

Green, Scott

From: Paul and Linda Stevens <stevenspl@live.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2013 8:17 AM
To: Paul H. Stevens
Subject: CONNECTING: Harpers Part 4; Win Missouri Honor winner; AP Mobile new look; Hostess story; CNN Radio shutting down; ASNE newsroom census; Minority employment steady; Gilka dies; Rieder to USAT; Design save newspaper?; Excellent Express

Colleagues,

Here are some items of interest.

Claude Erbsen shares the fourth installment in the Harper's Monthly story on the early AP. See attached:

Announcement was made Tuesday of the 2013 Recipients of the Missouri Honor Medal for Distinguished Service in Journalism, and AP's Aye Aye Win, correspondent in Myanmar, is one of those selected. See the link and the story within the link on her:

<http://journalism.missouri.edu/2013/06/2013-recipients-of-the-missouri-honor-medal-for-distinguished-service-in-journalism-announced/>



Aye Aye Win

Aye Aye Win

Aye Aye Win is an award-winning correspondent for The Associated Press in Myanmar, the first international news agency to open a bureau there since a reformist government took power in 2011.

Win started reporting from her native country in 1989. Her father, Sein Win, was a reporter in then-Burma; he was imprisoned three times in his pursuit of press freedom. It was during one of his stints in jail, in 1988, that Aye Aye Win stepped in to cover a pro-democracy uprising. She learned about journalism from her father and joined the AP a year later.

During her nearly 24 years as a journalist Win has been fortunate not to be jailed like her father or her husband, also a journalist. She has been exposed to other challenges, including being questioned, warned and

threatened. Her phone line has been tapped occasionally, and a few articles in the state-run media have accused her of being a traitor.

The intimidation and interrogation ceased after the military intelligence machinery was dismantled in late 2004. Covering anti-regime protests and following the political activities of Myanmar's main opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi had been very difficult and often risky until three years ago.

The International Women's Media Foundation conferred its Courage in Journalism award on Win in 2008. That same year the Associated Press Managing Editors honored her and other AP staffers for their coverage of the devastating Cyclone Nargis under difficult conditions. Win received the AP's Oliver S. Gramling Award for excellence in 2004.

Win earned her master's degree in English from the Rangoon Institute of Education.

Paul

-0-

AP Mobile gets bold new look, improves access to local news

<http://www.ap.org/Content/Press-Release/2013/AP-Mobile-gets-bold-new-look-improves-access-to-local-news>

-0-

AP's Hostess Comeback Story Ignores Context About Company's Expiration (Shared by Bill Beecham)

<http://mediamatters.org/blog/2013/06/24/aps-hostess-comeback-story-ignores-context-abou/194570>

-0-

CNN Shutting Down CNN Radio Unit

http://www.mediabistro.com/tvnewser/cnn-shutting-down-cnn-radio-unit_b185679

-0-

ASNE census finds 2,600 newsroom jobs were lost in 2012

<http://www.poynter.org/latest-news/business-news/the-biz-blog/216617/asne-census-finds-2600-newsroom-jobs-were-lost-in-2012/>

AND

Minority employment in newsrooms held steady in 2012

<http://www.poynter.org/latest-news/mediawire/216787/minority-employment-in-newsrooms-held-steady-in-2012/>

-0-

Photography Legend Robert E. Gilka dies at age of 96

<https://nppa.org/news/photography-legend-robert-e-gilka-96>

-0-

AJR editor Rem Rieder is named USA Today media editor

<http://jimromenesko.com/2013/06/25/ajr-editor-rem-rieder-is-named-usa-today-media-editor/>

-0-

Can design save the newspaper? Jacek Utko on TED.com (Shared by Alisha Templeton)

http://blog.ted.com/2009/03/31/can_design_save/

-0-

Media CEOs back print, quality over platform

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2013/06/24/ceo-panel-asne/2453867/>

-0-

Excellent Express! (Shared by Bob Daugherty)

<http://jimromenesko.com/2013/06/25/excellent-express/>

national news of interest; and to the great majority of American people who "read as they run" are really preferable to the voluminous reports of the New York papers.

The necessity of condensing dispatches to the smallest number of words, in order to save expense, sometimes produces singular errors; and the sender is often surprised to see what nonsense the receiver has made of his message. A special cable dispatch to the *Herald*, received on the night of August 8, 1866, was couched in the following words: "Colorado lisbon arrived plimouth sailed cherbourg frolic with mace goes fought two thousand mace won twenty-one rounds."

This was variously rendered in the next morning papers. The *Times* and *Tribune* made it read: "The yacht *Frolic* has had a cruise, with the prize-fighters, Mace and Goss, on board. They fought for \$2000. Mace won in 21 rounds." It was only after serious consultation that the *Herald* got it right. The "Naval Editor" remembered and explained that the *Colorado* was Admiral Goldsborough's flag-ship, and that the *Frolic* was her tender, and suggested that that part of the dispatch should read: "The *Colorado*, Admiral Goldsborough's flag-ship of the United States squadron, from Lisbon, has arrived at Plymouth and sailed for Cherbourg;" and it was so published in the *Herald*. The "Sporting Editor" being hunted up explained the remainder, and another dispatch in the *Herald* read thus: "The great prize-fight for the championship of England between Jem Mace and Jo Goss took place to-day, August 7. Twenty-one rounds were fought, when Mace was declared the winner."

Very few people know that the greater part of the matter contained in American newspapers is transmitted by telegraph; and less have any idea of its cost. All or very nearly all the news appearing in a New York daily under the head of "Washington," though not designated as "our special dispatch," is sent by telegraph, often, indeed regularly, to the amount of six, eight, and ten columns per day. The voluminous reports of Congress, including the speeches in debate of both Houses, are regularly telegraphed. On days of great interest at Washington these reports often make as many as two pages of a New York paper. The European dispatches are necessarily brief, much of the lengthy details and correspondence published as supplementary to the dispatches being received by steamers. All other than local reports—those designated as "City," "Brooklyn," "Police," and "New Jersey Intelligence," and under the heads of "Courts" and minor items collected by reporters—are sent by telegraph from all parts of the country.

The daily cost of these dispatches will often amount to a very formidable sum. The following table of the "tolls" or charges which papers have to pay for their dispatches will

give the reader an idea of the expense which the New York papers incur for telegraphic matter:

TABLE OF TELEGRAPHIC TOLLS.

From Valenta Bay to New York city, per word in gold—(about).....	\$2.90
First Ten Words.	Per Word for all after Ten.
From New Orleans to New York..	\$3.25
" Washington ..	50 23 cents
" St. Louis ..	50 5 "
" Chicago ..	2.05 17 "
" San Francisco ..	2.05 14 "
" Boston ..	7.45 57 "
" Albany ..	30 3 "
" Montreal ..	55 4 "
" Quebec ..	1.20 7 "
	1.82 12 "

An idea of the aggregate cost of dispatches may be had by a short calculation. The *Herald* calculates a line of its type at nine words, and there are two hundred and fifty lines of "solid nonpareil" type in a column, thus giving a total per column of 2250 words. A column of Washington dispatches would consequently cost \$132.50. The *Herald* seldom has less than a column of Washington "specials," for which it pays at this rate; but it also has from five to six columns daily of a report of Congress sent by the Associated Press agent. This is paid for at the same rate; but as the report is divided between five or six papers in New York city the expense to each one is very insignificant—amounting to less than a cent per word. The charges to the other papers throughout the country still further reduce this expense, making it really insignificant. Almost daily the morning papers contain from a quarter to half a column of European telegrams. A dispatch from Europe which, when published, makes half a column, or 1125 words, did not amount to more than 800 in its original or "condensed" shape, and the charge of the Atlantic Cable Company is therefore only on the 800 words actually transmitted. These 800 words cost \$2320 delivered in New York city. When this sum is divided between the *Herald*, *Times*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Journal of Commerce*, the cost to each—\$391—does not look so formidable. The famous "great Cable dispatch," known at the time as the "King of Prussia's Peace Speech," was sent specially to the *Herald*, and came into my hands for enlargement by supplying the omitted words. The dispatch contained 1010 words, and cost, at the old rate of \$5 per word, the neat sum of \$5083 in gold, or about \$7100 in "greenbacks." This sum was divided between six papers, averaging a cost to each of nearly \$1200. Under the old organization of the Associated Press two-thirds of this expense was charged to the country Press, so that the New York papers did not really pay such a tremendous sum for that famous telegram as appeared at first glance. Under the old organization of the Associated Press the telegrams furnished by that agency to the New York papers cost about \$600 per week to each paper. During the first four weeks after the "split" and the establishment of the "United States and European News

Agency"—a movement which resulted in withdrawing from the New York Press the support of the greater part of the country Press—the average cost to each New York paper was \$2100. The "special telegrams" cost more—very considerably more—than those of the Associated Press; so that it may be safe to calculate the weekly expenses for telegraphic matter of each of the New York dailies at about \$2000 to \$2500. Often it is less, but oftener much more, the *Tribune* and other papers having occasionally boasted of expending \$10,000 in a single week for telegrams. The last boast of this sort which I remember to have noticed in the *Tribune* was coupled with a statement that its circulation amounted to about 56,000 daily. When it is remembered that this circulation is sold at two cents per copy, and the sales of a week will amount to only \$6720, it is not easy for the uninitiated to see how the money is made. It is the advertisements that pay the profit; though even the best advertising patronage would not justify the regular expenditure of \$10,000 per week in telegrams.

Few or none of the larger and wealthier papers of the country now depend entirely on the Associated Press for their dispatches; but employ "special correspondents," and publish what are called "special dispatches." By an old rule of the New York Associated Press all "special dispatches" from "special correspondents," except those stationed at Albany and Washington, are public property, and must be tendered to the other papers. Thus, if the *Tribune*'s correspondent at Boston, or Quebec, or New Orleans, or any other point than Albany or Washington, sends a telegram to that paper, it must be printed on "slips," or "proofs," at the *Tribune* office and sent to the *Herald*, *Times*, and all other city papers belonging to the Association. They may use it or not as they choose. If they publish it, they are expected to pay an equal share of the "tolls," or expenses; if they omit it from the next morning's paper, they are not expected to pay for any part of it, and the *Tribune* foots the bill. This rule does not apply to the country papers, and each one is at liberty to employ its best talent exclusively. There are several papers at the West who publish as much special matter as the New York papers, as, for instance, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and *Commercial*, and the Chicago *Times*, and *Tribune*. The force of special correspondents employed on each of these is only second to those of the New York papers; and as a general thing they are equal in merit and average ability. The special correspondents of the several New York papers are nearly if not quite as numerous as the regular agents of the Associated Press; and the system of special correspondence is even conducted on a more extensive scale.

Take, for instance, the system of the *Herald*—I quote its workings more frequently here because more familiar with its system than that of any other paper. It has always two and oft-

en four correspondents in Washington, and two in Albany—the points from which it may obtain news that it can use "exclusively." All other points in the country are covered by the Associated Press agents; and depending chiefly on them, the *Herald* merely keeps three or four roving correspondents, who go from point to point on the scent of news, and who are expected to "be in at the death" wherever news is to be had. Where the Associated Press agents are not you may be sure to find the "specials;" and, if of no other paper, certainly that of the *Herald*. A Spaniard writes by every steamer from Havana, and another from Vera Cruz. You can always find one "special" and one "occasional" *Herald* correspondent at the city of Mexico; another dances attendance at Juarez's head-quarters; a third at Matamoras; and a fourth roves with Minister Campbell in search of the mysterious capital of the Republic of Mexico. There are stationary correspondents at San Francisco, Panama, Rio Janeiro, and Shanghai, China; and Americans in these ports find the "New York *Herald* Rooms" the most pleasant of lounging places. There are also correspondents, but no "rooms," at Lima, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chili; while every United States Legation at the petty capitals of Central and South America contains an "occasional" correspondent among its attachés. Crossing the ocean, you will find these specials, two or three in number, at London and Paris; one each at Brussels, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Venice, Florence, Rome, Constantinople, Madrid, Lisbon, etc.; and they are ever present with such expeditions as the American squadron in the Mediterranean, the allied army in Paraguay, the armies in Candia and Corea, and the Collins Telegraph Company in Kamtschatka! The special corps of the *Herald* will number at least thirty men, and costs, in salaries and traveling expenses, rent of rooms, etc., not less than eighty thousand dollars per annum. The salaries paid to foreign correspondents will average about \$40 in gold per week. Home correspondents are paid less than that amount in currency—thirty and thirty-five dollars and expenses being by some singular reasoning thought good pay. The correspondents enumerated, however, furnish but a portion of the correspondence, and the figures given do not represent the total expense incurred. The "occasional" correspondents of the *Herald* are innumerable. Every person who has news to communicate writes to the *Herald*, and if his letters are published they are paid for at the rate of about ten dollars per column, great care being taken to pay for them promptly in order to encourage further contributions. Compilations on subjects of temporary interest, such as are referred to in the news of the day, find ready sale at the *Herald* office, and if the person is likely ever to have similar information on hand he is never underpaid. A gentleman of some prominence in the late rebellion once waited on the editor of the *Herald* office with an

