Deaver of the University of Alabama.

"Journalism and Student Publications in American Junior Colleges," was distributed free to all junior colleges and journalism departments in the nation. The findings of the survey give a comparison of junior college journalism programs by examining enrollments; identifying instructors by name, education and media experience; comparing course offering; and identifying characteristics of transferability of journalism credits.

Behrens Writes Reporting Workbook

John Behrens, associate professor and coordinator of journalism at Utica College in New York, is the author of a reporting workbook to be published this spring by GRID, Inc. The workbook contains actual assignments from papers such as the Miami HERALD, Minneapolis TRIBUNE, and the Columbus DISPATCH.

BRIEFS

Ball State University's Center for Journalism will become a department of journalism July 1, according to Louis Ingelhart, director. The center has sought department status for 10 years.

Douglas H. Fender, Washburn University, Topeka, Kan., was named chairman of the NCCPA Election Committee. His committee will select the slate of officers to run for the 1973-75 term.

The junior college association meets in connection with the Association for Education in Journalism (AEJ) convention each year. This year's convention will be Aug. 19-22 at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.

Hugh McLaughlin, Mesa Community College (Arizona), was NCCPA's 1972 distinguished yearbook adviser.

Neil McFadgen, Dickinson State, served the past year as NCCPA's awards chairman.

Charles Reynolds, Southern Methodist University, was NCCPA's 1972 distinguished magazine adviser.

Willard Lally, Rider College, was NCCPA's 1972 distinguished newspaper adviser for four-year schools.

James W. Carty, Jr., Bethany College, participated in the 1973 College Journalism Teachers and Administrators Workshop at Southern Illinois University. He spoke on journalism education in Africa.

William C. Woolfson, Bronx Community College, received NCCPA's life membership award.

Willis C. Tucker, University of Tennessee, was one of the main speakers at the college journalism teachers and administrators workshop at Southern Illinois University. He spoke on journalism education and administration in the past and the possible future.

Kenneth Knapp, Rochester State Junior College (Minnesota), was NCCPA's 1972 distinguished newspaper adviser for junior colleges.

obscenity in a college setting is so much greater than in the public forum that it outweighs the danger to free expression inherent in censorship without procedural safeguards. If anything, the contrary would seem to be true. The university setting of college age students being exposed to a wide range of intellectual experience creates a relatively mature marketplace for the interchange of ideas so that the free speech clause of the First Amendment with its underlying assumption that there is positive social value in an open forum seems particularly appropriate.⁷

The tenor of this finding, then, is that the combination of imagination and learning normally demands some leisure, freedom from harassing worry, some variety of experiences, and the stimulation of other minds diverse in opinion and diverse in equipment.

Another matter examined by the court dealt with the proper use of the student funds. Does the fact that the student paper was financed from compulsory student activity fees alter the rights of students or the authority of the college president over the campus press? The bench answered this question negatively. It was decided that the fact that the statute confers certain fee supervisory duties on the college head does not empower him to approve or make decisions about a particular activity. In fact, the president's only statutory obligation was to make certain that the expended funds advanced the interests of the organization in whose behalf they had been spent.

In the course of the opinion, the lower federal court also saw fit to admonish the state, not to conduct itself in an arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable manner. It is not true that because the organization is public and its activities are public that the state can impose tyrannical or unfair controls. This proposition was stated thus:

The state is not necessarily the unrestrained master of what it creates and fosters. Thus in cases concerning school supported publications or the use of school facilities, the courts have refused to recognize as permissible any regulations infringing free speech when not shown to be necessarily related to the maintenance of order and discipline within the educational process.⁸

In recognition of the fact that state colleges, in pursuance of proper authority, can prescribe a curriculum, the bench held that it would be proper for a university to limit articles in the school paper to those authored by students. It was recognized that to maintain this kind of policy might create an opportunity for students to develop journalistic skills and engage in creative writing. However, should this policy be adopted, it would be highly improper for the college administration to tell the students what to write. This point was made this way:

But to tell a student what thoughts he may communicate is another matter. Having fostered a campus newspaper, the state may not impose arbitrary restrictions on the matter to be communicated.⁹

Another finding recognizes that students are curious minded persons who are anxious to explore and create. For a college administration to pursue a policy which would be at variance with these characteristics would be antithetical to the learning process, to say the least. Hence, the court ruled:

Because of the potentially great social value of a free student voice in an age of student awareness and unrest, it would be inconsistent with basic assumptions of First Amendment freedoms to permit a campus newspaper to be simply a vehicle for ideas the state or the college administration deems appropriate. Power to prescribe classroom curricula in state universities may not be transferred to areas not designed to be part of the curriculum.¹⁰

Once more, the court reveals a concern about the need to secure to the members of an academic community the authority to express themselves. There is reason to believe that this particular court subscribed to the proposition that freedom to speak must be defended as a natural right which individuals must enjoy if they are to achieve the full potentialities of their intellectual and moral endowments. Interference with such rights would be objectionable, not because society would be deprived of truths it might have otherwise discovered, but because the individuals were thwarted in the development and expression of their rational faculties.

In retrospect, it can be seen that a major position assumed by the court in *ANTONELLI vs. HAMMOND* is that the state, having fostered a campus newspaper, cannot impose restrictions on the matters to be printed. Furthermore, the authority to prescribe classroom curriculum in a state school may not be used as a vehicle by which to transfer activities into areas not designed to be part of the curriculum.

REFERENCES

¹ 308 F. Suppl. 1329 (D. Mass. 1970).

² President Hammond, it can be noted, was not happy about this change. The President's attitude was recognized by the court thus: "President Hammond stated that (the) publication should provide an opportunity for students to develop skills in journalism, (it) should not consist primarily of compilations published previously elsewhere and (it) should not serve as a vehicle for the dissemination of obscene material." *Id.* at 1332.

³ *Id.* at 1335

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Cf. FREEDMAN v. MARYLAND*, 380 U.S. 51 (1965).

⁶ 308 F. Supp. 1329, 1336.

⁷ *Id.* at 1336.

⁸ *Id.* at 1337.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

Materials Available on the Student Press: A Selected Annotated Bibliography

Edited by John C. Behrens

The Archives, which began three years ago, is sponsored by the National Council of College Publications Advisers. Its purpose is to provide research and background materials on current cases and issues involving student editors, student media and campus press freedom.

The Archives currently contains 80 active files, a microfilm of THE COLLEGE PRESS REVIEW, and the NCCPA journal, from 1956-1971.

Last year, the Archives acquired its first high school student press cases to assist editors, advisers, high school personnel and boards of education who have requested such information.

How does the Archives obtain information?

1. Using the STUDENT PRESS IN AMERICA ARCHIVES LIST, you can request copies of materials in each file. You will be charged copy-in costs of 10 cents per photostatic sheet. Requests for copy service should be sent with the number of the case and LIST issue date to:

Prof. John C. Behrens
Curator
Student Press in America Archives
Utica College, Utica, New York 13502

2. You may also request summaries of each case or particular cases. The summaries, approximately 3 to 6 pages with bibliography, are

available at a rate of \$4 per copy for non-NCCPA members and \$1 for NCCPA members.

3. If you are a subscriber (\$4 for NCCPA members and \$7 for non-members) you may also use the Archives counseling service and receive supplemental reports on special cases.

How can the Archives help?

As curator, Prof. Behrens scans six to eight communications publications a week, seeking leads. An editorial assistant follows up on leads and checks several dozen campus publications. In addition, NCCPA members keep the curator informed on potential cases in newspapers throughout the country. Last year, the Archives handled more than 300 pieces of correspondence regarding actual and potential cases.

The Archives has handled urgent calls for data from colleges and universities throughout the country. A call from a university at Florida for information on establishing a publications board; a call from Florida about advertising abortion clinic services; a call from a Pennsylvania editor concerning student press freedom on his campus; a call from a midwest college editor concerning staff dissension. . . To date, the Archives has helped 10 graduate students complete master's and doctoral work in communications.

At present, approximately 70 U.S. and British libraries subscribe to the Archives.

1. Boston College Refuses to Continue Publication of The Heights, the campus newspaper.

The Boston College administration attempted to dissolve its relationship with the student newspaper because an issue of The Heights contained an article which was considered criminal libel by college attorney. The administration said the "editorial irresponsibility" of the newspaper was the reason for its refusal to give financial support to the paper.

Materials available:

<u>The Heights</u>	March 18, 1970 (statements by college spokesmen explaining Boston College position)
College policy statement	March 13, 1970

2. Clarion College Clarion Call Editor's Right to Criticize Jail Conditions Questioned in Court Hearing.

A court hearing was held to determine if an editorial published in the Clarion Call was "based on hearsay and personal feelings" or fact. The discussion by prosecutor, judge and defense involved ethics and taste of such criticism and the freedom of a newspaper to express itself. The student editor accused officials of profiteering and shabby jail conditions.

Materials available:

<u>Pittsburgh Post-Gazette</u>	Nov. 20, 1969
<u>Pittsburgh Post-Gazette</u>	Nov. 21, 1969 (2 articles)
<u>Pittsburgh Press</u>	Nov. 21, 1969
<u>Pittsburgh Press</u>	Nov. 23, 1969 (2 articles)

3. Columbia Free Press Printer Charged with Printing Obscenity.

The Columbia Free Press, an underground publication at the University of Missouri, is forced to suspend publication when printer is arrested for printing a cartoon which shows a policeman raping the Statue of Liberty. The cartoon and other drawings were considered offensive and immoral.

Materials available:

<u>Editor & Publisher</u>	March 22, 1969
<u>Editor & Publisher</u>	March 29, 1969

4. Special Commission on the Campus Press (1969) Evaluates College Newspapers in the State of California.

The student rationale for protest involved with college newspapers is explained and eight recommendations are offered.

Commission members studied the role and quality of the student newspapers on the University of California's campuses and found they were effective in meeting student needs.

Materials available:

Official report of the Commission
Summary of the Commission's Report, compiled for the California Freedom of Information Committee.

5. The United States District Court Rules that Fitchburg State College President Cannot Dictate or Censor the Student Newspaper by Withholding Funds.

Precedent established in the case of *The Cycle vs. Fitchburg State College*, Massachusetts. The Fitchburg State College president and a faculty advisory board attempted to censor the student newspaper by refusing to pay the printer if an article with four-letter words appeared. District Court judge rules that president cannot withhold funds because of disagreement over editorial content.

Materials available:

Brief, *Cycle (John Antonelli) vs. Fitchburg State College (James J. Hammond)*, United States District Court.
Boston *Herald Traveler* Feb. 10, 1970
St. Petersburg, Fla., *Times* Feb. 11, 1970

6. Oregon State University *Barometer* Reasserts Its Freedom in Dispute with Student Union.

The editorial policies of *The Barometer* were challenged by the ASOSU Student Union. The policies were challenged because of a verbal fight between the *Barometer* editor and several sub-editors and a campus pep group called "Beaver Fever." In protest over demands from "Beaver Fever" and the Union, the *Barometer* suspended publication. Later, the "Beaver Fever" group rescinded its statements and apologized for its actions.

6. Materials available:

Letter from adviser summarizing the incident.
Daily Barometer Oct. 24, 1969
Daily Barometer Oct. 28, 1969
Daily Barometer Oct. 29, 1969
Daily Barometer Oct. 30, 1969
Daily Barometer Oct. 31, 1969
Daily Barometer Nov. 6, 1969
Daily Barometer Nov. 7, 1969
Daily Barometer Nov. 11, 1969

7. Eastern Michigan's *Second Coming* (underground paper) Fights Administration Efforts to Ban the Publication.

Second Coming published a satirical piece about sexual relations with those in a beauty contest which caused the administration to attempt to ban the paper from the campus. Student editors took the case to the campus court. The court, after hearing the case, suggested that charges be dismissed. However, the Dean of Students overruled the court and told the student editors that if they continued to sell the publication the staff would be subject to possible suspension from the university. Later, the paper was allowed to remain and all disciplinary action against the staff was dropped.

Materials available:

Backgrounder, *NCCPA Newsletter*, by Jim Klock.
Eastern Echo Oct. 24, 1969
Eastern Echo Oct. 28, 1969
Eastern Echo Oct. 31, 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 4, 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 7, 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 11, 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 14, 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 18, 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 21, 1969
Eastern Echo Nov. 25, 1969
Eastern Echo Dec. 2, 1969

8. Flint Community Junior College Newspaper, *College Clamor*, Goes to Court to Defend Right of Student Press Freedom.

College Clamor, banned for a time by the college administration, decides to take its case to court. Its premise is the right of a free student press to exercise its freedom as compared to a controlled press.

Materials available:

Letter from the editor of the *College Clamor*

Statement by the Dean of Flint Community College
Statement by Superintendent of Schools
Background Information, *NCCPA Newsletter*

College Clamor Sept. 21, 1962
College Clamor Sept. 28, 1962
College Clamor Dec. 14, 1962

9. University of Florida *Alligator* Fights Charges of Editorial Irresponsibility.

In 1969, the *Alligator* staff broke investigative stories on the dispensing of the pill by the university health center; staged a break-in at the library to point out the lack of security; and reprinted four-letter words used in publications on other campuses. University officials requested an investigation by the Board of Student Publications to determine the validity of the articles. Some administration spokesmen charged that the paper was guilty of sensationalism. A code of ethics for student journalists was introduced by not endorsed.

Materials available:

Editor & Publisher Nov. 30, 1968
Editor & Publisher March 22, 1969
Editor & Publisher Oct. 30, 1971

10. Indiana University *Daily Student* Establishes Policy Guidelines.

The *Daily Student*, formerly a newspaper printed through the auspices of the IU Journalism Department, establishes separate entity and provides guidelines for its future. The guidelines offer a relationship with the Journalism Department but eliminate credit for the student newspaper work.

Materials available:

Editor & Publisher March 8, 1969
Editor & Publisher Sept. 6, 1969

11. Ithaca College *Ithacan* Files Incorporation Papers.

The *Ithacan* becomes a separate legal entity, responsible for its fiscal and editorial policies. The paper operates legally as the *Ithacan Publishing Company*. The paper and college work out a mutually accepted agreement to continue. The college buys bulk subscription to the Newspaper and pays the newspaper at stipulated dates during the academic year.

Materials available:

The agreement and other documents relating to the transfer.
News release dated July 31, 1969 summarizing the new status of the *Ithacan*.
Editor & Publisher Aug. 9, 1969

12. The Legal Rights and Responsibilities of College Student Publications.

A booklet written by Peter M. Sandman in 1969. The booklet, which was commissioned by Pi Delta Epsilon, discusses censorship, informal controls, delegated authority, libel, the right to report, invasion of privacy, obscenity, sedition, copyright, contempt of court, lotteries and responsibility.

Materials available:

3 copies of the booklet.

13. New Jersey Community College Discusses Guidelines for Press Freedom.

Press freedom is discussed by professional press spokesmen and students in special section published by the Ocean County College *Viking News*.

Materials available:

Viking News (3 copies) May 6, 1969

14. *Our Choking Times*, Black Student Paper at Ohio State, is Officially Recognized and Established by Student Publications Board.

Our Choking Times editor feels the newspaper represents the first publication on the Ohio State campus to stress those issues that "concern, affect and influence blacks." The paper's stated purpose is to deal with the problems of the times and relate to the blacks. Staff received \$2,500 financial backing from university. Paper is to appear as a bimonthly and eventually involve inner city.

Materials available:

New York Times Jan. 25, 1970
Our Choking Times (2 copies) April 15, 1970

15. RIT Reporter Staff Charged with Desecrating the American Flag.
- Photos of a nude partially draped with parts of the American flag caused county law enforcement officials to arrest the photographer, editor, and adviser of the RIT Reporter on grounds of violating the General Business Code of New York. The code contains a clause regarding desecration of the flag. Court costs produce fines and warnings. Two RIT students and a professor were arrested. The article entitled "GI Joe Meets Wonder Woman" shows a model draped in a flag or bunting with a man dressed as a soldier with a gun and the boyonnet was labeled by the police as desecrating the flag.
- Materials available:
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| <u>Rochester Times-Union</u> | April 26, 1969 |
| <u>RIT Reporter</u> | April 25, 1969 |
| <u>RIT Reporter</u> | May 2, 1969 |
| <u>Rochester Democrat & Chronicle</u> | April 26, 1969 |
| <u>Rochester Democrat & Chronicle</u> | April 27, 1969 |
| <u>Rochester Democrat & Chronicle</u> | April 30, 1969 |
| Account of the controversial issue of the <u>RIT Reporter</u> by News Editor [The Last 48 Hours] | |
| Wire copy (Rochester, New York) | |
16. Rockland Community College President Defends RCC Student Newspaper's Right to Press Freedom.
- After a poem "sprinkled with obscenity" was printed in Outlook, the college newspaper, attempts were made to "set up guidelines" as a control. Although public feelings on this issue were mixed, Rockland CC President remained firm in his opposition towards any efforts to censor the paper.
- Materials available:
- The controversial poem.
Proposed "code of ethics."
The Bergen Record March 29, 1970
The Bergen Record March 30, 1970
The Bergen Record April 5, 1970 (2 articles)
17. Seminar, a quarterly review for newspapermen, offers Guidelines for Student Press, December, 1969.
- Dr. Dario Politello reports the findings of the Commission on Freedoms and responsibilities of the College Student Press in Seminar.
- The findings touch upon such subjects as editors relationships with college administration, the conditions that constitute freedom of the student press, legal and ethical responsibilities, the function, need and responsibility of faculty advisers and the desirability and content of universal codes of ethics or bills of rights for student editors and faculty advisers.
- Materials available:
- Seminar Dec., 1969 (2 copies)
18. St. Bonaventure Editor Argues Against the Publications Board.
- A letter from St. Bonaventure University Editor Roger T. Masyln which offers his argument against the formation of a publications board on the St. Bonaventure campus. He presented his letter to the administration at St. Bonaventure when the subject was being considered. The editor explains how he plans to manage and run the paper.
- Materials available:
- Letter, Roger T. Masyln.
19. Thirteen student Newsmen suspended From the Ohio State Daily-Lantern.
- A restructuring of the newspaper policy was desired by a majority of the Daily Lantern's staff. When this demand was ignored, a strike was organized which resulted in fights among the staff. The 13 student journalists were suspended as a result of the strike.
- Materials available:
- New York Times March 1, 1970
20. Obscenity and Student Press.
- Materials available:
- "Editorial Cartoon Ruled Obscene by Maryland Judge," Editor & Publisher April 19, 1969.
"On Open House and Orgasm: An Exercise in Alienation," The News, Boston University, Nov. 20, 1968.
"Thoughts on Obscenity," Iowa Journalist, September, 1968.
"Deans, Dirty Words and College Press," The Daily, Minnesota, _____, 1969.
"How to Deal With Four-Letter Words," Time, March 7, 1969.
"Before the Revolution Come the Words," College Press Review, Spring, 1968.
21. Utica College Underground Editors Battle Over Campus Distribution Rights.
- Editors of a Utica College magazine, Grand Crocker, and the underground newspaper, Pygmy Orange, seek to distribute their publications in the Utica College Student Center at the same place. Editors of the two publications take their case to court where one is fined and both are admonished for their actions.
- Materials available:
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| <u>Tangerine</u> | Oct. 31, 1969 |
| <u>Tangerine</u> | Nov. 7, 1969 |
| <u>Tangerine</u> | Dec. 19, 1969 |
| <u>Tangerine</u> | Jan. 9, 1970 |
| <u>Tangerine</u> | Feb. 27, 1970 |
22. Wayne State Newspaper the South End Suspended.
- Wayne State President, Dr. William Keast, suspended the university newspaper, the South End, after the paper published material Keast called "serious and damaging to the university." The paper was edited for nearly a year by members of radical groups on campus. The publication is supported by the university general fund (\$40,000) and has a total budget of \$100,000. The paper was not suspended until a summer editor, Miss Cheryl McCall, took charge and published several issues.
- The Publications Board Resolution, July 17, 1969, ordered Wayne State University student newspaper, the South End, to resume publication on the basis of an editorial commitment to established guidelines. Under these guidelines, Miss Cheryl McCall was authorized to publish the first edition of the South End Thursday, July 24, 1969.
- Materials available:
- General statement by University Student Publications Board; copy of Publications Board resolution regarding student publications; and New York Times July 13, 1969
AP Newstory from Detroit July, 1969
Letter to Board of Governors-Wayne State University from Chairman of Student Newspaper Publications Board
23. Board of Student Publications Challenges University of Kentucky 1970 Yearbook Staff Regarding Theme of Annual.
- Criticism by some factions that Kentucky yearbook emphasized "off-campus" social issues rather than compile traditional history of previous year. The yearbook discussed poverty, pollution and other social problems. The disagreement was a matter of concern to editors as a problem of a free student press as compared to a controlled press. Question is raised about influence and freedom student yearbook editor and staff should have over such a publication.
- Yearbook is finally printed with minor changes.
- Materials available:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| <u>Louisville Courier-Journal</u> | Dec. 16, 1970 |
| <u>Louisville Courier-Journal</u> | Dec. 18, 1970 |
| <u>Kentucky Labor</u> | July 18, 1970 |
| <u>The Kentucky Kernel</u> | Jan. 21, 1972 |
| <u>The Kentucky Kernel</u> | Feb. 11, 1972 |
24. Chancellor of Tennessee Appoints New Publications Council to Establish Policy For College Newspaper, the Daily Beacon.
- Dissatisfied with the alleged "one-position" viewpoint and general coverage by the Daily Beacon, Tennessee Chancellor Weaver appointed a new Publications Council. Beacon editor and staff members responded to the Chancellor's actions with an editorial in which they re-affirmed their belief in "free student press as a responsible student press."
- Materials available:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | July 10, 1970 |
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | July 14, 1970 |
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | July 24, 1970 |
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | Aug. 4, 1970 |
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | Aug. 7, 1970 |
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | Aug. 14, 1970 |
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | Aug. 18, 1970 |
| <u>Daily Beacon</u> | No date |
25. University of North Carolina Broadens Powers of Publications Board.

The committee offered two options to the university for selecting editor; one, election by the student body or two, appointment by the publications board. The committee also offered procedures for the recall of an editor and defined the responsibilities of the position.

Material available:

Editor & Publisher May 9, 1970

26. Ohio University Student Charged with Criminal Libel.

A case of criminal libel was brought against a former student of Ohio University for her part in the distribution of a flyer on the campus. Following a preliminary hearing, the court ruled there was "probable cause" that the former student should be charged. She was distributing a mimeographed flyer accusing two prominent city officials of participating in a "thug-racist" power structure.

Although the student did not write the flyer (she merely was involved in its distribution) she faced criminal action that could have given her a prison sentence of one to five years. The case was later dismissed after she apologized to the parties involved.

Materials available:

Editor & Publisher Oct. 4, 1969
The Post, Ohio University Oct. 1969

27. Purdue University Exponent Editor Ousted, Reinstated After Newspaper Publishes Four-letter Words.

The use of four-letter words in issues of the Exponent caused the Purdue Vice President for Student Services to request the removal of William Smoot, editor of the paper. Later, Smoot met with President Hoyde of Purdue who reinstated him.

Materials available:

Copy of Purdue Exponent Review Board Report explaining the dismissal of the Editor;
Copy of the Responsible Screw, a campus magazine which contained editorials and stories by faculty and students concerning the dismissal.
Indianapolis News Nov. 11, 1968
Purdue Exponent Nov. 11, 1968
Lafayette Journal & Courier Feb. 5, 1969
Purdue Exponent Feb. 7, 1969
Purdue Exponent Nov. 11, 1969

28. Purdue University student newspaper, Exponent, incorporates to become Purdue Student Publishing Foundation with complete legal and financial authority for the publication.

In February, 1969, a report was submitted to the University President recommending that the newspaper be established within a corporation which was outside the jurisdiction of the university. In September, 1969, the University Board of Trustees accepted the proposal.

Materials available:

Purdue Exponent Nov. 15, 1968
Purdue Exponent Feb. 5, 1969
Purdue Exponent Feb. 7, 1969
Purdue Exponent Feb. 10, 1970
Purdue Exponent May 1, 1970
Purdue Exponent May 13, 1970
Purdue Exponent May 20, 1970
Lafayette Journal & Courier Feb. 5, 1969
The Indianapolis Star Feb. 9, 1969
The Indianapolis Star Feb. 5, 1969

29. Editorial Board of Ocean County's Viking News Denies Censorship Charges.

Staff urges students to make constructive suggestions for improving the paper. List of nine points concerning Viking News policy is submitted to clarify any misunderstandings regarding alleged censorship charge.

Materials available:

Viking News May 4, 1970

30. Objectives and roles of journalism as a means of communication is discussed by Beta Phi Gamma, an honorary journalism organization at Ocean County College.

At a meeting of Phi Gamma, Jack Lamping said that "the objective of journalists must include stating the truth and reporting impartially." Government breach of freedom, he says, is a concern. The integrity of commentators and the news was also discussed.

Materials available:

Viking News

March 20, 1971

31. Board of Student Publications, Inc., at Iowa vetoes newly appointed editor and staff of the Daily Iowan due to a "lack of mutual trust" between proposed staff and SPI Board.

The editor and staff of the Daily Iowan were suspended on the grounds that the editor, Miss Durham, violated a trust between the board chairman and herself. Campus disruptions at the time, it was reasoned, made it difficult to change editorial staffs. A number of students felt that the SPI's action was an attempt at censorship. As a result, controversy arose over the suspension of the new staff. A three-man commission was formed in the meantime to investigate all the free speech and free implications in the matter.

Materials available:

The Daily Iowan	May 12, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 13, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 15, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 16, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 19, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 20, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 21, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 22, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 23, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 26, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 27, 1970
The Daily Iowan	May 28, 1970
The Daily Iowan	June 2, 1970
The Daily Iowan	June 11, 1970

32. Editors of the University of Akron's student newspaper, Buchtelite, charge censorship.

Several phrases which were felt to be obscene by the chairman of the university publications board were deleted from the Buchtelite and YAWP, the campus literary magazine.

The staff of the newspaper formally registered a protest of the chairman's actions and labeled the affair as "university censorship."

The university, on the other hand, claims that it has financial authority for the publication and, since the publications carry the university title, legal responsibility for what is printed.

Materials available:

Spring, 1970 issue of YAWP complete with material which was censored before publication.
Cleveland Plain Dealer March 14, 1970
Akron Beacon Journal May 29, 1970
Akron Buchtelite March 13, 1970
Akron Buchtelite April 7, 1970
Akron Buchtelite May 27, 1970
Akron Buchtelite June 5, 1970

33. Akron Buchtelite Censorship case raises question of relationship between student newspaper and institution.

Ohio State Senator Oliver Scossek said that student newspapers "speak to the public for the institution." Consequently, censorship and rigid supervision of campus newspapers are necessary. Individuals and newspapers throughout the state discuss the issue. Scossek says: "It's not the four-letter words that bother, it's the bad journalism." Because of this, he feels, universities should place some restrictions on student journalism.

Materials available:

Cleveland Press	March 17, 1970
Cleveland Press	March 18, 1970
Cincinnati Post & Times Star	March 19, 1970
Cincinnati Post & Times Star	March 20, 1970
Columbus Citizen	March 20, 1970
Zanesville Times Recorder	March 21, 1970

34. Alumnus files libel suit against editor of Syracuse University's Daily Orange and SU.

Three student editors are charged with printing, "certain false libel addressed to and concerning" Clifford LaBarge, a Syracuse attorney and university alumnus. Legal papers asking for \$938,000 in damages have been submitted to the SU Counsel.

The suit centers around an article that was printed in the November 6th issue of the D.O., entitled, "Brothers in Jail Paying in 'Dead Time'." LaBarge charged that the article contained false information.

State Supreme Court Judge J. Robert Lynch dismissed the libel action Monday,

April 17, 1972. Lynch granted a motion for a summary judgment, saying there was no basis for a suit.

Materials available:

Syracuse University Record	April 20, 1972
One complete issue of <u>Daily Orange</u>	February 18, 1971
<u>Daily Orange</u>	December 2, 1970
Syracuse University Record	December 3, 1970
<u>Daily Orange</u>	November 6, 1970
<u>Daily Orange</u>	December 9, 1970
<u>Daily Orange</u>	February 18, 1971

35. Clemson University's student newspaper, the Tiger, warned about printing obscenities.

R.C. Edwards, president of the university, accused The Tiger's editor of printing a drawing which was in direct violation of a policy statement issued by the university. Edwards said that any further violations of a policy statement issued by the university could result in termination of the publication.

Materials available:

The Greenville News (Greenville, S.C.), March 21, 1970

36. History of Iowa State Publications Board Since 1924.

The Iowa State University Press is a non-profit cooperative that started in 1924. Its membership comes from four publishing groups: the Iowa State Daily, the Iowa Agriculturist, the Iowa Homemaker, and the Iowa Engineer. Each publication is represented on the board.

Materials available:

A 12-page history of student newspapers at Iowa State.

37. Miami (Ohio) University's Middletown (MUM) Campus Newspaper suspended due to alleged obscenity charge.

A Communications Board was established to supervise campus publications and has been directed to recommend standards which will assure the "observance of good taste and mature judgement" of the paper. The Board was established due to the suspension of a newspaper on MUM's campus for publishing an alleged obscene photograph.

Materials available:

Lancaster Eagle-Gazette (Lancaster, Ohio)

38. State of Mississippi College Board rescinds original order to appoint staff censors in eight Mississippi state institutions and passes "canons of journalism" resolution.

This resolution consisted of a code of seven points outlining the functions and rights of newspapers.

Student unrest developed over MSU's student newspaper, The Reflector. The controversy between the newspaper staff and the university resulted over two incidents: the printing of an article, "God is Dead" and the printing of an obscene four-letter word from the musical "Hair."

The student senate of MSU voted to halt publication of the newspaper and asked for the resignation of its editor. This action was prompted by the State Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning who enacted a measure calling for faculty censorship at eight state institutions. Later this measure was rescinded.

Materials available:

The Tiger Rag	March 5, 1971
The Student Printz	December 3, 1970
The Student Printz	December 8, 1970
The Student Printz	December 15, 1970
Pow Wow	December 4, 1970
Commercial Appeal	February 28, 1971
Commercial Appeal	March 4, 1971
Commercial Appeal	March 5, 1971
Commercial Appeal	March 9, 1971
Commercial Appeal	April 15, 1971

39. Penn State Daily Collegian's editor and a reporter were suspended for "unethical practices."

The editor of the Daily Collegian and a reporter were charged with "spying on a closed meeting" of the Black Student Union. A 16 member faculty-student committee deemed the act "unethical" and both students were suspended for two weeks. Later, they were reinstated to the staff and former positions.

Materials available:

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	November 20, 1970
Pittsburgh Press	November 16, 1970
Pittsburgh Press	November 18, 1970
Pittsburgh Press	January 20, 1971
Pittsburgh Press	March 14, 1971
Pittsburgh Press	April 10, 1971
The Quill	January, 1971
Publisher's Auxiliary	April 3, 1971
Syllabus, Vol. II, No. 2, Winter, 1971	(see Archives case #50)
The Quill	February, 1971

40. The School Law Newsletter compiles special edition on legal aspects of student activism.

Key court decisions and editorials are included concerning the following topics: a) student dress and appearance; b) procedural due process; c) dormitories; d) battle of the sexes; e) student cases after the Kent State incident.

Materials available:

The School Law Newsletter (Montgomery, W. Virginia)
Vol. I, No. 2, Special Edition, p. 7, pp. 8 - 12.

41. Part of University of South Florida's Oracle staff resigns after cartoon was censored.

A cartoon, prompted by arrests during an antiwar rally, depicted a policeman in riot gear pointing a bayoneted rifle at a rabbit, asking "Where's your I.D., boy?" The Director of Campus Publications censored the cartoon as he felt it could be construed as "making fun of law and order."

As a result of the censorship, the editor and members of the staff of the Oracle resigned. The staff, with the exception of the editor later returned to the paper.

Materials available:

Pow Wow (La. U.)	December 4, 1970
Ft. Lauderdale News and Sun Sentinel	November 7, 1970
The Oracle	November 10, 1970

42. Waynesburg (Pa.) College student paper, Yellow Jacket, suspends publication.

The staff has suspended the publication until the following two demands are met: 1) revisions are made in the Publications Board Proposal which are acceptable to students; 2) academic credit must be given to staff members.

Materials available:

Pennsylvania Newsletter: National Council of College Publications Advisers, October 19, 1970. This issue includes a copy of the official statement of the staff explaining the suspension.
AP News Story.

43. Two staff members of University of Kentucky's Kentucky Kernel accused of violating UK student code and state law by printing commonly used obscene word.

The obscene word appeared in a story which dealt with the arrest of two students on loitering charges at what was termed a "---in" at the campus botanical gardens.

Materials available:

The Herald (Lexington, Ky.)	December 17, 1970
The Kentucky Kernel	January 21, 1971

44. "12 Legal Ways to Right Student Wrongs" by Peter Sandman.

Sandman's article discusses campus problems and legal actions students can initiate to obtain their rights. The article appeared in the first and last issue of a publication called The Magazine, published by Better Homes and Gardens, November, 1969. Among the subjects covered in the article is "The Right to Publish an Uncensored College Newspaper."

Materials available:

"12 Legal Ways to Right Student Wrongs" by Peter Sandman, the Magazine.

45. Syracuse Board of Publications, Daily Orange Editors Debate selection of newspaper's editorial staff.

Daily Orange editors claim Publications Board has no right to select editor of newspaper because of actions taken by board and administration in accepting

responsibility for publication.

Materials available:

Statement from Chancellor of SU, John Corbally, Jr., declaring the official viewpoint of the issue.

Daily Orange	February 23, 1971
Daily Orange	February 25, 1971
Daily Orange	February 26, 1971
Daily Orange	March 16, 1971
The Record	March 4, 1971
The Record	March 11, 1971
The Record	March 18, 1971

46. District Court censors adviser and reinstates editor of Southern Colorado State's Arrow.

U.S. District judge rules that the Arrow faculty adviser, by placing restrictions on the managing editor, did abridge "her right of free expression and her suspension was in impermissible punishment of that right." The editor was suspended because of the publication of an editorial critical of the college president and a caricature of him; as well as due to an editorial on school's parking situation.

Materials available:

Editor & Publisher	February 27, 1971
One copy of the District Court's decision on the case.	

47. Concordia College suspends student newspaper and dismisses editor because of publication of abortion ad.

Concordia College President Dr. Joseph Knutson suspended the newspaper, The Concordian, because, he said, the paper publishes an ad for a N.Y. abortion clinic and it has increasingly been preoccupied with drugs and sex.

Materials available:

The Bismarck Tribune	December 11, 1970
The Minneapolis Tribune	December 24, 1970
The Lutheran	January 20, 1971
FOI Digest	Jan-Feb, 1971, Vol. 13, No. 1
The Minneapolis Tribune	no date
2 News Stories	no date, no source

48. University of Tennessee Daily Beacon examines censorship on campus in banning of film "Ulysses" from campus theatre.

The Daily Beacon discussed a decision to replace the film "Ulysses" with another movie because the production was considered offensive. The Daily Beacon charged that the issue was censorship because the theatre was named after a large university donor who was against obscene films.

Materials available:

Daily Beacon	February 2, 1971
Daily Beacon	February 3, 1971
Daily Beacon	February 4, 1971
Daily Beacon	February 5, 1971
Daily Beacon	February 6, 1971

49. Freedom of Information Center Index Digest School of Journalism, University of Missouri at Columbia. FOI Digest, May-June, 1969 (Vol. 11, No. 1); September-October, 1969 (Vol. 11, No. 3); November-December, 1969 (Vol. 11, No. 4); January-February, 1970 (Vol. 11, No. 5); March-April, 1970 (Vol. 11, No. 6); May-June, 1970 (Vol. 12, No. 1); July-August, 1970 (Vol. 12, No. 2); September-October, 1970 (Vol. 12, No. 3); November-December, 1970 (Vol. 12, No. 4); January-February, 1971 (Vol. 13, No. 1); March-April, 1971 (Vol. 13, No. 2); FOI Center Report, No. 260 (April, 1971); No. 274 (December, 1971); No. 285 (July, 1972); No. 286 (July, 1972).

50. Syllabus

A quarterly review of the collegiate journalism scene.

Materials available:

Syllabus: Fall 1970; Vol. 1, No. 2, Winter 70-71; Vol. 1, No. 3, Spring 71 (2 copies); Vol. 1, No. 4, Summer 71; Vol. 11, No. 2, Winter 71

51. Colorado Board of Regents severs university ties with Colorado Daily.

University of Colorado dissolved relationship with Colorado Daily and student newspapers at Denver and Colorado Springs Centers after rec-

ommendation by the Student Affairs committee which received support from many groups for such a move. The separation was endorsed by students, editors, members of professional press and professors.

Materials available:

Editor & Publisher	June 6, 1970
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52. Daily Californian seeks independence from University of California.

Berkeley student newspaper submits guidelines to separate it from UC administration within two years. An agreement between the proposed Daily Californian, a non-profit organization, and the university gives the corporation all rights to the name and style of the newspaper and prohibits the university from establishing a newspaper directed primarily to the students at UC.

Materials available:

Memos to Chancellor from Public Affairs Officer Richard Hafner, August 27, 1970; July 20, 1971.

Draft agreement, July 20, 1971

Draft agreement, July 28, 1971

San Francisco Chronicle	October 25, 1970
Daily Californian	November 19, 1970
Daily Californian	November 20, 1970
Los Angeles Times	January 22, 1971
New York Times	January 10, 1971
Daily Californian	January 22, 1971
Daily Californian	May 11, 1971
San Francisco Chronicle	May 14, 1971
Oakland Tribune	June 25, 1971
Daily Californian	January 22, 1971

53. St. John's President warns editor that any libel suit against student newspaper will cause paper to be removed from campus.

President in interview with editor said that Torch, a campus newspaper, should be independent and that his objection to the newspaper is that it espouses policy of USSPA. President said libel case would cause him to remove paper, its offices and facilities.

Material available:

The Torch	October 30, 1970
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54. The Rights and Responsibilities of the College Press in New Jersey.

Deans and faculty advisers of 11 colleges and universities met at Seton Hall University, New Jersey with 15 college editors and ratified a document on the student press in New Jersey, 1968.

Materials available:

The document and a reprint.

55. Texas Regents sue Texas Student Publications, Inc., to obtain \$600,000 worth of equipment and control of student daily.

Fight for control of the newspaper began after several articles published in the student paper irked members of the Texas Board of Regents. Under proposed settlement of the case, Texas Student Publications would be dissolved and turn over all assets to Regents who would hold assets in trust for student publications.

Materials available:

New York Times	July 25, 1971
Editor & Publisher	Sept. 25, 1971

56. Policies, guidelines on abortion advertising.

Student newspapers take stands on publication of advertising for abortions. Florida Alligator refuses abortion advertising while the South Carolina Attorney General declares such advertising in college papers within the state.

Materials available:

The Columbia State, S.C.	March 11, 1971
Florida <u>Alligator</u>	January 14, 1971
Florida <u>Alligator</u>	January 15, 1971

57. Stanford Daily sues Palo Alto police concerning legality of search of news offices.

With Sigma Delta Chi support, Stanford Daily staff challenges the search of

their offices and examination of photographic files, desks and newspapers. Police sought photos which were believed to be evidence of felonies at a sit-in at the Stanford University Hospital.

Federal judge rules that the search conducted by the Palo Alto policemen was unconstitutional. October 5, 1972.

Materials available:

The Pittsburgh Press	April 14, 1971
The New York Times	May 16, 1971
The New York Times	May 24, 1971
The Quill	July, 1971
Editor & Publisher	August 21, 1971
The New York Times	October 15, 1972
Editorial, The New York Times	October 15, 1972
Editor & Publisher	October 14, 1972

58. Ocean County CC Viking News charges weekly with "Irresponsible Journalism."

Viking News editor Patricia Hanlon and Adviser Lillian Lodge charge that Toms River Reporter sensationalized in display and content of story about censorship of campus newspaper.

Materials available:

Toms River Reporter	February 24, 1971
The Daily Observer	March 2, 1971

59. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's University Echo student newspaper ordered closed by Chancellor, Publications Board.

University Echo offices closed pending on investigation into alleged misuse of facilities. Complaints by University employees of a "drinking party" caused board to request investigation.

Materials available:

University of Tennessee Daily Beacon	May 21, 1971
Editorial, Daily Beacon	May 22, 1971
Daily Beacon	May 26, 1971
Daily Beacon	May 27, 1971

60. Eastern New Mexico paper denied access to specific public documents.

Attempt by two college newsmen to obtain and publish list of faculty salaries was rejected by a New Mexico State Supreme Court. The court, which reversed a lower court decision, said the list was not a document required by law to be prepared or preserved. "It was prepared and used as a matter of administrative convenience."

Material available:

Editor & Publisher	June 19, 1971
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61. Reorganization of Syracuse University Student Newspapers Produce New Daily Orange.

A battle for funds by editorial staffs of three student publications at Syracuse during the Fall semester, 1971, finally ended when the Student Finance Board decided to combine the three publication budgets into one.

An arrangement was made among the editorial and advertising staffs of Dialog, and Prometheus (both weeklies) and the staff of the old Daily Orange to form a new Daily Orange, issued five days a week. The DO received an additional \$2,800 to permit publication of an 8-page supplement to Friday's paper.

Materials available:

Syracuse University Record	Oct. 21, 1971
Syracuse University Record	Oct. 28, 1971
Daily Orange	Oct. 21, 1971
Daily Orange	Nov. 1, 1971
Daily Orange	Nov. 5, 1971
Daily Orange	Nov. 8, 1971
Daily Orange	Feb. 29, 1972
Syracuse University Record	March 2, 1972
Syracuse University Record	April 20, 1972

62. Iowa State Daily Publications' Board Incorporates.

The purpose of the incorporation is to publish and sell the Iowa State Daily as a means of "promoting the educational welfare of and provide experience for those students who participate in the enterprise." (Quote from Iowa State Daily articles of incorporation).

Materials available:

Articles of Incorporation	Sept., 1969
Income Statement, 1970	
Income Statement, 1971	
Bylaws to Articles of Incorporation of Iowa State Daily	May, 1971
Balance Sheet, 1970-1971	

63. Iowa State Daily Sued; \$150,000 Libel Judgment Asked.

Compus Alliance, Inc., charged that the Iowa State Daily "plainly questioned the business ethics of the organizers of Compus Alliance, Inc. . . . As a result, the plaintiff (Compus Alliance) has been damaged in the conduct of its business, held in disrepute and confidence of its integrity and has been irreparably undermined."

Compus Alliance is a discount-buying plan under which merchants joined in the plan to sell at a discount to members of Compus Alliance. The Iowa State Daily, in news stories and editorially, commented on this departure from the original intention of the student government. In an editorial, the Daily made reference or alluded to the honesty of those involved.

Materials available:

Legal Briefs, Compus Alliance vs. Iowa State Daily	
Letter, Information Services, March 29, 1971, Iowa State University	
Iowa State Daily	Sept. 12, 1970
Iowa State Daily	Sept. 16, 1970

64. Four-Letter Word Halts Hunter College Newspaper.

The Hunter College paper, Envoy, was stopped when the printer refused to print a four-letter word. The paper's editor admitted that it had been the policy of editors in the past to omit obscene words. The printer used dashes and/or hyphens to replace letters of questionable words. However, editor felt that since the controversial word was included as a quote it should be printed and not subject to past policies.

Materials available:

Article by Peter Millionis, Times (no date)

65. Pornographic Contest Tests Autonomy for Student Publications.

Argus, student magazine at the University of Maryland, sponsored a pornographic writing contest. The contest, according to originators, is a test of student autonomy in dealing with published material. University officials, who may be legally responsible for publication, are investigating what action to take.

Materials available:

Article dated Sept. 17, 1970

66. Wisconsin Board of Regents Disciplines Newspaper for Publishing Obscenities.

The Board of Regents decide to charge the Wisconsin Daily Cardinal \$5,000 for use of university facilities and remove rent-free status. The decision was made after the Cardinal editors refused to explain what standards the paper had established regarding obscenity. The Cardinal editors then sought legal action to sever relations with the university.

Materials available:

The Michigan Daily	Jan. 11, 1969
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67. Penn State Underground Paper Banned From Campus for Printing Obscenities.

The newspaper was banned for printing a front page nude photo of Seattle John Lennon and his Japanese girl friend, Yoko. No action was taken by the university against the students distributing the paper or those who edited it. Six students arrested for violating state obscenity law.

Materials available:

Penn State Daily Collegian	Feb. 18, 1969
Lafayette Journal & Courier	Jan. 8, 1969
NCCPA Newsletter	Feb. 4, 1969, Vol. II, No. 3

68. Purdue University Students Attempt to Sell Underground Paper Thwarted By Dean of Men, University Police.

Purdue University paper, Bault, is banned from campus because of "specific words and the portrayal of a nude man and woman."

Students attempting to continue the sale of Bault are asked to stop distribution by the assistant dean of men and the university police. The university announces

the students have complied with the order.

Materials available:

Purdue Exponent	Jan. 8, 1969
Purdue Exponent	Jan. 9, 1969
Purdue publication, Bauls	Jan. 6 - Feb. 2, 1969
Purdue publication, Bauls	Feb. 18 - March 4, 1969

69. Appellate Court Reverses Decision in Free Speech Case at Staten Island Community College and Richmond College, of CCNY.

The lower court (county) ordered the two colleges to exercise greater control over college newspapers on their campuses after both permitted college newspapers to print attacks on religious beliefs. Administrators had threatened to suppress the publications and were upheld by a lower court. A New York appellate court called such restrictions unconstitutional. The majority opinion cited other student press case decisions handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court requiring states to maintain "a strict neutrality, neither aiding nor opposing religion;" that student newspapers were established as a forum for "a free expression of the ideas and opinions of students."

Materials available:

Original copy of the Dolphin, Staten Island Newspaper, with article in question.
Petition issued against President of Richmond College and Board of Higher Education of New York City.
Staten Island Advance June 26, 1969
Staten Island Advance March 12, 1970
New York Law Journal Dec. 1, 1971
Staten Island Advance Dec. 2, 1971
New York Times Dec. 5, 1971
FOI Digest Dec., 1971
Appellant brief issued to Supreme Court Aug. 2, 1971
Newstory dated Nov. 30, 1971, by Christopher M. Cook

70. Underground Writer Granted Congressional Privileges.

After weeks of controversy, the Standing Committee of Correspondents has admitted to membership in the House and Senate press galleries of newsmen who once threw pie in the face of a member of the U.S. Commission on Pornography.

The newly admitted member will be given full reportorial privileges on Capitol Hill as a Washington correspondent of the Underground Press Service which provides news reports for underground papers throughout the U.S.

Materials available:

Editor & Publisher Sept. 18, 1971

71. Georgetown Student Reporter Refused Press Pass to Cover Campus Protest.

After unsuccessfully trying to obtain an official press pass from the Washington, D.C. police, a reporter for the Georgetown Voice attempted to cover a campus protest on university grounds only to be apprehended by police while covering the event.

Failure to issue such passes is considered to be a violation of the First Amendment and the freedom of the press.

Materials available:

The Quill April, 1971

72. Daily Californian Defies the University of California Administration on Dismissal of Editor.

The university's order followed an editorial urging readers to tear down the fence around "People's Park" in Berkeley. After the controversial editorial appeared later editorials called for peaceful demonstrations. In view of later efforts to cool things off, the editor felt the university's position "reeked of injustice."

Materials available:

FOI Digest, Freedom of Information Center, May-June, 1971 (see Archives Case #49).

73. Past President of NCCPA Analyzes Campus Publications, 1971.

Despite the problems of campus publications today, Dr. Reid Montgomery outgoing president of NCCPA, believes that campus newspapers are "better than they ever have been." Dr. Montgomery, professor of journalism at University of South Carolina and secretary-manager of the South Carolina Press Association, says that college publications are "dealing with more serious issues than formerly." The comments are included in a report to South Carolina journalists.

Materials available:

Carolina Type

December, 1971

74. University of Florida Editor Arrested for Publishing Abortion Referral List.

Ron Sachs, editor of the Florida Alligator, was arrested hours after the Alligator was distributed on campus with copies of a mimeographed list of abortion referral agencies. Florida abortion statute prohibits the publication of such information. Later, the Felony Court of Record ruled that the abortion statute was unconstitutional and dismissed charges against the editor.

Materials available:

New York Times	Oct. 7, 1971
The Quill	Jan., 1972

75. Libel Suit Against Youngstown State University, Ohio, Dismissed by Supreme Court; Editor Lone Defendant.

A Youngstown jeweler brought suit against Youngstown State and the editors of the student newspaper, Jambor, for publication of libelous material concerning his credit rating. The \$150,000 suit was filed against the university president and Jambor editor Mark Shutes. The Common Pleas Court of Mahoning County, Ohio, dismissed the university's liability. This decision was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. The plaintiff, meanwhile, has filed an appeal to keep the university a co-defendant in the law suit.

Materials available:

Correspondence, Dec. 18, 1968
Copy in Question, Advertisement, Jambor
Youngstown Vindicator Aug. 24, 1971
Petition, Mahoning, Ohio, County Common Pleas Court; Charles Carolyn vs. Youngstown State University and Mark Shutes
Supplemental Brief, Supreme Court of Ohio
Columbus Citizen Journal Jan. 11, 1972

76. South Carolina Gamecock Reporter Refuses to Reveal Story Source.

A story among a series of articles dealing with drugs on campus claimed that four faculty members at the University of South Carolina either sell or illegally give drugs to students caused a judge in Richland County, South Carolina to subpoena the reporter to appear before a grand jury. The reporter refused and the South Carolina Press Association adopted a resolution endorsing the student reporter and criticizing the judge.

Materials available:

The Carolina Reporter	Winter, 1972
Gamecock	February 2, 1972
Gamecock	February 4, 1972
Gamecock	April 7, 1972
South Carolina Press Association Information Bulletin	April, 1972
Resolution adopted by South Carolina Press Association	February 12, 1972
The Columbia Record	August 15, 1972
PNPA Report	September 3, 1971

77. University of Florida President Attempts to Gain Control of the Alligator, the Campus Newspaper.

A conflict over the listing of abortion referral services in the University of Florida Alligator, the campus newspaper, has led the university president to seek editorial control. In the controversy, the president was held responsible for the contents of the newspaper. He contends "that if he is to have legal responsibility for the paper's contents, he should have editorial control as well." The student publication would then become a university newspaper. Two previous Alligator editors and the editor-designate for fall 1972 have begun a counter-campaign.

University President Stephen O'Connell has requested that the editorial board seek ways to make the Alligator an independent newspaper.

Materials available:

Statement of Stephen C. O'Connell, Press Conference, Aug. 28, 1972	
The New York Times	Aug. 22, 1972
The New York Times	Oct. 1, 1972

78. University of Oklahoma Daily Protests Non-admission to a Budget Meeting.

The editor and two other staff members of the University of Oklahoma Daily were barred from a university Budget Council meeting which was to deal with the allocation of university funds for the 1972-73 school year. Advised by an Oklahoma City attorney that the action violates the

Oklahoma open meetings law, the Daily editor will begin legal proceedings against the university to ensure that reporters are not denied admission to future meetings.

Materials available:

Oklahoma Daily

April 26, 1972

79. North Carolina Attorney General Rules Withholding Funds Is No Violation of Rights.

In action against integration of the predominately Negro North Carolina Central University, the university's newspaper, the Compus Echo published an article which said it would no longer run advertisements by white businessmen or stories by white reporters. The university president responded by withholding student fees supporting the newspaper. Although the Echo editor has sued to reobtain the funds, the state attorney general's office contends that the withholding of student financial support has not violated the editor's First Amendment rights.

Materials available:

Brief for the Appellants, Johnnie Edward Joyner, et al., vs. Albert N. Whiting, United States Court of Appeals.

Brief for the Appellee, Johnnie Edward Joyner, et al., vs. Albert N. Whiting, United States Court of Appeals.

Brief Amicus Curiae of Professor William Van Alstyne of the Duke University School of Law, as filed in the case of Joyner vs. Whiting pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

The Columbia Record

Aug. 12, 1972

80. State Freedom of Information Acts

The Freedom of Information Act is an act to assure that all meetings of governmental bodies of the particular state shall be open to the public except in certain specific cases, and to provide for the disclosure of public information. The Act defines public agency, public meetings and public records and designates what meetings shall be open to the public and lists the specific instances when they shall not be open.

Materials available:

South Carolina Newspaper, March-April, 1972

South Carolina's Freedom of Information Act, June 14, 1972

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT PRESS DATA

HS 1. Rights and Responsibilities of High School Students and Student Publications.

A brochure published in September, 1970, by the City School District of the City of New York to define the rights and responsibilities of high school students. The statement sets forth policies on official school publications, political leaflets, literature and distribution of such material.

Materials available:

Statement, September, 1970, issued by the Board of Education, City of New York.

HS 2. John Dewey High School literary magazine Streams of Conscience Ban Appealed to Chancellor, New York City Board of Education.

Student editors of the Conscience magazine appealed a principal's decision at Dewey High School that two of the magazine's 22 poems and stories were obscene. First appeal to assistant superintendent upheld the principal's ruling. The chancellor and the Board of Education upheld ruling.

Materials available:

Appeal, Editors of the Dewey High School Literary Magazine, April 5, 1972. Decision, Board of Education of the City of New York, April 5, 1972.

HS 3. New York Civil Liberties Union "Student Rights Project: Report on the First Two Years, 1970-1972."

A book published in January, 1972, describing the results of two years of an assistance program for secondary school students. The report, authored by Ira Glasser and Alan Levine, discusses the purpose of the project, selected cases, day-to-day services and investigation of legal matters.

Materials available:

Student Rights Project: Report on the First Two Years, 1970-72 by Ira Glasser and Alan Levine.

Complete File on Microfilm

\$14 to NCCPA members

\$20 to others

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE POPULAR CULTURE EXPLOSION
By Ray B. Browne and David Madden
Dubuque: Wm C. Brown Co., 1972, 204 p.
\$4.95 (paper)

Assembled in a slick space-age magazine format, this book was designed to provide beginning students in mass communication courses with "an immediate impression of mass culture." The authors gleaned its contents from over 125 magazines, newspapers and paperback books. Sources range from "Boy's Life" to the "Police Gazette," "Rolling Stone" to "The Christian Science Monitor," and LOVE STORY to THE ELECTRIC KOOL-AID ACID TEST.

Advertisements, articles, cartoons, columns, illustrations, pictures and reviews discuss the miscellaneous topics covered by the media. These unrelated materials, with such contributors as Al Capp and Billy Graham, are reproduced exactly as they originally appeared. This layout trend causes the book to be somewhat confusing.

As an unprogrammed textbook THE POPULAR CULTURE EXPLOSION leaves much to be desired. Merely gathering examples from the print media together, without comment or direction is not enough. The accompanying manual for instructors is some help. Madden and Browne include essays on popular culture and the value of studying it.

Any student will probably enjoy this McLuhanized approach to the print media. This paperback book has more worth as an entertainment vehicle rather than an educational medium.

MAX E. SHIVELY
Ohio University

PRACTICAL TRANSLATOR; DICTIONARY FOR JOURNALISM AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS
By William M. Pepper, Jr. New York: Technical Center of Inter-American Press Association. \$12.50 312 pp.

Comparative analysis of past and present school publications of Central and South America reveal continuing anti-north American attitudes but for chang-

ing reasons.

Formerly, Latin Americans resented what they regarded as U.S. intrusion of political and economic life of the region. Now, they express hostility over our alleged indifference toward all hemispheric nations except Brazil and Mexico, which we reportedly favor because of their relative industrial growth and governmental stability.

North Americans should learn Spanish well enough to do content analysis of the foreign press. This bi-lingual volume will give students and educators a large number of the words needed to understand articles. It should be complemented with a small general dictionary.

This helpful lexicon is a definitive text with more than 50,000 translations encompassing a specialized vocabulary of several communications disciplines. Included are the special jargon of photography, typography, art, advertising, public relations, circulation, administration and the newsroom.

The author traces back phrases, expressions and idioms to the country or region of their origin and indicates terms which are used in a particular nation or section or throughout the Americas. Pepper, former editor of the Gainesville (Fla.) Sun spent 20 years of research in preparing this significant book.

JAMES W. CARTY, Jr.
Bethany College

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION, PRINCIPLES, PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF PHOTOJOURNALISM
Edited by R. Smith Schuneman. New York: Hastings House, 1972.

The late Wilson Hicks, LIFE executive editor and later a college teacher, gave photojournalism both a modus operandi and a rationale in his 1952 WORDS AND PICTURES, Harper & Bros., New York.

Prof. Schuneman's 20th-year updating states the Hicks philosophy and illustrates it with well-chosen excerpts from ASMP Conferences. The conferences, instituted in 1957, were recorded on tape, and at Hicks' suggestion were

distilled by Prof. Schuneman. What emerged was a mellow blend of high quality.

So, yes, you need the book even if you have WORDS AND PICTURES. Somewhere in PHOTOGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION a photographer says that photojournalists and nuclear physicists represent possibly the two newest fields of human endeavor. Certainly it's true that guidelines are rare and valuable in either case.

STEVE LAMOREUX
Colorado State University

THE PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST, 3rd edition.
By John Hohenberg: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc, 1973, 589 p.

THE PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST is a thorough textbook for beginning or intermediate journalism students to give an overview of journalism practices and the individual journalist's position and responsibilities within the media. The third edition, published in 1973, has been revised within "the spirit of change in this turbulent era", as the author says in his preface, to include more on such topics as investigative reporting, law of the press, consumerism, ecology, and the new journalists. Columbia University Professor Hohenberg has also included new illustrations and examples which help make the edition a very current text.

The four sections of the book are Basic Practice in Journalism, which covers the work and tools of the journalist; The Writer As Journalist, which shows journalism in operation in the media; Principles of Reporting, which makes the reporter, rightfully, the key figure on journalism staffs, and Interpretive Journalism, which covers the newest innovations in journalism, including changing attitudes and requirements. Hohenberg reports that this last section has some 75 pages of new material with up-to-date examples.

The title of PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST is an apt selection by Hohenberg

for the text deals with journalism through the work of the journalist rather than through the institutions, and it definitely emphasizes professional and responsible journalism. The newspaper, naturally, is the core medium to which other media practices are related, but Hohenberg also includes television and radio news coverage, books, theater, and movies. Although *PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST* is not a book of social criticism, this aspect of mass media study is not ignored. The student reader is challenged by statements such as "he (the journalist) makes representative government possible, for he is the essential link between the governors and the governed."

PROVIDES UP-TO-DATE EXAMPLES

Hohenberg uses examples, how-to-do-it instructions, and straight from the shoulder talk to inform the would-be journalist on the profession. And he makes a discussion of the one-idea-to-a-sentence axiom sound graceful rather than mundane.

Appendices for the book include a glossary for journalists, copy preparation and editing symbols, standard for journalists, and a useful index.

Although Hohenberg does provide up-to-date examples (from consideration of Ms. to the Jack Anderson--Thomas Eagleton fiasco), he should have more of them from the good writing and reporting of Downtown, U.S.A. For instance, *PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST* includes only one story example in its court coverage section. Hohenberg defines the essential legal terms but does not show enough of the usefulness of this knowledge to the reporter. More needs to be included about covering the local city hall and courthouse and less about the "dying" Presidential news conference.

REFRESHER READER

PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST is a good text for use in journalism classes designed for students needing information about and practice in both print and electronic journalism. The instructor should match it with his own current examples and assignments or assignments from appropriate workbooks. It can be good, too, as refresher reading for the journalist on the job and for those who want to know what the "kids" are studying.

CHARLOTTE FILER
Linfield College

A FIRST COURSE IN FACTOR ANALYSIS

By Andrew L. Comrey. New York: Academic Press, Inc., 1973, 316 pp.

Communications researchers interested in examining a number of variables simultaneously for underlying patterns or factors may find *A FIRST COURSE IN FACTOR ANALYSIS* quite helpful and informative. Professor Comrey leads the researcher through the steps necessary to perform a correct factor analytic procedure without resorting to complicated mathematical proofs or statistical theory. This book provides a nice filler between most introductory statistics texts and the factor analysis books presently available.

As an added benefit, a package of computer programs are also available from the publisher to perform the analyses described in the book. Comrey's approach to factor analysis, together with the computer programs, allows the interested researcher to analyze data from a "researcher" decision making position rather than a computer "default" approach to the procedure.

Readers of *A FIRST COURSE IN FACTOR ANALYSIS* will find the book not only a handy reference, but also an invaluable self teaching text.

PAUL L. DERBY
Colorado State University

BUSINESS COMMUNICATION: THEORY AND APPLICATION

By Raymond Lesikar. Homewood, Ill.: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1972

COMMUNICATING THROUGH LETTERS AND REPORTS

By J. H. Menning & C. W. Wilkinson. Homewood, Ill.: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1972.

The books by Lesikar and Menning and Wilkinson are widely used in business letter and report writing classes. The new editions are typical text revisions, featuring updated examples, new case materials and problem sets (Lesikar revised his problem sets extensively; he also expanded coverage of short reports) and some rewriting and reordering of content for conciseness and readability.

The authors deal thoroughly with the various types of letters and reports encountered on the job. Examples are plentiful.

Though Lesikar opens his book discussing perceptual problems in communicating with the self and other, neither text explores the subject in depth. Menning and Wilkinson relegate the topic to a brief mention in an appendix.

Lesikar admits the deficiency, noting communication theory itself raises a communication barrier in many students' minds. True. But skillful correlation of theory with "real life" situations tends to break that barrier by taking theory out of the abstract and into the applied. Don Fabun handles the correlation that way--and concisely--in his communication series available from Glencoe Press Beverly Hills, California.

EXTENSION OF THINKING

Without emphasis on the communication process, many students may believe writing is merely a mechanical activity. They may not see how writing is an extension of thinking or begin to see their messages as others may view them. They may fail to grasp broadly applicable concepts and become bogged trying to remember the "right" way to handle a communication problem. A properly ordered, tightly worded, grammatically sound, neat letter or report may not communicate.

Graphically, both texts are dull and colorless, characteristic of those published by Irwin which seems to believe a textbook should look as exciting as a legal brief.

Nevertheless, the books are useful guides for letter and report writing. Their popularity attests to that. Of the two, Lesikar's demonstrates a more significant attempt to merge theory with practice. Instructors can supplement the texts with other material, such as Fabun's, to stress the communication process.

DERRY EYNON
Colorado State University

ON THE NEWS DESK

By David R. Bowers & Nicholas N. Plasterer.
Baton Rouge, La.: L.S.U. Press, 106 p.

The copy desk of any newspaper should serve as the last barricade blocking inaccurate information, grammatical monstrosities or other deficiencies from publication. However, student copy editors often function as sleepy border guards who allow an alarming amount of misinformation and misguided words to

pass through the barricade.

ON THE NEWS DESK, by David R. Bowers and Nicholas N. Plasterer, provides sufficiently vigorous editing exercises to keep copy editors awake and to instill awareness of problems that accompany the printed word.

Two prevailing copy desk philosophies perpetuate inadequate copy editing. One philosophy embraces a journalistic superiority complex. Simply stated, this philosophy presupposes that copy editors are superior to reporters in intellect, sensitivity and news judgement. This attitude inspires many copy editors to deal callously, ruthlessly with copy--it turns editing into butchery.

The other philosophy focuses on an "overworked-underpaid" complex. While this philosophy is more realistic, it, too results in inadequate copy editing because it encourages perfunctory handling in order to meet deadlines. This uninspired approach relegates the art of copy editing to copy reading--a waste of everyone's time and effort.

REALISTIC EXERCISES PROVIDED

ON THE NEWS DESK is a copy editing workbook that appears to reach firm middle ground with an emphasis on sensible, sensitive copy editing. The workbook provides realistic exercises in that most of the errors are not obvious. Most copy errors in this workbook's exercises infect the copy of student and professional reporters. Detecting and correcting these errors will challenge even superior students.

The authors include exercises which focus on elimination of stock phrases repetition and excessive detail. Many reporters pad stories with garbled phrases and bits of detail which only confuse the reader. Bowers and Plasterer emphasize that if a word or a phrase or a sentence is not essential to a story it should be eliminated. Of course, many factors such as the character of the newspaper's readership, the nature of the story being reported and the significance of the news involved should be weighed by the copy editor as he reads each story. A copy editor should not edit indiscriminately, but should strive to enhance the literary quality and news value of each piece of copy.

Other exercises concentrate on grammatical problems, punctuation and root verbs. Today's sophisticated reader emits long screams of anguish when he is exposed to disjointed sentences, faulty references, subject-verb disagreement and incorrect modifiers. Most

copy editors aren't strict grammarians. While memorization of some rules of grammar is essential, copy editors should embrace a common sense approach to grammar--common sense is usually all it takes to transform weak copy to readable copy.

DEMAND TOTAL AWARENESS

Snappy, readable leads are beautiful to behold--a joy to reporters, copy editors and readers. Long, dull leads are journalistic junk heaps which blight the pages of even the best newspapers. While a reporter responsible for a poor lead may have the talent of a scavenger, a copy editor who fails to improve a poor lead also has contributed to the proliferation of journalistic junk. ON THE NEWS DESK includes exercises that test the student's ability to retrieve lead elements buried in the body of a story and to polish lackluster leads to a pleasant sheen.

In one chapter the authors provide exercises that touch on elements of libel and poor taste. While Bowers and Plasterer admit the workbook's coverage is superficial, there are a number of exercises which illustrate that apparently innocuous copy may contain potential dangers. It would take hundreds of pages to adequately cover the subject of libel, but this chapter proves its value by underscoring that careful copy editing can avert potential legal problems.

The value of most copy editing workbooks lies in forced independent exercises in one specific problem area where the student must read copy then think and respond appropriately. ON THE NEWS DESK adds another dimension by offering "On Guard" chapters which cover a number of areas and which require the student to "put all the pieces together." The rigors of copy editing demand total awareness and sensitivity to each story. These chapters help the

student realize the need for that awareness and sensitivity.

While this workbook covers many areas of copy editing, it does not include certain types of news stories which are often sources of great mental anguish to copy editors. Religious, business, sports and society news are areas not adequately covered. These types of news stories are rife with idiosyncrasies which must be coped with by copy editors. However, they are news areas that rarely are covered adequately by copy editing workbooks.

One other type of story overlooked by the authors is the all-too-common, everyday obituary. While the obit is perhaps the hardest story for an inexperienced reporter to write adequately or for an inexperienced copy editor to handle properly, most copy editing workbooks either bury the obit as an oddment or do not undertake it at all.

HEADLINE STYLE VARIES

The standard format of ON THE NEWS DESK precludes focusing on an important function of the copy desk. Guidelines enumerating basic concepts of writing headlines would enhance this, or any, copy editing workbook. Headline style, of course, varies from newspaper to newspaper and each copy editor learns through osmosis. But it would be helpful for workbooks to outline the essentials which can help students produce good headlines rather than mediocre ones.

The strengths of ON THE NEWS DESK far outweigh its weaknesses. In short, it provides enough substantial material to reinforce a weak copy desk, and it offers stimulation and insight to sustain the student copy editor during his vigil at that all-too-vulnerable barricade.

J.D. FULLER

Texas Christian University

HERE'S HOW TO CONTRIBUTE AND USE THE ARCHIVES. . .

The Student Press in America Archives is a collection of materials concerning the rights and freedoms of editors on college and university campuses. The archives is especially interested in obtaining original issues of published material which caused controversy or action. Interpretation and backgrounders are also needed.

Journalism undergraduates and graduate students, scholars, and advisers

may peruse materials by showing college identification at the Utica College Library Reference Desk, Utica, New York. Advisers or interested persons desiring specific data for permanent use may write to Prof. C. Behrens, curator, Student Press in America Archives, Utica College, Utica, New York 13502. Xerox copies will be made at a cost of six cents per page (8 1/2 X 11.)

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TABLE 4
Significant Differences Between Faculty Members and Student Editors

	NEWS INTEREST		
	FACULTY	EDITORS	
Professional Sports	57	83	***
Collegiate Sports	54	73	**
Campus Administrations	87	87	***
Faculty Council	75	42	***
Individual Students	88	58	***
Individual Faculty	92	55	***
Cultural Activities such as plays, concerts, art	84	58	***
Colorado	94	78	***
Nat'l. and International News	99	83	***
News of Fort Collins	92	30	***

NEWS SATISFACTION

	FACULTY	EDITORS
Campus Administration	52	75 ***
Faculty Council	49	75 ***
Social Activities	66	50 *
Academic Activities	46	64 *
Cultural Activities such as plays, concerts, art	69	50 **
Colorado	36	55 *

(N varies according to the news category for each of the three groups)

*Difference significant at .05 Level.
**Difference significant at .01 Level.
***Difference significant at .001 Level.

Other major differences are that the student editors have a higher interest for more serious types of news than students. Student editors gave higher news responses for campus administration, faculty council and other universities, while students rated social and cultural activities higher. But both groups indicated satisfaction with the present news coverage of these areas.

For the faculty group, on the other hand, the major differences are that faculty members have a higher interest than student editors for news of campus administration, faculty council, individual faculty members, cultural activities and Colorado.

Overall, this study supports similar findings² that readers want more serious news and it points out the need for more off-campus news coverage.³ And it indicates that the student editors feel the same way for several news area,

but not as strong.

For the student editors of a college daily newspaper, the solution is fairly clear -- more news coverage in these areas. After that, more coverage of individuals, both students and faculty members, is needed. By taking these steps, the student editors will be meeting the main news needs of their readers.

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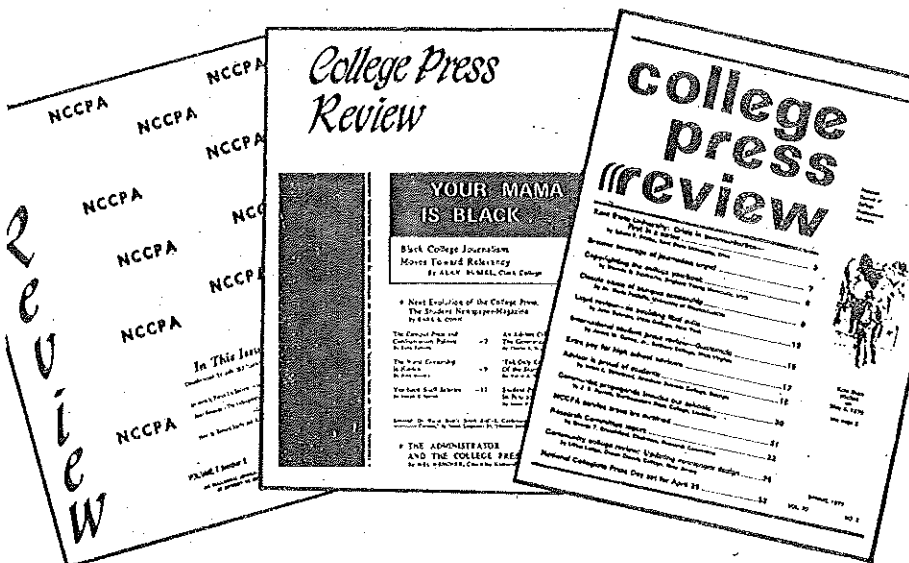
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