

CARTON 2110

BLACK JOURNALISTS

ARTICLE DRAFTS

CIRCA 1970

BYARS, RUFUS E.
BAKER, LENA
CALDWELL, EARL
GREENLEE, RUSH

2017/193
c

Composer

set by-line in 12 point aldine roman, all capitals

set body of article in 10 pt. aldine roman medium

set italic follow in 10 pt. aldine roman italics

By Robert L. Allen

The black revolt has spurred many institutions in American society to inch open doors once riveted shut against aspiring black professionals. The mass media are one such institution. In San Francisco, ^{in the past year,} the Examiner, KGO-TV and KQED-TV have launched training programs for minority group members. But many of the young people who entered these programs enthusiastically a year ago are now questioning their value. They're asking whether these programs are really aimed at training professional newsmen, or are they little more than poorly planned and faulty assembly lines designed to placate public opinion and federal ~~aga~~ agencies by channeling minority persons into token positions in the media?

Several ex-trainees have complained that the programs were unplanned and unstructured, inadequately administered, and not tied in with a systematic evaluation procedure nor an effective placement program.

The Examiner program, which has been called "the only minority-oriented on-the-job ~~train~~ training program in the newspaper business," ^{was} ~~was~~ launched in the summer of 1968 on the prompting of the Newspaper Guild. It was designed as a 13-week program for four interns, paying a salary of \$80 per week. So far, more than twelve trainees have completed the program. Lynn Ludlow, an Examiner staffer who is partly responsible for the operation of the program, termed it highly informal and loosely supervised. But it may have been too informal. Trainees frequently complained of lack of supervision, and Ludlow admitted ~~that~~ that this charge was justified "to a certain extent." He agreed that this was the biggest single problem. This year the program has been cut to two trainees per 13-week session on the grounds that this will make possible more individual attention.

Another problem for the Examiner program, and others as well, was placement of the graduating interns. Although almost every trainee

who finished the program now has a job, several of them claim that this was due primarily to their own efforts rather than to the placement efforts of the program staff. Dave Randolph, now a photographer with the Chronicle, feels that the Examiner program was "extremely valuable" but nevertheless he found its placement efforts to be "extremely inadequate!" "Why train all these minority groups," he asked, "if you can't place them?" In his view the placement problem arose mainly because the people in charge of it were overtaxed with other duties. Lena Baker, another graduate of the Examiner program, agreed that ~~some~~ staff members should have been freed to give more time to the interns.

Insert → A bitter critic of the Examiner program is Rufus Byars, who found it to be more a program of indoctrination than of professional training. "I found many of the working personnel [at the Examiner] more concerned with my ideological convictions than making me a good writer," Byars charged. ~~"The program was to reach into the hard-core ghetto areas and pick out those minority members who showed promise. I showed promise. However, there was yet another reason - a ~~xxxx~~ reason other than making me a good newsman -- involved in this training program. I was to be remodeled, re-programmed on what were the essential values in life. More time was spent debating my mental frame of mind than anything else."~~ "I found that the white man can't merely train a black for a specific profession, he's got to remake this black: reconstruct into his being a white outlook on things and situations." (See story below.)

This charge was echoed by a trainee in another program. ~~They~~ "They said they wanted 'hard-core' blacks," he stated. "I told them that I was just 'core' and if they couldn't deal with me then they wouldn't have a chance with 'hard-core' guys."

Miss Baker is also now with the Chronicle, and it is one of the ironies of the situation that the "liberal" Chronicle is unsympathetic to training programs although it has been quite happy to hire ~~people~~ people trained by the Examiner.

A veteran black newsmen attributed this problem to lack of preliminary planning and uncertainty about purpose, both of which allow ^{white} program staffers to lapse into old patterns of paternalism. Ludlow, on the other hand, insists that one purpose of such programs is to encourage the presentation of a minority perspective in the news media, not to suppress it.

At KQED there were many of the same problems but also some that were different. A year-long ~~for~~ apprenticeship program ~~was~~ for six trainees was unfolded in September, 1968, in conjunction with KQED's "Newsroom" program. Both were financed by a substantial grant from the Ford Foundation. Curiously, though, there was no money in the Ford grant to pay a supervisor for the trainees. This has prompted ~~one~~ at least one trainee to charge that the apprentice program was ~~nothing~~ primarily a ~~is~~ "showpiece" designed to boost the station's liberal image.

A more favorable attitude toward KQED was evidenced by Chet Hancock, now employed with NBC in Miami. He called the station's efforts "a good program" ^{an entré to television} that provided ~~an entré to television~~ work. But even he noted a distinct lack of structure in the program. he said, summing up his experience. "It's a help," ~~it's a help~~ "It lets you see a little of the inside, but there's a hell of a lot more that could be done."

Seeing a little of the inside, getting a bit of experience -- this is the exact purpose ~~the exact purpose~~ of the program according to KQED news director Mel Wax. "We're trying to give them enough experience in television news so they can get jobs," he explained. He called this breaking the jobs-experience bottleneck which bars blacks from getting ^{news} jobs because they are inexperienced and simultaneously prevents them from gaining experience because they don't have ^{news} jobs. The Examiner's Ludlow would agree with Wax. "Regardless of whether they learn a thing in those 13 weeks," Ludlow contended, "they overcome the first barrier to getting a newspaper job: experience."

However, what they learn, or don't learn, is precisely what some trainees are upset about. Joyce Powell, now a newswriter at KGO-TV, probably spoke for ~~the~~ KQED's dissident trainees when she complained that the apprentices were seldom given good assignments and were allowed little air time experience. She charged that the program was unsystematic and disorganized. First trainees were sent out alone on assignments, she said, but when problems became evident with this approach then management sought to have experience reporters work on assignments with the trainees. This didn't work, though, because the reporters had little time to coach trainees and all sorts of petty jealousies and rivalries cropped up. Finally, she said, the trainees were pulled in "to work on writing," but this became largely "flunky" work.

The situation deteriorated so badly that trainees ~~occasionally~~ refused to do what they considered as "flunky" work, and one walked out of the program in disgust. Realizing that things were out of hand, management assigned a staff person as part-time supervisor of the apprentices. But by then it was almost too late. According to Miss Powell and others, the supervisor was reduced to acting as a buffer between the angry trainees and management.

The final blow for Miss Powell was the fact that she was ~~refused~~ refused a permanent job at KQED "even though there was a lot of rhetoric about the need for women reporters." Queried about this, Wax ^{replied:} said: "I haven't found a good woman reporter."

With all of these problems it might have been expected that KQED would have ^{had} a hardheaded evaluation session at the close of the first year of its training program. There was no formal evaluation, and none is anticipated for this year. "If they get jobs, that's what we started out to do; that was the objective," Wax said simply. Yet it is apparent that the trainees' complaints have had some impact. A part-time supervisor was assigned at the beginning of the program this year, instead half-way through it as was the case before.

KGO-TV eased into a training program of sorts over a year ago with the hiring of Maudelle Kary and Michael Jones by ~~the~~^{the station's} news department. Mrs. Kary is no longer with KGO, and Jones has transferred to another department following what some observers described as a series of very unhappy and humiliating experiences for him.

Mrs. Kary went to KGO from the Urban League in August, 1968. She had no experience in news reporting and ~~she~~^{had been told} she would have a three^e-month training period. She accepted a \$200 a month ~~reduction~~ income reduction in order to take the news job. The second day on the job she was sent out on a story with no preparation and a cameraman who spoke little English. In her view, ~~that~~^{that} experience just about summarizes her year at KGO. "Training! I received so little that it was pathetic. I was just thrown out there," she said. She said she picked up bits and pieces from cameramen and other reporters. Contrasting her experience with that of Belva Davis who was provided with a tutor by KPIX, Mrs. Kary commented: "If they were sincere they could have hired a tutor or given me time off to enroll in a journalism course."

She attributes the fact that she was hired in the first place to ~~the~~^{the} KGO's interest in facilitating the renewal of its FCC license. Since the FCC has taken an interest in minority hiring, she noted, a few blacks have gotten jobs in the electronic media, but the training they are getting is question^{able}ing and it is doubtful how long they will be able to hold the jobs.

^{Initially,} "I had to beg for criticism of my work," she went on, while at the same time she was a target of vicious comments when her back was turned. After a year of this she was told ^{by a new news director,} she would be transferred out of the news department "because it would take another year to make me a professional reporter." She said the news director told her: "This is a network station. We don't have time to train people. You should be trained when you come here."

Mrs. Kary refused to accept the transfer, but because she was

three months pregnant she was terminated at the end of August "because pregnancy," and with a wave of the hand of ~~pregnancy~~ she was invited to ^{"call us"} ~~"drop by"~~ next year." She had not planned to go on maternity leave for another two months. ^{Land she is very bitter about the underhanded and casual way in} ~~She has no intention of "dropping by" next year.~~ which she was dismissed.

Not all trainees have had such bitterly disappointing experiences, but for those who have it has only confirmed ^{their} ~~their~~ suspicion that the mass media are not serious about integrating minority groups into ~~these establishments~~ on an equal basis. The doors ^{have} ~~are~~ opened a little, one ex-trainee said, with the main result that the ways in which blacks can be subordinated to whites have been multiplied. "If you're going to make it in the media," he concluded, "you're going to have to concede something to whitey."

10 pt ~~it~~ italic follow

Formerly a reporter with the Guardian newsweekly, Allen is author of the forthcoming Doubleday book, Black Awakening in Capitalist America.

Word Count
1600

$$\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ 11 \\ \hline 144 \\ 144 \\ \hline 1584 \end{array}$$

Composer:

set first paragraph (quote) in 10 point aldine roman italic

set body of article in 10 pt. aldine roman medium

set underlined words in italic

what is Black Journalists?

"Black Journalists is an organization of black people professionally employed (or self-employed) in non-managerial positions in the press and the electronic media."

The above statement -- excerpted from the constitution of Black Journalists -- may appear simple enough, but the fact is ~~that~~ it represents the result of months of thinking and discussion.

The nature of the organization was not at all immediately apparent when a small group of Bay area black journalists met last spring to discuss common problems.

To begin with, the question of whether an all-black organization was needed was hotly debated. There was some feeling that it might be better to work through existing predominantly white press groups. The conclusion of the group, however, was that the black media worker is faced with special problems that no white group is equipped to deal with.

The black media person is in effect torn between two worlds. He comes from a community which is generally ignored by the white-oriented mass media except when there is a crime, scandal, riot or other spectacular event. But there are daily ~~developments~~ developments in the black community that are of interest to black people and other concerned citizens. Frequently, if the black journalist attempts to report and analyze these developments or to give in-depth coverage to a dramatic story, he is rebuffed by white editors and publishers. In such a situation the black reporter has no one to turn to for support. He has no base in the community and no organization to back him up. all too often he is expected to act as though he were

2/2/2/2/2

nothing more than a white reporter in blackface -- with the same biases and prejudices displayed by many white media people.

Hence, it was evident that a black group was needed to address itself to these problems.

In the course of subsequent meetings it was decided that membership in the group ~~■~~ should not be limited to writers and reporters, but should also include those even fewer blacks who hold other professional positions in the media. Thus production people and other technical workers are included.

similarly, it was concluded that the organization should embrace all the media rather than being exclusively a newspaper group. since there was little danger that this would make the organization unwieldy and since blacks in the various media face similar problems, there was consequently no opposition to this decision.

Black Journalists is exclusive, though, in that membership is not open to public relations personnel. The PR man, unlike the journalist, is a special pleader for the firm that employs him. This fact, coupled with the unfortunate experience of a black journalists group in the east (in which PR people became promoters for outside interests), led to the decision to bar PR people from membership.

The group is also exclusive in that it is an organization of working journalists and other non-managerial personnel. a prime source of conflict for the black journalist is management, and to open membership to representatives of management would be to internalize one of the external conflicts the group was set

3/3/3/3

up to contend with.

early in the summer of 1969 Black Journalists adopted a statement of purpose that expressed its basic aims. The preamble to that statement was taken from an editorial written by Frederick Douglass and Martin R. Delaney in the first issue of North star, December 3, 1847:

"It is evident we must be our own representatives and advocates, not exclusively, but peculiarly -- not distinct from, but in connection with our ~~white~~ friends. In the grand struggle for liberty and equality now waging, it is meet, right and essential that there should arise in our ranks authors and editors, as well as orators, for it is in these capacities that the most permanent good can be rendered to our cause...."

The statement then went on to list the four general purposes of Black Journalists:

"1. To actively campaign for more honest reportage of of the black community in the Bay area and elsewhere; to expose distorted or prejudicial reporting about these communities.

"2. To affirm our role as responsible black journalists by facilitating an exchange of views and information with community groups so that we may remain constantly aware of community needs and sentiments; to develop a program for recruiting interested black youth into media professions.

"3. To encourage the development of independent black journalism through internal education programs (including films, workshops, special briefings by public figures, etc.) and the creation of special news and research projects of interest to black people.

4/4/4/4/4

"4. To establish communication with other black journalists throughout the world."

But a statement of purpose does not fully describe an organization. who in fact are the members of Black Journalists?

The membership is drawn from throughout the san Francisco Bay area. It includes reporters from the black press, black staffers on the metropolitan dailies (from the most overtly conservative to the avowedly liberal), a writer from a national newspaper, a former reporter for a major white radical newsweekly and author of a forthcoming book on black power, a nationally prominent cartoonist, reporters and production personnel from commercial television stations and from the local educational television outlet, and press photographers.

The membership ranges from apprentices and cub reporters to prize-

WINNING) ~~The membership includes male and female media workers, from~~
seasoned veterans, and includes both male and female media workers.
~~apprentices and cub reporters to seasoned veterans.~~ a wide
variety of social and political outlooks prevail in the
organization, but there is general agreement on the ~~the~~ basic
problem and the need for struggle.

In short, Black Journalists is a broad organization concerned with implementing and defending independent black journalism.

It is hoped that Black Journalists will be an expanding organization and that similar groups will be established in other areas of the country.

For further information, please write to: Black Journalists,
P.O. Box 9001, Berkeley, Calif. 94701.

Composer:

set editorial in 12 point aldine roman meidium.

set last paragraph (editorial board) in 10 point italic

~~POSSIBLE~~ EDITORIAL

It is evident that haphazard and half-hearted "training" programs are not the way to deal with the serious problem of racial discrimination that exists in the communications industry. If such programs are to be viable and useful several things, it seems to us, are necessary:

1. There must be adequate planning of all phases of the program. This implies that specific purposes and objectives must be worked out in advance.
2. Funds must be provided to allow effective supervision, and to free other staff members to work with trainees on specific assignments or projects.
3. Where feasible, trainees should be given the opportunity and time to enroll in newswriting and other communications courses.
4. There must be an adequate placement program. No such program can be effective without ~~proper~~ proper staffing, and it is ~~probably~~ also necessary to link individual placement programs around the country with a nationwide campaign to open up jobs at all levels of the industry.
5. Realistic evaluation procedures must be worked out in which the trainees participate actively.

Admission that there is a problem is not enough. Solutions must be found, and we think that a starting point is contained in the five suggestions listed above. This is the challenge to the serious.

italic { Editorial board members: Robert L. allen, Lena Baker, Rufus Byars, earl Caldwell.

Word count : 190

Composer:

set by-line in 12 point aldine medium, all capitals

set body in 10 pt. aldine roman medium

ignore underlining; treat blue type same as black

set italic follow in 10 pt. aldine roman italic

Training Programs For Blacks A
Dehumanizing Backlash!

By Rufus Byars

"The black man is making progress today, " proclaims Mighty Whitey, "He's into more of the mainstream than he has ever been in his history, " they further elaborate, "Its never been a matter of not wanting black people in good working positions. It always appeared as though they (those strange contradictions of mankind—Black People—) just never were able to adjust to the complicated struggles of competitive survival. "

It was this sort of encouragement that forced me to probe my stability, that demanded of me recognition of my humanity, ^(and) ~~that~~ forced me to find out why I had been labeled as three fourths beast and one fourth human (meaning that I did possess a few human characteristics).

Late one evening, about nine months ago, I received a phone call, from a social service ^(ed) ~~affiliation~~ of mine. He informed me of a training program that was going into effect at the San Francisco Examiner.

"Well Rufus, " he ^{said} ~~replied~~, "its not a sure thing, but it has its compensations. It will give you more of the writing experience ~~that~~ you need, and maybe. Just maybe, it will open the door to the news media for you?"

Excited, that wasn't the half of it, I was literally thrilled to death. Here I was, Rufus, a black who had been writting for the past six and a half years ~~and~~ receiving merely ^{rebuffs} ~~domination~~ from my kind concerning my strong desire to tell it like it is, ~~with a chance to prove it.~~ ^(del. it.)

(MORE)

II

After contacting Lynn Ludlow, ~~the~~ head of the training program, I was told to bring excerpts of my previous writings with me when I came for my interview. At this ~~specific~~ time, in my writing career, I had been working on a psychological-philosophical work called LIFELINE.

Although the essays called for someone with deep insights; insofar as understanding them was concerned, I stood totally assured that here (meaning at the Examiner) my work would be truly acknowledged and appreciated for its valuable content.

Unfortunately I didn't look before I leaped and the disappointment nearly shattered my complete conception of what the intellectual man was supposed to be. I was continuously informed of how not to write in my previous fashion and that the news form was the most acceptable to the reading public. Therefore I adjusted.

Yet there was something about this training program that rubbed me the wrong way. I found many of the working ~~personal~~ ^{personnel} ~~there~~ more concerned with my ideological convictions, than making me a good writer. The program was to reach into the hard-core ghetto areas and pick out those minorities ~~that~~ ^(who) showed promise, I showed promise. However, there was yet another reason—that reason other than making me a good newsman—involved in this training program. I was to be ~~remoded~~ ^{remolded}, re-programed on what ~~was~~ ^{were} the essential values in life.

More time was spent ~~in~~ debating my mental fame of mind than anything else. I found during this program, that the whiteman can't merely train a black for a specific profession, He's got to remake this black. Reconstruct into his being a white outlook on things and situations. I went into the program with the idea of opening communicative doorways between ~~to~~ ^(u) totally alienated peoples. Yet I found this not to be the function of the white press.

Many times I observed the demoralization of Rush Greenlee, ~~another~~ black on the examiner staff. They would send the man out to cover a story—and you can believe that nine and a half times out of ten it was a colored story—~~and~~ then debate with him on whether he heard what he said he heard, or saw what he thought he saw.

(MORE)

III

To me this was an education in the underhanded workmanship of the "Good Doing" white race. And there before me, each day, sat an example of what I would be if I allowed myself to be re-wired by this lousy electrician.

There is a sadness about the matter. A form of sadness that is a sickness. These people providing, what they call opportunity, actually are blind to the dictatorship they actually apply. They are so morbidly constructed under fear and position seeking ~~that~~ they have denounced their human element. They exist in falsification and dare not venture beyond the fail safe boundary line. Meaning ~~that~~ they refuse to step on anyone's toe that holds a higher position than they possess.

Here I was. A minority. A suppressed black. A member of a race of people whom thought they would never possess manhood until they were accepted by the white race. And I, in all my shock and bewilderment, stood courageously independent; Truly a man.

Before leaving the program I talked with the managing editor, Charles Gould. Many at the Examiner viewed the abrupt fashion in which I approached the situation as a confrontative act. However, this was far from the authentic point. I had to relay an experience to the man. To ask of him why; that is to say, why was there fear in his news room. How come a man couldn't tell a story like it happened to have been, instead of how it might force the readers to react. Why was it that his employees refused to bring matters to him, and yet greet him with smiling faces whenever he took his stroll through the room of falsifications (Press Room).

It was here that I found shock and bewilderment. Gould didn't know many of the things we elaborated on. Nor could he, himself, understand the alienation between himself and the Examiner Staff.

I don't doubt that Gould possesses his moody sides, who among us doesn't. Yet when a working condition is that of fear and suppressed animosities there can never exist a human unity.

Therefore, I found in my brief affiliation with the alleged "thinking" whites, a semi-concentration camp, ~~that~~ ^{ONE} I could never truly be a part of.

(MORE)

CONVERSE^{at length}
~~at length~~

I elaborated with whitemen who were emotionally destoryed as a result of publication procedures. Men who acknowledged the need for the news media to change its format and truly relate to the people. And in the break of it all I broke away, still hardcore, self-^{su} sustaining and complete; leaving behind an image that I'm sure will remain imprinted within the minds of those affiliated with me.

Rufus E. Byars
 Reporter/Columnist for the Sun Reporter.

— 30 —

10 pt italic follow

The author is presently a columnist for the San Francisco Sun-Reporter.

I observed with interest who were emotionally disturbed as a result of publication procedures. Her own acknowledged the need for the news media to change its format and style relative to the people. And in the case of the still more away still harbor, self-censorship and complete; leaving behind an image that I am sure will remain imprinted within the minds of those affiliated with me.

Ruth E. Byers
Reporter/Columnist for the Sun Reporter.

Word Count
1000

10 of 10000

The Sun Reporter is a publication of the Sun Reporter, Inc. The Sun Reporter, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. The Sun Reporter, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Composer:

set this article 29 picas in width.

set body in 12 point aldine roman medium

set italic follow in 10 pt. aldine romanitalic

Then and/or now?

While every man's hand is against us, our every hand is against each other. I speak plainly, because truth will set us free. Are we not guilty of cherishing, to an alarming extent, the sin of sectarian, geographical, and complexional proscription? The spirit abroad is this: Is that brother a Methodist? He is not one of us. A Baptist? He is not one of us. A Presbyterian? He is not one of us. Does he live above human creeds, and enjoy the religion of the heart? He is of Beelzebub.

Again. Is that brother from the east? He is not ~~one~~ of us. From the ~~West~~ west? He is not of us. From the north? He is not of us. From the south. He is not of us. ~~But, from the~~ From the middle States? He is not of us. Is he a foreigner? ~~He is not of us.~~ He can never be of us. But, forsooth, is that brother of a dark complexion? He is of no worth. Is he of a light complexion? He is of no nation. Such, sir, are the visible lines of distinction, marked by slavery for us to follow. If we hope for ~~the~~ redemption from our present condition, we must repent, turn, and UNITE in the hallowed cause of reform.

italic follow

Excerpted from The Liberator, September 24, 1841.

Composer

set by-line in 12 point aldine roman medium, all capitals

set body of article in 10 pt. aldine roman medium

set italic for low in 10 pt. aldine roman italics

By ^{greenlee} Rush Greenlee

the black reporter is too often a token figure affixed in the name of equal opportunity to some reluctant news organization.

He may be flattened out into that strange mutation, the ghetto sniffer who uses his black face as a passport to observe the struggles and ills within the black community while at the same time narrowing his honest vision of those events to fit the views held by his white superiors.

Or he is given petty assignments not distinctly racial and told he will be treated like any other reporter, thus ignoring the real implications of his belated arrival.

His appearance does not become part of an effort to strip away the layers of encrusted and institutionalized bigotry which kept him out until now, but a grudging concession to our struggle for human rights.

In such situations the black reporter flaps about ineffectually. His plight is the concern of Black Journalists.

Our group intends to give black media people some much needed support.

(MORE)

we will promote programs to defend and encourage independent black journalism.

we will organize and find ways of funding news projects that are important to both black journalists and the black community.

and we hope to stimulate that internal process which will enable black journalists to see themselves anew, as the carriers of a stirring and lofty tradition.

this awareness more than anything else can make real for black journalists the need to fulfill a solemn promise.

that lost impetus, which so many of us are seeking, lies buried in the trauma^s of the past.

it must be remembered that in the beginning - decades before the Civil war - black journalists were a crusading lot. They did not shrink back from the nightmare that surrounded their lives and that of every black person.

~~they took a stand on the most controversial issues. In most instances it was not rhetoric designed to~~

(MORE)

second add plight

they took a stand on the most controversial issues. In most instances it was not rhetoric designed to trigger fantasies of change but solid analysis, groundwork for real change.

they were crusading for truth. ~~Today we~~
~~must search~~ ~~Today we~~ deep inside ourselves to find again the courage, conviction and determination of a John B. Russworm and a Rev. Samuel E. Cornish who founded Freedom's Journal in 1827 or of a Frederick Douglass and a Martin Delaney who founded The North Star in 1847.

reporting the truth as we find it will not be to the liking of many people, no matter what their skin color or ideological bent.

but black journalism can not be allowed to remain in that trough of indifference into which it has steadily sunk after those early crusading years.

the pursuit of genuine black journalism will often be a difficult and demanding trial.

~~the glow of inner satisfaction may sometimes~~

(MORE)

third add plight

the glow of inner satisfaction may sometimes be the only reward for the trouble, the pain, the toil and strain from having mounted a supreme effort to render a trustworthy report. ~~indeed~~

authentic black journalism is never a matter of being crafty, of cleverly telling untruths differently.

it is the willingness to report honestly, to assert one's point of view, and to take forthright stands based upon careful analysis.

analysis, ^{first, then} ~~the~~ stand, is a basic premise of this organization. we want to avoid a tendency plaguing many black groups - taking a stand ^{and} then trying to justify it.

black journalists has moved along slowly since nine of us here in the Bay area gathered last spring at the home of a fellow reporter and decided that we needed to pool our talents and energies in our own behalf.

at last we have gotten out the first issue of ball and chain, ^{Review} which we will publish monthly. this newsletter will be a forum for discussion of our common problems.

(MOre)

fourth add plight

whenever necessary we will use it to make our own report about those events, either ignored or improperly reported in the media, which have consequence for the black community.

10 pt. italic follow

The author is ~~also~~ chairman of Black Journalists. Formerly ~~was a reporter with the San Francisco Examiner~~ a reporter with the San Francisco Examiner, he is now on the staff of KQED's "Newsroom."

whenever necessary we will use it for more only

own report about those events either ignored or improperly

reported in the media which have consequence for the black

community.

word count

675