

INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

XXIII ANNUAL MEETING

San Juan, Puerto Rico
October, 1967



PUBLISHED BY THE

INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

1968

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CHARTER OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

I

Honest, free and independent journalism is the best contribution toward peace in a world of free nations peopled by free men.

II

Without freedom of the press there is no democracy. Freedom of thought and its expression, spoken or written, are inseparable, essential rights. Together, they constitute the guarantee and defense of the other liberties on which democracy is based.

III

Freedom of information is a right inherent in freedom of opinion. Information, whether national or international, should be received, transmitted and disseminated without any restriction. Printed matter should circulate within a country or between countries with the same freedom. Any administrative measures that under any pretext restrain such freedom are anti-democratic.

IV

The exercise of journalism is free. Prohibitions, restrictions or permits to exercise it, whether they affect owners, editors, publishers, contributors or employees of a publication, violate freedom of the press.

V

Political regimes that do not respect fully freedom of the press, or do not cause it to be respected fully, are not democratic.

VI

Whatever may be expressed verbally may be expressed by means of the printed word. To close any printing press or make it unusable is harmful to culture and to democracy.

VII

The free press is basic in forming and expressing public opinion. America, by reason of its tradition and its destiny, must be a continent of public opinion.

VIII

It is contrary to the existence of a free and independent press and to the principles of the IAPA for newspapers to accept subsidies or any other form of economic help from governments.

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Oct. 1967

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FIRST MEETING

Monday, October 16, 1967

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the XXIII General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association convened at 10:00 AM, Monday, October 16, 1967 in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach in Dorado, Puerto Rico, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President, as Chairman.

SR. JULIO DE MESQUITA FILHO (O Estado de S. Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil): Se va a abrir la primera sesión de la Junta de Directores de la XXIII Asamblea General de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa. El Señor Secretario, Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr. pasará lista para ver si hay quórum.

El Sr. RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Jr. (El Norte, Monterrey, México) pasó lista y los siguientes directores estaban presentes: Pedro G. Beltrán, John A. Brogan, Jr., Robert U. Brown, William H. Cowles, Alberto Gainza Paz, Andrew Heiskell, John R. Herbert, Jack R. Howard, Guillermo Martínez Márquez, Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr., Joshua B. Powers, John R. Reitemeyer, James G. Stahlman, Horacio Agurre-Baca, Riobó Caputto, James S. Copley, Agustín E. Edwards, Harold A. Fitzgerald, S. G. Fletcher, Tom C. Harris, George W. Westerman, Ignacio E. Lozano, Jr., John H. Perry, Jr., E. W. Scripps, Juan S. Valmaggia, Manuel Cisneros, Raymond E. Dix, Lee Hills, Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr., Ian H. Macdonald, Diana J. de Massot, Julio de Mesquita Filho, Manoel F. do Nascimento Brito, Padre Albert J. Nevins, Germán Ornes, Charles E. Scripps, Napoleón Viera Altamirano, John C. A. Watkins, Amadeo Barletta, Jr., George Beebe, Brady Black, Pedro J. Chamorro, José Dutriz, Jr., Luis Feldman Josín, Marian S. Heiskell, David B. Lindsay, Jr., William D. Maxwell, Mons. Jesús María Pellín, Pablo Vargas Badillo y William P. Williamson.

SR. JUNCO DE LA VEGA, JR. : Hay más de 15 miembros presentes. Tenemos quórum, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Como parte de la agilización de las reuniones sólo se leerá textualmente el informe del Presidente a la Asamblea. Todos los demás informes de la SIP se distribuirán escritos y sus autores los resumirán verbalmente.

Voy a pedir ahora al Sr. Junco de la Vega que resuma los mensajes recibidos.

SR. JUNCO DE LA VEGA, JR.: Hay un mensaje del Sr. Presidente de la República del Salvador, don Fidel Sánchez Hernández, que dice: "Sr. Don José Dutriz, Director de La Prensa Gráfica, San Salvador: Enterado de su asistencia a la Asamblea Anual de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa

en Puerto Rico, pláceme desearle feliz viaje. Asimismo ruégole presentar a los miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa un cordial saludo en mi nombre y en el del Gobierno que presido, así como mis votos por los exitosos resultados de la Asamblea. También solicito de su amabilidad presentar a la SIP mis demostraciones de pesar por el fallecimiento de su distinguido miembro Doctor Ricardo Castro Beeche, que representa una pérdida para el periodismo de América. Finalmente, y por su digno medio, deseo reiterar el indeclinable propósito del Gobierno salvadoreño de continuar garantizando la libertad de expresión del pensamiento, que constituye basamento del sistema democrático. Afectísimo amigo, Fidel Sánchez Hernández."

Otro mensaje del Sr. Ed Harte, que a la letra dice: "Robert U. Brown, Dorado Beach Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico: Please express to the Board of Directors my sincere disappointment in not being able to be present in San Juan. I am certainly not indifferent to the singular honor accorded me by the Board in naming me to fill an unexpired term, and I hope the members of the Board will understand my reasons. We are in our first week of photocomposition in this plant. Transition to photocomposition has resulted in about 400 apprehensive employees, a situation that makes it inadvisable for me to be away. Best wishes for a successful meeting. Edward H. Harte."

Otro cable dirigido a la Asamblea: "Denunciamos a esa Asamblea que nuestro intento de distribuir El Territorio en Paraguay ha sido impedido por las autoridades sin dar razón de la arbitraria medida, tal como lo han venido haciendo desde hace dos años. Denunciamos a la Asamblea que en Paraguay no existe libertad de prensa. Luis Alberto Pérez, Director, El Territorio, Posadas, Argentina."

Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Presidente del Comité Ejecutivo, Sr. Robert U. Brown, para presentar su informe.

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MR. ROBERT U. BROWN

Although this is the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Inter American Press Association, it marks the 25th Anniversary of our founding.

I think that every member here can feel pride in our own "operation bootstrap" which started with the reorganization of the IAPA into an effective body in 1950.

The outstanding accomplishments of this organization in fighting for freedom of the press in this hemisphere, in establishing the Technical Center, the work of our Scholarship Fund, and in setting up the Office of Certified Circulation, are too numerous to repeat here.

But the dream of 1950 has turned into a reality in 1967.

Prior to 1950, we had no money, we had no headquarters office, and we had no dues-paying members.

Today we have 591 Active, Associate and Life members, representing 779 publications in this hemisphere. We will lose a few of those through the usual attrition of non-payment of dues but we have 28 new membership applications to be acted upon at this meeting.

Our annual dues from members is more than \$60,000. Our total income this year, including contributions and convention fees, totaled more than \$92,000. With an annual expense budget of \$80,000 we have had a surplus in the last year of \$12,000.

Our headquarters office on Madison Avenue is under the effective direction of our manager, Carlos Jimenez, who has been with us for 6 years. He has the very able assistance of Vera Escudero, who has been with us for 12 years, and of Susana Rey, who has been with us for 2 years.

I think you will be interested to know that as of the end of our last fiscal year, of our 484 active voting members, each entitled to one vote, 226 were in the United States and 244 were in Latin America, with 14 coming from other areas of the hemisphere.

You will hear more about our finances and our membership from others.

We continue to live within our income and we continue to grow.

The Executive Committee has held two meetings since the last General Assembly in Lima, Peru, on which I should report.

The first meeting was in New York on December 15th, 1966 at which our annual budget was approved. As a result of a discussion started at that meeting the simultaneous translation system you are using here today has been loaned to us by the IAPA Technical Center which acquired it for its seminars of Latin American newspapermen. Although we have had to supplement the system by renting additional receivers, this has enabled us to avoid a rather large expense.

At that meeting John O'Rourke retired as Chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press and was succeeded by Tom Harris of the St. Petersburg Times, who has done a most effective job for us in that position.

The Executive Committee at that time also approved recommendations for changing the procedures of the Awards Committee and these were subsequently put into effect by approval of the Board of Directors at its meeting in Montego Bay in March.

The second meeting of the Executive Committee was held on April 28th this year and approved the preliminary plans for this meeting in San Juan.

The Executive Committee under authorization by the Board of Directors at Montego Bay also ratified this year's award winners as recommended by the Awards Committee. The Committee also received a report from President Julio de Mesquita Filho on his trip with Guillermo Martínez Márquez to Punta del Este with an appeal to the presidents of the American States on behalf of the imprisoned Cuban newspaperman. This mission had been authorized by the Board of Directors. According to the report President Diaz Ordaz of Mexico agreed to make an appeal for the release of the Cuban newspapermen but as you know that appeal so far has not been successful.

In the period between our Executive Committee Meetings your headquarters office has cooperated with the Chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press in sending vigorous protests to the President of Brazil with respect to the new Press Law in that country; to the President and the Congress of Nicaragua about the imprisonment of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and the damage to his plant by the National Guard; to the President of the Dominican Republic for its refusal to permit Rafael Bonilla Aybar to return to his country as a journalist; to the government of Barbados for its refusal to permit a Reuters correspondent to establish permanent residence in that country; and to the President of Brazil for its imprisonment of the editor of Tribuna Da Imprensa.

Our messages were not always dignified with a reply.

However, on the plus side it should be noted that:

- 1) The Brazilian Press Law was modified somewhat after our protests.
- 2) Mr. Chamorro was eventually released from prison but his newspaper has not been indemnified for damages.
- 3) The government of Chile liberalized the so-called "muzzle law" for which we sent congratulations to President Frei.

And probably most important during the year was the reappearance of Los Tiempos in Cochabamba, Bolivia, under Editor Carlos Canelas after having been destroyed by a government mob 14 years ago. The President of Bolivia attended the inauguration of the new Los Tiempos plant and reiterated his government's pledge to respect freedom of the press. Unfortunately, as yet there has been no indemnification of Los Tiempos for the damage to its plant.

You will hear at the General Assembly more about these events in detail from the Chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press, but

I think it should be noted that in May the Freedom of Information Center at the University of Missouri reported that there is more Freedom of the Press in the Western Hemisphere than in any other region of the World today.

This is, at least, some justification for the existence of the Inter American Press Association.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: El informe del Sr. Brown será sometido al Comité de Resoluciones para las medidas pertinentes.

¿Alguno de los miembros desea hacer observaciones con respecto al informe del Sr. Brown?

Como nadie desea hablar, creo que todos están de acuerdo y se da por aprobado el informe.

Ahora pido al Presidente del Comité de Ingreso, Sr. Raymond E. Dix, que cite a los demás miembros del mismo después de la sesión matutina para estudiar las nuevas solicitudes de ingreso e informar a la Junta esta tarde. Los demás miembros del Comité son el Sr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez, el Sr. Manoel F. do Nascimento Brito, el Sr. Earle Braisted y el Sr. Horacio Aguirre. Recomiendo al Sr. Dix que obtenga del Gerente la lista de solicitudes y recomiendo al Comité que consulte a otros directores o socios de la SIP no pertenecientes al mismo para preguntarles sus opiniones, en caso de que esto sea necesario o aconsejable, sobre los solicitantes.

Pido al Sr. Jack Fendell que forme un comité especial para dar la bienvenida a los nuevos socios y también a aquellos que, aunque no nuevos, asisten a una asamblea de la SIP por primera vez. Estos socios tienen pequeños círculos rojos en sus distintivos para que se los pueda identificar, y serán presentados oficialmente en la Cena Inaugural de esta noche.

Le pido ahora al Sr. Raymond E. Dix que presente su informe, como Presidente del Comité de Nuevos Socios para Países de Habla Inglesa.

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE FOR ENGLISH-LANGUAGE COUNTRIES, MR. RAYMOND E. DIX, THE DAILY RECORD, WOOSTER, OHIO

Mr. President, as you have already noted, our membership list now totals 779. We had hoped to get this up to 800, but I guess we will have to wait another year.

Your membership committee for the English-language area is glad to inform you that we have 12 applications for Active membership from the United States and seven applications for Associate membership from the

United States. We also have one application for Associate membership from Canada. The United States applications for active membership are as follows:

THE MARIETTA TIMES, Marietta, Ohio; circulation 14,133; William E. McKinney, general manager. Sponsored by Brady Black.

CATHOLIC JOURNALIST, New York, New York; circulation 2,500; monthly; James A. Doyle, editor. Sponsored by Father Albert J. Nevins.

THE CRITERION, Indianapolis, Indiana; circulation 44,500; weekly; Fred W. Fries, Managing editor. Sponsored by Father Albert J. Nevins.

PAWTUXET VALLEY DAILY TIMES, West Warwick, Rhode Island; circulation 9,835; Robert W. McCreanor, editor and general manager. Sponsored by John C. A. Watkins.

STAR-BEACON, Ashtabula, Ohio; circulation 18,500; Don C. Rowley, publisher. Sponsored by Raymond E. Dix.

PATRIA, Miami, Florida; circulation 10,000; Armando García Sifredo, director, editor. Sponsored by Salvador Díaz-Versón.

SCRIPPS LEAGUE NEWSPAPERS, INC., San Mateo, California; corporate member; E. W. Scripps, president. (This is a change in the membership of Ed Scripps)

DAILY & SUNDAY HERALD, Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina; circulation 6,575; Milton I. Wick, president. Sponsored by Raymond E. Dix.

GENEVA TIMES, Geneva, New York; circulation 13,000; Jay F. Bertram, general manager. Sponsored by Albert V. Dix.

TIMES-HERALD, Olean, New York; circulation 21,000; Grey Fitzpatrick, editor and executive vice-president. Sponsored by Albert V. Dix.

EL MATANCERO LIBRE, Miami, Florida; circulation 4,500. Demetrio Pérez J., director. Applied by himself.

THE BAYONNE TIMES, Bayonne, New Jersey; circulation 15,630. Mrs. Helen T. Lazarus, vice-president. Sponsored by Albert V. Dix.

UNITED STATES -- ASSOCIATE

DR. ROBERT LINDSAY, associate professor of journalism, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. MARY A. GARDNER, assistant professor of journalism, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

VALENTIN ELICES L., export manager, Star Parts Co., South Hackensack, New Jersey.

ERIK LJUNBERG, director of sales, IDAB Industrial Developments AB, Sundbyberg, Sweden.

W. S. COULSON, vice-president, Inland Newspaper Machinery Corp., Kansas City, Missouri.

R. M. CAMPBELL, president, Photon, Inc., Wilmington, Mass.

VERNON R. SPITALERI, Sta-Hi Corporation.

CANADA -- ASOCIATE

KENNETH J. MCKENZIE, manager, overseas newsprint sales,
Consolidated Paper Sales, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

Your membership committee continues to find wide interest in the Inter American Press Association. Although our growth has not been as rapid this year as it had been in the last few years, it is a solid growth and is developing a firm foundation. I wish that every member of the Inter American Press Association would consider himself a member of our membership committee. Any suggestions by any one of you will be followed up immediately.

There are many at this meeting who are attending for the first time. You can recognize them by the red dot on their identification badges. Please go up to them, introduce yourselves and try to get acquainted with them.

Our Membership Committee consists of the following:

John C. A. Watkins, Providence Journal-Bulletin, Providence, R.I.
Joseph B. Ridder, San Jose News-Mercury, San Jose, Calif.
Howard Fitzgerald, Pontiac Press, Pontiac, Mich.
Ignacio Lozano, Jr., La Opinion, Los Angeles
Charles L. Dancey, Peoria Journal-Star
Edward H. Harte, Harte-Hank Newspapers
JS Gray, Monroe Evening News, Monroe, Michigan
H. Galt Braxton, Kinston Free Press, Kinston, N. C.
Brady Black, Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio
James Copley, Copley Press
Mrs. Andrew Heiskell, The New York Times
Ian H. MacDonald, Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., Toronto, Canada
Father Albert J. Nevins, Maryknoll Magazine, Maryknoll, New York

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Voy a anunciar ahora la constitución de los siguientes Comités:

Comité de Resoluciones: Alberto Gainza Paz, Presidente; John C. A. Watkins, John R. Reitemeyer, Manuel Cisneros, Ignacio Lozano.

Comité de Credenciales: José Dutriz, Presidente; Luis Feldman Josín, John H. Perry, Jr., Ian H. Macdonald, Padre Albert Nevins.

Comité de Sedes Futuras: John R. Reitemeyer, Presidente; Edward H. Harte, William H. Cowles.

Comité de Nominaciones: Pedro G. Beltrán, Presidente; Jack R. Howard, S. G. Fletcher, Manoel F. do Nascimento Brito, Andrew Heiskell, Charles E. Scripps.

Ahora pido a los presidentes de los distintos comités de la Junta de la SIP que dispongan horas y lugar para que se reúnan sus grupos una vez terminada la sesión matutina de la Asamblea.

El Comité de Candidaturas designado en esta oportunidad debe preparar la lista de candidatos a autoridades y a presidente y miembros del Comité Ejecutivo de la SIP para 1967-68 y presentarla a la Junta en su reunión del viernes 20 de octubre. El Comité deberá tener en cuenta a los 15 nuevos directores elegidos en esta asamblea, cuyos nombres no se conocerán hasta el 19 de octubre a la mañana.

El Comité de Sedes Futuras deberá elegir sede y fecha para la reunión de mitad de ejercicio de 1969 de la Junta de Directores y formular recomendaciones, si es posible, a la sesión que la Junta efectuará en marzo de 1968 en Montego Bay. Por lo que se refiere a fechas y sedes para la Asamblea General, sólo han sido seleccionadas hasta 1970 inclusive, y probablemente sería una buena idea elegir sede para 1971.

Pido al Presidente del Comité de Resoluciones de la Junta que trate de completar su trabajo a la brevedad posible. El Comité de Resoluciones debe informar a la Junta esta tarde. Los proyectos de resolución deben ser entregados al Presidente del Comité o al Gerente a más tardar a la 1:00 PM de hoy.

Pido al Presidente y a los miembros del Comité de Credenciales que se mantengan en estrecho contacto con la Mesa de Inscripción para verificar las inscripciones. El Presidente deberá informar a la Asamblea General en la mañana del martes 17 de octubre con respecto al número de socios inscritos y si todas las credenciales están en orden.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Vamos a continuar con la sesión de la Junta de Directores del Centro Técnico. Le pido al Sr. Herbert que tome la presidencia.

MR. JOHN R. HERBERT (The Boston Herald-Traveler, Boston, Mas.): At this time the Board will meet as the membership and Board of Directors of the IAPA Technical Center.

We can dispense with the roll call, since the members and the directors of the Technical Center are the directors of the IAPA and a quorum has been established. Will someone, therefore, move that we dispense with the roll call?

Moved, seconded and passed.

I will now call on Mr. Scripps, President of the Technical Center, to read his report.

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE IAPA TECHNICAL CENTER, MR. E.W. SCRIPPS

Since my election a year ago as President of the Technical Center, I have learned to appreciate both the wisdom and the hard work which our Chairman of the Board and former President, Mr. John Herbert, has put into the Center.

I have also come to appreciate the many long hours and the tremendous energy and effort put forth by our Vice President and Manager, Mr. Guillermo Gutierrez. Many times, I have urged him to slow down when I have been fearful that he would harm his health in the all-consuming task of running the Technical Center.

My appreciation for the fine work of our staff extends to Miss Nora Larke, Miss Marcela Ortega, and Mrs. Vera Escudero in New York.

I also wish to extend my thanks to Messrs. Joshua Powers, John S. Knight, Earle Braisted, Robert U. Brown, Lee Hills, Andrew Heiskell, Jim Copley, and John Perry; to the Executive Committee as well as this Board, and to many others too numerous to mention here -- all of whom have been the source of valuable assistance and information for the Technical Center.

Those who have contributed financially to the Technical Center deserve special recognition. The Ford Foundation and the enlightened men who lead it deserve a permanent place in our hearts for their courage in pioneering among the foundations by recognizing the need of strengthening the democratic press in Latin America.

I wish to thank those among us who have contributed on behalf of or through their newspapers. I would mention, as contributors to the Counterpart Fund: El Cronista Comercial, La Nueva Provincia, Diario de Cuyo y Editorial Abril of Buenos Aires, in Argentina; El Diario of La Paz in Bolivia; O Estado de S. Paulo of Sao Paulo and Jornal do Brasil of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil; El Campesino, El Espectador and El Tiempo of Bogota in Colombia; El Mercurio in Santiago, Chile; La Prensa in Lima, Peru; and La Prensa Grafica and El Diario de Hoy, in San Salvador, El Salvador.

Other generous contributions have come from El Mundo and The San Juan Star in Puerto Rico; Publicaciones Herrerias in Mexico; Copley Newspapers in California; the Miami Herald in Florida; La Prensa in Buenos Aires, Argentina; La Cronica in Lima, Peru; Allentown Call-Chronicle Newspapers in Pennsylvania; The Pontiac Press; the Institute for Development of Executives in Argentina (IDEA) in Buenos

Aires; the Pan American Union; Joshua B. Powers in New York; Tom Harris of the St. Petersburg (Florida) Times-Independent; and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New York.

It is my plan to call on you who are here at this meeting from time to time for information and cooperation in the various areas in which we are interested. I am particularly interested in encouraging cooperation in the area of exchange of operational facts about our newspapers, to our mutual benefit, with the hope that the net result will be a pooling of resources and knowledge which will further strengthen the free press of the Western Hemisphere.

MR. HERBERT: Thank you very much Mr. President.

Now I will call on Mr. Earle Braisted, our Treasurer, to make his annual report.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE TREASURER OF THE
IAPA TECHNICAL CENTER, H. EARLE BRAISTED

As you will note from the attached Statement of Income and Disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1967, which is subject to final audit, there has been an excess of disbursements over income of \$121,975.37, leaving us with a cash balance of \$159,051.86 as of September 30, 1967. Since we will soon be receiving a payment of \$112,500.00 from the Ford Foundation, corresponding to the period from Jan. 1, 1968 to Dec. 31, 1968, we have ample reserves to cover our current activities, with some cushion for projects not in the current budget.

Our total income for the year of \$26,900.00 includes \$10,394.52 from interest on savings accounts and certificate of deposit; \$10,000.00 received from the sale of the press donated by the SAN JUAN STAR, and \$5,667.00 from contributions to counterpart funds from the following members:

O ESTADO, Sao Paulo, Brazil;
EL DIARIO, La Paz, Bolivia;
DIARIO DE CUYO, San Juan, Argentina;
EL MUNDO, San Juan, Puerto Rico;
LA PRENSA, Lima, Peru;
JORNAL DO BRASIL, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This does not include additional contributions in local currency which are deposited abroad, and for which it is not possible to establish an exact dollar value owing to currency fluctuations. However, at current rates of exchange, the total is in excess of \$11,000.00.

These contributions have been made by the following members:

EL MERCURIO, Santiago, Chile
LA NUEVA PROVINCIA, Bahia Blanca, Argentina
EL TIEMPO, Bogota, Colombia
EDITORIAL ABRIL, Buenos Aires, Argentina
LA PRENSA GRAFICA, San Salvador
EL CAMPESENO, Bogota, Colombia
EL CRONISTA COMERCIAL, Buenos Aires, Argentina
EL DIARIO DE HOY, San Salvador
EL ESPECTADOR, Bogotá, Colombia

The total disbursements for the year amounted to \$148,875.37. The major expenditures included \$56,078.23 for payroll; \$35,757.97 for five Seminars, three of which were held in Miami, one in Buenos Aires, and one in Mexico; \$14,365.88 for travel and entertainment; \$10,140.29 for Technical Center publications; and \$9,782.52 for rent and general expenses of our Miami Office.

In view of the increasing demand from our membership for more Seminars, we have established a policy of limiting the length of each Seminar to one week and charging members for certain items of expense in connection with the participation of their personnel. This has appreciably reduced the cost of each Seminar and will allow us to increase the number we can schedule within our budget.

Of our cash balance on September 30, 1967 of \$159,051.86, \$88,473.84 was held in savings accounts, \$50,000.00 was invested in an interest-bearing certificate of deposit and the balance was held in various checking accounts.

In summary, our financial status can be described as healthy, thanks of course to the grant from the Ford Foundation and the generous contributions by our members. However, we should continue to make every effort in the coming year to increase these contributions from members in order to cope with the ever-increasing demand for additional services by our members and also to fulfill our long-range program of making the Technical Center self-sustaining.

This report would certainly be incomplete without recognition to Mr. Guillermo Gutierrez, who has so skillfully dedicated all his talents and energy to achieving maximum service from our expenditures.

IAPA TECHNICAL CENTER INC.
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1966 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1967

INCOME

Interest on savings accounts & cert. of dep.	10,394.52	
Sale of press donated by the San Juan Star	10,000.00	
Contributions for Courterpart Fund	5,667.00	
Sale of publications	588.48	
Contribution to John R. Reitemeyer Fund	<u>250.00</u>	
		26,900.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Payroll		56,078.23	
Seminars: Miami, Oct-Nov. 1966	11,222.05		
Miami, April 1967	13,988.80		
Miami, Nov. 1967	895.19		
Buenos Aires, Nov. 1966	4,906.16		
Mexico, June 1967	<u>4,745.77</u>		
		35,757.97	
Travel and entertainment		14,365.88	
Translations and Bulletin		5,601.78	
Rent and electricity		4,659.22	
Printing and stationery		1,658.34	
Postage		2,545.01	
Office equipment		1,053.48	
Office expense		2,185.72	
Books and magazines		1,061.67	
Telephone and telegraph		1,724.41	
Legal and accounting		2,145.90	
Payroll taxes		2,124.16	
Insurance		1,510.96	
John R. Reitemeyer Award		250.00	
Publications		10,140.29	
Miami Offices: Rent	6,507.80		
Office equipment	1,702.53		
Tel. & Tel.	1,470.69		
Printing & Staty.	30.00		
Other	<u>17.50</u>		
		9,728.52	
Other		<u>683.83</u>	
		153,275.37	
Refund of packing charges on San Juan Press		<u>4,400.00</u>	
			<u>148,875.37</u>
Excess of disbursements over income			121,975.37
Cash balance September 30, 1966			281,027.23
Cash balance September 30, 1967			<u>159,051.86</u>

First National City Bank of New York	
Certificate of Deposit	50,000.00
Regular Checking Account (less taxes with-	
held from salaries)	15,455.04
Seminar account	2,849.70
First National Bank of Miami	2,173.28
Savings accounts	83,715.94
Savings accounts: Reitemeyer Fund	2,189.54
Equipment Fund	2,144.97
Bulletin Fund	423.39
Petty Cash	100.00
	<u>159,051.86</u>

MR. HERBERT: Thank you, Mr. Treasurer.

Are there any questions about the Treasurer's Report?
If not, will someone move that it be approved as read?

Moved, seconded and approved.

At this time we shall call upon the energetic manager of the
Technical Center to give his annual report.

I saw it the other day and it ran about 45 or 50 pages, but
he has got it down now, I think, to two pages. But sit back, relax
and enjoy yourself because you'll have to remember that the Technical
Center took over the meeting this morning on short notice, and as another
good service of the Technical Center, if we clean up our meeting this
morning you will have an extra half hour this afternoon to swim,
because we will have a short meeting of the Board this afternoon.
Harold Fitzgerald has to have his session and then we have a very
important report of the Applications Review Committee. So we will
meet at 3:00 o'clock, but you will not have the Technical Center
meeting, as I say, and this will give you a chance to swim a little
longer.

MR. JOSHUA B. POWERS (Editors Press Service, New York):
Mr. President, I would like to make this suggestion with regard to the
President's report:

In giving the list of those to whom he extended thanks he, I am sure,
forgot to mention the name of Bill Pepper. Bill Pepper has done a
most wonderful job for this organization in creating a monumental work
which is being published by the Technical Center, and which is to be
called "The Practical Translator," which will have the words in
Spanish and in English of all things that refer to our work.

Bill, unfortunately, doesn't consider himself a member any longer, but he has done such a monumental work that I am sure the President wants to give special thanks to him at this moment. Pardon me for interrupting.

MR. SCRIPPS: I surely would like to extend my appreciation to Bill Pepper. I am very well aware of all he has done, and it has been a pure oversight that his name was not mentioned in this report, but we will have it included. Thank you, Josh.

MR. HERBERT: It is rather difficult to have a complete list of everyone who has made a contribution to the Technical Center. I look around the room and I am sure we could list everyone present as having done something to help the Technical Center. And so, if there are other suggestions, we would be very happy when the final report is printed to list names or organizations. Thank you very much, Josh.

And now, Mr. Manager and Vice President, you go to work.

MR. GUILLERMO GUTIERREZ (IAPA Technical Center, New York) :
Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Carlos Jimenez has asked me to remind all the members who want to make use of the speakers to try to have both the square one and the round one when they speak because that is the way the system is working at the present time.

I agree with Mr. Herbert. It is a wonderful idea that I should cut down my speech to less than two pages so that you will have another five minutes to swim.

But, as a matter of fact, I have been using some tricks in order to keep the members informed of what the Technical Center is doing. I know that there are a lot of wonderful newspapers on the table outside and a lot of interesting documents that you will find at the entrance, so I decided last night to send to each one of you the last issue of our Bulletin. It is a bi-lingual issue where we give sort of an account of the activities of the Technical Center, as well as some very valuable technical material which will be of great use, not only to the Latin American members, but also to some of the United States members. Besides that, each of you has received a copy of my report, so I will only read what I consider its highlights. I will now speak in Spanish.

INFORME DEL SR. GUILLERMO GUTIERREZ V-M, VICEPRESIDENTE
Y DIRECTOR-GERENTE DEL CENTRO TECNICO DE LA SIP

Al cumplir el quinto año de sus actividades, el Centro Técnico

somete a la Asamblea el informe que cubre el período de octubre de 1966 a octubre de 1967.

I.- SEMINARIOS

Esta parte del programa continúa siendo una de las actividades más importantes del Centro Técnico, como se podrá apreciar por la relación que ofrecemos a continuación:

a) Conferencia-Seminario en Buenos Aires

Inmediatamente después de la Asamblea de Lima, en noviembre de 1966, se realizó una Conferencia-Seminario auspiciada conjuntamente con el Instituto para el Desarrollo de Ejecutivos de la Argentina (IDEA), para los altos directivos de administraciones de empresas periodísticas de dicha República, y a la cual también concurrieron, especialmente invitados, representantes de diarios de Chile y Brasil.

El tema de dicha reunión fue "Administración de Empresas Periodísticas" y su intención, la de transmitir a los diarios el concepto de que la empresa periodística, como cualquier otra actividad industrial, debe basar sus operaciones en las normas universales que rigen este tipo de actividades. Por ésta y otras razones se hizo la selección de directores de discusión dentro de un distinguido grupo de altos ejecutivos de la empresa privada de Argentina, con la participación adicional de dos distinguidos expertos de los EE. UU., los Sres. Michael Tynan, Gerente de Circulación del Miami Herald, y Lyndon B. Boyd, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de Ottaway Newspapers-Radio, Inc., quienes ofrecieron dos charlas extraordinarias sobre sus especialidades de circulación y anuncios. Este seminario fue dirigido por el Director-Gerente del Centro Técnico con la cooperación de altos directivos de IDEA y de los Sres. Guillermo Klappenbach, Director Técnico de "La Nación" de Buenos Aires, y Carlos Suárez, ex-Asesor Técnico de este Centro.

Participaron en dicha reunión 53 ejecutivos de publicaciones argentinas, que no vacilaron en aceptar el pago de una cuota de inscripción de un valor relativamente alto. Los resultados y principales conferencias fueron distribuidos entre los participantes y otros diarios de América.

b) Seminario para Gerentes y Superintendentes de Departamentos de Fotograbado

En abril de 1967 el Centro Técnico invitó a los expertos bajo cuya responsabilidad se encuentra el Departamento de Fotograbado. Fue este seminario una nueva experiencia no solamente dentro de las actividades

del Centro Técnico, sino también en relación a lo que otras industrias hacen. Nos referimos a dicho seminario en uno de los boletines, en los siguientes términos:

"No nos atribuimos graciosamente mérito alguno, si decimos que hemos sido los primeros en promover, en la esfera periodística, viajes, entrenamiento totalmente gratuito y oportunidades extraordinarias para estudiar y para que los técnicos trabajasen, en el terreno de su especialización, y con sus propias manos, aplicando los métodos más modernos y avanzados del mundo.

"Así, en la ocasión que con sus fechas citamos en el párrafo inmediatamente anterior, los participantes vistieron, disciplinadamente, ropas de trabajo y exploraron todos los rincones del departamento de fotograbado de "The Miami Herald", que fue el campo experimental. De retorno a sus centros de trabajo llevaban enriquecidas sus experiencias con un estimable bagaje de novedosos conocimientos.

"El Centro Técnico se enorgullece de haber iniciado esta campaña de entrenamiento en servicio de los trabajadores manuales y de los expertos de los diarios iberoamericanos, dando un paso que consideramos revolucionario -- en el sentido constructivo del término -- y del que resultan solidarios y son copartícipes los empresarios que han enviado a sus obreros y empleados a Estados Unidos, donde, mientras afirmaban y ampliaban sus conocimientos, recibieron trato cordial de parte del Centro y solícita atención del personal de fotograbado de The Miami Herald y, muy particularmente, del jefe de ese servicio, señor Vandy Forrester.

"A fines de octubre y comienzos de este mismo año reanudaremos nuestros trabajos, continuando la campaña de entrenamiento. En esta oportunidad los seminarios estarán dirigidos a los jefes del departamento de estereotipia y a los jefes de prensa de los talleres de nuestros periódicos, para que sean parte de empeños similares a los descritos.

"Estamos satisfechos. Nuestra satisfacción tiene por fundamento -- es cierto -- el éxito manifiesto de una iniciativa que ha podido desembocar en los resultados dichos; pero no ocultamos que la fortalece también la impresión de que en definitiva los seminarios se han de anotar, a su vez, con una tecnificación, en superior nivel, del personal del periódico iberoamericano, la transformación de éste en un órgano mucho mejor presentado. Diríamos que, con el concurso de las empresas interesadas en hacer progresar sus publicaciones, se traducirá nuestro esfuerzo, a la larga, en una obra de revitalización interior -- técnica y periodísticamente hablando --

que forzosamente colocará a la prensa que servimos en planos de responder, sin temor, a los requerimientos de los días en que vivimos".

c) Conferencia-Seminario para Directores de Revistas Dominicales y Suplementos Femeninos

El Centro Técnico recibió con sorpresa y agrado a numerosas damas que participaron en esta reunión y cuya presencia confirmó "la importancia de la mujer como lectora de diarios", tema que fue tratado por uno de los disertantes, quien, al referirse a este problema dijo: "esa importancia de la mujer en la vida de los diarios tiene directa relación con la creciente inquietud intelectual que se percibe en todos los estratos socio-económicos de nuestros países".

Ocho directoras de páginas femeninas y diez directores de revistas dominicales participaron en este seminario y como resultado de él se han recibido en nuestras oficinas de Nueva York numerosos ejemplares de secciones femeninas y revistas dominicales, en los que se puede percibir la benéfica influencia de la autorizada palabra de los directores de discusión y del intercambio de ideas constructivas entre los participantes.

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El Centro Técnico desea llamar la atención de los socios hacia el hecho de que sus seminarios, en los últimos cinco años, forman parte de un programa integral y perfectamente coordinado. En la primera fase el Centro Técnico volcó sus esfuerzos, dinero y toda su preocupación hacia los problemas de la alta dirección administrativa de los diarios, con especial énfasis en la integración y coordinación de las tres principales áreas de producción de los periódicos: la intelectual (contenido editorial e informativo); la económica (anuncios, circulación y problemas administrativos) y la mecánica (que se encarga de la producción física de los ejemplares). Mediante este enfoque pensamos haber contribuido a un mejor conocimiento, por parte de los directivos, de todos los departamentos del periódico y de haber llamado su atención sobre la interdependencia de los mismos para lograr un satisfactorio producto: el periódico de todos los días.

Después de esta fase inicial el Centro Técnico comienza su programa de rápidos e intensivos seminarios sobre temas específicos, directamente relacionados con determinadas secciones del periódico. Las reuniones dedicadas al contenido del diario trajeron a Miami a los Jefes de Información y Fotografía, a los Directores de Revistas Dominicales y de Suplementos Femeninos, y al terminar la actual Asamblea de Puerto Rico se congregarán, también en Miami, los Jefes

de Información y de Redacción para discutir los problemas de su departamento y dar el paso inicial a fin de que en los diarios de Iberoamérica se propicie la creación del cargo y funciones del "Managing Editor", que en los EE. UU. tiene la responsabilidad de poner el diario en la calle y también la de aspectos administrativos que concierne a la Redacción. Más tarde tendremos Mesas Redondas y Seminarios para los jefes de deportes, de secciones financieras y otros departamentos informativos.

Mientras tanto, representantes de las divisiones de producción mecánica disfrutaron también de oportunidades similares. Después de haber tenido con nosotros a los Gerentes de Producción (jefes de talleres), se dedicó especial atención a los problemas de Foto-grabado. A partir del día 25 del presente mes se reunirán los Jefes de Prensa y de Estereotipia. En el curso del próximo año se auspiciarán seminarios dedicados a la Sala de Composición y otras áreas de producción.

Así, dentro de los límites de nuestros recursos económicos, de personal y de tiempo, se ofrece entrenamiento profesional intensivo que luego será completado con seminarios locales en Iberoamérica, para aquellos diarios que no pudieron enviar sus representantes al Instituto de Entrenamiento Técnico y al Instituto de Prensa que funciona en el edificio del Miami Herald.

d) Seminarios relacionados con la Ciencia: La "Tercera Dimensión" del Centro Técnico

El arte, la ciencia, la política y muchas otras actividades del mundo moderno han creado un lenguaje especial con expresiones como éstas: "explosión demográfica", "tercer frente", "tercera dimensión", "países emergentes" y muchas otras. Ahora, el Centro Técnico adopta una de estas frases para definir un área de sus actividades que va mucho más allá del campo que en los orígenes se pensó cubrir, pero que al mismo tiempo se encuentra dentro del marco de sus legítimas preocupaciones y de su programa de asistencia a la prensa de Iberoamérica.

Esta "tercera dimensión" contempla el programa de Periodismo Científico que el Centro Técnico auspicia conjuntamente con el Departamento de Asuntos Científicos de la Unión Panamericana y varios organismos conservacionistas y científicos de Estados Unidos, España e Iberoamérica. Dicho programa ha tenido y tendrá los siguientes alcances:

1.- Periodismo Científico para estimular la divulgación de las informaciones científicas y para contribuir al mismo tiempo a la educación del público lector de Iberoamérica. Se iniciaron estos

seminarios en Santiago de Chile y de allí partió la idea del Programa Interamericano de Periodismo Científico. Entre el 15 y el 20 de noviembre del pasado año se realizó en Buenos Aires, con la cooperación del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de la República Argentina, una Mesa Redonda que fue presidida por el ganador del Premio Nobel, Dr. Bernardo Houssay. Otro participante muy importante fue Don Manuel Calvo Hernando, Jefe del Departamento de Información del Instituto de Cultura Hispánica, Jefe de Redacción del periódico Ya de Madrid, y prominente periodista que escribe sobre asuntos científicos en Europa. De este último contacto nació la idea de un seminario sobre la misma materia para periodistas de Iberoamérica a realizarse en la capital de España. El Vicepresidente y Director-Gerente del Centro Técnico tuvo el honor de ser invitado para actuar como director de debates y conferencista en esta reunión. Sus resultados fueron excelentes y allí se concretó la vieja aspiración de los profesionales para que se creara la Asociación Iberoamericana de Periodismo Científico. El Director-Gerente deja constancia de que esta invitación fue aceptada con carácter personal, lo que no fue óbice para que redundara en un reconocimiento de la labor que realiza el Centro Técnico de la SIP. La visita a España promovió también una serie de publicaciones en toda la prensa, programas de televisión y de radio que fueron aprovechados para destacar la importancia de la libertad de prensa y la verdad, poco conocida, sobre la SIP y su Centro Técnico.

2.- Mesa Redonda de Información sobre Conservación de los Recursos Naturales Renovables

Este es otro plan, ya en plena ejecución, del más alto significado para el Centro Técnico y para la prensa que sirve. La primera reunión se realizó en la Ciudad de México, en el pasado mes de junio, con el auspicio conjunto de la Unión Panamericana, del Instituto Mexicano de Conservación de Recursos Naturales y del Museo de Historia Natural de México. Aquí también la operación "tercera dimensión" tuvo gran éxito y se repetirá en Río de Janeiro en diciembre del presente año y posteriormente en otras capitales. Los recursos principales fueron donados por la Fundación Rockefeller y The Rockefeller Brothers Fund, con una participación mínima de US\$3.000.00 por sesión, del Centro Técnico.

Resulta así que además de las publicaciones, los seminarios, los servicios de consulta y de sus muchas otras actividades directamente relacionadas con la producción de los periódicos, estos programas del Centro Técnico son motivo de verdadero orgullo y satisfacción para la Gerencia y los directores de nuestra organización. A través de estos proyectos relacionados con la ciencia se va creando, gradualmente, un lenguaje común para una efectiva comunicación

entre científicos y periodistas, permitiendo así que el progreso de la ciencia y de la tecnología y las urgentes necesidades de conservación de los recursos naturales puedan también ser explicados y fácilmente comprendidos por la masa de lectores de los diarios.

La importancia de publicar informaciones de tan vital significación universal y su innegable interés para los lectores no puede llegar a ser jamás exagerada. Sin embargo, en muchos círculos de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa se tuvo el temor de que el tipo de auspicio conjunto y los contactos con determinados organismos paraestatales podrían comprometer el principio de independencia de la Sociedad, con respecto a los gobiernos. Oportunamente se explicaron los alcances de las gestiones del Centro Técnico a quienes habían manifestado esos temores y corresponde ahora afirmar que en ningún momento existió dicho peligro y, que en última instancia, la ciencia y la conservación de los recursos naturales no tienen en ninguna latitud de nuestro mundo ni paternidades exclusivas ni colores políticos.

II.- CONTRIBUCIONES Y DONACIONES

a) El Fondo de Contrapartida

Este sistema de recaudación de fondos para conseguir el apoyo financiero de los miembros de la SIP, tanto de los Estados Unidos como de Iberoamérica, fue una brillante idea de nuestro Presidente del Directorio, John R. Herbert. Infelizmente, desde el último informe no se ha hecho mayor progreso debido a la falta de tiempo y de personal para poder realizar una fuerte campaña a fin de conseguir nuevos contribuyentes. Es muy posible que uno de los puntos débiles de nuestro plan sea la falta de una orientación específica sobre la forma y monto de las contribuciones. Se reafirma este concepto al analizar el reglamento del instituto de Investigación de I.N.C.A. - F.I.E.J. (International Newspaper and Colour Association - Federation Internationale des Editeurs de Journaux), cuyo texto parcialmente se transcribe, por considerarse interesante y muy próximo al problema que confronta el Centro Técnico de la SIP:

"1.- Los Comités (de INCA y FIEJ) han llegado a un acuerdo sobre las siguientes bases, siempre y cuando los términos y las condiciones de dicho acuerdo sean aceptados por los socios de sus respectivas Asociaciones y estén también acordes con los Estatutos de las mismas.

"2.- INCA y FIEJ llevarán conjuntamente a cabo sus actividades técnicas, de documentación y de investigación en un Instituto situado en Darmstadt.

"3.- Su nombre será Instituto de Investigaciones INCA-FIEJ.

"4.- Este Instituto pertenece a la INCA y será administrado por ella de acuerdo con sus Estatutos, los cuales serán modificados de conformidad a los puntos siguientes:

"5.- Todas las empresas periodísticas, individualmente, podrán ser miembros de la Asociación. Grupos, sociedades o asociaciones no podrán ser miembros, salvo en calidad de benefactores. Las facilidades del Instituto estarán permanentemente a disposición de todos los socios de INCA ...

"6.- Las cuotas de los socios activos serán determinadas de acuerdo a la circulación total de cada periódico y serán fijadas según la siguiente tabla:

"Circulación total:

Hasta 50.000 ejemplares por día	...	200 libras por año
De 50.000 a 100.000 " "	...	300 libras por año
100.000 o más ejemplares por día	...	500 libras por año

"Los diarios con circulación inferior a 25.000 ejemplares por día y que no deseen ser socios activos pueden integrar la categoría especial de "socios cooperadores".

"Los socios cooperadores recibirán todos los documentos publicados por el Instituto y podrán asistir a sus seminarios pagando la cuota de inscripción. Estos socios cooperadores pagarán una cuota anual de 75 libras, pero no tendrán derecho a voto ni tampoco a asistir a las Asambleas Generales de la INCA, no recibiendo en consecuencia las transcripciones de las mismas ..."

Este procedimiento determina las contribuciones sobre la base de la circulación del periódico y que éstas deberían ser pagadas aún antes de recibir cualquier beneficio directo o indirecto de los servicios técnicos. Es el mismo sistema de fijación de cuotas para los miembros de la SIP. Aquí viene el punto crucial del aspecto de financiación, que tiene que estar forzosamente relacionado con la calidad, frecuencia, efectividad con que el Centro Técnico sirve a los socios. ¿Es realmente útil el Centro Técnico? ¿Sirve totalmente los intereses de la empresa periodística de Iberoamérica? Si la respuesta es afirmativa, algo tiene que hacerse por las contribuciones al Fondo de Contrapartida.

La alta dirección del Centro Técnico no cumpliría su deber si no manifiesta sinceramente su criterio: el Centro Técnico es útil; así lo testimonian centenares de cartas que piden o agradecen servicios.

Aunque no se admita o reconozca en algunos casos, sus resultados están en el testimonio de la publicación impresa que sale por la dobladora de la prensa. Y, por último, donde no se aprovechan los servicios suele ser por la postergación o indiferencia con que se reciben las iniciativas de los miembros de los seminarios, los consejos de la Gerencia del Centro Técnico y todo cuanto se remite en forma de boletines, libros y documentos a los socios.

En el lado positivo de las cosas hay que reconocer la generosa actitud de cerca de 15 miembros que ya han depositado sus contribuciones, que lo harán nuevamente para el año 1967; y por último, también hay que señalar el sacrificio que significa para las empresas periodísticas el enviar personal de su organización a los seminarios, sacrificio cuyos dividendos pueden ser de incalculable monto, siempre que se los aproveche, repetimos.

b) Donaciones de Equipo

La prensa donada por The San Juan Star de Puerto Rico, se ha vendido a un pequeño diario del Caribe, por intermedio de Ben Shulman Assoc., por la suma de US\$10.000.00

c) Otros Fondos de Financiación

El Centro Técnico comenzará muy pronto una nueva campaña entre las Fundaciones, muy especialmente aquellas que tienen su origen en empresas periodísticas. Existen más de un centenar que hacen donaciones para actividades que se manejan en forma poca satisfactoria; otras auspician programas de entrenamiento de periodistas que, en la mayoría de los casos, benefician a personas que no son activas dentro de los diarios. Se podría decir, sin temor a un equívoco, que se derrochan millones de dólares en campañas y proyectos totalmente estériles. Con sólo una décima parte de estas sumas el Centro Técnico podría quintuplicar sus servicios.

El Centro Técnico está perfectamente consciente de que su principal responsabilidad es la de continuar el servicio de asistencia a los diarios mediante sus múltiples programas que mantienen al reducido personal bajo constante presión de trabajo y de dedicación. Sin embargo, los directivos, algunos miembros de la SIP y unos cuantos verdaderos amigos, piensan que es un deber de extraordinaria urgencia e importancia el encontrar una solución para el problema financiero del futuro, con el objeto de que la organización pueda autofinanciarse sin tener que depender de una sola fuente básica de recursos económicos.

III - PUBLICACIONES

a) Boletines

Desde el último informe hemos publicado los números 51/52 hasta el 61/62. En cada ejemplar tratamos de suministrar un contenido de mayor significado y utilidad, con artículos de interés para cada uno de los departamentos del periódico. Uno de los últimos números fue impreso en colores a fin de destacar el Seminario para Jefes del Departamento de Fotograbado y para testimoniar el tipo de trabajo, con ropa especial, que se realizará en el futuro cuando se trate de reuniones con el personal del departamento de producción mecánica o técnica. Para esta Asamblea hemos traído, al igual que para Lima, un número bilingüe en inglés y castellano, a fin de mantener informados a los miembros en los EE. UU. de la SIP e invitarles así a un mayor interés por las actividades del Centro Técnico, aunque éstas no les alcancen. Consideramos también que hay, como en todos nuestros boletines, artículos de interés técnico no reproducidos en EE. UU. y que serán leídos por los correspondientes departamentos, aun en los diarios muy grandes de Norteamérica.

La publicación bilingüe cumple también con el doble fin de ser un elemento de promoción y de información para todos cuantos se dirigen al Centro Técnico en demanda de información sobre sus actividades.

b) Resultados de los Seminarios

Continuamos con nuestro procedimiento de suministrar los resultados de los seminarios y mesas redondas a todos los diarios miembros de Iberoamérica, siempre a un elevado costo y con la esperanza de que serán utilizados en las empresas como base informativa y aun como medio de entrenamiento de personal.

En el último año hemos tenido cuatro seminarios en Miami, uno en Buenos Aires sobre asuntos de Gerencia, otro en la misma ciudad sobre Periodismo Científico y una Mesa Redonda de Información sobre Conservación de Recursos Naturales, en México. Los documentos correspondientes a estas dos últimas reuniones estarán listos en el transcurso de los próximos dos meses.

Los documentos que se han distribuido durante este período son los siguientes:

- 4 - Miami - Gerentes, Directores y Jefes de Producción.
La Fotografía en los Diarios y el Jefe de Información Gráfica.
Jefes de las Páginas Femeninas de las Ediciones Diarias y Jefes de la Edición de Suplementos Dominicales.
Jefes de Fotograbado.

- 1 - Buenos Aires - Administración de Empresas Periodísticas (conjuntamente con IDEA).
- 1 - Buenos Aires - Periodismo Científico (conjuntamente con la Unión Panamericana y el Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de la República Argentina).
- 1 - México - Información sobre Conservación de la Naturaleza (conjuntamente con la Unión Panamericana, Instituto Mexicano de Conservación de Recursos Naturales y el Museo de Historia Natural de México).

c) La División de Publicaciones del Centro Técnico

Este año se organizó, siempre en pequeña escala, una división editora con el fin de publicar libros, manuales y folletos, a costo relativamente bajo. Otra de las razones para impulsar esta nueva sección es la de que nuestros textos son tan especializados y tan limitados en su alcance que no provocan el interés de las editoriales comerciales de libros.

Para llevar adelante esta iniciativa el Centro cuenta con los servicios del Dr. César García-Pons, distinguido periodista cubano que tiene bajo su responsabilidad la parte editorial, y del Sr. Jorge Asín, quien no trabaja horario completo, y que tiene a su cargo la promoción de los libros y el problema del despacho. Hasta este momento se ha realizado el siguiente trabajo:

- Preparación de una lista de correos que contiene cerca de 22.000 nombres.

- Traducción, impresión y distribución de un folleto sobre los Fundamentos del Fotograbado, que se vende con su respectiva edición en inglés.

- Composición, edición y publicación del libro "Fotografía y Periodismo".

- Composición y trabajo inicial de preparación de una nueva edición corregida y aumentada del Diccionario Pepper, que se publicará bajo el Título de "Traductor Práctico para la Imprenta, la Fotografía y demás Artes Gráficas", y que contendrá aproximadamente 50.000 palabras.

IV.- RELACIONES CON OTRAS ORGANIZACIONES

El Centro Técnico mantiene siempre las más cordiales relaciones con el Instituto Americano de Prensa, la ANPA, la Federación Internacional de Editores de Diarios, el Instituto Internacional de Prensa, el Departamento de Asuntos Científicos de la Unión Panamericana, universidades y otras numerosas instituciones.

V.- DIRECTIVOS Y PERSONAL

En 1966, en Lima, se modificó la lista de Ejecutivos del Centro Técnico y desde entonces continuó como Presidente del Consejo el Sr. John R. Herbert, como Presidente el Sr. E. W. Scripps y como Vicepresidentes los Sres. Andrew Heiskell, James S. Copley, Máximo Gainza, Julio de Mesquita Neto y Guillermo Gutiérrez. Tesorero es actualmente el Sr. H. Earle Braisted y nominalmente actúa como Secretario el Sr. William M. Pepper. Gracias a la buena voluntad de los Sres. Herbert, Scripps y Braisted ha sido posible tener este año dos reuniones especiales para discutir problemas específicos.

El Vicepresidente y Director-Gerente ya anunció hace algún tiempo que su retiro se produciría a fines de 1968 o comienzos de 1969. El tiene la ambición de cumplir un programa mínimo, especialmente en lo que se refiere a las finanzas y programas de asistencia técnica. Ya ha reiterado su decisión, aunque no con el carácter perentorio que se señaló en el informe de 1966.

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Los socios de Estados Unidos o de Iberoamérica que por una u otra razón tienen un contacto más directo con el Centro Técnico, conocen de la esforzada labor y dedicación del reducido personal que trabaja en una organización no lucrativa, sin compensaciones que suelen ser comunes a la empresa privada y con remuneraciones relativamente bajas. Esto se aplica a todo el personal y por razones de justicia y de ética se completa este informe destacando la extraordinaria labor de las Srtas. Marcela Ortega y Nora Larke, del excelente colaborador Sr. César García-Pons, de la Sra. Vera Escudero y del Sr. Jorge Asín.

Vuestro Vicepresidente y Director-Gerente, al dictar sus informes anuales y especialmente éste, lo hace con la esperanza de que se dedicarán unos minutos de tiempo para su lectura y, nuevamente apartándose de las normas de modestia, expresa sinceramente su convicción de que el Centro Técnico es una organización única en su género, que cumple una importantísima función, no siempre reconocida en todos sus alcances.

En última instancia, corresponde agradecer el apoyo y estímulo que se recibe de una minoría de socios de Iberoamérica y de Estados Unidos.

MR. HERBERT: You have heard the partial report of our Manager and Vice President. He could go on for some time, but I think this covers the highlights and I hope that you will have an opportunity before you leave to read the detailed report he gave you at this meeting.

Do you have any questions, or would someone like to move that the report be accepted as read?

SR. GUTIERREZ: May I add something that I didn't read in my report?

Quisiera agregar una información. Además de tener nosotros nuestro Instituto Iberoamericano de Entrenamiento de Prensa y nuestro Instituto Iberoamericano de Entrenamiento Técnico en Miami y nuestro cuartel general en Nueva York que se ocupa de los problemas administrativos, tenemos también ahora conjuntamente con la organización de Jim Copley y gracias a su ya legendaria generosidad con los periódicos de América Latina, a disposición de los miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa un nuevo instituto de entrenamiento técnico que por el momento ofrece los servicios en todos los problemas de composición y que está ubicado en La Jolla.

Sobre esta materia estamos haciendo circular, también, un folleto informativo y quiero agradecer especialmente al Sr. Copley por haber abierto otra vez, no solamente sus brazos sino también su bolsillo, para ayudar a la prensa de Iberoamérica. (Aplausos)

MR. HERBERT: Well, Willie, you anticipated something that the President was going to do, but I'm going to give the President the floor anyway. He would like to call on Jim, I think.

MR. SCRIPPS: Before I left San Francisco I called Jim Copley on the telephone and I suggested to him that on his big jet plane he might find room for some additional material. He has done a great deal of work with the Copley Technical Center and I am sure that in many areas Im will be a tremendous help to this organization. He has given unstintedly of his time and effort, and I think that many times people who do that quietly and modestly don't get the appreciation that they justly deserve.

Jim said that he was preparing a report on his experience with offset publications and that he had additional copies with him that he might put in his plane. Now I'd like to hear from Jim.

MR. JAMES S. COPLEY: Thank you, Mr. President. I did bring them with me. I have them over in my room. It is a report on what the Copley Newspapers have done as far as offset and letterpress

is concerned. I thought maybe you were more interested in that for Wednesday morning.

As far as the booklet is concerned, I believe that Guillermo has adequate copies. I have a few extra with me, and all I want to say is that I'd be glad to answer any questions. We are just trying to do everything we can to make better newspapers throughout the Americas.

MR. HERBERT: Thank you very much, Jim.

I hope all of you understand what this program will do. It gives us a very unique strength in the Technical Center because we have the operation in New York City; we have a very excellent Center in Miami, set up for seminar operation; and now out on the West Coast we have an affiliated Technical Center, so that this gives us three areas of great strength for covering the program of work that we have to carry out.

And, Jim, as the others have said, let me join and thank you for all you have done for us in this regard. (Applause)

I will now call upon our President to appoint a Nominating Committee for the Technical Center offices.

MR. SCRIPPS: I would like to appoint the following:
President, Manoel do Nascimento Brito; Horacio Aguirre, Raymond Dix, Diana de Massot.

MR. HERBERT: Thank you, Mr. President.

I think that we have now come to the end of the meeting of the IAPA Technical Center Board of Directors unless some director would like to ask a question.

If not, I will make several announcements that have to do with the IAPA.

First of all, Bill Dorvillier's Subcommittee on Conclusions and Recommendations will meet here in this room immediately after this session.

I want to repeat once again the importance for us all to be here at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon because Harold Fitzgerald will have his Scholarship Fund Board of Directors meeting. Then we will also have the very important report of the Applications Review Committee.

If there is no further business this morning, I would be very happy to adjourn the meeting.

(The meeting adjourned at 11:45 AM)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECOND MEETING

Monday, October 16, 1967

The second meeting of the Board of Directors of the XXIII General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association convened at 3:00 PM, Monday, October 16, 1967 in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President, as Chairman.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Declaro abierta la sesión.

Pido al Sr. Dix, Presidente del Comité de Ingreso, que someta su informe y sus recomendaciones sobre la aceptación de nuevos socios.

MR. DIX: Mr. President, your committee met this afternoon after the Board session and approved the following:

Active Members -- United States

THE BAYONNE TIMES, Bayonne, New Jersey; Mrs. Helen Thum Lazarus, Publisher; Circulation 15,632. Sponsored by Albert V. Dix.

CATHOLIC JOURNALIST, Catholic Press Association, New York, N.Y.; James A. Doyle, Editor; monthly news magazine; circulation 2,500. Sponsored by Father Albert J. Nevins.

THE CRITERION, Indianapolis, Indiana; Fred W. Fries, Managing Editor; Catholic weekly; circulation 44,500. Sponsored by Father Albert J. Nevins.

DAILY & SUNDAY HERALD, Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina; Milton I. Wick, President. Sponsored by Raymond E. Dix.

THE GENEVA TIMES, Geneva, New York; J. F. Bertram, General Manager; circulation 13,000. Sponsored by Albert V. Dix.

THE MARIETTA DAILY TIMES, Marietta, Ohio; William E. McKinney, General Manager; circulation 14,133. Sponsored by Brady Black.

EL MATANCERO LIBRE, Miami, Florida; Demetrio Pérez J., Publisher; monthly newspaper. He applied on his own and was approved by the Committee. Two members of the Committee knew of this newspaper.

OLEAN TIMES HERALD, Olean, New York; Grey Fitzpatrick, Editor and Publisher. Sponsored by Albert V. Dix.

PATRIA, Miami, Florida; Armando García Sifredo, Publisher; weekly. Sponsored by Salvador Díaz-Versón.

PAWTUXET VALLEY DAILY TIMES, West Warick, R. I.; Robert W. McCreanor, Editor and Manager. Sponsored by John C. A. Watkins.

SCRIPPS LEAGUE NEWSPAPERS, INC., San Mateo, California; E. W. Scripps, President. Corporate member.

STAR-BEACON, Ashtabula, Ohio; Don C. Rowley, Publisher. Sponsored by Raymond E. Dix.

That is the Active and Corporate Membership list from the United States and I would move that they be accepted, unless there is some objection.

(The motion was seconded and carried.)

Associate Members -- United States

R. M. Campbell, Photon, Inc. , Wilmington, Massachusetts, sponsored by Wharton Shober; W. S. Coulson, Inland Newspaper Machinery Corp., Kansas City, Missouri, sponsored by Lee Hills; Valentín Elices, Star Parts Co., South Hackensack, N. J., replacing Edward Goforth; Dr. Mary A. Gardner, Assistant Professor of Journalism, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; Dr. Robert Lindsay, School of Journalism and Mass Communications, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Erik Ljungberg, IDAB Industrial Development AB, Sundbyberg, Sweden, sponsored by Guillermo Gutiérrez; Vernon R. Spitaleri, STA-HI Corp., Newport Beach, California, succeeding E. R. Bunzli.

Those are the applications for Associate membership from the United States and I will move that they be accepted. They were all approved by your Committee.

(The motion was seconded and carried)

Active members -- Latin America

AUTONOMIA, Lanús, Argentina; Dr. Yoliván A. Biglieri, Director. Sponsored by Francisco A. Rizzuto. Juan S. Valmaggia supported this, too, in a verbal conversation.

I think we had better take these individually. I move that this newspaper be received as a member.

(The motion was seconded and carried.)

GENTE, Prensa Mexicana, Mexico, D. F. I talked to both Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr., and Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr., since our Committee knew nothing about this newspaper, and our decision was to postpone it until the Spring meeting, following a report from Rómulo and Rodolfo. I move that this application be postponed until the Spring meeting.

(The motion was seconded and carried)

We have two applications from Port-au-Prince, Haiti: LA LANTERNE and LA TRIBUNE DES JEUNES. Your Committee voted to postpone any membership from Haiti until the political situation clears itself in that country, and I so move.

(The motion was seconded and carried.)

PEC, Santiago, Chile, Marcos Chamudes, Director. The application was made by Mr. Chamudes on his own. Your Committee approved this application and I move that it be accepted.

(The motion was seconded and approved.)

RIO NEGRO, General Roca, Argentina; Fernando E. Rajneri (h), Director. Sponsored by Guillermo Gutiérrez. Your Committee approved this application and I move that it be received.

(The motion was seconded and approved.)

We have three applications for Associate Membership from Latin America. I think I can read them in a group.

Barry Lee Bishop, Chicago Tribune Press Service, Mexico, D.F., who joined on his own; A. R. Gonzales, Crown Zellerbach (Panama) Inc., San Juan, Puerto Rico, succeeding E. R. Knauf, former Associate member; Gustavo Wahren, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who represents the Holmes Brucks Fabriks newsprint mill, Sweden, sponsored by Alberto Gainza Paz.

We approved those and I move that they be accepted as Associate members.

(The motion was seconded and approved).

We have one application from Canada for an Associate Membership; Kenneth J. McKenzie, Consolidated Paper Sales, Ltd., Montreal, who joined on his own.

Your Committee approved his application and I move that he be admitted.

(The motion was seconded and approved)

That is all. Thank you very much.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Le pregunto al Sr. Fletcher si desea hablar sobre los preparativos para la reunión de mitad de ejercicio que la Junta de Directores efectuará en Montego Bay en abril de 1968.

MR. S. G. FLETCHER (The Daily Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica): Mr. President, I thank you for the opportunity. I am very glad to have it again. I never get tired of having it. I hope you will come to Montego Bay often. So many of you have been there that I need not do any advertising on this occasion, except to say that we will welcome you warmly, as usual. We will be very glad to have you with us; we will be very glad that some of your work will be done in Montego Bay and we are very glad that you will have some opportunity to relax while doing it.

A very warm welcome awaits you, not only in 1968, but in any other year that you wish to come. Thank you, sir. (Applause).

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: La Junta de Directores se reunirá ahora como miembros y Junta de Directores del Fondo de Becas de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, Inc. Pido al Presidente del Fondo, Sr. Harold A. Fitzgerald, que presida la sesión.

MR. HAROLD A. FITZGERALD (The Pontiac Press, Pontiac, Michigan): We have already established the presence of a quorum, so we will proceed with the business at hand.

The past twelve months have been exceedingly fruitful, and we will outline tomorrow to the Assembly the magnificent endowment of \$80,000 from The Chicago Tribune. This is far and away the greatest single gift in our existence and it strengthens our position appreciably. Their final \$500 or \$1,000 annually goes to the winner when he has returned home and has devoted a full year to the purpose for which the scholarship was conceived.

Also, we are very happy to report the voluntary increase of The Reader's Digest from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Further, the New York Times advanced its contribution similarly to \$3,000. Then, just

today, Andrew Heiskell advised me that Time, Inc., would increase its contribution from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Our program here today consists briefly of these three items: Treasurer's Report, list of scholarship winners and the naming of a Nominating Committee.

The Chair now recognizes Rodolfo Junco de la Vega to present the Treasurer's Report.

SR. JUNCO DE LA VEGA: El siguiente informe abarca del 1o. de octubre de 1966 al 30 de septiembre de 1967.

INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP FUND, INC.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1966 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1967

RECEIPTS

R. McCormick Charitable Trust to endow		
Jules Dubois Scholarship	\$80,000.00	
Full Scholarships of \$2,500 or more (12)	31,500.00	
Contributions under \$2,500	14,938.80	
Interest - Savings Accounts	5,764.52	
Savings Certif.	<u>1,468.49</u>	
	7,233.01	
		133,671.81

DISBURSEMENTS

Scholarships	38,480.15	
Rent	1,500.00	
Administrative expenses	500.00	
Insurance	478.50	
Printing and Stationery	657.00	
Postage	406.52	
Telegraph and Telephone	413.64	
Office expense	20.66	
Miscellaneous	<u>38.50</u>	
		42,494.97
Excess of receipts over disbursements		91,176.84
Cash balance September 30, 1966		132,662.90
Cash balance September 30, 1967		<u>\$223,839.74</u>
Savings Certificate	160,000.00	
Balance on scholarships awarded	23,400.00	
Full scholarship available (6)	16,500.00	
Uncommitted funds (contributions under		
\$2,500 and interest)	<u>23,939.74</u>	
		\$223,839.74

Chase Manhattan Bank-Savings Certificate	160,000.00	
Bowery Savings Bank	10,940.97	
Dry Dock Savings Bank	11,147.24	
Knickerbocker Federal Savings & Loan	10,956.30	
First National City Bank of N. Y.	8,413.04	
" " " " " " (Check.acct)	1,183.71	
Greenwich Savings Bank	10,138.51	
Union Dime Savings Bank	11,009.97	
Petty Cash	50.00	
		<u>\$223,839.74</u>

MR. FITZGERALD: This is the finest statement we have ever submitted. I would like to make one fact plain: these totals aren't "cash in hand," as you can see. Our actual working capital is around \$24,000. \$160,000 is in escrow, so to speak, and we only get the interest from that. And of the other, a lot of that money is already pledged to students who are in school. I make that explanation so that there will be no misunderstanding.

I would like to interrupt myself and the meeting for a moment. These booklets have just been passed around. I think you have all received one. Is there anyone in here who has not received one? I would like to take my hand off and bow before John Watkins for producing these. He did it voluntarily, as far as I know. (Applause).

MR. JOHN C. A. WATKINS (Providence Journal-Bulletin, Providence, Rhode Island) : Thank you, Mr. Fitzgerald. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to point out that there are some omissions in this booklet, as there are some members of the organization who are unusually modest -- much more so than I thought journalists ordinarily are -- and didn't send their photographs in. One or two had a little trouble with their wives, who didn't want their photographs sent in, so Tina Hills has arranged to have a photographer here to take pictures of all the missing persons before they get out of the territory and of the new directors who are elected later in the week.

And please hang on to these booklets, because we arranged them this way so that we could keep them up to date. As new members come on the Board and old ones leave, we will prepare new pages.

If there are any errors that anyone notices, please let us know. And just so long as the Providence Journal remains solvent we will

continue to produce these booklets for future meetings. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. FITZGERALD: I might say that as long as John Watkins continues at the head of the Providence Journal it will remain solvent. And I again want to thank you on behalf of this whole society. This is a very friendly, generous thing to do. Everybody in this room, John, is happy to have this -- all of us. I thank you again. (Applause).

MR. FITZGERALD: And now the Chair asks Mrs. Marian Heiskell to read the report of the Scholarship Awards Committee.

REPORT BY THE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS COMMITTEE

Your Committee met at headquarters in New York on September 13 to consider scholarship applications from working newspapermen and students from the United States and also a few ones from Latin America.

The Committee, which was impressed by the quality of the applicants, unanimously agreed to recommend to the Board the following for scholarships:

I

Rafael Bermúdez, a Colombian-born resident of the United States, for the IAPA-Copley Newspapers Scholarship, donated by James S. Copley, President of the Copley Newspapers, for Copley Charities.

Rafael is a son of Mario Bermúdez, Executive Vice President of the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education and well-known by many members of the IAPA. Rafael has been living in the United States since he was two years old.

He is majoring in journalism at Louisiana State University where his marks have been good, and has been well recommended by IAPA directors Msgr. Jesús María Pellín and José Dutriz among others. He plans to study for one year in Colombia, and then return to the United States and attend a graduate school.

II

Shirley Christian, born and living in Kansas, for the IAPA-Agustin R. Edwards Scholarship, donated in memory of his father by Agustin E. Edwards, President of the Empresa El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile.

She has a B.A. degree from Kansas State College and a M.A. degree from Ohio State University, where her marks were good to very good. She is now doing post-graduate work in Latin American studies and journalism at the University of Missouri.

She has several years' experience as a working newspaperwoman and is at present a writer-editor for The Associated Press in Kansas City.

Shirley intends to attend a university in Chile and return to the United States to work for The Associated Press or for a newspaper.

III

Kim H. Mandel, born in New Rochelle, New York, and now living in Norwalk, Connecticut, for the IAPA-La Prensa Scholarship, donated by the Knight Foundation of Akron, Ohio.

Kim majored in journalism at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and did her junior year in Spain. She has been working since June for The Norwalk Hour and has been excellently recommended by its editor.

She plans to study at the University of Buenos Aires and then apply for a job with one of the American wire services in that country.

IV

Fernando A. Mata, Ecuador-born citizen of the United States and living in Los Angeles, for the IAPA-William Randolph Hearst Scholarship, donated by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation.

Fernando, who has been in the United States since he was 11, is studying at the Graduate School of Journalism of the University of California in Los Angeles and has been highly recommended by two of his professors there. He did last spring an internship as re-write man for United Press International.

Fernando would like to study at the University of Buenos Aires and then seek employment as a foreign correspondent.

V

José Mario Vilches, a native citizen of Chile and now studying at Michigan State University, for the IAPA-Reader's Digest Scholarship, donated by the Reader's Digest Foundation of Pleasantville, New York.

José is a graduate of the School of Journalism at the University of Concepción in Chile and worked his way through graduate school at Michigan State until he finished last June. He still has to complete his thesis to get his M.A.

He has experience as a newspaperman, having worked in Chile for four years as a radio announcer and commentator and for one year as a reporter and city editor for IAPA member El Sur of Concepcion, the winner of the 1967 ANPA Award.

He has been well recommended by John Fitzgerald of The Pontiac Press and by his former employer Aurelio Lamas Ibieta, the publisher of El Sur.

Mario intends to study mass communications, research and national development at Michigan State this year and then return to Chile and become a university professor.

MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you. Will someone please move that this be approved?

Moved, seconded and approved.

Now I am going to appoint the Nominating Committee, which will report Friday. The Nominating Committee will consist of Amadeo Barletta, Jr., Chairman, Germán Ornes and David Lindsay.

In accepting its report, the Scholarship Awards Committee wishes to have you approve the fact that its selection of scholars is final, without the formality of a Board vote. With the growth we are experiencing, this delay has had several unpleasant features that constitute handicaps.

We have no control over college semesters starting and stopping in any place, and so, if you are willing to accept our verdict as final and not have us choose them, then let the time lapse for us to come back here and then make the notification, I believe that is a more practical way to do it. Will someone so move that we handle it that way?

Moved, seconded and approved.

This concludes my report and if someone wants to move the acceptance of the whole report, I will turn the meeting back to the President.

Moved, seconded and approved.

Thank you. The meeting, sir, is now yours.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tengo el gusto de recordar a todos los socios de la SIP, invitados, señoras y observadores que están invitados a la recepción-coctel ofrecida por United Press International a las 6:30 PM en la Ocean Terrace de este hotel y luego, a las 8:00 PM en el Comedor Principal, a la Cena Inaugural ofrecida por los periódicos de Puerto Rico asociados a la SIP. En la cena habrá dos ceremonias especiales: presentación de nuevos socios de la SIP y de aquellos que, aunque no nuevos, asisten por primera vez a una asamblea (tienen pequeños círculos rojos en sus distintivos para que se los identifique), y entrega de los premios SIP-Mergenthaler y SIP-Tom Wallace de 1967.

El miércoles habrá para las damas un viaje a Saint Thomas, Islas Vírgenes; los aviones partirán a la mañana de la pista de aterrizaje del Dorado Beach Hotel y regresarán por la tarde. Las señoras que deseen tomar parte en la excursión y no se hayan inscripto por adelantado deben presentarse a la mesa de inscripción. Por el costo de 40 dólares se proporcionará a cada participante:

Viaje en avión y por tierra desde el Hotel Dorado Beach hasta Charlotte Amalie, capital de St. Thomas; un refresco con ron en Palm Passage; almuerzo en Bluebeards Castle o en The Virgin Islands Hilton; y recorrido de la isla en un automóvil moderno o en un pintoresco jeep safari.

Tiene la palabra la Sra. Tina Hills. (Aplausos).

MRS. TINA S. HILLS (El Mundo, San Juan, Puerto Rico). This is really for the ladies, those who are present, and for you, gentlemen, whose ladies are not here today. I am coming with an umbrella. If there is rain I want to remind everyone that they do have an umbrella in the closet of his room.

Then the other thing about which I want to remind everyone is about tomorrow's program. I have just been told by one of our staffers that some of the ladies are worried about the long stretch tomorrow afternoon. Please don't be. We are going to have a luncheon in the enclosed dining room, which is air-conditioned; we will ride on air-conditioned buses; we will be in air-conditioned studios; we will be going to La Fortaleza in air-conditioned buses. So, we will be comfortable, and we hope that our hair won't be too mussed up.

We will all leave together. This is important. All the ladies are invited to the program of tomorrow afternoon, so that we will

all be together from the moment we leave here until, of course, we leave La Fortaleza. You are free for the evening in San Juan to make arrangements on your own. You have the program, and please read it, but I entreat every lady to join all of us tomorrow, please. Thank you. (Applause).

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Si no hay otros puntos que deben considerarse y nadie desea hablar, vamos a levantar la sesión. La Asamblea se reunirá puntualmente a las 9:30 AM de mañana, martes 17 de octubre, y pronunciará un discurso el Gobernador de Puerto Rico, Roberto Sánchez Vilella.

Está levantada la sesión.

(The meeting adjourned at 4:30 PM.)

INAUGURAL DINNER OF THE XXIII GENERAL ASSEMBLY
INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS. PRESENTATION
OF IAPA-MERGENTHALER AND IAPA-TOM WALLACE AWARDS

The Inaugural Dinner of the XXIII Annual General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association, offered by the Puerto Rico newspaper members, was served Monday, October 16, 1967 at 8:00 PM in the Main Dining Room of the Dorado Beach Hotel.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Una salutación a la Sra. Hills por la magnífica organización que ha dado a esta fiesta y a toda la recepción que hemos tenido aquí en Dorado Beach. (Aplausos).

Su sitio sería, naturalmente, al lado de los directores por la espléndida forma en que ha cumplido sus funciones como presidenta de la Comisión Organizadora. Pero todos ustedes conocen muy bien su extraordinaria modestia. No ha querido sentarse a esta mesa, y por eso yo pido que como reconocimiento le demos una salva de palmas. (Aplausos).

Ahora vamos a pasar a la presentación de los nuevos miembros de la Sociedad. Pido al Sr. Fendell que venga para tomar la palabra y presentar a los nuevos socios de la SIP.

MR. JACK D. FENDELL (The Hearst Corporation, U.S.A.): President Mesquita, Vice Presidents Hills and Edwards, Mrs. Tina Hills and other members of the Host Committee, distinguished guests, fellow members, and most especially new members and those of you who are with us for the first time:

As the older members know, for several years we have followed the practice of pausing in our proceedings to extend a welcome to the new members. For some years we have told you that one purpose of extending this welcome is to make it clear to those of you who come for the first time that the hearts of the members are open to new friendships; that the greetings they extend to old friends from previous years are naturally the result of having met from year to year. But at each of these meetings we find new faces, we pause to remember faces that are not here, and we welcome new members. And so, there is pleasant change.

But the other, more important purpose of this welcome to new members is to tell you how important we feel you are to the development of this organization and the maintenance of its purposes, because new blood is always needed, new hands are needed to help in the ever-necessary struggle for freedom of the press.

Others will tell you of that struggle. I have been asked to tell you how important the new members are for that purpose.

In past years we stopped to put a red dot on the badge of the new members and those attending for the first time. This year we put it on as you registered, and this gave an opportunity for identification prior to this opening banquet.

Tonight I will read the names of the new members and will ask them to stand, but I will ask all the others not to applaud, please. I know their hands would get tired as they would want to applaud for all. The new members can remain standing or seated and at the end I will ask all of them to stand again for the round of applause that all of us want to give them.

Mr. President, it is my pleasure to introduce the following new members and those attending for the first time (these are not in any particular order, alphabetical, geographical or otherwise, it is just as this list was made up):

I start with a new member whose face you will recognize because she is here for the first time as a member, having attended in previous years as an observer. Now she is an Associate member, a person whom we all like, Dr. Mary A. Gardner, School of Journalism, Michigan State. (Applause).

I can't blame you for applauding, but I will again ask you to hold the applause until the end.

Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Rowley of the Star-Beacon of Ashtabula, Ohio.

Another person who attended a previous meeting in another capacity and is now with the Flint (Michigan) Journal and is here representing an Active member is Mr. Glen A. Boissonneault, with his wife.

Representing that very distinguished Chicago paper, The Chicago Tribune, its new Latin American correspondent, well-known to many of you in Latin America, Mr. Barry Bishop. And I believe he is here with Mrs. Bishop.

From West Warwick, Rhode Island, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. McCreanor of the Pawtuxet Valley Daily Times.

From Buenos Aires, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavo Wahren of the Holmens Bruks Och Fabriks, newsprint manufacturers, Sweden.

From Wilmington, Massachusetts, we have a new Associate member working with Photon, Inc., Mr. R. M. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon R. Spitaleri, Associate member, representative of the Sta-Hi Corporation of Newport Beach, California.

Right here in San Juan we have a new Associate member with Crown Zellerbach (Panama), Alfred R. Gonzales.

From Miami, Florida, with the publication Patria, Sr. Armando García Sifredo.

Now we have a group of members who are attending for the first time:

Mr. Hugh B. Patterson, publisher of The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock; Mr. Edgard B. Flint of the Flint Ink Corporation in Detroit; Sr. Rafael Herrera of Listín Diario, Santo Domingo; Sr. Andrés García Lavin of Novedades de Yucatán, México.

I am not sure this is the first meeting that the following member has attended. She may have been here before with her husband, but anyway we are very happy to welcome Mrs. Geraldine H. Noyes, who is now President of the Ironwood Globe of Ironwood, Michigan.

From A Tarde of Salvador in Bahía, Brazil, Dr. and Mrs. Renato Simões.

I don't know whether Augusto García came here from Panama. He is with El Día and he said he was coming. He is on this list.

Mr. Michael J. Ogden, the distinguished President of ASNE, who is also executive editor of the Providence Journal-Bulletin.

From that great morning paper in New York, The New York Times, Mr. and Mrs. Rob Roy Buckingham.

From a paper that we all know and admire, The Trenton Times, of Trenton, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert McNeil. Mrs. McNeil, whose full name is Peggy Kerney McNeil, is president of the Company.

We have another member with Maryknoll magazine, already ably represented here and joined now by Father Donald J. Casey.

From that outstanding English language morning paper in Puerto Rico, the country where we are meeting, Mr. Andrew T. Vigglucci.

From Concepción, Chile, the newspaper El Sur is represented by Sr. y Sra. Ernesto A. Escobar.

Moving up to the great country of Colombia, El Tiempo of Bogotá, is represented tonight by Carlos Pinilla Barrios.

Going across into the Caribbean, the Trinidad Guardian is represented here tonight by its distinguished manager Bill Lupton and Mrs. Lupton.

I didn't try to read all the representatives of a paper together and I come across The New York Times again, which is further represented by Graham Hovey.

France Presse is represented tonight by M. Jean Lagrange and Madame Lagrange.

Here's The New York Times again, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry.

Sr. Esteban R. Pineda of Panorama of Maracaibo, Venezuela.

From the Scripps League Newspapers their distinguished production manager, Mr. Lester Wolf, who is here with Mrs. Wolf.

A man of whom all of you have heard many nice things, Paul Kidd of the Southam Press Ltd. of Toronto.

Admiral Robert L. Dennison, who is here for The Copley Newspapers to demonstrate communications techniques.

From Empresa Zig Zag of Santiago, Chile, Sr. Enrique Benítez Bunster and Mrs. Benítez.

Back now to that great state in the U. S., Ohio, and the city of Cleveland, The Plain Dealer is represented by Mr. Thomas Vail and Mrs. Vail.

That outstanding group of papers, the Knight Newspapers, is further represented here tonight by Mr. Montgomery Curtis, who is guest speaker for the Technical Center at this Assembly. He is here with Mrs. Curtis.

The next name is going to be a surprise to you, but believe it or not, his organization is a new member. Will Ed Scripps and Mrs. Scripps stand up, please? I know that this calls for a brief explanation. They have been members, and very highly esteemed members, for many years, but now he is here as a Corporate member for the first time.

Now one more thing before I turn the microphone back over to the President. The following is really unique, and I think it deserves a special hand: how many times have you seen five brothers at this meeting, all with their wives? The five Dix brothers of Ohio and their wives, will all ten of them please stand up? (Applause).

Fellow members, if we have omitted anyone, it is entirely inadvertent, because our warm welcome embraces all of you who are here for the first time. We are delighted that you have joined us in our effort to keep freedom of the press flourishing and a responsible press improving its methods in this Hemisphere. Thank you very much for joining us and we hope you will be with us for many meetings. (Applause).

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Y ahora para terminar vamos a pasar a la distribución de los premios. Pido al Sr. Pablo Vargas Badillo que tenga la bondad de entregarlos.

SR. PABLO VARGAS BADILLO (El Mundo, San Juan, Puerto Rico): Esta noche, que tanto significa para nosotros, la gran familia de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, que nos congrega en torno a un ideal, engrandece a nuestra institución ante el hemisferio y ante el mundo entero. Sin embargo, antes quiero, para expresar un sentimiento profundo de mi corazón, salirme de la misión que voy a desempeñar dentro de un minuto para hacer un reconocimiento que está en el alma de todos los hombres y las mujeres de las empresas del mundo, a una persona en cuya humildad radica su grandeza, que está con nosotros esta noche, pero está sentada humildemente. Pido todo el perdón a Tina Hills, pero este reconocimiento quiero hacerlo de cualquier manera. (Aplausos).

Voy a pasar enseguida a cumplir mi misión como Presidente de la Comisión de Premios de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa.

INFORME DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA COMISION DE PREMIOS
SR. PABLO VARGAS BADILLO

Vuestra Comisión de Premios ha tenido este año una intensa labor debido a las muchas y valiosas aportaciones que acudieron a concurso.

En realidad fue una labor ardua que mantuvo a la Comisión en sesiones por espacio de tres días. En este empeño el Presidente contó con la valiosa cooperación de los distinguidos miembros de la Comisión, nuestros colegas Horacio Aguirre-Baca, George Beebe, William W. Dorvillier, José Dutriz, Jr., Ignacio E. Lozano, Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr. y George W. Westerman. La Comisión tuvo también el aprecia-

ble asesoramiento de nuestro compañero el Dr. Edward W. Barrett, Decano de la Escuela de Periodismo de la Universidad de Colombia.

Leeré ahora las menciones de los premios, y pido a los premiados o a sus representantes que se adelanten para recibirlos.

PREMIOS SIP-MERGENTHALER, PARA PERIODISTAS Y PUBLICACIONES DE AMERICA FUERA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADA.

Categoría I.- "En reconocimiento de la labor de un periodista por la libertad de prensa", diploma y 500 dólares a Héctor González Valenzuela, director y propietario de El Rancagüino de Rancagua, Chile, por su campaña intensa y sostenida contra la Ley sobre Abusos de Publicidad (llamada la "ley mordaza" en círculos periodísticos chilenos) y contra el impuesto de 7% a los anuncios en los periódicos. El Sr. González escribió más de 200 editoriales en protesta contra ambas leyes y envió copias al Presidente de Chile, parlamentarios y otras autoridades. Como resultado de su campaña y de la prédica de muchos otros diarios chilenos, la Ley sobre Abusos de Publicidad fue modificada recientemente y el Presidente Eduardo Frei ha prometido tratar de que se derogue el impuesto.

SR. HECTOR GONZALEZ VALENZUELA (El Rancagüino, Rancagua, Chile): Sr. Presidente y distinguidos miembros del directorio de la SIP, distinguidas damas, amables colegas: Cuando en mi lejana ciudad de Rancagua, en ese hermoso país que se llama Chile, ubicado en los confines de nuestra América morena, recibí la noticia de que había sido agraciado con el honroso Premio SIP-Mergenthaler, experimenté una de las emociones más grandes de mi vida.

No imaginé antes que la lucha que estábamos librando en este rincón del mundo para que pudiera continuar siempre encendida la llama eterna de la libertad de prensa, alcanzaría la repercusión internacional que ustedes han querido darle.

Hace tres años en la Asamblea de la SIP levanté mi modesta voz para denunciar algunas de las erradas disposiciones de la Ley sobre Abusos de Publicidad que se había dictado en mi patria. Desde las páginas de El Rancagüino iniciamos la campaña más larga y tenaz en contra de sus peligrosas disposiciones.

El entonces Presidente de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa, el siempre inolvidable amigo Jules Dubois, llegó hasta las oficinas de nuestro diario en Rancagua y allí juntos analizamos el articulado de la Ley, que los periodistas chilenos habían bautizado con el apelativo de mordaza. Y fue así como la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa recogió enseguida la inquietud de los periodistas chilenos.

Mientras tanto, en las páginas de El Rancagüino continuamos combatiendo aquella Ley, que por fin, hace pocos meses, ha sido derogada.

Pero nos queda otra inquietud, una inquietud que deben compartir muchos de los periódicos pequeños de nuestra América. Estamos ahora luchando contra una ley que amaga justamente en forma especial a los periódicos pequeños, la que estableció el oneroso gravamen a la publicidad, y contra la cual se han estrellado todos los argumentos de las empresas periodísticas. Porque como nos correspondió decir el año pasado en mi patria al inaugurarse la primera convención nacional de la Asociación de la Prensa Chilena, a la libertad de prensa no sólo la amordazan leyes de carácter político, la amordazan también con más fiereza las presiones de carácter económico que sufren las empresas periodísticas. Mientras más débil financieramente es una empresa, con más facilidad se puede atentar contra su libertad de pensamiento y de expresión.

Y esta presión económica se acentúa en los pequeños periódicos provincianos en toda la América Latina. Estamos viviendo en la era del espacio y no tenemos maquinaria para ponernos a tono con el progreso material del mundo en que vivimos.

Cuando alguna de nuestras viejas prensas, cansada de lanzar diarios cada día, comienza a toser, se enferma, detiene su actividad y no tenemos cómo reemplazarla.

Cuando una linotipia carraspea y su canto cristalino se torna cascado, es tarea de gigantes lograr obtener su reposición.

Queremos progresar; queremos crecer; queremos tener en nuestros pueblos hojas periodísticas ágiles, capaces de colaborar en forma efectiva al progreso de cada una de nuestras patrias y de esta patria grande que se llama América.

Queremos tener periódicos que sean tan fuertes que no puedan doblegarnos las presiones, y que sus columnas sean el granito de la libertad de prensa, incommovibles pedestales de la democracia. (Aplausos).

Al recibir hoy el honroso premio con que la benevolencia de ustedes me ha distinguido, he sentido la necesidad de expresar estas ideas en nombre de todos los periódicos pequeños de la América Latina. Pero no podría terminar mis palabras sin expresar, como lo hice ya en una carta, mis agradecimientos más sinceros a la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa por esta distinción que llevaré con orgullo mientras viva, y que legaré a mis hijos para que sigan

enarbolando el sagrado pendón de la libertad de prensa.

Y mi gratitud también a la Mergenthaler Linotype Company, que sigue entregando al mundo esas máquinas creadas por el genio de Ottmar Mergenthaler y que han permitido la expansión del periodismo moderno. Quiero repetirles a sus representantes aquí presentes las últimas líneas de una carta que les dirigí hace algunos días:

"Si la campaña que he realizado en favor de la libertad de prensa ha estado inspirada en lo más hondo de mis sentimientos y convicciones, no es menos cierto que cada una de las palabras impresas en El Rancagüino luchando por esa libertad, ha sido previamente inscrita en el blanco metal de nuestras linotipias".

Amigos todos de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, por que la libertad de prensa brille alguna vez en todos y en cada uno de los rincones de nuestra tierra y de nuestro mundo, y por que la SIP continúe siendo la vanguardia de la lucha por un periodismo libre en un mundo mejor, elevo ante ustedes mi voto más sincero y mi palabra más emocionada y ardiente. Muchas gracias. (Aplausos).

SR. VARGAS BADILLO: Categoría II.- "En reconocimiento de servicios meritorios a la colectividad por medio de editoriales, artículos o secciones", diploma y 500 dólares a Carmen Escribano de León, columnista de El Gráfico de Guatemala, por sus comentarios cotidianos sobre problemas de la colectividad.

La Sra. de León, que además de periodista es profesora de Economía Política y Literatura, refleja generalmente en su columna el sentir del pueblo, ya que escribe muchos de sus comentarios en respuesta a las cartas que le llevan la inquietud de sus lectores.

Categoría III.- "En reconocimiento de servicios meritorios a la colectividad por medio de informaciones y reportajes", diploma y 500 dólares a Horacio de Dios, articulista y reportero de El Mundo de Buenos Aires, por una serie de artículos sobre el problema de los abortos ilegales en Argentina; y diploma y 500 dólares a Roberto V. Escardó, columnista y colaborador de La Nación de Buenos Aires, por su serie acerca de los movimientos de guerrilleros en toda la América Latina. Esta es la segunda vez que el Sr. de Dios obtiene un premio Mergenthaler: el primero, en 1958, se le adjudicó por sus series sobre "Contrabando, Tráfico de Drogas, Robo de Automóviles"; afirma que su mejor cualidad es tener la pasión del principiante con la eficiencia de métodos del profesional. El Sr. Escardó, para escribir su serie sobre las guerrillas,

visitó varios países e hizo una investigación a fondo del problema, que afecta directamente a la mayoría de las naciones latinoamericanas.

Categoría IV.- "En reconocimiento de la labor meritoria de un caricaturista", diploma y 500 dólares a Antonio Rubio, de la Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas de Miami, Florida, y diploma y 500 dólares a José Bernardo Pacheco de El Diario de Hoy de San Salvador, El Salvador. Las caricaturas políticas de ambos son de orientación fuertemente democrática: El Sr. Rubio, que es cubano, ataca con frecuencia al régimen comunista de Fidel Castro, mientras que el Sr. Pacheco -- que usa el seudónimo de Nando -- comenta a menudo con ironía mordaz problemas de la vida diaria en El Salvador. El Sr. Rubio ganó numerosos premios en Cuba antes de exiliarse en los Estados Unidos, y algunas de sus caricaturas han sido publicadas por The Miami Herald en su página editorial. El Sr. Pacheco es considerado uno de los mejores caricaturistas de Centro-América: en el Segundo Certamen Centroamericano de la Caricatura, en 1964, obtuvo primero, cuarto, quinto y sexto puestos, y en el Concurso Mundial de Caricaturistas efectuado en 1966 en Montreal, Canadá, conquistó el sexto lugar.

DR. FERNANDO CARRANDI (Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, Miami, Florida) : Señoras y señores, Señor Presidente y Señores directores: les habla el Dr. Fernando Carrandi, director de la AIP, la agencia latinoamericana de noticias que recibió un diploma por su caricaturista Antonio Rubio.

Dese hace largo rato estoy pensando y había pensado no decir ni una palabra para no poner un poco triste a la sesión hablándole de mi patria, Cuba. Pero decidí, al oír al compañero González, agradecer este premio. Con legítimo orgullo y honda satisfacción recibo el diploma en nombre de la Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas AIP que tengo el honor de dirigir.

Es motivo de satisfacción para nosotros el hecho de que nos haya otorgado esta distinción el más importante organismo de prensa de nuestro continente, la SIP. Y nos satisface plenamente que en el momento en que la democracia está rechazando en América las atrevidas aspiraciones del comunismo internacional, el premio SIP-Mergenthaler se haya otorgado al destacado caricaturista cubano Antonio Rubio y por extensión a la Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas (AIP) que me honro en dirigir, fundada por periodistas cubanos exiliados y convertida ya en agencia latinoamericana de noticias. Entraña evidentemente un reconocimiento de la labor modesta pero tesonera que hemos realizado al denunciar ante el mundo y

América en particular, la tragedia de Cuba bajo la sangrienta dictadura comunista de Fidel Castro y alertar a los pueblos del hemisferio del grave peligro que para su libertad ha venido representando el régimen establecido por Rusia Soviética en pleno corazón de nuestro continente.

Por todo ello, distinguidos señores y compañeros, gracias. Muchísimas gracias. (Aplausos).

SR. VARGAS BADILLO: Categoría V.- "En reconocimiento de la labor meritoria de un fotógrafo, diploma y 500 dólares a Danilo M. Birri de El Litoral de Santa Fé, por sus fotos excelentes y dramáticas, especialmente las de distintos accidentes durante una carrera de automóviles. El Sr. Birri, además de ser encargado de la sección de fotografía en El Litoral, es desde hace varios años colaborador permanente de los principales periódicos de Buenos Aires y de The Associated Press.

El Premio Mergenthaler para publicaciones no se otorgó este año; en cambio se confirieron dos en la categoría III y dos en la IV, en las cuales no se dio ningún premio en 1966.

El premio correspondiente al Sr. Roberto V. Escardó va ser recibido por un compañero ilustre, el subdirector de La Nación, Dr. Valmaggia.

DR. JUAN S. VALMAGGIA (La Nación, Buenos Aires): Si ustedes me permiten, voy a decir unas palabras.

En el fondo los hombres de Argentina tenemos motivo por estar satisfechos, porque tres de los premios han sido para compatriotas nuestros. Horacio de Dios no está esta noche con nosotros. Roberto Escardó tampoco ha podido venir, y en su nombre recibo este premio.

Birri ha recibido otro en nombre de El Litoral de Santa Fe. Creo que eso nos permite decir a los hombres de Argentina que hemos tratado de cumplir nuestro deber, que creo que lo hemos cumplido. Y nuestra propia opinión podría significar muy poca cosa. La gran ventaja que tenemos es que hemos recibido hoy a la noche esta consagración estupenda. Yo agradezco, y ¿se puede agradecer cuando se ha cumplido sencillamente con el deber que todos tenemos? No. Sencillamente se nos dice "han estado bien, los felicitamos." Pero ¿no es eso más que un estímulo para seguir cumpliendo siempre en todo momento con nuestro deber? Nada más. Muchas gracias. (Aplausos).

SR. VARGAS BADILLO: Continuaré con la entrega de los premios.

PREMIOS SIP-TOM WALLACE, PARA PERIODISTAS Y PUBLICACIONES
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADA.

"En reconocimiento de la labor de un periodista de los Estados Unidos o Canadá por la amistad y la comprensión interamericanas", diploma y 500 dólares a Weller Kays Gary de The Observer de Charlotte, Carolina del Norte, uno de los periódicos de la empresa Knight, por una serie de artículos sobre una misión médica a Bolivia. Llevó su labor más allá de los artículos, pues pronunció conferencias ante muchas organizaciones de la zona de Charlotte, y la respuesta a unos y otras fue extraordinaria. El periódico recibió tantos pedidos que imprimió un folleto con todos los artículos y los distribuyó en los estados de Carolina del Sur y del Norte.

Como el Sr. Gary no está presente invito al compañero George Beebe, del Miami Herald, para que reciba la distinción en nombre de este periodista.

MR. GEORGE BEEBE: (The Miami Herald, Miami, Florida): I want to say it is my pleasure to accept the award for Kays Gary here tonight. Kays Gary of Charlotte is a very great newspaperman and I've known him for many years.

I think it is very significant that more and more United States reporters and editors are showing an interest in Latin America, and I think this award tonight indicates it.

Kays Gary won his award mainly because of a series -- and a very excellent series -- on a medical mission to Bolivia, and I wish you all could read it. It is really great. But since his award was given and chosen some months ago, he has made another contribution to Latin American relations that I would like to explain to you very briefly.

I think you are all familiar with Operation Amigo -- a program bringing in young Latins to the United States for two-week periods.

A group of Peruvians came to Charlotte and Kays Gary took one of them into his home and he became so impressed by this young Peruvian that he brought him back and sent him to North Carolina State University. He graduated No. 1 in his class, and Kays Gary now has proudly seen him go to the University of Southern California on a scholarship in engineering. So Kays Gary is very deserving of this award tonight. (Applause)

SR. VARGAS BADILLO: "En reconocimiento de la labor de una publicación de los Estados Unidos o Canadá por la amistad y la comprensión interamericanas", una placa a Southam Company-Southam News Service por haber asignado a la América Latina a su corresponsal Paul Kidd y proporcionar así por primera vez al público canadiense una información interpretativa y a fondo de los acontecimientos latinoamericanos. Southam News Service, por su interés en los asuntos latinoamericanos, encomendó esta misión al Sr. Kidd hace varios años, y desde entonces los ocho periódicos de la Southam Company han tenido una información excelente a ese respecto. Debido a su labor el Sr. Kidd recibió en 1966 el Premio María Moors Cabot; tenía entonces 34 años, y es una de las personas más jóvenes a quienes se haya conferido dicho premio.

MR. PAUL KIDD (Southam Newspapers, Ltd., Toronto, Canada):
Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

I believe this is the first time that an IAPA award has come to Canada, which, despite General de Gaulle, still exists. (Applause).

As this is an inter-American convention, I feel it is a duty and an obligation for me to make my remarks short -- short though they will be -- in both Spanish and English. I'll do my best in both languages.

Canada has long been guilty of a great indifference toward Latin America. But I believe that Canadian eyes are finally turning toward the important happenings unfolding in the southern half of the Hemisphere. Perhaps the two men mostly responsible for this belatedly awakened interest, in totally opposing ways, are Fidel Castro and the late John F. Kennedy.

Castro through his attempts to export his revolution and President Kennedy through his vision of the Alliance for Progress as a viable instrument of hope to combat the spread of Castro-inspired communism, have dramatically made Canadians conscious of what is at stake in Latin America.

Canada, which less than five years ago had no aid program toward Latin America, today has one approaching 15 million dollars.

Courses in Latin American studies are now being offered in Canadian universities.

Canada today has diplomatic relations with all Latin American

countries, and our two-way trade with the southern half of the Hemisphere has doubled in recent years.

Still, however, Canada remains outside the Organization of American States, and one of the chief reasons for this, I am sure, is that despite the increasingly tightening bonds there is still generally an acute dearth of knowledge among Canadians about Latin America.

Because of lack of informed public opinion, there appears to have been a reluctance on the part of succeeding Canadian governments to take a decisive stand on what could be a controversial issue. Some day, perhaps, Canada will join the OAS, but first Canadian need to be informed and our legislators need to be informed about what is happening in Latin America. Above all, the onus is on the press of Canada.

Southam News Services and the Southam Newspapers across Canada are doing their utmost to provide that knowledge and information.

On behalf of the Southam Press I thank you for the honor you have paid us. (Applause).

SR. VARGAS BADILLO: Los Premios SIP-Tom Wallace consagran la memoria de un periodista insigne que hizo de su vida una perenne defensa de la libertad.

Los nueve premiados fueron seleccionados por la Comisión de Premios y ratificados por el Comité Ejecutivo de la SIP. Para los Premios Tom Wallace, la Comisión se basó en las recomendaciones de sus miembros latinoamericanos.

Para nuestra Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, que tiene ya una matrícula de más de 800 socios en todo el hemisferio, es una gran satisfacción contribuir en esta forma al reconocimiento y promoción del periodismo intercontinental.

No quiero terminar este informe sin expresar mi profundo agradecimiento a los distinguidos compañeros que compartieron la responsabilidad de otorgar estos premios con la mayor justicia y acierto posibles.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Y así termina esta magnífica fiesta que tenemos que agradecerle a la Sra. Hills. Muchas gracias, Sra. Hills. (Applause).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FIRST MEETING

Tuesday, October 17, 1967

The first meeting of the XXIII Annual General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association convened at 9:30 AM, Tuesday, October 17, 1967, in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President, as Chairman.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Señoras y señores, se abre la sesión de la Asamblea General.

Tenemos con nosotros el Señor Gobernador de Puerto Rico, y es para nosotros un gran honor. Me siento muy honrado, como presidente de la SIP, al recibir a quien tiene bajo su responsabilidad el gobierno de este país.

Ahora cederé la palabra a la Sra. Tina Hills, que va a hablar en nombre de nosotros sobre esta memorable sesión, recibiendo en nuestra casa al Señor Gobernador. La Sra. Hills tiene la palabra. (Aplausos).

SRA. TINA HILLS. Gracias. Nuestra Asamblea se abrirá con una invocación pronunciada por el Obispo Auxiliar de San Juan.

MONSEÑOR JUAN DE D. LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, OBISPO AUXILIAR DE LA ARQUIDIOCESIS DE SAN JUAN: Oh, Dios, eterno y todopoderoso, que riges con admirable poder los destinos de los hombres y de los pueblos, que suscitas las distintas iniciativas de éstos en orden al bienestar y al progreso del género humano, que te has dignado conceder benévolamente al hombre el precioso don de la libertad y muestras continuamente un profundo respeto hacia ella y un hondo pesar por el mal uso que de ella se hace con frecuencia y por su represión; te rogamos humildemente que envíes tu santo Espíritu sobre los distinguidos señores que integran esta magna asamblea interamericana, de manera que sean iluminados en sus deliberaciones y decisiones, en todo momento, y así obren conforme a toda verdad y justicia, y con espíritu de comprensión y fraternidad.

Permite, Señor de las maravillosas obras del ingenio humano que tú le has inspirado, que estos peritos en el importante y

complejo campo de la comunicación social, celebren una fructífera reunión sobre ese eficaz instrumento de información y orientación que es la prensa escrita, y aprueben conclusiones que redunden en el perfeccionamiento no sólo de la técnica del periodismo en sus múltiples facetas, sino también del servicio valiosísimo que han de prestar en la promoción de la hermandad, la paz, el amor, la justicia y el desarrollo de los pueblos, hermanos en el Padre común y en Jesucristo, tu Hijo, que vive y reina contigo en unidad del Espíritu Santo, y es Dios por los siglos de los siglos. Amén.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Es un gran placer para mí como Presidente de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa dar la bienvenida a las siguientes personas:

Sr. Herbert Evans, Presidente de la Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión.

Sr. Michael J. Ogden, Presidente de la Sociedad Norteamericana de Directores de Periódicos.

Sr. Hugh B. Patterson, editor del Arkansas Gazette y representante del Instituto Internacional de la Prensa.

Sr. Stanford Smith, Gerente General de la Asociación Norteamericana de Editores de Periódicos y Presidente del Comité Internacional de Telecomunicaciones de Prensa.

Dr. Juan S. Valmaggia, subdirector de La Nación de Buenos Aires y Presidente de la Asociación de Empresas Periodísticas Argentinas.

Tengo el honor también de agradecer a todas las organizaciones que están cooperando en la demostración de técnicas de comunicaciones que se efectuará en El Mundo esta tarde. Los representantes de algunas de esas organizaciones se han inscripto para la Asamblea y posiblemente estén presentes en esta reunión: el Sr. Smith, de la Asociación Norteamericana de Editores de Periódicos; el Sr. Matthew Gordon, Director de Información de la Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT); el Dr. Joseph Seton Smith, Presidente de Litcom, división de Litton Industries; el Almirante (Ret.) Robert L. Dennison, Vicepresidente de Copley Newspapers y representante de la SIP ante el Comité Internacional de Telecomunicaciones de Prensa; el Sr. Edward J. Gerrity, Vicepresidente de la International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation a cargo

de Relaciones Societarias y Publicidad, y el Sr. Samuel R. Donnellon, Director de Relaciones Públicas y Publicidad, Región Latinoamericana, de la misma compañía. Otras organizaciones que participarán en la demostración son las siguientes: American Telephone and Telegraph, The Daily Express de Londres, la Dirección General de Correos del Reino Unido, Muirhead & Co., Limited, de Inglaterra y The Washington Post.

Y es también para mí un gran honor dirigir unas palabras de cumplimiento al Dr. Carlos Ovidio Lagos, director de La Capital de Rosario, periódico decano de la prensa argentina, que cumplirá 100 años dentro de un mes. (Aplausos)

El primer punto del programa es establecer quórum. Se necesitan, como ustedes saben, 50 socios. Pido al Presidente del Comité de Credenciales, Sr. José Dutriz, que informe sobre el número de socios inscriptos.

SR. JOSE DUTRIZ, Jr. (La Prensa Gráfica, San Salvador, El Salvador): El informe del Comité de Credenciales es el siguiente:

Socios Activos y Corporativos registrados, que tienen voto:

América Latina 51; Estados Unidos 58; Canadá 3; Jamaica, Barbados y Posesiones Europeas 3. Hacen un total de 115.

El total de personas registradas es el siguiente:

Representantes de socios Activos 166; socios Cooperadores 29; observadores 61; damas 163; socios Vitalicios 3; invitados 15. En total 437.

Este es en resumen el resultado, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Ahora pido al Secretario, Sr. Junco, que resuma los mensajes recibidos.

SR. JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Jr.: I will start with an important announcement from Italia Morayta:

"Architect Pedro Ramírez Vázquez has done me the honor of appointing me Head of the Press Services Department for the Organizing Committee of the XIX Olympic Games, which will be held in Mexico in 1968, and for this reason has asked me to give you a message. I hope that because of the interesting content of the

message, and as another of the many kindnesses which you have shown me throughout our long years of friendship, you will give it a few moments of your time. The message says:

"Honored Members of the Inter American Press Association:

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity, your XXIII Annual Assembly, to bring to your attention a matter which I believe will be of special interest to you:

"One of the most important premises underlying the work being carried out in preparation for the XIX Olympic Games taking place in Mexico in October, 1968, is the concept that an Olympics is an occasion which attracts world-wide public interest. Therefore, all necessary measures, both technical and administrative, are being taken so that information concerning Olympic events will be distributed throughout the world in a complete, clear, rapid and efficient manner.

"As it is evident that this undertaking cannot be successfully carried out without the collaboration of the members of the world's press, I wish to extend a personal and direct invitation to each one of you to request from us all data you consider necessary to bring you up to date on the progress of the work being carried out in preparation for the Olympics.

"We shall welcome your suggestions and requests and will endeavour to comply with them promptly. Only in this way will the press information be successful in the Olympics to be held in Mexico."

MR. JUNCO DE LA VEGA, JR. : There are copies of this announcement on the table outside of this room. If any one of you has a question, please see Italia and she will endeavor to answer it for you.

A message from Mr. Manuel Ulloa, Expreso Extra, Lima, Perú:

"Tina Hills, Presidenta de la Comisión Organizadora de la Asamblea General de la SIP, Dorado Beach Hotel, San Juan: I regret very much that due to pressing problems I am unable to attend the Freedom of the Press Committee meeting as well as the General Assembly with you and all my colleagues. I wish you all a successful meeting."

De Carlos Mantilla Ortega: "Deseo expresar a usted, Sr. Presidente, y a los miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa mis sentimientos de profunda pena por la irreparable pérdida de nuestro querido colega y gran amigo Ricardo Castro Beeche. Sus valiosas contribuciones a la SIP en defensa de la libertad y dignidad de la prensa continental debemos conservar como el mejor recuerdo de este gran americano. Unome a ustedes en homenaje a su memoria."

El siguiente está dirigido a nuestro gerente, Sr. Carlos Jiménez:

"Lamento positivamente que inconvenientes de última hora me impidan acompañarlos en la reunión de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa. Mis sinceros deseos son de que la XXIII Asamblea constituya un éxito completo. Luis Gabriel Cano."

Otro mensaje dirigido a nuestro gerente, don Carlos Jiménez:

"Los radiodifusores de las Américas participan de vuestro dolor por la trágica muerte del insigne periodista costarricense don Ricardo Castro Beeche, egregio defensor de la libertad de expresión. Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión, Herbert E. Evans, Presidente."

Un mensaje dirigido a nuestro presidente, don Julio de Mesquita Filho:

"I deeply regret my inability to attend due to illness. Best wishes for a successful Assembly. Cozier, Barbados Daily News."

Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Jiménez.

SR. CARLOS A. JIMENEZ: Ante todo, ruego al Sr. Schouten, si está presente, que se ponga en contacto conmigo a la brevedad posible. Tengo un mensaje urgente para él.

I have now a message from your Host Committee.

This morning's opening session of the General Assembly will end promptly at 12 noon, and even before, because of the historic satellite program this afternoon.

This will give all time to go to their rooms and change for the afternoon and evening in San Juan.

A special buffet will be ready at 12:30 in the main dining room, so you can have luncheon without delay. For those staying at the Dorado Hilton, cars will be ready to take you there. You can have your luncheon there, and a bus will be at the Hilton between 2 PM and 2:15 so you will not have to return to the Dorado Beach Hotel.

Buses will start loading here at 2 PM and the last buss will leave about 2:30. This will assure that everyone will be in the theater studios of Telemundo when the satellite programs starts promptly at 3:30 PM.

Everyone is invited to attend, and this especially includes all the ladies and families accompanying members, with the exception of small children. We will be moving in air-conditioned busses to air-conditioned studios, so the ladies can feel free to wear casual cocktail dresses from the start.

After the satellite show, we will move on to La Fortaleza for the Governor's reception, and after that you will have a free evening on your own in San Juan. There are many restaurants but the Committee suggests making reservations. You all have the information in your program about the buses returning beginning at 9 PM.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Le doy la palabra a la Sra. Tina Hills, Presidenta del Comité Organizador, para que salude a los delegados.

SRA. TINA HILLS: Quiero dar las gracias en nombre de todos nosotros al Reverendísimo Monseñor Juan de D. López de Victoria, Obispo Auxiliar de la Arquidiócesis de San Juan, por sus palabras alentadoras que abrieron nuestra Asamblea.

DISCURSO DE BIENVENIDA DE LA PRESIDENTA
DEL COMITE ORGANIZADOR, SRA. TINA HILLS

Bienvenidos todos a Puerto Rico.

Como Presidenta del Comité Organizador de esta vigésimotercera Asamblea Anual de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, me place expresar la satisfacción que siento al verlos a todos en esta isla, siempre hermosa, siempre emocionante.

Para todos nosotros es motivo de orgullo que se haya seleccionado a Puerto Rico como sede para esta convención, en su vigésimo-quinto aniversario. Les hemos esperado con impaciencia. A todos nos complace esta reunión de visitantes tan distinguidos. Y confiamos en que la Asamblea será de tanto provecho para ustedes como sabemos que lo será para nosotros.

En mis viajes por la América Latina muchas veces se me ha hecho una pregunta que estoy segura también está en el pensamiento de ustedes:

¿Qué es Puerto Rico?

Claro está que esta pregunta puede contestarse desde distintos puntos de vista. En su aspecto político, Puerto Rico es un Estado Libre Asociado - el único bajo la bandera y la Constitución de los Estados Unidos. Esto significa que somos parte del sistema federal de los Estados Unidos. Pero, al propio tiempo, Puerto Rico es distinto de cualquiera - y de todos - los estados de la Unión.

Somos ciudadanos norteamericanos y podemos viajar, sin restricción de clase alguna, por todo territorio que esté bajo la bandera y la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.

Las diferencias políticas fundamentales entre Puerto Rico y los estados se basan en dos factores: no pagamos contribuciones federales ni tenemos representación con voto en el Congreso Federal.

Y es lógico que así sea. Por cuanto se aplica aquí el principio de no pagar contribuciones sin que haya una justa representación en el Congreso. Recordarán ustedes que ese es uno de los principios básicos que condujeron a la creación de lo que es ahora Estados Unidos. Como decían allá en 1776: No taxation without representation.

El statu político es un tema que no deja de ser debatido día tras día y año tras año. Hace justamente tres meses que celebramos un plesbicio en el cual el 60 por ciento de los votantes dió su apoyo al statu vigente, el 39 por ciento respaldó la estadidad federada y menos del uno por ciento votó por la independencia.

En lo económico, Puerto Rico está íntimamente vinculado a Estados Unidos. Nuestra ya famosa "Operación Manos a la Obra" -conocida en Estados Unidos como "Operation Bootstrap" - de hecho ha operado una

revolución pacífica pero que cala muy hondo en la vida de todos los puertorriqueños.

Puerto Rico ha sido y sigue siendo un ejemplo alentador de lo que puede hacer un capitalismo progresista, moderno y de conciencia social. Puerto Rico atrae inversiones de tipo industrial en gran escala, mayormente de Estados Unidos, pero también de México, Europa y Japón, y utiliza los recursos que así obtiene para costear programas variados y vigorosos de justicia social.

Nuestra economía se ha transformado, ha logrado un progreso asombroso; es algo que hace veinte años se hubiera sugerido sólo como una fantasía, pero todos estamos acordes en que aún nos falta mucho por hacer.

En lo cultural, Puerto Rico es eminentemente hispánico, de raíces tan profundas que el viajero se sorprende al ver que nuestras costumbres hayan perdurado intactas a pesar del impacto cultural que nos llega del Norte. Nuestro vernáculo es el español y gradualmente hemos ido adquiriendo el inglés como segundo idioma.

Nos sentimos orgullosos de nuestras tradiciones españolas, que nos atan naturalmente, irrevocablemente, al resto de la América Hispana. Puerto Rico entero está convencido de que hay que conservar y enriquecer a nuestro acervo cultural y nuestro idioma. Pero, así como no somos aislacionistas en el sentido político, tampoco somos nacionalistas en el sentido cultural.

Somos una sociedad en fermento, una sociedad en efervescencia, y en el curso de los pasados cien años hemos visto surgir, poco a poco, una cultura que es auténticamente nuestra, genuinamente puertorriqueña.

Por ello es que se hace fácil ver que la vieja frase de que Puerto Rico es un 'puente' encierra muchísimo más de lo que ser mero puente significa. Somos una isla pequeña que abraza la gran ilusión de fusionar, en forma pacífica y democrática, los dos grandes patrimonios culturales y políticos de nuestro Hemisferio.

En este siglo, ambas se han encontrado y se han mezclado en esta pequeña isla. Y no ha sido en una forma abstracta. Se han mezclado, se han enriquecido una a la otra en formas que amplían la visión y vigorizan la vida diaria de cada puertorriqueño.

Es posible que en este aspecto Puerto Rico se haya anticipado a lo que está ocurriendo en este mundo cada vez más pequeño. Quizás podría afirmarse que tanto los problemas como los triunfos de Puerto Rico como 'puente' pronostican lo que a la postre ocurrirá a cada ciudadano de este Hemisferio. Y me permito subrayar que esa interrelación, esa mezcla de culturas, embargará al ciudadano del Norte con la misma intensidad con que la sentirá el ciudadano del Sur.

Nuestro sueño no termina ahí. Puerto Rico también quiere ser el 'puente' sobre el cual siglos de ignorancia y de pobreza caminarán hasta el mundo moderno de prosperidad económica y esclarecimiento espiritual.

Aquí en Puerto Rico nosotros estamos plenamente conscientes y alertas a la llamada 'fórmula cubana de liberación nacional'. Y ello es así no sólo porque millares de cubanos viven y trabajan en Puerto Rico y con su esfuerzo contribuyen al progreso de nuestra comunidad, con su capital y capacidad industrial, con su probidad en las profesiones. Ello es así porque en Puerto Rico, mucho antes de Castro, existía un sentido de hermandad entre Cuba y Puerto Rico.

La realidad puertorriqueña - no meras palabras - desmienten las falsas promesas del régimen comunista de Cuba. No somos dogmáticos frente a las diversas maneras de buscar la justicia social. Pero sí sabemos que hay una forma mejor que la que encontró Fidel Castro porque ésa es la que vivimos en Puerto Rico.

Sabemos que no hay que sacrificar las libertades individuales para corregir males pasados porque aquí lo hemos logrado. La tragedia de Castro y de Cuba se debe precisamente a que ni él ni sus seguidores pudieron comprender que una verdadera reforma y una revolución social deben descansar en un régimen de confianza y no en uno de odio y de terror; y la confianza debe ser mutua. El pueblo tiene que confiar en sus líderes y el régimen tiene que confiar en su pueblo. Y tener confianza en un pueblo no significa otra cosa que hacerlo libre.

En sus 25 años de vida, la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa ha superado muchos obstáculos y ha sabido sobreponerse a muchas frustraciones. Por eso es lo que es hoy: una fuerza poderosa y decisiva en pro de la libertad de nuestro Hemisferio.

Confiamos en que durante su estada aquí, ustedes nos verán como lo que somos; un pueblo orgulloso de sus logros pero impaciente ante los muchos problemas que aún le quedan por resolver. Esto es cierto tanto de parte del Gobierno, como de la industria, como de nuestro periodismo.

Los periódicos de Puerto Rico tienen conciencia de la gran responsabilidad de continuar dando a esta isla el periodismo que necesita y que merece. Es nuestra ambición, en una comunidad que se desarrolla con la rapidez de la nuestra, no sólo mantener el ritmo de ese desarrollo. Nuestra ambición es contribuir a ese progreso extraordinario con nuestra guía y nuestra inspiración.

Nos place tener esta oportunidad de mostrarles nuestra hermosa isla, que es un paraíso para el turista y un El Dorado para el hombre de negocios.

Puerto Rico se honra en tenerlos entre nosotros. La hospitalidad tradicional de nuestro pueblo se expresa en esas palabras sencillas y sinceras:

Están en su casa.

Les he brindado una breve descripción de esta isla y ahora quiero presentarles a una persona muchísimo mejor preparada que yo para hablarles de Puerto Rico - de hecho, el hombre que nos representa a todos.

El 3 de noviembre de 1964, el pueblo de Puerto Rico eligió para su más alto cargo a un hombre que había dedicado 28 de sus 51 años a la función pública. Uno de los más capacitados administradores de Puerto Rico, este hombre sirvió a su pueblo durante más de dos décadas como el colaborador más íntimo de don Luis Muñoz Marín.

Sin embargo, y esto es algo que todavía asombra a los periodistas, durante todo ese tiempo pudo mantenerse casi en el anonimato.

Hoy es de todos conocido. Todo Puerto Rico ha podido apreciar la intensa dedicación de este hombre, su consagración absoluta a la tarea de hacer que su Gobierno sea el más limpio, el mejor, el más eficiente posible. Durante sus años en La Fortaleza ha ampliado honrosamente su largo historial de servicios públicos desinteresados.

Tengo el placer y el honor de presentarles a nuestro Gobernador, el Honorable Roberto Sánchez Vilella. (Aplausos)

DISCURSO DEL HONORABLE ROBERTO SANCHEZ VILELLA
GOBERNADOR DE PUERTO RICO

Señor Presidente, Sra. Hills, Señores Directores y miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa:

Saludo, a nombre de Puerto Rico, a los miembros aquí presentes de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa. Bienvenidos.

Recordamos con afecto que hemos sido favorecidos antes con la presencia de distinguidos miembros de la prensa de América, cuando directores de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa han celebrado reuniones en San Juan. Para nosotros es un honor que ustedes hayan escogido de nuevo a Puerto Rico, esta vez para su Vigésimotercera Asamblea Anual. También debemos agradecer esa honrosa elección al dinamismo del periódico El Mundo, cuya tradición al servicio de Puerto Rico ha sido larga y fructífera.

Ensombrece, sin embargo, nuestra alegría de hoy la inesperada muerte de un ilustre miembro y antiguo Presidente de la Sociedad, don Ricardo Castro Beeche, acaecida mientras se dirigía a Puerto Rico para estar con nosotros en esta Asamblea. Me uno al sentimiento de los compañeros costarricenses, de nuestros amigos de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa y de su viuda y sus familiares.

Hemos seguido con interés el historial de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa en su lucha por mantener y vigorizar la libertad de prensa en todo el hemisferio. El valeroso esfuerzo de ustedes en aquellos lugares de América donde la libre expresión ha sido suprimida demuestra un dinamismo progresista del cual tenemos motivo para enorgullecernos todos; porque todas las mentes libres de América se sienten unidas a la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa en ese esfuerzo.

No es por casualidad que los regímenes totalitarios silencian la prensa. Así se facilita la supresión de los demás derechos constitucionales. Sin la comunicación libre entre los ciudadanos, sin la fecundidad del intercambio de ideas, opiniones e informa-

ción que sólo la prensa libre nos puede dar, los pueblos caen en el letargo y la indiferencia, o en la impotencia y la desesperación, de las cuales se nutren las tiranías de ambos extremos.

La democracia necesita una prensa libre. Libre de represión gubernamental, libre de coerción política, libre de presión comercialista. Una prensa que emule a esta Sociedad de ustedes en la altura de sus propósitos, en la profundidad de sus planteamientos y en el enérgico repudio a todo atentado contra la dignidad del ser humano.

El derecho de la prensa a su óptima libertad conlleva el deber de mantener al pueblo eficazmente informado, dentro de las limitaciones que surgen de la convivencia de seres humanos con derechos al respeto individual. Esta fundamental responsabilidad de la prensa le impone la obligación de ella misma fijarse cánones para su propia conducta. No es ésta tarea fácil. Y es tarea que sólo la propia prensa puede hacer para sí misma.

En Puerto Rico la libertad de prensa es un derecho plenamente garantizado por nuestra Constitución y vastamente respaldado por el gobierno y la comunidad. La libertad de prensa, en la Constitución del Estado Libre Asociado, es el cuarto derecho dentro de un régimen de leyes en que la palabra y la prensa son sinónimos. Sabemos que uno de nuestros primeros compromisos con la historia es defender el derecho de todos a expresarse libremente, en la confianza de que cada cual habrá de hacerlo con responsabilidad.

Pero los puertorriqueños no nos conformamos únicamente con que nuestra Constitución recoja ese ideal. Exigimos, además, que la libertad de prensa constituya realidad palpable de nuestra vida de pueblo.

Este idealismo y este sentido de realidad del puertorriqueño constituyen la clave que explica la interrogante que a menudo le formulan a la Sra. Hills en sus visitas por América: "¿Qué es Puerto Rico?" La sucinta pero acertada descripción que ella les ha dado revela el actual estado de desarrollo de un pueblo que ha definido la política como un instrumento para actuar sobre sus circunstancias reales, en conformidad con las aspiraciones de bienestar y los valores del espíritu. Nuestro Estado Libre Asociado es producto de esa mentalidad puertorriqueña que concibe el statu político como un medio al mejor servicio de Puerto Rico.

Esta perspectiva histórica ha estado en evidencia en el proceso de estudio, consulta y análisis que llevó en 1964 a la creación de una Comisión de Status compuesta por representantes de Puerto Rico y de Estados Unidos, y a la celebración de un plebiscito este año de 1967. En este plebiscito -- ya lo señaló la señora Hills -- el pueblo ratificó el desarrollo institucional plasmado en el Estado Libre Asociado que conocemos y vivimos desde el 25 de julio de 1952. Pero el pueblo hizo algo más que ratificar lo existente. Nos dejó saber su mandato de, sobre lo ya obtenido, "desarrollar el Estado Libre Asociado de acuerdo con sus principios fundamentales hasta el máximo de gobierno propio compatible con la común defensa, el común mercado, la común moneda y el indisoluble vínculo de la ciudadanía de Estados Unidos."

A esta tarea debemos dedicarnos desde la perspectiva que apunté en el décimoquinto aniversario del Estado Libre Asociado el 25 de julio de este año. En esa ocasión señalé tres puntos de fundamental importancia:

Primero: Puerto Rico es un pueblo en proceso de intenso y permanente desarrollo. El Estado Libre Asociado tiene que ser una entidad en proceso de igual desarrollo al servicio de la sociedad puertorriqueña.

Segundo: La clave para el desarrollo del Estado Libre Asociado la encontraremos en las exigencias del progreso económico y el desarrollo social a que aspira el pueblo dentro de su tradición puertorriqueña.

Tercero: La tarea de mejorar el Estado Libre Asociado nos corresponde a todos: al Gobernador, a la Asamblea Legislativa, al pueblo en general. Corresponde de manera particularmente importante a la prensa, como vehículo tradicional de difusión de ideas y formación de opiniones.

Puerto Rico necesita la ayuda de la prensa, para que en este proceso y decisión públicas prevalezca siempre el entendimiento y la serenidad indispensables para el cabal ejercicio de los derechos democráticos de todos los puertorriqueños. Sabemos que nuestra prensa seguirá sirviendo bien a Puerto Rico.

Para finalizar, ruego a cada uno de los distinguidos miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa que sea portavoz del afectuoso saludo que con estas palabras envía el pueblo de Puerto Rico a los hermanos del hemisferio americano. Muchas gracias. (Aplausos).

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Muchas gracias, Sr. Gobernador. Como parte de la agilización de las reuniones, el Comité Ejecutivo ha resuleto que sólo se lea íntegramente el informe del Presidente. Todos los demás informes serán resumidos por sus autores y distribuidos por escrito.

Tiene la palabra el Sr. Jiménez.

SR. CARLOS A. JIMENEZ: El Sr. Presidente me ha pedido que proporcione la siguiente información acerca de la votación para la elección de directores:

Balloting for the election of 15 new directors for 1967-70 will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, October 18, from 12 noon to 6:00 PM in the balcony of the Cocktail Lounge, near the registration desk. Members will find on the documents table printed ballots with the names of the candidates submitted by the Nominating Committee. Ballots provide space for write-in candidates who may be nominated from the floor before this morning meeting ends. There will be no roll-call for voting. Each member representative must go by himself to the balloting place, identify himself and cast his ballot. Results of the election will be announced during the meeting of the Assembly in the morning of October 19.

The balloting will be supervised by a six-member Committee of Judges. The ballots will be counted by this Committee or authorized representatives, and the results will be certified and reported to the membership the following morning by the Chairman of the Judges Committee. The counting of ballots shall be strictly governed by Article 7, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the By-laws. The Committee of Judges will ensure compliance with Article 3, Section 3, of the By-laws by declaring elected those candidates with the greatest number of votes in each of the categories mentioned in that article, to guarantee election of the minimum number required.

Article 7 of the By-laws, in its Section 2, 3 and 4, says:

"Members shall be limited to one vote on each ballot for any candidate at any election, and a plurality of the votes shall constitute an election.

"No individual shall cast a ballot or ballots as the representative of more than one member.

"Each ballot should show votes for no more and no less than fifteen candidates to the Board of Directors and any ballot with a lesser or larger number shall be invalid."

Article 3, Section 3 of the By-laws says:

"Not less than one third of the elected directors at any one time shall be representatives of publications which are printed in Spanish, Portuguese or French languages outside the United States of America and circulated outside the United States, and not less than one third of the elected directors at any one time shall be identified with publications which are either printed in the English, Spanish or Portuguese languages in the United States of America and circulated in the United States of America, or printed in the English language and circulated outside of the United States of America."

I will remind members, also, that only representatives of Active and Corporate members, and not the Associate members, are entitled to vote.

Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Ahora voy a pedir a todos los presentes que se pongan de pie y guarden un momento de silencio en memoria de nuestro querido compañero Ricardo Castro Beeche.

Sr. Gobernador, señoras y señores:

INFORME DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA SIP
SR. JULIO DE MESQUITA FILHO

No constituye, por cierto, para ustedes una novedad el hecho de que no estuvo este período de un año, en que tuve el honor de presidir la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, libre de acontecimientos funestos para la libertad de expresión del pensamiento en nuestro Hemisferio.

Ya tuve la oportunidad de informarles, en mi informe de mediados del año fiscal, leído en la reunión de Montego Bay en marzo

pasado, de algunos de estos sucesos lamentables.

Destacaré de entre ellos la persecución movida por el gobierno de la República de Nicaragua al periódico La Prensa de Managua, y a su director, don Pedro Joaquín Chamorro. Personalidad distinguida entre los adversarios de la dictadura de los Somoza, este antiguo compañero nuestro de la Junta de Directores se vio envuelto en el conflicto que precedió a las elecciones del 5 de febrero de 1967 para la elección de Presidente de la República, de lo cual resultaría la ocupación militar de su periódico en la madrugada del 23 de enero y la detención del propio Sr. Chamorro, sin orden judicial.

No se hicieron esperar las respetuosas pero enérgicas gestiones promovidas por la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, sobre todo por los Sres. Robert U. Brown y Tom C. Harris, presidentes de su Comité Ejecutivo y de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa, respectivamente, ante el Jefe de Estado de Nicaragua en favor de Pedro Joaquín Chamorro y de su periódico. Como resultado de todos nuestros esfuerzos, a los que en determinado momento se unió el Secretario General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, las instalaciones de La Prensa se evacuaron por la Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua el 10. de febrero de 1967 y, finalmente, el día 4 de marzo siguiente, el Congreso de Nicaragua aprobaba un proyecto de ley de amnistía a los presos políticos, con lo que el Sr. Chamorro recuperó su libertad.

Ya he tenido también ocasión de referir, durante nuestra reunión de Montego Bay, otros episodios en que la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa se vio obligada a manifestar su protesta, como fue el caso del periodista dominicano Rafael Bonilla Aybar, director y editor de Prensa Libre de Santo Domingo, cuyas instalaciones fueron destruidas durante los motines que ensangrentaron a aquel país en abril de 1965, y que se vio, él mismo, impedido de regresar del exilio por fuerza de una determinación del Presidente Joaquín Balaguer; y aun el caso de mi compatriota Helio Fernandes, el cual vendría a tener otros desdoblamientos, como veremos.

Como recordarán, a este periodista le fueron suspendidos sus derechos políticos por un período de diez años a consecuencia de un decreto dictado el 10 de noviembre de 1966 por el entonces Presidente de la República del Brasil, Mariscal Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco. Ese fue nítidamente un acto de prepotencia, puesto que, aunque estuviese en vigor una Ley de Prensa que hasta

entonces había atendido perfectamente las condiciones que habían aconsejado su promulgación, prefirió el gobernante de la época recurrir, para callar la voz de un periodista que se le oponía, el Acta Institucional No. 2, instrumento de excepción decretado por el Gobierno Revolucionario para castigar infracciones que denunciasen una intención subversiva o corruptora.

La flagrante ilegalidad que el régimen encabezado por el Sr. Mariscal Castelo Branco había practicado, como saben, provocó mi inmediata protesta como Presidente de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa y la de nuestra propia entidad, por intermedio del antiguo presidente de nuestra Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa, Mr. John T. O'Rourke. Desde entonces, aunque se diera el 15 de marzo del presente año la sustitución de aquel Presidente de la República por el Sr. Mariscal Arthur da Costa e Silva, no vio el Sr. Helio Fernandes sus derechos políticos restituidos, por lo que su periódico, "Tribuna da Imprensa", de Río de Janeiro, pasó a tener otro director.

En verdad, el Sr. Helio Fernandez continuó ejerciendo su profesión y publicando material periodístico bajo seudónimo, hasta que, ya en posesión de la Presidencia de la Nación el Sr. Mariscal Costa e Silva, se le concedió el derecho precario de firmar con su propio nombre artículos que no tuviesen como tema asuntos políticos. El 15 de marzo, día de la transmisión del poder, sin embargo, él ya desafiaba la precariedad de su situación escribiendo un editorial firmado en que celebraba la salida del mariscal Castelo Branco de la Suprema Magistratura de mi País con el natural regocijo de quien ve a un adversario por las espaldas. Su actitud no dejó de producir cierto choque entre los simpatizantes del Presidente cesante y los adeptos de un régimen de fuerza, por lo cual el Ministro de Justicia dejó sentado públicamente que, como ciudadano privado de sus derechos políticos, el Sr. Helio Fernandes podía seguir ejerciendo la profesión de periodista, sí, pero siempre que no se ocupara de temas políticos en lo que escribiese.

Poco tiempo después, sin embargo, se daba un acontecimiento que trastornó a la Nación Brasileña por su carácter trágico: mientras hacía un viaje de recreo por su Estado natal, Ceará, el Mariscal Castelo Branco pereció cuando el avión en que viajaba se estrelló en el suelo después de chocar con un avión de caza de la Fuerza Aérea. Fue eso, salvo equivocación nuestra, el día 18 de julio pasado. Excusado será decirnos que el trágico desenlace dejó a las Fuerzas Armadas del Brasil, y sobre todo al Ejército, que

tanto se enorgullecía del valeroso y culto soldado que había sido, en un estado de conmoción difícilmente descriptible. No sólo a las Fuerzas Armadas, para ser sincero, sino a la Nación en casi su totalidad. Ante lo inesperado y lo dramático de su muerte, la población brasileña prefirió, según su costumbre, olvidar las deficiencias políticas del Sr. Mariscal Castelo Branco para ver en él al brillante jefe de Estado Mayor de las tropas que fueron a la Península Italiana a ayudar a destruir al enemigo nazi, al hombre de altiva e inflexible dignidad, al ciudadano impregnado de los más profundos sentimientos de patriotismo.

Pues bien, fue esa la ocasión elegida por el Sr. Helio Fernandes para desahogar toda la animadversión que sentía por el muerto. En una editorial estampado en cuerpo 10, negrita, en primera página de Tribuna da Imprensa, no hubo expresión impiadosa que él no usase contra la memoria de aquel que todavía estaba sobre la tierra, insepulto. El féretro con los restos mortales del ex-Presidente, traído del lejano Ceará para Río de Janeiro, y cargado a hombros por las más ilustres personalidades civiles y militares con que cuenta mi País, incluyendo al Presidente de la República, desde el aeropuerto de esta última ciudad hasta el Club Militar, ya constituía en sí una demostración elocuente de lo que le esperaba al periodista del infeliz desahogo.

Le esperaba, en efecto, lo peor. Tan pronto como el ataúd bajó a la tierra con el ilustre muerto, un edicto del Ministro de Justicia le aplicaba la penalidad de confinamiento en Fernando de Noronha, una isla situada a 375 kilómetros del territorio continental del Brasil, en pleno Océano Atlántico.

No podemos silenciar nuestra protesta. No porque fuera tan sólo una violencia, sino porque era también una ilegalidad. Para nosotros, la actitud del Sr. Helio Fernandes -una vez más señalando una carrera poco elogiabile - significaba una prueba de profunda falta de respeto hacia todo lo que hay de bello y elevado en la profesión de periodista, pero no por eso podríamos concordar con la manera arbitraria en que el gobierno había decidido castigarlo.

El delito era evidentemente un delito de prensa, y sucedía que poco tiempo antes, como bien recordarán, casi había sido impuesta a mi País, por el mismo mariscal-presidente cuyo fin

se lamentaba, una Ley de Prensa, promulgada y aceptada tras varias modificaciones que la mejoraron en la medida de lo posible por el gobierno actualmente en el poder. Ahora bien, por extraño que parezca, el Sr. Ministro de Justicia de un gobierno que tantos esfuerzos había movilizado para la sustitución de la antigua Ley de Prensa por la que se halla presentemente en vigor, resolvió aplicar a dicho reo -por extraño que parezca, repito - una disposición del Acta Institucional No. 2, combinada con otra del Acta Complementaria No. 1, o sea, resolvió castigarlo basándose en la legislación discrecional que los herederos políticos de la Revolución Democrática del 31 de marzo de 1964 añadieron a la Constitución de la República votada en 1946.

En lugar de, por lo tanto, encuadrar al acusado en la Ley de Prensa y juzgarlo en los tribunales competentes, únicos en condiciones de enjuiciar su culpa y sobre la penalidad que acaso le cupiera, el gobierno, que había ascendido al poder jurando la nueva Constitución promulgada el mismo día de su posesión, era el primero en hacer tabla rasa con las leyes que había exigido del Congreso Nacional. Y con el agravante de imponer al Sr. Helio Fernandes un castigo que repugna al espíritu del Derecho Criminal brasileño: el confinamiento, el exilio, con la imposibilidad consecuente de que el reo pudiera proveer a sus propias necesidades y las de la familia que había constituido.

Fue también lo que entendió la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, que, en cable enviado el 27 de julio al Presidente del Brasil, recomendaba a su Excelencia que utilizase "la influencia de su alto y respetado cargo para que se ponga en libertad al Sr. Fernandes, o si existen cargos legítimos contra él que sean presentados a la justicia en la forma legal y normal dejando al acusado libre bajo fianza o, mejor aún, bajo palabra para que pueda volver a su periódico y preparar su defensa".

Y decía más el cable de nuestra Sociedad: "Esperamos que su Excelencia convendrá con nosotros en que el encarcelamiento o confinamiento de un periodista por haber escrito un editorial con el que podamos no estar de acuerdo o que pueda repugnarnos es completamente contrario a los conceptos de la libertad de expresión y justicia generalmente aceptados en las naciones democráticas."

Los abogados de aquel periodista no dejaron de pedir a los tribunales las medidas jurídicas que el caso requería. Y cerca de tres semanas después de su confinamiento, una corte de instancia superior daba el acto del Ministro de Justicia por líquido y cierto, pero exigía dos cosas: primero, que el Sr. Ministro definiese el plazo del confinamiento - hasta ahí una incógnita - y, después, que destinase en el territorio continental brasileño un local donde el reo pudiera ejercer su profesión.

Así se hizo. Y hoy el Sr. Helio Fernandes está en libertad, después de haber cumplido parte de la sentencia de 60 días de confinamiento en una agradable y pintoresca ciudad de mi tierra, el Estado de Sao Paulo.

Moraleja de la historia, si es cierto que tiene moraleja esta historia: en mi País hay una Constitución donde los derechos y garantías individuales están garantizados y hay una Ley de Prensa que bien o mal rige nuestra actividad. Pero, bajo estos dos textos, la verdad obliga a decir que aún manda, absoluta, la voluntad de los poderosos, caprichosa y variada, como sabemos, y que tiene para servirla, si fuere necesario, un instrumento en conflicto doctrinal con la Constitución; es la Ley de Seguridad Nacional. Contra esta o contra la Ley de Prensa vienen los profesionales del periodismo trabando una lucha que sólo terminará con su anulación.

Después de este episodio en que me envolví en mi carácter de Presidente de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, otros dos han exigido una toma de posición de mi parte. Uno de ellos fue provocado por la actitud de un colega mexicano, el Sr. Mario Menéndez Rodríguez, director de la revista Sucesos para Todos, que participó del ataque a un tren en Colombia, del que resultaron muertas nueve personas y el robo de gran cantidad de dinero, que fue a parar a los cofres de un grupo de lo que hoy se ha convenido en llamar guerrilleros.

El Sr. Menéndez, consumado el crimen y ya de vuelta en México, entendió exaltar la triste hazaña en que había participado publicando en el órgano que dirige un extenso reportaje fotográfico del asalto, con lo cual muy naturalmente ha despertado la sensibilidad de la prensa y el pueblo de Colombia. Pues bien, siempre creí que el derecho del periodista termina donde empieza

el derecho del ciudadano, no siendo jamás permitido que aquél pueda invadir a éste, aunque sea en nombre de la libertad de informar. El amor a la noticia, creo que todos los hombres bien formados concordarán conmigo, no puede llevar al profesional de la prensa a crear la noticia, por lo menos cuando ésta configura un crimen. Cuando procede de esa manera, el periodista está obligado - y debe ser forzado - a desnudarse de la frágil inmunidad que sólo la religiosa observación de la ética profesional le otorga para asumir el peso de sus actos.

Al Sr. Menéndez le han salvado dos coincidencias: el no haber sido capturado en flagrante delito en el momento del múltiple homicidio y del hurto y el haber conseguido escaparse a su país.

Pero a nosotros, periodistas que respetamos los principios éticos de la profesión, nos cabe el deber de juzgar al Sr. Menéndez como si aquellas dos coincidencias no se hubiesen verificado y, ya que no podemos sentenciarle con ninguna penalidad, castigarle como nos es dado: como periodistas, públicamente, y como hombres y ciudadanos responsables, in petto. Fue lo que yo hice.

Pero todo esto tiene sus puntos de contacto con el segundo motivo que mereció mi intervención, de que les hablé arriba.

Desde el Sr. Menéndez hasta el Sr. Fidel Castro -el dictador cubano - media tan sólo un paredón. Median también algunos miles de muertos y median por lo menos 43 colegas nuestros encarcelados.

No es secreto para vosotros que hace mucho tiempo viene la Sociedad Interamericana emprendiendo los esfuerzos que le son posibles hacer para libertarlos, pero siempre en vano.

Durante la reunión que realizamos en Montego Bay, en marzo pasado, fui encargado por la Junta de Directores, juntamente con el Dr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez, de ver si podría aprovechar la Conferencia de Jefes de Estado de las Américas, que se realizaría de entonces a poco tiempo en Punta del Este, para intentar una intervención directa capaz de resultar en un compromiso colectivo de presión sobre el gobierno de Cuba. No nos parecía irrazonable que un pronunciamiento oficial, emitido en aquel instante en que el mundo tenía los ojos fijos en la hermosa

ciudad uruguaya, tuviese la fuerza suficiente para mover a La Habana a libertar a los 43 periodistas hacía tanto tiempo encarcelados.

Me desplazé entonces con el Dr. Martínez Márquez hasta Punta del Este, donde aquella idea fue aceptada por todos los hombres de Estado con quienes inmediatamente nos pusimos en contacto. Acabó ella por adquirir la forma de una intervención amistosa del gobierno mexicano ante el de La Habana en el sentido de conseguir lo que deseábamos.

Conversando conmigo, el Presidente Díaz Ordaz se dispuso, como único miembro de la Conferencia de Punta del Este que aún mantenía relaciones diplomáticas con Cuba, a hacer gestiones tendientes a la liberación de los detenidos. Tales gestiones, según se me ha informado, prosiguen aún, sin que me sea posible en este momento deciros en qué punto se hallan las negociaciones entre los dos gobiernos.

Fue, como veis, un período extremadamente agitado el que me tocó presidir por vuestra benevolencia los trabajos de nuestra gran Asociación. Lo hice con el mayor desprendimiento y no ahorrando esfuerzos para corresponder a la alta distinción con que me honrasteis. Y si conseguí corresponder a lo que esperabais de mí, me convenceré de que he realizado uno de los mayores ideales de mi vida: ser útil a la causa de la libertad de pensamiento de las Américas. (Aplausos).

MR. LEE HILLS: Mr. President, if we may interrupt for just a moment. The Governor and his party have to leave.

Governor Sánchez, on behalf of the IAPA I would like to express our gratitude for your joining us this morning and for that most hearty welcome you gave us. We all look forward to seeing you this evening at La Fortaleza. Thank you very much. (Applause).

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: El Reverendísimo Monseñor Obispo Auxiliar de San Juan tiene que retirarse. Le agradecemos todos su invocación, sus magníficas palabras. (Aplausos)

Pido ahora al Sr. Brogan que presente su informe como Tesorero de la SIP.

REPORT BY THE TREASURER OF THE IAPA
MR. JOHN A. BROGRAN, JR.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In view of the state of affairs extant, please permit your treasurer to give you this, his final report, with a line from Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet: "Parting is such sweet sorrow." Now, to substantiate that meaningful quotation.

While our years ended September 30th, I took the liberty, for expediency, of closing our records three days earlier or September 27th, because time was of the essence.

Before going into the dry, dull detailed treasurer's report let me break it down to a resume of a few salient significant points.

Although our disbursements for the fiscal just ended were more than \$5,000.00 greater than the previous year, we ended the fiscal with \$12,000.00 more in receipts than we spent for our disbursements. I feel that is progress.

Also we earned approximately \$3,000.00 as interest on our savings accounts, which is sufficient, if we wished, to pay for a full scholarship.

Our cash balance applicable to 1966-67 on our closing date was \$62,931.03 (including 6,243.80 in Mergenthaler and Tom Wallace Awards funds) compared with our cash balance of \$50,880.32 as of September 30 a year ago. For comparison purposes, five years ago we had a total cash balance of \$34,434.77 and ten years ago, \$6,827.36.

Total receipts applicable to 1966-67 were 92,271.30 compared with 86,893.42 for 1965-66 (our comparative statement for the 1965-66 and 1966-67 fiscal years is given in figures rounded to the next dollar). An estimated \$800 in interests from our savings accounts have been credited to us since this report was prepared.

Membership dues received were \$60,257.31 in 1966-67 dues plus 1,610.00 for 1965-66 dues for a total of 62,137.31 compared

with 58,759.43 in 1965-66 dues and 1,488.50 in 1964-65 dues for a total of 60,247.93 in the previous fiscal year.

Our disbursements for 1966-67 totalled 80,220.59 compared with 74,953.63 for 1965-66.

Some of our disbursements were higher last year than they were during the previous year but anyone interested will have any question answered. These increased disbursements were comparatively reasonable including salary increases, printing and stationery, travel and entertainment, legal and accounting, but if there is any question please ask and Mr. Jimenez or myself will handle the matter satisfactorily, I assure you.

From this point on the treasurer's report will deal with a lot of boring figures about membership. This has been customary in the past because of the importance of membership and the sustaining fees from membership. Your treasurer can read these tiresome, typical treasurer's figures for you. They are here in the few following paragraphs but I believe we can save time by skimming over them if, Mr. President, you and the Assembly wish it that way.

We closed 1966-67 with a total of 779 affiliates counting as such each publication of a Corporate member. A breakdown follows: there were 431 affiliates in the United States; 48 in Canada; seven in Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago and European possessions; 293 in Latin America.

If we consider each Corporate as one member, the breakdown would be 302 for the United States, of which 226 would be Active voting members. There would be a total of 15 for Canada with 7 Active voting members; Jamaica, etc. 7 total with 7 Active voting members; and Latin America with a total of 267 of which 244 are Active voting members. It can be seen that although we have more affiliates in the United States the number of voting members is higher in Latin America, 244 against 226 in the United States.

The 779 affiliates we had at the end of the past fiscal year compared with 773 a year ago, 653 five years ago and 593 ten years ago. After the 1965-66 fiscal year ended we eliminated 23 delinquent affiliates (one Corporate with five publications, 16 Active, two Associate) whose dues totalled 2,003.00. Twenty were from Latin America (one Corporate with five publications,

13 Active and two Associate) dues totalling 1,946.50, and three (all Active) from the United States, dues totalling 57.00.

Because of other reasons (closings, resignations, retirement, death) during the 1966-67 fiscal year we lost 25 members, their dues totalling 2,050.00, compared with 30 members and 2,485.00 in dues in 1965-66.

Therefore, the total of affiliates we lost for different causes in 1966-67 was 48 whose dues totalled 4,053.60 compared with 72 affiliates and 3,636.50 in dues in 1965-66.

For comparison purposes, 53 new members were admitted by the Board during the 1966-67 fiscal year, in Lima and Montego Bay, and their dues total 3,579.00. Thirtythree of these new members are from the United States (19 Active and 14 Associate), total dues 2,467.00; 19 from Latin America (17 Active and two Associate), total dues 1,012.00; and one Associate from Canada, dues 100.00.

The Board at San Juan will consider at least 28 membership applications with annual dues totalling \$2,120. Eighteen are from the United States (one Corporate with 31 publications, 10 Active, 7 Associate), total dues 1,540; nine from Latin America (six Active, three Associate), dues 480.00; and one Associate from Canada, dues 100.00.

As of October 2 we had a total of 37 delinquents with dues totalling 1,493.00; some of them are expected to pay in the next few weeks. Of these 37, 28 are from Latin America, total yearly dues 1,161.00 and 9 are from the United States, total yearly dues 332.00. 26 of the 28 Latin American delinquents and 7 of the 9 United States delinquents are Active. These figures compare with a total of 40 delinquents and 3,487.50 in dues as of September 30, 1966.

For your cooperation and your toleration and your patience with your old grateful tesorero, many thanks and best wishes.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
APPLICABLE TO FISCAL YEAR OCT. 1, 1966-SEPT. 30, 1967

RECEIPTS

Membership dues (1965-66)	1,610.00	
Membership dues (1966-67)	60,527.31	
Contributions: Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	2,500.00	
Tom Wallace Awards	825.00	
The Associate Press	500.00	
Registration fees Lima Meeting	11,759.80	
Montego Bay Meeting	1,865.00	
Surplus Lima Meeting	9,713.97	
Interest on Savings Accounts	<u>2,970.22</u>	
		92,271.30

DISBURSEMENTS

Payroll	30,921.75	
Printing and Stationery	6,093.09	
Convention expense	15,831.42	
Travel and Entertainment	5,646.02	
Telephone and Telegraph	3,351.16	
Rent and Electricity (4,326.20 -1,500.00 from Scholarship Fund)	2,826.20	
Mergenthaler Awards & exp. less int.	500.25	
Tom Wallace Awards & exp. less int.	708.41	
Postage	4,465.29	
Legal and Accounting	1,300.00	
Office expense	2,705.06	
Office equipment	572.70	
Payroll taxes	1,104.50	
Insurance (includes Group Med. Ins.)	904.85	
Promotion	104.95	
Minutes of Lima Meeting (transcription of tapes and printing, less sales)	1,422.50	
Other (Breakdown on separate page)	<u>2,262.44</u>	
	80,720.59	
Less contribution from Scholarship Fund for Administration expenses	<u>500.00</u>	
		80,220.59
Excess of receipts over disbursements		<u>12,050.71</u>
Cash balance September 30, 1966		<u>50,880.32</u>
Cash balance September 30, 1967		<u>62,931.03</u>
Cash balance applicable 1967-68 (see attached)		<u>12,757.32</u>
Total cash balance September 30, 1967		<u><u>\$75,688.35</u></u>

The First National City Bank of New York		
Bank Statement	11,341.89	
Foreign check entered for collection	<u>100.00</u>	
	11,441.89	
Less outstanding checks	<u>1,336.18</u>	
Balance Regular Checking Account		10,105.71
Savings Accounts		
Bowery Savings Bank	14,750.88	
Dry Dock Savings Bank	7,388.14	
East River Savings Bank	14,822.54	
Seaman's Bank for Savings	14,829.82	
Union Dime Savings Bank	<u>8,184.36</u>	
		<u>59,975.74</u>
Balance IAPA Funds		70,081.45
Bowery Savings Bank for Mergenthaler Awards	4,694.91	
Bowery Savings Bank for Tom Wallace Awards	<u>1,548.89</u>	
		<u>6,243.80</u>
Total cash balance		76,325.25
Less taxes withheld from salaries		<u>636.90</u>
		<u>\$75,688.35</u>

Breakdown of Other Expenses

Membership dues Int'l. Press Tele. Comm.	1,674.03
Club dues - OPC and Diners' - C.A.J.	114.00
Books and Magazines	159.11
Translations	75.00
Statutory fees	75.00
Occupancy Tax	66.00
Christmas tips to building employees and postmen	42.00
Cable address	29.00
Flowers	22.00
Frame	<u>6.30</u>
	<u>\$2,262.44</u>

Receipts and Disbursements Applicable to 1967-68

Membership dues	7,601.00	
Registration fees San Juan Meeting	<u>5,904.52</u>	
		13,505.52
Convention expenses		<u>748.20</u>
Cash balance September 30, 1967		<u>\$12,757.32</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
(Figures rounded to the next dollar)

<u>RECEIPTS</u>		<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	
Membership dues		60,248	62,137	
Contributions: Mergenthaler Awards		2,500	2,500	
Tom Wallace Awards		--	825	
The Associated Press		500	500	
Registration fees	(San Diego)	10,855	11,760	(Lima)
Registration fees	(Caracas)	1,700	1,865	(Montego)
Surplus from meetings	(San Diego)	8,638	9,714	(Lima)
Int. on Savings Accounts		2,453	2,970	
		<u>86,894</u>	<u>92,270</u>	
<u>DISBURSEMENTS</u>		<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	
Salaries		29,347	30,922	
Printing & Stationery		5,564	6,093	
Convention expenses		16,613	15,831	
Travel & Entertainment		2,637	5,646	
Telephone & Tel.		2,634	3,351	
Rent & Elect.		2,815	2,826	
Mergenthaler Awards & exp.		1,737	500	
Tom Wallace Awards & exp.		902	708	
Postage		4,473	4,465	
Legal and Accounting		948	1,300	
Office expense		2,022	2,705	
Office equipment		412	573	
Promotion		529	105	
Payroll taxes		1,020	1,104	
Insurance		341	617	
Group Med. Ins.		278	288	
Other		3,182	2,262	
Minutes of Lima Meeting		--	1,424	
		<u>75,454</u>	<u>80,720</u>	
Scholarship Fund Contr.		500	500	
Excess of receipts over disbursements		11,940	12,050	
Cash balance September 30	(1965)	38,941	50,880	(1966)
Cash balance September 30	(1966)	50,881	62,930	(1967)
Cash balance applicable to	(1966-1967)	28,100	12,758	(1967-68)
Total cash balance September 30	(1966)	78,981	75,688	(1967)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
SEPTEMBER, 1967

RECEIPTS

Membership dues (1966-67)	754.52

DISBURSEMENTS

Payroll	2,745.50	
Printing and Stationery	330.10	
Convention expense - Montego Bay	85.80	
Travel and Entertainment	243.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	313.95	
Rent and Electricity	360.71	
Postage	425.69	
Office expense	323.02	
Payroll taxes	45.32	
Group Medical Insurance	24.03	
Mergenthaler Awards	22.98	
Tom Wallace Awards	106.76	
Lima Minutes	798.70	
Other: Occupancy tax	15.00	
Books	<u>9.20</u>	
	24.20	
	<u>5,849.76</u>	
Less sale of lapel button (cr. Promotion)	<u>3.00</u>	
		<u>5,846.76</u>
Excess of disbursements over receipts		5,092.24
Cash balance August 31, 1967 (1966-67)		<u>68,023.27</u>
Cash balance September 30, 1967 (1966-67)		<u>62,931.03</u>
Cash balance applicable to 1967 (see attached)		<u>12,757.32</u>
Total cash balance September 30, 1967		<u>75,688.35</u>
 First National City Bank of New York		
Bank Statement	11,341.89	
Foreign check entered for collection	<u>100.00</u>	
	11,441.89	
Less outstanding checks	<u>1,336.18</u>	
Balance Regular Checking Account		10,105.71
IAPA Savings Accounts		<u>59,975.74</u>
Balance IAPA Funds		<u>70,081.45</u>
Bowery Savings Bank for Mergenthaler Awards	4,694.91	
Bowery Savings Bank for Tom Wallace Awards	<u>1,548.89</u>	
		6,243.80
Total cash balance		<u>76,325.25</u>
Less taxes withheld from salaries		636.90
		<u>\$75,688.35</u>

Receipts and Disbursements Applicable to 1967-68

Receipts

Membership dues	5,505.00	
Registration fees San Juan Meeting	<u>954.52</u>	
		6,459.52

Disbursements

Convention expense, San Juan	<u>592.00</u>	
Excess of receipts over disbursements	<u>5,867.52</u>	
Cash balance August 31, 1967	<u>6,889.80</u>	
Cash balance September 30, 1967	<u>\$12,757.32</u>	

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Jiménez, que va a leer los nombres de los miembros de los comités.

SR. JIMENEZ: Ante todo deseo anunciar a las señoras interesadas en tomar parte en la excursión de mañana a St. Thomas, Islas Vírgenes, que la inscripción se cerrará hoy a mediodía, a las 12 en punto.

Las señoras participantes de la excursión deben estar en el salón de entrada del hotel mañana a las 9:15 de la mañana.

A pedido del Presidente anuncio la designación de los siguientes Comités de la Asamblea:

Comité de Jueces: Brady Black, Amadeo Barletta, Diana J. de Massot, William P. Williamson, Pedro J. Chamorro y Joshua B. Powers.

El Comité de Resoluciones será el mismo designado para la Junta de Directores. Repetiré sus nombres: Presidente, Dr. Gainza Paz: John C. A. Watkins, John Reitemeyer, Manuel Cisneros e Ignacio Lozano.

El Presidente de cada Comité deberá disponer lugar y hora de reunión.

Las funciones del Comité de Jueces ya se han explicado al darse instrucciones sobre la votación. El Comité deberá informar a la Asamblea durante la reunión de la mañana del jueves, 19 de octubre.

El Comité de Resoluciones debe informar a la Asamblea General el viernes 20 de octubre, por la tarde.

Todos los socios que deseen presentar recomendaciones o proyectos de recomendación o de resolución, deben entregarlos al Presidente del Comité respectivo o al Gerente antes del mediodía de mañana.

El Presidente de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa debe entregar al Presidente del Comité de Resoluciones los proyectos de recomendación y de resolución preparados por su Comisión.

El Presidente quisiera invitar al Dr. Gainza Paz a decir unas palabras con respecto a los preparativos para la Asamblea del año próximo en Buenos Aires.

DR. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ (La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina):
Sr. Presidente, como primera medida para organizar la Asamblea de octubre, tuvimos la iniciativa los socios de la SIP de la Argentina de convocar a una reunión. Esa convocatoria se hizo por intermedio de ADEPA, que como ustedes saben, es -podría decirse - la SIP de la Argentina.

En esa reunión se resolvió que todos los socios de la SIP en la Argentina constituyesen una Comisión Organizadora, pero destacar de ellos a un número pequeño de socios con residencia en Buenos Aires, o con fácil acceso a la ciudad de Buenos Aires, para formar el Comité Ejecutivo Organizador.

La presidencia de ese Comité recayó en el Dr. Bartolomé Mitre, director de La Nación de Buenos Aires. La vicepresidencia está dividida entre el Dr. Carlos Ovidio Lagos, director de La Capital de Rosario, y el que les habla.

Y con los demás miembros, de los cuales está el Sr. Francisco Rizzuto como Secretario Ejecutivo del Comité, esperamos que todo esté lo mejor posible para vuestra llegada.

Ya hemos empezado a buscar alojamiento. Eso no es un problema muy fácil de resolver en Buenos Aires, que, como ustedes saben, no tiene grandes hoteles modernos que puedan dar todas las facilidades. Pero sobre la base del Plaza Hotel, que ha prometido ya dar 70 habitaciones, y los mejores hoteles cercanos estamos convencidos de que todos tendrán y recibirán la atención que se merecen.

Desde ahora me apresuro a desearles a todos la más cordial y entu-

siasta bienvenida. Muchas gracias. (Applause)

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Ahora tiene la palabra el Sr. Presidente del Fondo de Becas, Sr. Harold A. Fitzgerald.

MR. HAROLD A. FITZGERALD (The Pontiac Press, Pontiac, Michigan): Mr. President, members: Before giving this brief report I would like to tell the Treasurer of the IAPA that we accept the \$3,000 he offered us. We are always in a receptive frame of mind, John.

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE IAPA SCHOLARSHIP FUND,
MR. HAROLD A. FITZGERALD

Our Inter American Press Association Scholarship Fund has experienced a fruitful and productive year. The original list of half a dozen donors has grown to 70 and we have now dispersed 130 scholarships. The total monies involved now approximates \$315,000.

Following suggestions from members and students we have approved a few extra-curricular activities to round out the collegiate year in some South American cities. Further, we have augmented the original \$2,500 scholarship at times with cash of our own in recognition of universal financial inflation over the last dozen years.

Several of you have expressed a desire to know what percentage of our students return to journalism or kindred occupations. Your committee conducted a review and we report that the vast majority have held to the tenets they expressed when they accepted the honor. Out of the last 65, all but one are still following our professions and are engaged in occupations that fall within our prerequisites. Frankly, this constitutes an amazing record.

You will receive a list of 1967 donors, classified easily in three groups: those who have given full scholarships of \$2,500 or more; those who have given \$500 or more, exclusive of full scholarships; and those who have given up to \$499.

The steadily increasing participation in our Scholarship program brings deep satisfaction and an abiding sense of reward to all of us. The entire membership can accept this advancement with a definite measure of satisfaction.

And we are still receptive.

The general demands everywhere today for donations, contributions, etcetera are without number. However, here is one heavensent opportunity to give your own money into the betterment and progress of your business. Every penny is devoted to journalism and its allied and kindred occupations.

It's almost like taking money out of one pocket and thrusting it into another -- with a tax deduction enroute.

I close with an important recital of some unusual and exceedingly liberal contributions. The Reader's Digest voluntarily raised its \$2,500 annual donation to \$3,000 in recognition of the work we are doing and the increase in costs throughout the hemisphere. This deserves the warmest praise.

Following this, The Chicago Tribune gave us \$80,000 outright as an endowment for an annual scholarship in memory of one of our greatest sources of work and achievement; and you know I speak of Jules Dubois. This \$80,000 is now drawing 5% interest, or \$4,000 a year. The Tribune has stipulated that if the scholarship costs run around \$3,000 or \$3,500, that the balance be given to the winner in cash when he has returned home and spent one year in one of our professions. This is a recognition of his loyalty to the IAPA ideals and a furtherance of the work for which the scholarships are granted.

Also, The New York Times and Time Inc. raised their donations to \$3,000 in the light of economic changes in this hemisphere. As you know, we already have \$80,000 of our own money as a permanent endowment.

We have enjoyed a splendid year, and this report could enumerate further steps, but in the interests of concision we close with the highlights just enumerated. (Applause)

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Following is the list of donors to the Scholarship Fund from October 1, 1966 to October 10, 1967.

Donors of full scholarships of \$2,500 or more:

Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust (Messrs. Wood and Maxwell), \$80,000 to endow the IAPA-Jules Dubois Scholarship; IAPA Scholarship Fund, \$80,000 set aside to endow its own scholarship; The Josephine

Stedem Scripps Foundation, Mr. Edward W. Scripps; The Reader's Digest Foundation, Mr. Sterling W. Fisher; The New York Times Foundation, Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger; Time Inc., New York, Mr. Andrew Heiskell; Scripps-Howard Ernie Pyle Memorial Fund, New York, Mr. Jack R. Howard; La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz; Copley Charities, La Jolla, California, Mr. James S. Copley; The Knight Foundation, Mr. John S. Knight; William R. Hearst Foundation, Mr. W. R. Hearst, Jr.; Bacardi Corp., San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mr. José M. Bosch, Pres.; Mr. Agustín E. Edwards, El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile.

Donors of \$500 or More, Exclusive of Full Scholarships

El Norte and El Sol, Monterrey, Mexico, Mr. Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr.; Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Arizona, Mr. Eugene Pulliam; Nashville Banner, Tenn. Mr. James G. Stahlman; The Pontiac Press, Mich., Mr. Harold A. Fitzgerald; Courier Journal & Louisville Times Foundation, Inc., Mr. Barry Bingham; El Mundo, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mrs. Tina Hills; Crown Zellerbach Foundation, San Francisco, Calif., Mr. Charles E. Stine; La Prensa, Lima, Peru, Mr. Pedro G. Beltran; The Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash., Mr. William H. Cowles; San Jose News & Mercury, San Jose, Calif., Mr. Joseph B. Ridder; The Gannet Newspapers, Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Paul Miller; The Montreal Star, Mr. John G. McConnell; Cowles Charitable Trust, New York, Mr. Gardner Cowles; Independent Press-Telegram, Long Beach, Calif., Mr. Daniel H. Ridder; Enquirer & News, Battle Creek, Mich., Mr. R. B. Miller.

Donors of up to \$449

Call-Chronicle Newspapers, Allentown, Penn., Mr. Donald P. Miller; Fairchild Graphic Equipment, Inc. Plainview, L.I., New York, Mr. R. C. Smith; The Hillsdale (Mich.) Daily News, Mr. E.C. Hayhow; The Boston (Mass.) Globe, Mr. William Davis; F.G.A. McCullough, Powell River-Alberni Sales Ltd; El Territorio, Posadas (Misiones) Argentina, Mr. Humberto Pérez; Record-Courier, Ravenna, Ohio, Mr. Robert C. Dix; Brazil Herald, Rio de Janeiro, Mr. W. B. Williamson; The Tribune, Nassau, Bahamas, Sir Etienne Dupuch; Worcester Telegram, Worcester, Mass., Mr. Richard C. Steele; La Razon, La Paz, Bolivia (closed by the Government for many years), Mr. Carlos V. Aramayo; Newark Advocate, Newark, Ohio, Mr. Frank W. Spencer; W. R. Grace & Co., Mr. Norman Carignan; La Prensa Grafica, San Salvador, El Salvador, Mr. Jose Dutriz, Jr.; Ahora, Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep., Mr. Rafael

Molina Morillo; El Sur, Concepción, Chile, Mr. Aurelio Lamas Ibieta; Mr. Julian L. Hayes, New York; Expreso, Lima, Peru, Dr. Manuel Ulloa; Vancouver Sun, Vancouver, Canada, Mr. Stuart Keate; Editor & Publisher, New York, Mr. Robert U. Brown; Revista Franco Vida, Buenos Aires, Dr. Juan Nieto Rodríguez; The Greenville (Mich.) News, Mr. Dale Stafford; The Patriot Ledger, Quincy, Mass., Mr. G. Prescott Low, Publisher; Perry Publications, Inc., Mr. John H. Perry, Jr.; The Daily Record, Wooster, Ohio, Mr. Raymond E. Dix; The Monroe (Mich.) Evening News, Mr. JS Gray; Editors Press Service, Inc., New York, Mr. Joshua B. Powers; Rockford Morning Star and Register-Republic, Rockford, Ill., Mr. William K. Todd; Brazil Herald and Times of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Mr. William P. Williamson, Jr.; El Litoral, Corrientes, Argentina, Mr. G. Feris; Kinston Daily Press, Kinston, N. C., Mr. H. Galt Braxton; The Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Mr. E. K. Gaylord; Daily Tribune Trust, Royal Oak, Michigan, Mr. Philip F. Miller; Trenton Times Corp., Trenton, N.J., Mr. James Kerney, Jr.; York (Pa.) Dispatch, Mr. D. Philip Young; Temple (Texas) Daily Telegram, Mr. Frank W. Mayborn; Mr. LeRoy Keller, United Press International; Call-Chronicle Newspapers, Allentown, Penn., Mr. Donald P. Miller; Rocky Mount (N.C.) Telegram, Mr. Josh L. Horne, Jr.; Newsweek, New York, Mr. Osborn Elliott; Clinton (Okla) Daily News, Mr. Charles E. Engleman; El Diario, La Paz, Bolivia, Mr. Jorge Carrasco; The Tribune, Nassau, Bahamas, Sir Etienne Dupuch; State Times, Baton Rouge, La., Mr. Charles P. Manship, Jr.; Longview (Wash.) Daily News, T. M. McClelland, Jr.; Dr. Manuel Cisneros, Lima, Peru; Palo Alto (Calif.) Times, Charles T. Tyler; El Caribe, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Mr. German E. Ornes; The Daily News-Tribune, La Salle, Ill, Mr. Peter Miller; Newsday, Garden City, Long Island, New York, Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim; Walla Walla (Wash.) Union Bulletin Foundation, Inc., Mr. Donald Sherwood; Midland (Mich.) Daily News, Mr. Phillip T. Rich; Ironwood (Mich.) Daily Globe, Mrs. Geraldine H. Noyes; The Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Thomas Vail; The St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press, Mr. Henry D. Bradley.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: La Asamblea se reunirá mañana a las 10:00 en una sesión del Centro Técnico de la SIP. Los oradores serán el Sr. Montgomery Curtis, de los Knight Newspapers, sobre "Nuevos Métodos y procedimientos: un mensaje a los directores de periódicos"; el Sr. Edward W. Scripps, Presidente del Centro Técnico, y el Sr. William Rinehart, Subgerente General del Instituto de Investigación de la Asociación Norteamericana de Editores de Periódicos, sobre "El offset comparado con la impresión tipográfica".

Hablará también el Sr. James S. Copley.

Durante esta reunión, además, se entregará a sus ganadores el premio John R. Reitemeyer de 1967, para redactores que se destacan en la información sobre temas científicos.

Tiene la palabra el Sr. Hills.

MR. LEE HILLS: The Host Committee has asked me to make one more comment about the program this afternoon. I know we all want to get on the beach, but we will have a completely free afternoon tomorrow.

The Host Committee and especially the Program Committee feel that the satellite demonstration this afternoon is of such great historic and worldwide importance that we would like to urge everyone to attend. I am sure you will never regret it. We hope to see all of you there. Thank you.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Pregunto si hay algunos de los presentes que quieren hacer uso de la palabra. Tiene la palabra el Sr. Horacio Aguirre.

SR. HORACIO AGUIRRE (Diario Las Américas, Miami, Florida): Unas breves palabras solamente para referirme - interpretando seguramente el sentimiento de todos - al magnífico discurso que pronunció esta mañana la distinguida Presidenta del Comité Organizador de Puerto Rico, Tina Hills, o Tina simplemente, como la llamamos todos con gran respeto y con gran cariño. (Applause).

Fue realmente un discurso que podíamos llamar tridimensional. En primer plano la profundidad del concepto; en segundo término -- pero siempre primero -- la belleza física de la oradora; y en tercer lugar la musicalidad de la dicción.

Cuando viajábamos a Ponce el Dr. Pedro Joaquín Chamorro y otros colegas manifestaron su interés por conocer más de lo que conocen, porque son personas eruditas, la realidad de Puerto Rico. Y Tina Hills, con palabra fácil, conceptuosa, sencilla, y sobre todo con palabra bella definió la realidad espiritual, cultural y política de Puerto Rico.

Para ella yo expreso un cordial agradecimiento por todas las finezas que ha tenido y una entusiasta felicitación por ese magnífico discurso que hará anales en la historia de nuestra Sociedad.

Pasando a algo que no tiene que ver directamente con las cosas de esta Asamblea, quiero decirles que el Colegio de Abogados de Cuba en el Exilio ha preparado un magnífico trabajo que presenta la tragedia de Cuba a la luz del derecho internacional. El Colegio de Abogados me entregó algunos ejemplares de ese magnífico trabajo, material de consulta indispensable para los periodistas libres de América que quieren conocer en su profundidad dolorosa y trágica lo que está pasando en Cuba.

Tiene sentido técnico, tiene sentido humano y tiene sentido histórico y social. La obra es fundamentalmente jurídica, pero de alcances generales.

Yo me tomaré la libertad, representando a ese magnífico Colegio de Abogados de Cuba en el Exilio, de entregarles a todos los que yo pueda ejemplares de dicho trabajo jurídico y político - más jurídico que político - y les ruego a todos que lo lean en la medida de lo posible con el interés que merece la causa de un pueblo esclavizado que todos llevamos en el corazón, como es el pueblo cubano. Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente. (Aplausos)

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: ¿Hay alguien más que desee la palabra?

Ruego a todos los presentes que no olviden devolver los audífonos antes de abandonar la sala.

Con eso está cerrada la sesión.

(The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECOND MEETING

Tuesday, October 17, 1967

The second meeting of the XXIII Annual General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association, consisting of a demonstration of the latest press communication techniques, was held at the plant of El Mundo in San Juan, P. R. in the afternoon of October 17, 1967, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President of the Association, as Chairman.

During the demonstration:

-- A full-size newspaper page was sent by satellite and cable for the first time. A high speed signal that travelled nearly 50,000 miles in less than 15 minutes brought to San Juan the first page of the London Daily Express of that same day.

-- A news story was sent at the rate of 1,300 words a minute from the London bureau of the Washington Post to San Juan over the Datel (High Speed Data Transmission) facilities of the British Post Office and ITT World Communications, Inc.

Signals for the London Daily Express page were sent by means of the London newspaper's facsimile transmitter made by Muirhead & Company, Ltd. to the British Post Office's satellite earth station at Goonhilly Downs on the coast of Cornwall over 12 telephone channels. They travelled from the earth station up to the Early Bird satellite and down again to the Canadian earth station at Mill Village, Nova Scotia; by Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation circuits to the U. S. border; then, by American Telephone and Telegraph Company landline facilities to West Palm Beach, Fla., and on to San Juan by the submarine cable jointly owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company and International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

The signals were picked up on a facsimile receiver called PRESSFAX, manufactured by Litcom, a division of Litton Industries. The page was flashed out on photo-sensitive film and, when the film was developed, a plate was engraved and transferred to a press for printing at El Mundo.

Early Bird satellite is owned by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) which is managed by the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT).

The facsimile transmission of the Daily Express page represented an extension of the techniques used in the transmission of photographs by wire. The facsimile equipment is similar in principle to that used in conventional photo-facsimile machines. However, the newspaper page facsimile equipment is designed to scan the finest detail, and gives a reproduction that the naked eye cannot distinguish from the original.

The Datal demonstration used a single telephone channel to transmit a news story from London direct to New York by submarine cable, then by landlines to West Palm Beach and submarine cable to Puerto Rico. Here it was received in perforated paper tape form at the rate of 1300 words per minute. This amounts to sending two full columns of news text in less than two minutes. The technique was pioneered across the Atlantic by the Washington Post in 1963 and was put into service by ITT World Communications in July 1965 for the Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service.

The tape was then put into a new type of pressureless printer which literally squirts characters onto a page at the rate of approximately 1,050 words per minute. Called the Inktronic Printer, the device is manufactured by the Teletype Corporation, a subsidiary of Western Electric Company.

The facilities and services for the demonstrations were coordinated by the American Newspaper Publishers Association Research Institute, New York.

Following are the texts of the three main addresses delivered during the session:

THE IMPACT OF COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY ON NEWSPAPERS
BY MR. STANFORD SMITH, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

This afternoon we will explore the impact of communications technology on newspapers and demonstrate some dramatic new developments. But first, let us explore the evolution of communications technology - how its initial development was slow and how in the past two decades the technology has progressed so rapidly that we, the users, can hardly keep in step with the sweeping changes facing us.

From his earliest beginnings, man has shown a need to communicate. But throughout most of history, his means of communicating quickly over distances has been limited to such primitive methods as sending terse messages by jungle drums or smoke signals.

In the middle 1800's, Samuel Morse perfected a method of sending signals over distances with his electric telegraph, and with it, of course, the beginnings of wire services as we know them today.

A quarter of a century later, Alexander Graham Bell added another dimension to communications with a technology for extending man's voice over distances by means of the telephone.

In 1892, Bell took part in opening ceremonies for a New York-Chicago long distance line. Less than 20 years after the telephone was invented, North Americans already could talk almost half way across the country.

By the early 1900's acceptance of Bell's telephone was so broad that networks of copper wires were thick above streets. And not just in big cities, either; also in small towns.

It already was apparent that telephone service would be limited if an alternative to overhead open wire wasn't found. The answer was to run wires in aerial and underground cables.

The earliest cables were a few strands of wire wrapped together. But after a time cables, like telephone poles, also became crowded. As a result, the paired cable was developed by the Bell Telephone System to a capacity of several hundred pairs of copper wire.

The next development was the coaxial cable. The original coaxial cable - a two-tube system which carried 240 conversations - was installed experimentally in 1936 between New York and Philadelphia. In the past 30 years, coaxial cable has been undergoing the same refinements that took place with conventional cable in earlier days.

The Bell system is putting in now 20-tube coaxial cables. This type of cable can carry more than 32,000 telephone conversations at the same time.

Radio Relay (Microwave) was developed during World War II, and has proved to be a real workhorse. Such a system is now being used by the Wall Street Journal in California. The first radio relay system was introduced in the United States in 1947 - and had a 480 circuit capacity. Four years later the United States was linked coast-to-coast by a microwave system. And, today, engineers are able to get as many as 23,000 telephone circuits on a single microwave system.

But the developments we've been talking about all have been within the United States. At the same time, there were significant advances in international communications. Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil was among the first to recognize the telephone's international potential. He visited Bell's exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, and exclaimed: "You have made an invention that will change the way people live all over the world."

The first really successful communications link between Europe and America was in 1866, when the Great Eastern laid a transatlantic telegraph cable. But voice didn't cross the Atlantic until 1915, when a Bell laboratories engineer atop the Eiffel Tower in Paris heard words spoken by a colleague through a transmitting station at Arlington, Virginia. However, it wasn't until 1927 that regular radio-telephone service began between the United States and the continent.

The first transatlantic telephone cable - a joint project of the Bell System and the British and Canadian governments - was laid between Newfoundland and Scotland in 1956. It could carry 36 simultaneous calls - but you needed a pair of such cables for a two-way conversation.

Demand for service traditionally has sharply increased whenever two overseas points are connected by cable. A recent example of this is the cable that links the U.S. and Venezuela. Traffic has tripled since it was opened in August a year ago.

The newest type of ocean cable can carry 720 simultaneous conversations. The Bell System, in cooperation with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, plans to put this cable in operation between the United States and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, by June of next year.

The worldwide communications system is constantly changing.

Through a combination of undersea cable, high-frequency radio, and satellites, telephone users in the United States can reach 95 per cent of the world's telephones, in 192 countries.

Last year, more than 10 million telephone messages were handled between the United States and overseas points. The Bell System estimates that by 1980 this figure will reach more than 70 million. By that year the U.S. government estimates that two-thirds of the world's international communications traffic will be carried by satellite.

Satellites, of course, are the newest members of the communications family.

It was just five years ago that the Bell System demonstrated the practicality of communications by satellite with Telstar.

Telstar proved satellites could handle a whole gamut of communications - telephone, data, television, and facsimile. Since that time, the Communications Satellite Corporation has been formed in the United States, and through Intelsat, an international consortium of 53 nations, communications of all types are regularly transmitted by satellite across both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Satellite ground stations also have been proposed for South America. And a ground station already has been approved for Puerto Rico, to serve the busy hub of communications in the Caribbean.

Another aspect of the communications story - one of special interest to those of us here today - is the development of teletypewriter service.

Technology had gotten us as far as 40 words per minute in the 1920's, and today teletypewriters print up to about 150 words per minute.

But beginning next year, the Bell System expects to be producing the new Inktronic Printer, which you will see in action later today. It prints material at a rate of 1,050 words per minute.

Developments in communications are a long way from being over. Just one example: Bell Laboratories and many other research organizations are exploring the vast potential of lasers for future communications systems. A one inch laser beam has the theoretical capacity to carry hundreds of millions of voices - in fact, all the telephone, data and TV traffic now being handled by every system in the world.

By way of illustrating some of these remarkable achievements which have occurred in communications technology, earlier this morning the front page of the Daily Express was transmitted from London to San Juan in less than 15 minutes. This is the same front page which appeared on London newsstands today! Later in this session, we will discuss how this feat was accomplished.

Likewise, we will demonstrate how news stories can be transmitted between continents at fantastic rates of speed.

But what impact will this changing communications technology have on newspapers and other news media? Simply this - the time elements involved in news dissemination and distribution will be radically compressed. Events occurring in the far reaches of our globe can be brought home to us immediately. And, no longer will the barriers of time and distance serve to preclude man's right to know.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPER PAGES

Facsimile techniques for transmission of information were first developed 100 years ago but they received little attention until the middle of this century. In 1956, the New York Times transmitted, experimentally, several special editions from New York to San Francisco, the site of the Republican national political convention.

However, it was not until June 1, 1959 that a regular edition of a newspaper was transmitted over long distances on a daily basis. This pioneer venture was accomplished by the Asahi Shimbun, which sent its newspaper by means of facsimile from Tokyo to Sapporo, Japan - a distance of 500 miles. And currently, newspaper facsimile systems are in operation in Australia, Japan, Russia, Scandinavia, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Today, we have participated in an historic event in news communications - the first time a full-size newspaper page has ever been transmitted between continents.

During the early hours of this morning, the front page of today's Daily Express was sent from London to San Juan via satellite and cable. The route of this transmission covered about 50,000 miles - the longest distance ever travelled by a facsimile newspaper transmission, and this was the first time a communications satellite was ever used for such a purpose. The facsimile transmission from the Daily Express was accomplished as follows:

- 1) First, a coated stock proof of the page was made from the type form.
- 2) Next, this proof was loaded onto the facsimile transmitter drum.
- 3) After telephone contact was established with the receiver in San Juan, the transmission began.

The transmission itself took the following route:

- 1) From London signals were sent by way of the British Post Office broadband telephone facilities to its satellite earth-station at Goonhilly Downs, on the coast of Cornwall.
- 2) From Goonhilly Downs the signals were beamed upward to Comsat's 'Early Bird' satellite hovering 22,300 miles above the Atlantic Ocean; then they were relayed down to the earth-station at Mill Village, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- 3) From Mill Village they were transferred to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's coaxial cable which runs down the Atlantic coast line to a cable head at West Palm Beach, Florida.
- 4) From Florida they were routed into International Telephone & Telegraph's submarine cable to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where the signals were picked up on a facsimile receiver and the page was flashed out on photo-sensitive film. The transmission time from London to San Juan was under 15 minutes !

When the film was developed, a plate was engraved and then transferred to a press for printing. You can view the results on the stage --the developed film - the plate - and the printed page.

The significance of our demonstration today is simply this - that new technology has enabled us to telescope the time scale for news communications. We think it clearly illustrated how closely the world is being drawn together.

We may view this demonstration as an experiment in communications technology, but technology progresses at an astounding pace; and what may be an experiment in 1967 can be reality in 1972.

Thank you. (Applause).

SATELLITES AND THE WORLD COMMUNICATIONS REVOLUTION
BY MR. MATTHEW GORDON, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
OF THE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

Right at the outset let me say that Mr. Stanford Smith has been in the forefront in developing the implications of technological change and the role of the communications satellite in opening a new potential to the news media.

As Mr. Smith has stated previously: "The communications satellite is unquestionably the most striking new development in communications technology."

Not very far from here -- in Cayey -- in this new world of communications -- an earth station is under construction. With the completion of this earth station in 1968 there will be a new window to the world, or put another way, in a play on words, there will be a new window for "El Mundo" and the other news media.

When this earth station comes into active operation and with the more advanced satellites scheduled to go into orbit next year the demonstration or illustration you are about to witness can become the real thing. For then Puerto Rico and Europe, as well as other geographic areas, will be in direct access and will not necessarily require the long terrestrial link that is being used today. Thus the demonstration today is merely the forerunner of coming communications reality. It is not in itself a facsimile of the oncoming new communications era.

Next year the message, picture and voice will speed from the antenna of the earth station through the satellite to a corresponding antenna and station. As they have done elsewhere they will leap the ocean barrier and merge time and space into instantaneous communication relationship.

Today there are four commercial communications satellites in synchronous orbit. Two serve the Atlantic area and two are currently positioned for the Pacific. The Early Bird which is carrying the satellite portion of this demonstration across the Atlantic today is itself the forerunner, pioneer commercial communications satellite.

It is only about 85 pounds in orbit -- synchronized with the rotation of the earth. As its name implies, it was the first commercial communications satellite, the Early Bird, harbinger of the new communications day. It has been in service more than two and a quarter years and it has to date performed perfectly, making its own special history and in doing so opening this new era of bright promise and also of grinding contention.

We have a life-sized model here today. And as you look at it think of it as being 22,300 miles in space, where it is, a small power package, amplifying voice, picture, message and the TV signal as its daily communications grist. And think of it also as a power package which has impacted its technological achievement upon the communications structure with consequences many manifold times its mini-weight.

The satellites which followed the Early Bird are larger and more powerful. The three which have joined the Early Bird in space are the INTELSAT II series. And only a few weeks ago, on September 27th, I saw the latest satellite, now in space for the Pacific area, lift with precision atop the reliable Delta booster. It then rocketed through the precise complicated steps of orbital sequence until it was alone in space in an elliptical or transfer orbit.

A few days after it shot swiftly into the night sky and, as it happened, being watched by a number of observers from Latin America, an on-board motor in the satellite was fired on signal from the Operation Center at COMSAT in Washington, D.C., by the earth station at Paumalu, Hawaii. This took the satellite from its transfer orbit into its synchronous orbit. The satellite was then turned over, the orbit refined and it was ready to link earth station to earth station.

This intricate process of achieving a synchronous orbit -- and every step must go perfectly -- has now been successfully accomplished four times in the developing global commercial system. And thus the technology has been firmly established.

In this new communications system the satellites are owned by an international consortium now numbering 59 countries. This is known as INTELSAT. The earth stations are owned in the individual countries. Thus the Puerto Rico station is one of six for the United States, so far. Three are in working existence at Andover, Maine; Brewster Flat, Washington State; and Paumalu, Hawaii. Three are being built, one in California, one in the state of West Virginia and one here in Puerto Rico. Thus, Cayey joins the company of spotlighted geographical identification in this new communications era.

This is an expanding satellite system and next year more powerful satellite are to go up in the same synchronous process, increasing the capacity and capability of the global communications system. These will be the INTELSAT II series of satellites, owned by the consortium in which COMSAT is the manager and designated representative of the United States. These satellites will firmly establish a global communications satellite system and as more and more earth stations are built, more countries and areas will come into direct relationship. And thus the entire telecommunications pattern of the past will be completely changed.

Even more powerful satellites with much greater capacity are slated for the next immediate future, without much incremental cost. And you are aware of the capabilities of satellite transmission for domestic use in countries with comparatively large land mass. That has been a very lively subject in the United States.

The technology is here. And the world communications revolution is underway. And as it advances it opens opportunities, from and to countries with less developed communications capability.

The impact of change has also brought its accompaniment of contest and contention over ownership of facilities and relationship to older communications methods. With the technology -- although intricate -- demonstrated as relatively straightforward, economic and political involvement in the communications structure has engendered combat. There are in existence economic stakes of some magnitude.

It is important for the news media to understand the full ramifications and their implications, because communications accessibility is the lifeline of the news flow and affects the entire body of information potential and the process of distribution.

It is obvious that where communications accessibility is limited and communications are poor, and where cost is high, news coverage and transmission are often perforce more limited as well. Conversely, in the obvious corollary, with better communications accessibility, and

reduced cost, coverage of an area or country is improved to the rest of the world, and news distribution into the country is likewise significantly made easier and thereby likewise improved.

Historically, the extent of news coverage has been associated with communication capability. And it has been said that wherever the cable went, more news was sure to follow.

And now a whole new opportunity opens. With an earth station and a satellite in its "line of sight", you can communicate in various directions to any other earth station in the satellite's "line of sight". You are not limited by point-to-point connection. There are a multiplicity of communication avenues, through the earth stations and antenna or antennas to the satellites in orbit.

Many parts of the world have been dependent on high frequency radio communication. You here are particularly aware of that and of its index of reliability. You are aware of its inhibiting communications effect on various communications occasions. With satellites and earth stations, and improved internal terrestrial facilities, all that can be changed.

With satellite and earth station, all forms of communications can be transmitted and received. This includes, of course, telephone, written message, computer traffic, news pictures, news dispatches, facsimile, television, etc. The route these communications take is from earth station to satellite to another earth station. Thus, as examples, the accessibility of Spain and Italy to various countries of Latin America, when earth stations are established in these countries, can become direct. Various parts of the continent can be linked directly. The route to Africa can become direct.

The historic rigidity of communications patterns is being broken. The re-direction of news traffic can become a new reality. The placements of news bureaus and news staffs may not be so dependent on the present communications centers. The messages will be able to flash with the speed of light from earth station to earth station without intermediary.

If you will pardon a personal reference, when I came to the Communications Satellite Corporation, which is a long four and a half years or so ago (or perhaps a short four and half years ago) despite my involvement with news media all my working life, I did not so fully understand the incapacity of communications on a world-wide basis. I did not so fully realize that a good deal of the world was not only ill-fed, and ill-housed but ill-communicated, if you can use such a phrase.

I did not so intensely realize the round-about routing of messages. I did not so fully understand the impact that this made on information potential.

It should have been obvious since I have lived with the news media on an

international basis for quite a long time. But, I suppose, you don't really get the full story until you live a situation.

Well, I have now lived in this new communications environment, and underneath all the din and cacophony of surrounding strife, one clear image emerges and that is that the world communications pattern is changing; that we are in a communications revolution, as part of a dynamic period of technological change, and that new opportunities can open for vastly improved information exchange with all the political, economic and social consequences inherent in that underlying unobscured fact.

For the entire news mechanism, the role of communications facility and the question of cost is a very important one in the determination of the world information balance.

The importance of the global system by communications satellites was emphasized in a recent message of the President of the United States to the Congress. The President said:

"A global system is particularly important for less developed nations which do not receive the benefits of speedy, direct international communications. Instead, the present system of communications --

" -- encourages indirect routing through major nations to the developing countries,

" -- forces the developing nations to remain dependent on larger countries for their links with the rest of the world, and

" -- makes international communications service to these developing nations more expensive and of lower quality.

"A telephone call from Rangoon to Djakarta must still go through Tokyo. A call from Dakar, Senegal to Lagos, Nigeria is routed through Paris and London. A call from American Samoa to Tahiti goes by way of Oakland, California. During the recent Punta del Este conference, I discovered that it usually cost Latin American journalists more than their American colleagues to phone in their stories because most of the calls had to be routed through New York.

"Such an archaic system of international communications is no longer necessary. The communications satellite knows no geographic boundary, is dependent on no cable, owes allegiance to no single language or political philosophy. Man now has it within his power to speak directly to his fellow man in all nations."

This is the end of the quotation from President Johnson's message. But it is important to keep a perspective in view. This new communications capability does not mean, as an unsophisticated voice has said, "the end of news," or that we are living in some sort of perpetual global newsreel, unraveling the minds of all men before us in a continuing

procession of phosphoric TV images. This is not electronic big brother and mesmerized men.

Rather the new communications means and the various media are avenues for an increase of information potential to provide more news -- accurate news -- informed and intelligent news gathering -- analyses of information. Nor is it a panacea for peace. For what we do, and how we say it and what the people everywhere understand becomes even more vitally important than ever before.

Transmission of information, in the boundaries of the speed of light -- the age of the world communications revolution -- introduces a new opportunity and thus imposes a more intensified responsibility on all those who serve in all the media.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE DEVELOPING
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY
BY ADMIRAL ROBERT L. DENNISON (RET.)
VICE PRESIDENT OF COPLEY NEWSPAPERS

Today we have witnessed a dramatic indication of things to come -- facsimile transmission of entire newspapers between countries and continents.

The page of the London Daily Express came to us by circuitous route. Soon it will be possible to make this same transmission directly from England to Puerto Rico.

An earth station in Spain is nearing completion. It will not be long before earth stations are available in Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina.

This will revolutionize Latin American information patterns. The news will flow as freely between these countries and between Europe and North America as it now flows between New York, London and Paris -- the present news center of the world.

The countries of Latin America will have entered the mainstream of world communications. News pictures, ideographs, facsimiles, maps, the press message and the telephone call all may be transmitted via satellite and earth station.

Before we explore briefly the implications of this new technology on our business, let us look back a few years to review how far communications technology has progressed.

Just a little over ten years ago there was no reliable voice communication across the oceans. Even with the laying of the transatlantic telephone cable in 1956 and the transpacific cable in 1964, the live transmission of television was not possible. Now international television

has become commonplace and all forms of communication can be transmitted simultaneously via satellite.

A decade ago only a handful of computers were in operation. Today, over 50,000 computers are at work throughout the world. They are playing an increasingly important role in the transfer of information.

Satellites will further expand this trend. These are but a few examples of the developments which are changing the world we live in.

A recent study of telecommunications in South America, sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank, recommended a ten-year, 2.7 billion dollar program to raise the standards of telecommunications in ten countries.

The report stated that investments in telecommunications facilities have not kept pace with communications requirements, with the result that the existing plant is largely outdated. Approximately 2.2 billion dollars are required to modernize and expand local telephone service, improve long-distance transmission facilities, including intra-regional communications. Also recommended was the investment of an additional 50 million dollars to provide seven of the countries with ground stations for use in satellite communications systems.

Satellite ground stations located in South American countries would establish a direct link between them. These links would be complemented by the terrestrial networks in existence, or to be expanded under a general plan for the development of Inter-American Telecommunications Networks, proposed by the Plan Committee for Latin America in 1965 at Santiago, Chile.

The recommended program is intended to clear the backlog of demand for local telephone service. Operator dialing would be introduced for long-distance service within ten years between cities with substantial traffic.

The implication of this report is that an adequate communications network is essential for South America's development. Only through a modern communications system can information be transferred over great distances and reach its destination in time to be of value.

What impact will the developing communications technology have on Latin America's press? We have told how the front page of the Daily Express was transmitted from London to San Juan. The expenditures of time and money by all the organizations and personnel involved in this facsimile transmission were not made merely to provide this conference with a display of communications pyrotechnics. But rather, to show how modern communications techniques can bring the world's media more closely together.

The implications and applications of new communications technology are only now beginning to be felt. For instance, we have demonstrated here

today that we can transmit news stories at better than 1,000 words per minute over existing voice-grade telephone facilities. These speeds may be doubled or tripled in the near future.

We have seen how a newspaper page can be transmitted in a short period of time over long distances. If news can be disseminated faster by creating the pages in one place and transmitting them to a number of other places for simultaneous publishing and distribution, we will have made a significant breakthrough.

Publishers will be able to free themselves from the constraints imposed by man or nature. Impassable jungle or mountains will no longer bar the passage of newspapers and periodicals.

The importance of timely news is growing rapidly in this dynamic world of ours. People in remote corners of our earth no longer will live out their lives in isolation, cut off from the mainstream of events which may importantly affect their very existence.

New communications methods are needed to create the ever-broadening highways over which this news will flow. The technology needed to change world information patterns is available. But it will take much time and effort on the part of both newspaper and communications people to develop and implement the systems each of us might need.

We shall see in the next ten years that the limitations which currently retard the dissemination and distribution of news will gradually disappear, and the obstacles facing us then will not be a lack of technology or money, but only the limits of our own imagination. Many newspapers in South America, or in North America for that matter, may never have a general requirement for facsimile transmission. But with the advent of satellite communications in South America, the Press will be faced with the need for broader international news coverage, more penetrating reporting and more timely dissemination.

I am told that no newspaper in South America has full-time correspondents in other countries. This parochial system must change. Who is to inform and educate the public? Television perhaps? Do you know that in five South American countries there are more televisions than telephones?

Suppose viewers see a live broadcast of some significant international event. Does the press intend to leave to television and radio the job of interpreting, forecasting and perhaps even providing a record?

These questions should be answered now. In any event they will become live during the next few years as intra-national and inter-national telecommunications develop in South America.

I suggest that the IAPA immediately undertake three tasks:

To determine:

- 1) What is the optimum use the press may make of the new communications facilities.
- 2) What special press requirements, if any, should the new communications facilities be able to satisfy.
- 3) What coordinated efforts should the Press take to affect rates in a period of technological change.

As President Johnson put it in a recent message to the Congress of the United States: "Communications satellites now permit man's greatest gifts -- sight, expression, human thoughts and ideas -- to travel unfettered to any portion of our globe. The opportunity is within our grasp. We must be prepared to act."

(The meeting adjourned at 5:15 PM)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THIRD MEETING

Wednesday, October 18, 1967

The third meeting of the XXIII Annual General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association convened at 9:30 AM on Wednesday, October 18, 1967 in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico with Mr. John R. Herbert, Chairman of the Board of the Inter American Press Association Technical Center, presiding.

MR. JOHN R. HERBERT (Boston Herald Traveler, Boston, Mass.) : We have a very long schedule this morning, and a very interesting one, and so we are going to start the meeting on time. We'll open the program this morning by calling on Mr. Junco de la Vega to summarize any messages received.

SR. RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, JR. (El Norte, Monterrey, México). We have a message from Club Zonta of San Juan. "Está integrado por mujeres ejecutivas en diferentes campos de actividad. Se regocija en tener a los distinguidos integrantes de la SIP en Puerto Rico en celebración de su XXIII Conferencia, y hace votos para que su estadía en nuestro país sea fructífera y agradable. María Teresa Pico".

Hay otro mensaje del Sr. Julio César Morales Ruiz, que dice:

"Ilustres colegas y periodistas. En mi condición de periodista cubano exiliado en esta acogedora isla borinqueña envíoles mis más cordiales y respetuosos saludos, haciendo votos por el mayor éxito de esta Asamblea Anual".

Del Sr. Jorge Vago, director de Prensa Confidencial de Buenos Aires:

"Denuncio que el Gobierno Argentino clausuró ilegalmente mi publicación Prensa Confidencial sin forma de juicio ante poder judicial. Editorial viernes 13 en La Prensa critica enérgicamente esta medida gubernamental. Solicito amparo y repudio este acto avasallamiento libertad de prensa".

De Luz Solano de Hernández: "El haber recibido Beca Tom Wallace oblige permanente gratitud y reconocimiento esa noble organización. Compláceme ponerme a sus órdenes". Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente.

MR. HERBERT: Thank you very much, Mr. Junco. Yesterday, at El Mundo, the members of the Inter American Press Association were given a dramatic insight into the communications systems of the future, and today the Inter American Press Association Technical Center will continue this look into the future. For our presentation today we have assembled a distinguished group of acknowledged experts, and to open our program,

I present Guillermo Gutiérrez, the Manager of the Inter American Press Association Technical Center.

SR. GUILLERMO GUTIERREZ (Vicepresidente y Director-Gerente, Centro Técnico de la SIP) : Thank you very much, John. Voy a habar en castellano. Hemos preparado este programa con la certidumbre de que será muy útil para todos los periódicos miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa. Lo iniciamos con llave de oro, es decir, con la charla de Monty Curtis, ex Director Ejecutivo del Instituto Americano de Prensa y actual Vicepresidente para Desarrollo e Investigaciones de los Periódicos Knight. El tiene toda la autoridad necesaria que le dan su prestigio y profundos conocimientos para dirigir esta reunión. Monty, el hombre que en mi concepto sabe más de periódicos en el mundo, gentilmente accedió a mi pedido de venir a Puerto Rico.

ADDRESS BY J. MONTGOMERY CURTIS,
VICE PRESIDENT-DEVELOPMENT, KNIGHT NEWSPAPERS, INC.

Mr. Chairman, Colleagues, Friends, and Fellow Americans; and all of us who are interested in the newspaper business: Welcome to this session this morning.

The remark I have just made concludes the formal part of the program. It's all over now, and we're going to get to work. As John Herbert said, we take up precisely this morning where we left off yesterday, after that -- to me -- quite thrilling and illuminating demonstration at "El Mundo".

All of us are deeply grateful today for the opportunity to seek the answers to four questions. They are the chief concern of every newspaperman who respects his profession, who treasures excellence, and who believes in the cause of freedom which he serves.

These questions are, not necessarily in the order of importance:

- What is the future of the printed word and picture in news and in advertising (which is also news)?

- How can newspapers succeed today, tomorrow, next week and beyond?

- What can make newspapers fail?

- What is the relationship between quality and financial success in newspaper operation?

Now, my good friends, we have the people here who have the answers to these questions, and I would like at this time to depart from the proceedings as originally planned by our good friend Willy, and introduce the members of the panel briefly. I am going to ask the members of the panel, as I name each one, to stand, because from the last two days I know that it is difficult in the rear of the room to see the men who are going to speak here from the table. I would like to simply go, not necessarily in the order in which they will appear, but simply across the table here.

First, I would like to present Earle Braisted. Next Bill Rinehart, Assistant General Manager of the ANPA, who knows everything there is to know about technical matters. John Herbert, my good friend, Guillermo Gutierrez. And now I would like to present Ed Scripps. And there is my good friend Lester Wolf, whom Ed brought along. If there are no questions Ed can't answer, Lester answers them. Of course, everyone knows Josh Powers and John Brogan.

Now I will introduce to you the most important members of our panel. These are the working people. We have some thinking experts. It is you, all of you in the audience. You are participating here today. Not simply to sit and listen, at all. We have reserved a great deal of time for questions, and we'll get the ground rules on questions and comments later. My little job at the opening is to pick up again where we left off yesterday afternoon. Now, if our satellite pins are all in the proper direction, we can now go into orbit. I am told that the two pins should point southwest and one leg should go northeast, so get it right. We will never get into space today unless you have this stuff properly.

The Factors Which Help Us

Before turning to our own internal affairs, let us consider the external trends which are helping us.

More people are reading more of everything in every country. Sales of newspapers, magazines and books increase yearly, and in many countries increase much more rapidly than the population is increasing among adult literates.

More people are absorbing more advanced educations, not only through schools, but through self-education, and many are continuing their education far into adulthood.

The result is that more people are interested in more subjects, and want to read about them. There are so many, many basic fields

of interest and action in the news today.

Consider:

Science -- men are shooting for the moon.

Sociology -- men and women are striving (yes, and rioting) for the materially good things of life.

Education -- traditionally accepted methods of teaching are challenged, and different methods are being tested.

Religion -- here is an evolution, almost a revolution, as we report on subjects not discussed a few years ago: the celibacy of priests; mass in the native language; the control of population growth; the merger of faiths.

Economics -- the problem of jobs and human dignity as we develop machines to do the dull work of the world.

And, there are more problems, especially unsolvable problems, tormenting mankind. What a day for the editorial writer! Never did he have so much to write about, Never were there so few solutions, and never were there so many subjects calling for deep and accurate knowledge.

Finally, in many countries there is so much more leisure - the shorter work day, the shorter work week, and the longer, more frequent vacations. There are some newspapermen of my generation frightened by increased leisure. They see it as a threat to reading. For them they are right because they know not how to meet the challenge.

You know the kind of newspaperman I am talking about. I have worked with many of them. Years ago, one man said to my boss, "Don't try to tell me how to do this, I have had 30 years' experience." My boss said, "You have not. You have had one year of experience, and you have repeated it 29 times." These men are wrong for those newspapers which are mastering all the new techniques of appealing to more readers by reporting the news of this exciting world, and illuminating it with brilliant comment, and delivering -- safely and promptly and cleanly -- a better product to the reader. If you do not believe this, on leisure time, allowing time for increased reading, please tell me why, in the United States at least, the Sunday newspapers have increased their circulation at a slightly higher rate than the daily newspapers for the last 10 years or so.

Now some of you are thinking: "But what about television?"
Let us welcome the subject.

The best quality newspapers in the U. S. have made their greatest progress in reader service and circulation during the age of television, which began in earnest fifteen years ago -1952.

Not long ago a television-radio man now with a journalism school said that newspapers were an outmoded form of reporting the news. And how did I learn that? I read it in the newspapers, which give me all my news about television. This overpublicized man -- I think his name is McLuhan -- who tells us we are about through in print -- tells us almost entirely through printed newspaper reports, magazines and books, that we are through. I don't get his message through any other media. We should report it -- it's news -- although it's getting terribly dull. And for those of my generation -- you'll remember -- he is the exact counterpart in communications of Howard Scott, the technocrat of the 1930s, who has long since passed from the scene with his phony theories.

When television or radio broadcasts an important message, the program may end with the announcer saying: "For a complete copy of this broadcast, write to Station So and So and we will send you a printed pamphlet."

You see, they have faith in print. But not many years ago they learned something about the intelligence of the mass audience, or at least the quickness with which the mass audience would pick up something from television. The announcer ended a program in New York -- and it was a network program -- saying: "Please write to the station to which you are listening for a printed pamphlet." And within two days the New York City post office had thirty thousand envelopes addressed as follows: "To the Station to Which You Were Listening, New York, N.Y." They sorted these out very carefully. There was a superior class of listener who wrote "To the Station to Which I was listening."

Again they show faith in print by purchasing publishing companies - Columbia Broadcasting offers millions for a book publishing house; RCA (Radio Corporation of America) bought Random House, a publishing firm; Raytheon bought another publishing house, Heath and Company.

Why this faith in the printed word?

The Strength of Print

Let us propose some answers.

Print is referable. You re-read. How many of you will re-read a paragraph to smile again, to savor a bit of wisdom, to be re-impressed by a fact or an opinion? When you do so you are engaging in something which television recently discovered. They call it "Instant re-play." We have been doing it since the very first printing in 770 A.D. -one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven years ago; since the first printing in Mexico in 1530; since the first printing press in Lima in 1584; and since the first printing press in North America in 1638.

Print is preservable. Can you clip from the screen or from the radio speaker (and will you re-play by future video) the advertisement giving descriptions and prices; the local news stories, some close to your hearts, which you want to save; an article to help your children in their school work?

Print is portable. You can so easily move the newspaper, the magazine or the book from room to room, from place to place, and it can be used by many people at times of their choosing.

Print is reliable. In the hands of writers and editors schooled in balanced judgement, restraint, and the virtue of pausing for verification.

Print has the great virtue of presenting news judged in proportion to the importance of the event itself, and in relation to the other news of the day.

Finally, the reader is in control when he is reading. He can skip. The item will be there if he wishes to return. He can absorb. He can turn the page. He can go to another section. He can nod in agreement with an editorial. Or he can sneer silently at the editor. He can do exactly as he wishes as he engages in that most intimate form of communication, the silent reading of what a competent journalist has written or photographed.

Will You Share In This Future?

To what extent will your newspaper share in the future of print with its new methods and processes? Will it succeed? Or will it fail?

I can give the answer right now for those of you who saw the demonstration yesterday. You will succeed. It was a thrilling thing yesterday at El Mundo's plant, to see the attitude of the newspapermen. It was an attitude we would not have encountered 15 or 20 years ago. There was enthusiasm for these new things. There was a welcome to it. There was a question: What can we do with these things? So you accept change as an opportunity and a challenge to do a better job, and not as a threat -- that is the key to that, I am certain.

This is neither the time nor the place to inquire into the many methods now employed by successful quality newspapers to insure their futures, to keep pace with their readers, and to advance in new fields. To treat only one subject usefully requires six weeks of preparation and two weeks of intensive ten hour days, as those of you know who have attended Seminars of your own splendid Technical Center, or of the American Press Institute.

However, I can submit for your judgment one guide to success. It concerns your use of Seminars.

You need not take my word. I wrote to newspaper friends of Latin America and asked them to tell us how their newspapers succeeded or failed in using Seminar material. Their answers are here. When I first read them many answers seemed familiar. They gave the same reasons for success and failure that were encountered in the early days of API twenty years ago.

First, there is the basic rule: Send the right man to the Seminar --one who is ambitious, who will work hard, and who has the authority to command respect when he returns home. Listen now to Nicolás Velasco of Las Ultimas Noticias, Santiago:

"If there were failures it is mainly because participants in those cases were badly chosen. Those papers which improved their quality and profits after Seminars were those whose representatives were well chosen.

"My newspaper, for example, has increased its circulation since my Seminar in 1963 by almost 40 per cent during weekdays and more than 30 per cent on Saturday. Here are the figures:

"1963: Weekdays	65,000	daily
"1967: Weekdays	87,000	"
"1963: Saturday	95,000	"
"1967: Saturday	120,000	"

Nicolás makes the point: "My publisher was receptive to what I brought back. We had good results because of things I got from the seminar on promotion, marketing, make-up, reader's psychology, staff training, etc.

"Most of the ideas from the seminar at Columbia are being used. An example is a plan recently developed concerning promotion among high schools which has been a complete success.

"I am quite certain that in many cases some journalists attend seminars because they want only to travel. They fill a position which should have been used by a real professional."

Every letter emphasized this theme: Send the right man.

All of us know the magnificent record of Jornal do Brasil in Rio de Janeiro, with its progress in quality, service to the reader, leadership for its country, and in circulation and advertising. Let us hear now from its Executive Director, M. F. do Nascimento Brito. He writes:

"Seminar participants are blocked many times by the very executives of their own newspapers. Some fear the innovations and proposed benefits for economic reasons. They are afraid there might be problems to the economy of their own enterprises. Others fail to adopt changes because they are satisfied with what they have. They have stagnated.

"For them, the seminar is seen more as a prize or a vacation period which they decide to enjoy themselves or transfer to one of their staffers.

"If enterprising Directors themselves took the seminars more seriously, results would be profitable for them. In our case, we have benefited much. Seminars are excellent opportunities to become acquainted with the new techniques.

"We go to Seminars to work. And upon returning to our offices, we try to put into practice and transmit to our colleagues everything we learned.

"Normally, Jornal do Brasil representatives continue their Seminars when they are back home by making reports, holding meetings and conferences.

"The Directors of Jornal do Brasil include Seminars in their program of needed investments. That is why, when Seminar participants

return, we give them all support in improving our newspaper."

And there is our second theme, sounded time and again in these letters: When the Seminarian returns, listen to him, have him share his experience with the staff, and consider thoroughly every suggestion for improvement.

There comes now a third theme: Go to a Seminar yourself, put the material to work with enthusiasm, and then send your chief executives. Listen now to our charming friend, Diana Julio de Massot, Editor, Publisher and Chief Generalissimo of La Nueva Provincia, Bahia Blanca, Argentina:

"Forgive my delay but I have been immersed up to my neck in this terrible newspaper, radio and TV business of mine.

"My own experience with Seminars suggests tremendously positive results.

"If the newspaper representative is its General Editor or its Owner-Publisher, results should prove doubly positive because there shall not be needed then any selling of the ideas, and consequently the modern methods will be put to work efficiently.

"When department heads are sent to Seminars (provided they thoroughly know their trade) it should be expected that after brief explanations to their bosses, the good things they have learned will be put to work. This will be especially true when the person was chosen on the basis of capability and trust.

"We feel satisfied about real improvements derived from applying the know-how about practical matters imparted through Seminars. This is a real success with us. There is a very receptive attitude of staff members and a prompt response from them as to the adoption of up-to-date techniques and the discarding of old practices.

"Please believe that, as we say here, La Nueva Provincia es su casa para lo que necesite."

There is the key to the success of every good newspaper: It is necessary. It is needed. It is wanted.

But how do you overcome resistance to change? We are told by Guillermo Klappenbach, Technical Director, La Nacion, Buenos Aires. He writes:

"You wish to know the reasons for success or failure of Seminar members. Success is easy at the beginning when minor changes do not

affect people. But when major changes are proposed, resistance appears from all sides. People suddenly become illogical.

"In this situation nothing works. Nobody dares start anything new. Tensions become stronger and stronger. At the end, a crisis bursts out. The tempo has to be slowed down. Everything has to be started again with new approaches. The reason? People dislike changes that affect them personally. Change means a special effort, the facing of the unknown, and going against past convictions.

"What can be done about it? Care should be taken from the beginning to involve everybody. Never impose a change and make it appear irrevocable. People need to believe they have some control. They don't like to be pushed into the unknown without having a return ticket in their hands.

"Everybody should participate in planning the change. When the implementation takes place, everyone should have an opportunity to ventilate personal problems.

"The change should not appear as a criticism of what was established before. The basic solution is to make the organization flexible to change. This takes longer but makes everything easier later.

"To make the organization flexible, we must improve communication. The easier and more numerous the interpersonal contacts, the easier it will be to assure an understanding, the less will be the underlying feelings and the easier it will be to bring feelings into the open where they can be better handled."

And he ends with this bit of wisdom:

"Involve your people. They will support what they help create."

There we have our final theme: Look upon intelligent, helpful change not as a threat, but as a challenge and an opportunity.

Why Do We Strive for Newspaper Success?

But why, many of us ask as we work through the years, why do we work so hard to make a success of a newspaper?

Sometimes the answer, so well known to all of you, can be obscured by the frustrations and the fatigue of the job. Let us remind ourselves of the answer. It is well expressed in one of my favorite editorials, printed a good many years ago in the San Diego Evening Tribune. It reads:

"The biggest story that ever could happen in the Americas will not be printed in the newspapers.

"That story would be the death of freedom.

"It would not be printed because there would not be any free press left to record the passing.

"The newspapers, the truthful and trusted ones, would long since have been killed as a prelude to the death of freedom.

"Whatever printed word remained would not be a "news" paper. It would be a controlled propaganda organ.

"And it would not mention freedom's death. In fact, it might headline a monster public "freedom" rally. You would attend, of course.

"That story will not happen if the free press keeps faith with its readers, and informed readers keep faith in the Americas."

Now that you have that reminder of something that you already know, and something that our friends in Latin America know better than we in North America, because they have suffered through many things there, we go to our next phase, and that is our discussion here.

I would raise this question: What's new with newspapers?

There have been more new ideas, more new techniques, more new methods of value to newspapers in the last 15 years than there were in the preceding 83 years, or since Mergenthaler developed his Linotype. In 15 years we have seen all this happen.

These tested changes improved quality and increased profits. They involved every department and they are the province of experts who follow on this program. I will gladly turn the field over to them. There is absolutely no substitute for knowing what you are talking about, and our experts most surely know. They are the best qualified in the world.

That concludes my remarks. (Applause)

I am permitted to answer at least two questions. We are going to have lots of questions this morning. Let me lay the groundwork for that. Your questions, first of all, should be brief. We want no questions preceded by long speeches -- like the one you just

heard. We want them brief and to the point and we will have a good time.

MR. GLEN A. BOISSONNEAULT (The Flint, Mich., Journal). What is new in the news department?

MR. CURTIS: Glen, there are many new things in the news department. Let me select just one or two. Some of these things are not so new as they are new applications of old ideas, many of which have been sort of overlooked for some time.

I would say the newest thing, of great value, is a device which gets you so very, very close to the most personal interest of your readers. That is the "action line" columns as developed by many papers. You see one here in El Mundo. If these columns are well done and are connected intimately with the concern of the readers and frequently based on news, as we proved in Detroit with the riots, they are good things. They make the reader feel that this newspaper is very much interested in the reader's personal problems. I will agree that some of these columns are not good, they are rather slipshod. But when they are done well, there is nothing which builds your circulation quite as effectively. I do not sneer at anything which builds circulation of this kind because the reader who buys your paper to read "action line" will eventually read many, many more things too.

I would say another thing which has developed greatly in recent years is the reporting of sociological situations -- that's the best word I can think of. I referred to it earlier. What I mean is this. Old police reporters -- and I was one -- would do a pretty fair job on a riot. And when it was all over, the story was through and you did nothing more. Now, what has happened? We must go deeply into these things if we are going to serve our people, and serve the cause of freedom, and serve the cause of making people share more in the material things, at least, that are good for them, and good for everyone. Your own paper did a beautiful job, Glen, after riots in Flint, Michigan. That was a third or fourth class riot, but you really looked it beautifully.

The September 3rd. Detroit Free Press is something which every newspaperman should possess. That's a Sunday paper. You should have the section where three reporters spent weeks and weeks -- the riot was in July -- tracing the facts of the 43 deaths in that riot. This is a study and an analysis of why the people were there; what was the action in which they were killed. And there was hardly an adjective in it -- there were verbs and nouns. It's one of the most moving things I've ever read. But accompanying this are

the solutions in the Detroit magazine of that same day, in that same paper. What do you do about these things? The answers are given there in four fine articles.

Let's not overlook the press associations in this field. They are doing an increasingly better job. For example, sticking to the same subject of these terrible riots, Louis Cassels of UPI wrote an analysis of the riots which I thought was a very fine piece of work, and they're not the sort of thing that I would have seen or read in papers of only ten years ago. Let me read you his first few paragraphs: "The black uprising in America's cities is far more extensive and far more serious than most white people like to believe. It is not a passing phenomenon stirred by outside agitators. It is not an outburst of hooliganism by a small minority of lawless people." Then it goes on; it was a beautiful study.

Turn to the AP. Look at the job AP did on the Warren Report. The Warren Report on the Kennedy assassination was a vast thing, it was a thorough job. Then came the critics who wished to make money out of selling books saying the report was wrong. So AP put a team to work on it which analyzed the answers to the Warren Report by the various authors. An it was all hooked up with the Garrison case in New Orleans. It was a beautiful job.

AP again; look at the job that wire service did on the corruption and the black markets and all that is wrong in the handling of supplies in Viet Nam.

To go to a very serious story, and a very difficult story, United Press International, I thought, did a fine job on the International Monetary Conference in Rio. When I read a story on an International Monetary Conference, it's got to be good, because I don't know of anything that bores me quite as much. But John Pierson did a beautiful job on that, and I could even understand a little bit about it when I got through.

We are doing a lot of other things, Glen. Look at what we are doing in recruiting and training. We have to have much better qualified people than ever before on all jobs in the news department. So we go out and we find the people. And we train them. And thus we get out a better paper. We are doing a better job on reader surveys, where quotes from readers are largely replacing statistics, which at one time to me were meaningless.

Glen, I have not been a newsroom executive for 20 years. I doubt that I could be one now. The requirements are much too high, and I couldn't write for a newspaper like many of these boys are writing now.

Sorry to take so long to answer your question, but it was a solid question, and all of us should remind ourselves what's new in that field. Any other questions?

MR. JOSE DUTRIZ (La Prensa Gráfica, San Salvador, El Salvador): My question is very brief, Monty. What's new in circulation?

MR. CURTIS: In the circulation department there are several things new, and they are extremely important. I would say the first one is a change that is occurring in circulation managers, the kind of circulation managers who come to the American Press Institute seminars. These are men who would be called vice-presidents in charge of sales, were they in another field. These are men who are not simply engaged in loading papers on trucks and running a truck fleet. They are men who know child psychology, know how to handle boys, know how to handle district men. They are men who know how to promote a product, and how to deliver it, and how to service the reader. They help editors, because they are closer to more readers. The circulation man's whole department is closer to more readers than the news department ever was, so they can help you on that. I think the key is to have a news-conscious circulation manager and a circulation-conscious managing editor, and they should live together to make this paper go. But I have seen this change occur over the last 20 years; it's a wonderful development.

The second thing in the circulation field, which is not new for some papers but which is growing, and growing very rapidly, is the use of the newspaper in the classrooms. If we do not teach children to read newspapers, and to read them properly, and if our newspapers are not acceptable in the classroom, then we are indeed facing a very, very serious situation. So, more and more papers have very advanced school programs, in which the paper is not there just for circulation purposes, not at all. If you start on that basis, you'll fail. The paper is there to assist the teacher in educating the children. And you can start at rather young ages and go on up through college. Any other questions?

MR. EUGENE MIROVITCH (Mergenthaler Linotype Company): You referred to the resistance to change, particularly in the technological field. Isn't one of the main reasons for that the fear of unemployment?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, it certainly is one of the reasons, but it is not, however, a good reason. The history of technological change in all industry is simply this: More jobs are created.

I can well remember, sir, because I belong to your generation, when the assembly line went into Detroit, and we were told that men

were going to be out of work. This was automation of that day. What we call automation today is nothing more than labor-saving devices. What did it do? It increased the volume of the product so you had to have more people to make the product, to make the machines which made the product, and to service the product.

That will happen with newspapers. The market is there, the millions and millions of people are there, literacy is increasing by leaps and bounds. So, there will be more printing done, which will require more people. It doesn't scare me one bit. The trouble is that very painful period of retraining, of trying to re-fit into a new job, and it is painful indeed, and it is happening in every city and happening in the white-collar jobs as well as the blue-collar jobs. But, what has happened? The banks in New York City automate; they put in computers. Everything is done, you know, by automation. And they are employing more people now than ever before. Why? There is more banking business. So, I don't think that this holds in the long run.

I will say another thing on resistance to change. I hope that nothing I said indicated that age has anything to do with this. It doesn't. Some of the youngest people I know in the newspaper business are in the 70's. I would certainly include Jack Knight, and I would certainly include my uncle Ned Heiskell there. The youngest people I know -- some of the youngest people -- are men in their seventies. Some of the most fuddy-duddy, stagnated minds I know, are in their thirties.

Years have nothing to do with it. It's a matter of attitude, and I really think it comes down to this: Are you having fun at your job? If you are enjoying it, then you are young, and you think young. But if it's a bore, you're really not very smart to be in the business, because if you are going to be bored, do it somewhere where you are going to make a lot of money.

Any other questions?

Now, my friends, the program says we are going to hear from Ed Scripps.

ADDRESS BY MR. E. W. SCRIPPS,
PRESIDENT OF THE IAPA TECHNICAL CENTER

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am pleased to speak to this General Assembly, and I come to you at the urging of my fellow Technical Center Directors, who felt that

someone who had been around small newspapers, like myself, could, from practical experience, tell IAPA members, especially those who represent the non-metropolitan newspapers, something of the trials and tribulations connected with getting out a newspaper with limited resources. Today I will refer in particular to the problems faced by a newspaper switching from letterpress to offset.

The newspaper operations of which I have intimate knowledge and which are members of the Scripps League Newspapers, range in size from 3,000 circulation to 20,000 circulation. For that reason, and in all honesty, I would prefer that those actually having had experience with newspapers of a circulation in excess of 20,000 or more, should speak to you about these larger newspapers.

How many of our newspapers are published by offset and how many are still using letterpress? At present we have converted to the complete cold type composition and photo offset reproduction process 28 of our newspapers, 22 of which are dailies. We produce five smaller weekly newspapers and one medium sized weekly operation located in Honolulu by the offset process.

When we first became members of the IAPA in the year 1954, there were nine Scripps League newspapers, doing less than one fifth of the business we are doing at present. That was 13 years ago.

During the same period of time there have been many newspapers and publishing operations more successful than ours, some of them operating in markets our size, some of them producing magazines and some of them doing an outstanding job in the metropolitan size markets. Many publishing enterprises have grown much more rapidly than ours. You should also hear from these people.

Speaking only for the area concerning which I have an intimate knowledge, I would attribute our growth in great part to the exchange of information between the operating personnel of our newspapers, plus the ability of this personnel to put their mutual knowledge to a useful purpose. Based on this experience, it would therefore be my feeling that, if all members of the IAPA could, to a similar extent -- or even on a limited basis -- do the same similar things such an exchange of information between all of us could be of value. It would be my thinking that this exchange of information would be more meaningful if it were broken down by categories, that is the exchange of information between newspapers of the size range of ours up to 20,000 circulation; an exchange of information between newspapers of 20,000 to 50,000 circulation; an exchange of information between newspapers of 50,000 to 100,000, etc. so that similar sized newspapers would find themselves together.

Large newspapers are likely to have their own technical experts. They often have the means to install computers and other modern equipment and to send their editors and production men out of the country for advanced training and observation of modern techniques. They are more likely to be economically strong and to dominate their respective markets and thus be less likely than the small daily to be facing a question of "life or death." Those of you here representing dominant newspapers in major markets have real problems, but they are different in many respects from those of the little fellow. In any case, any newspaper whose margin of profit is very small may find production know-how vital to its survival.

One of the most pressing questions nowadays for newspapers large and small is whether to print by the offset system. I would like to mention some of the basic factors involved both before and after such a decision is taken.

It seemed to me, at first, that because our own group of newspapers, now totaling 34, has found the photo offset process a major factor in our ability to achieve operational economy, therefore I should advocate to anyone having a hard time making both ends meet that he convert to offset.

This I cannot do. I cannot give the photo offset process a blanket endorsement. Many factors dictate the feasibility of offset for any particular newspaper, starting with that of size.

There is the somewhat disturbing fact that the Thomson newspapers--a fairly successful outfit now numbering around 200 newspapers, who without much strain just bought the Brush-Moore group for a sizeable cash outlay--seem to be getting along pretty well even though most of their newspapers are being published by the old-fashioned letterpress methods. I wondered how much embarrassment I would suffer if I suggested that, even though many of their newspapers were the same size as ours in circulation, we knew some answers that Lord Thomson did not know. As a matter of fact, our good friend Mr. Ian McDonald, who is here in this meeting, could probably tell all of us many things we don't know.

Perhaps the only honest approach is to speak from one's own experience. Sometimes people think that I worry too much about all that can go wrong with a photo offset operation. My only reason for doing so is that I have many vivid recollections of the troubles we have had with our own newspapers during the conversion process.

For brevity's sake, let me list some of the major problem areas:

- 1) Training of personnel to operate the new equipment.
Well in advance of when you plan to use your new equipment, your men must be trained in its operation. This is a must.
- 2) Training of personnel to service the new equipment.
By no means let yourself become dependent on the manufacturers for servicing or maintaining the equipment after you have brought it. You will be sadly disillusioned if you are not prepared to fully repair any piece of electronic equipment you buy. Your own men must be trained to do this.
- 3) Choice of equipment.
Do not let the manufacturers or the building architects oversell you on planning for the future, to the end that you have twice as much plant and twice as many machines as are really needed to produce your newspaper. If you succumb to salesmanship of this nature, your costs could be disastrously high.
- 4) Specific cost analysis related to production capabilities of the new equipment.

Unless we are able to join the more important human skills and aptitudes to technological improvements, we can accomplish nothing.

In the last analysis, the profit and loss statement, even in the field of creative journalism on the most idealistic plane, must still govern--and no newspaper that is unprofitable can long survive.

Little has been said in newspaper meetings about cost accounting. To my way of thinking, we must be vitally concerned about this most important aspect of newspaper production, if any newspaper, and especially one converting to offset, is to be financially successful.

Those of you who produce newspapers where wage scales are relatively low cannot hope to amortize expensive photo offset equipment in the comparatively short time it would take in the United States, where higher advertising and circulation rates compensate for our higher labor costs and thus permit a cash flow for the purchase of equipment.

I would like to urge most strongly that those of you who are considering any major capital expenditure--whether it be photo offset or letterpress equipment-- or a streamlined, modern newspaper plant where you expect the flow of production to be so efficient that costs will be saved, or whether you feel that the computer is your answer:

Please ask yourselves, honestly, whether you are really using your present manpower and your present plant facilities to their full potential.

If you are not using your present facilities efficiently, increasing manpower and adding more equipment will not solve any problems. Plunging into debt could be disastrous--and it could very easily bankrupt your newspaper.

My advice from experience in small newspaper operations is that if you find workmen who are able to use the tools of production efficiently to the end that your newspaper is profitable, these are the men--and it is only these men--who should be trusted with the operation of your modernized newspaper.

In spite of all the precautions to be taken, photo offset and the computer could very well be the instruments by which a new chapter in journalism will be written. We who are creating the current history of journalism--we who are forever searching for better means to express and communicate our thoughts--are finding that science and technology have now opened up great new opportunities.

I believe that the leaders of journalism--those with the will to win, who are fired with strong creative enthusiasm--will respond to the challenge which modern technology provides, and we will, indeed, discover that we are just now entering the golden age of journalism.

MR. CURTIS: Thank you, Ed. That was a splendid job. We are going to have the questions after everyone on the panel has spoken, so we will hasten along now with the remainder of the panel. I learned quite a bit from that speech. It's all new to me. Everything is new to me that these panel boys have.

Your next speaker is Jim Copley. I should say to you of IAPA that this is Jim Copley, and that's all you have to say. But for me it is not sufficient, Jim. I'm going to embarrass you a bit. A good many years ago, long before I'd ever met Jim Copley, I read a news story in Bob Brown's Editor & Publisher, which told me the fact that Jim Copley had taken over complete control of his newspapers. I was thrilled by this, because I knew from other newspapermen what kind of a man this fellow was. I wrote him a letter. He didn't know me at all -- he'd never heard of me. I just wrote him and I said "Dear Jim, Congratulations. Now all the readers are going to have better newspapers to read because you're in control."

No one has done more to improve newspapers in North America, and in South America, than Jim Copley. You know what he has meant to IAPA,

and how he has unselfishly given of his time and his treasure to help all of you.

It is with great pleasure that I now give you Jim Copley.

ADDRESS BY MR. JAMES S. COPLEY,
CHAIRMAN OF COPLEY NEWSPAPERS

Thank you, Monty, for the introduction. I don't think that was necessary. It's just an honor and a privilege for me to be here. I was asked to prepare a few comments about our organization, and I was going to distribute them, and now here I am addressing the audience.

It is an honor and a pleasure to give you this report.

Copley Newspapers is now installing an eight-unit Goss Metro offset press at our Sacramento Union plant in Sacramento, California. When the facility is completed in April of next year, The Sacramento Union will be the largest daily newspaper in the United States to rely solely on computerized photocomposition and offset as a means of production.

This will be Copley Newspapers' second venture in the offset area. For more than a year, our plant at Monrovia, a suburb east of Los Angeles, has utilized this process. It was when The Monrovia Daily News Post, which has a circulation of 9000, had outgrown its old letterpress that we were faced with the basic question for a replacement: Letterpress or offset?

The move to new press equipment is a serious one. We approach such a major production decision by testing various alternatives against specific criteria. A new production sub-system or system should:

1. Produce the products required by readers and advertisers at the desired quality level.
2. Meet the time deadlines required by our customers.
3. Be compatible with the total production system of which it is part.
4. Be in the mainstream of technological progress.
5. Be modular in nature, built on a framework that allows modification without first having to discard the original system and start over.

6. Have the lowest capital cost possible that still meets the other criteria.
7. Afford the lowest possible unit cost for the total production system that is still compatible with the other criteria.
8. Be reliable and easy to maintain.
9. Be suited to the available work force and realistically possible in light of the existing labor climate.
10. Be able to produce a competitive product in the battle with electronic media for an individual's time.

These are the criteria that we use to evaluate one production system against another.

In the case of Monrovia, our market study indicated that a Goss Urbanite offset press would be the most appropriate alternative. The reader and advertiser demand for improved quality and more striking process color were the primary reasons for the decision to convert to offset.

The total press time required to produce the daily newspaper at Monrovia represented only a small percentage of the total time during which the press could be utilized. Since market studies had indicated a demand in the Los Angeles area for high quality commercial offset work, we configured the press to take advantage of this opportunity.

An Overly high velocity dryer was installed in order that we could utilize higher quality heat-set inks on all products produced by the press. I believe that this was the first daily newspaper in the United States to make this move. A quarterfolder was added to enable us to print a wide range of product supplements. A rewinder was utilized, making our Monrovia plant the first in the Western United States equipped to produce in-register preprints, commonly known as SpectraColor. We have called such preprints there "Copley-Color". A Goss 3-color satellite unit was added to the existing four units in order to improve color capability and make color registration easier to control.

The new Monrovia production system allowed us to respond to the quality and page capacity requirements of The Daily News Post customers, as well as to make it possible to take advantage of market opportunities for general offset printing. In addition, we had a unique opportunity to use these facilities to experiment with the

offset process in order to determine firsthand its feasibility for other Copley Newspapers plants.

The experience at Monrovia, coupled with studies made by our line and staff personnel over the past two years, have led us to the following conclusions:

1. Offset provides one of the best means available for responding to the growing demand of readers and advertisers for a higher quality product with more process color.
2. While the offset process can respond more effectively than letterpress to this demand, the offset process requires more attention and much tighter controls.
3. Offset, in itself, is more expensive than letterpress; yet, offset becomes the perfect partner for photocomposition. The combination of the two -- photocomposition and offset -- provides a production system that should be lower in initial cost and lower in operating cost than other systems of production.
4. There are many problems encountered by offset users today. It is important to distinguish those problems that are generated by a lack of technological development from those problems that are inherent in the offset process. By doing this, we find many aspects of the offset process that can be substantially improved, particularly with regard to cost, if only a greater development effort were put forth.
5. The mainstream of future technological development in the composition area involves electronic and photographic processes. It follows, then, that the major advances will be in photocomposition, not in hot metal. Therefore, if some of the problems in the offset area can be solved, the combination of photocomposition and offset becomes the most attractive newspaper production system readily available. This now appears to be true even for relatively large circulation newspapers.

When Copley Newspapers acquired The Sacramento Union in May of 1966, we faced an equipment problem similar to the one encountered at Monrovia. The only difference was that in Sacramento we had to replace the entire production system all at once.

This gave us an opportunity that seldom comes along. Knowing that we had to abandon all equipment in the old plant and start over

by mid-1968, we could develop a complete system of production designed specifically to meet the needs at Sacramento. Armed with our experience at Monrovia, we set out to determine what system of production would be best by testing various alternatives against the criteria that I mentioned earlier.

The first step was to determine, through in-depth studies, the long-range market opportunities at Sacramento and to articulate our own objectives with respect to customer needs identified in the market studies. This investigation indicated a strong demand for a quality product, with emphasis on color. At the same time, unit production costs had to remain competitive.

Three general alternative production systems were evaluated. The first was hot metal and letterpress. The second was a combination of hot metal and photocomposition with letterpress. The third was all photocomposition and offset.

The third alternative was clearly the production system that best met our objectives of high product quality at a reasonable cost. In the case of Sacramento, the system of photocomposition and offset had the lowest initial cost for capital equipment of the three alternatives analyzed. This system also promises certain economic advantages over other systems.

There are other benefits with photocomposition and offset. Since this system is in the mainstream of technological development, we will be in a position to capitalize on future equipment improvements without discarding the entire system. There are also the advantages of improved equipment reliability, lower error rates and the capability to increase capacity at a relatively low unit-cost.

We have gone to great efforts to assure that the production system at Sacramento is custom designed to meet the needs of the Sacramento Union readers and advertisers.

Press speeds became important to insure on-time product delivery; thus, the Sacramento press will be the first Goss Metro press guaranteed to produce 60,000 copies per hour. The ability to produce news, advertising and feature color throughout the paper at a low unit cost is a vital customer need. Therefore, our production and engineering staffs have developed several unique modifications designed to make this possible.

Special control and color registration systems are only two of the steps that have been taken to assure that we can maintain quality

and still keep newsprint waste at an acceptable level. Color quality will be possible by using four 3-color satellite units and an Overly high-velocity hot air dryer.

Yet, many people consider what we are doing at Sacramento to be a mistake. They say that we are moving too fast, that the offset process is not ready for a newspaper like The Sacramento Union. I would point out to critics that there has been more technological progress in the graphic arts in the past five years than in the previous 500 years! I do not see any decline in this rate of progress.

Who would have believed five years ago that a metropolitan daily newspaper, such as The St. Louis Post Dispatch, would be converting one of its presses to offset!

When we think of developments now that were considered by most people to be "blue sky" just five years ago, then what we are doing in Sacramento does not seem to be so unusual.

We are well aware of present limitations of the offset process. Most of the problems involve control of the process itself and the raw materials used in the process. We now have development programs underway to improve plates and plate processing, to improve ink and reduce their unit cost, to reduce newsprint linting, and to control better the all-important balance between water and ink on the press. In addition, we have developed, with the assistance of the Rochester Institute of Technology, a system to run process color on a daily basis. Color separations can be made in a straight-forward manner in a matter of minutes.

As the needs of our readers and advertisers change, so must our products change. As our products change, so much our production systems change.

This quite often makes us uncomfortable. It is natural to want to resist change. Yet, it is my firm belief that we must be ready and willing to introduce change whenever our current systems no longer can produce the products that best serve the needs of our customers. To do less will encourage the gradual demise of our industry as an effective communications medium.

So, that is why we are converting to offset at Sacramento. Our efforts will test the belief that offset, backed by photocomposition, can be the pattern of production for newspapers of the future.

Thank you.

MR. CURTIS: Jim, a splendid piece of work, and entirely characteristic. We turn now to Lester Wolf, who is the mechanical consultant for Ed Scripps and who has the answers to all of your problems.

ADDRESS BY MR. LESTER A. WOLF,
MECHANICAL CONSULTANT OF SCRIPPS LEAGUE NEWSPAPERS

Distinguished members and guests, ladies and gentlemen:

About seven years ago the Scripps League Newspapers for which I work purchased a five-day daily newspaper in Oregon. This plant had a brand new 16-page-web offset press setting on the floor--as yet untried. It was not long before it was decided to give it a try--what the heck--it looked like it would run. We took page proofs of our hot metal pages and made negatives in the old camera we had. After trying several kinds of plates--presensitized and wipe-on--we found we had an image on a few of them and put the press to the test. To our amazement it actually printed quite well and were so proud of it we decided to keep right on printing on the new press.

It was decided to stay with hot metal until we could find something that would set our type photographically or otherwise. When the paper was first printed on offset using hot metal we worked long hours and had nine people in the composing room getting up about 12 pages each day. After a few weeks of trying out all the small composing machines--such as IBM typewriters, Headliners, Varitypers, etc.--we discovered we still had the same number of people in the composing room. We set back and looked over our efforts carefully and decided there must be a faster way to do this. We came up with Justowriters and the Fotosetter, assisted by the FilmoType for the larger sizes and the Headliner as back up for the Fotosetter.

Today we are operating the same plant with but five of the original hot-metal printers and if you should care to drop in on them any day of the week they have the publisher's blessing to take an hour or two off and talk with you on any phase of the operation. The workers actually need to work at full steam only about one-third of their time. They love the new cold-type process and have said many times they would never go back to hot metal. The work is clean, lighting and air conditioning throughout all of the plants we operate are the best and it has often been remarked that now-a-days the printer must wash up before he goes to work instead of when ready to go home.

This Oregon plant was our first and because of this a great many hours of planning went into operation. It was discovered from

observing hot metal operations that about a third of every printer's floor time was spent in moving about the room, gathering type, border material, cutting slugs and taking proofs. It was decided, because paper was so light and easily transported, that a conveyor was needed to save the printer's walking time. One was built to move news, heads, ads, art work back and forth from the front office to composing room and make-up area. Today everyone of the 28 offset newspapers in the Scripps group is built around the conveyor. In some of the 34 plants even the news department not need move from his typewriter to deliver stories and head directly to the tape punchers in the composing room. All ads and pages are delivered flat on the belt to the department involved with compositors and proof readers never moving from their desks. Pages are delivered to the camera room in the Oregon plant directly from the page-makeup area without the worker getting up from his chair. I might also mention here that the composing room of this plant is 19 feet by 24 feet, and is one of our most compact floor plans.

Thank you.

MR. CURTIS: Thank you, Lester. A good job as always.

You all will have your opportunity to question Lester after our final panelist. We will hear now the other side of the story. We have had references, of course, to letterpress. The last two speakers have talked on offset. We turn now to Bill Rinehart, who probably knows more about all the different forms of printing than anyone else known to me. William, it's all yours.

ADDRESS BY MR. WILLIAM D. RINEHART,
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak to you. This is my first visit to this group and I think you pick wonderful conference sites. I have enjoyed very much being here.

I have been invited here by your Mr. Guillermo Gutierrez, Manager of the IAPA Technical Center, to be the devil's advocate on the program and present a strong argument in favor of letterpress for use by the IAPA members.

Before presenting my argument in opposition to the strong pro offset papers presented by Mr. Ed Scripps, Mr. James Copley and Mr. Lester Wolf, I would like to interject several comments relative to

the relationship of IAPA and the ANPA Research Institute. Two of the most active IAPA American members are Mr. Copley and Mr. James Knight. Both of these gentlemen, within the past five years, have also served with great distinction as presidents of the ANPA Research Institute during a period when our organization experienced its greatest growth. I personally would like to extend the ANPA/RI staff's gratitude to Mr. James Knight and also to Mr. James Copley, who just presented a fine report on the new offset installation being made at the Copley Sacramento Newspapers.

Since I have been specifically asked to be the devil's advocate against offset here this morning, I would like to make a number of observations concerning United States newspapers which may not be known to the IAPA members south of the Rio Grande. During the past twenty years, we have seen a considerable change in the economics of the U.S. newspaper world. In the United States the bulk of the small and medium circulation newspapers are extremely profitable. The smaller newspapers throughout the United States have experienced considerable growth in advertising lineage. The fact that small and medium circulation newspapers in the United States are very profitable should be a fact that IAPA members keep in mind during the course of this discussion.

Another fact concerning newspaper operations which may not be known to the IAPA members is details concerning the United States tax relationships with private business. In the United States the federal tax on corporation profit is 52%. In the accounting of corporation profits in corporation accounting, the business is permitted to deduct an annual depreciation for the equipment in use as an operating expense. If a business is operating antiquated equipment or equipment that may not be antiquated but more than 10 or 12 years old, it would not have deductible depreciation expense. Thus an astute businessman in the United States will generally try to operate with equipment that will result in substantial depreciation write-offs.

Another fact of life of doing business in the United States is an additional tax law. In the United States, a corporation is permitted an additional 7% investment credit the first year of its investment on new equipment. The combination of a very high corporate tax plus the 7% investment credit on new equipment results in a high incentive for profitable businesses to quickly invest in new equipment. I know nothing relative to the tax laws that exist in the countries represented here at this IAPA meeting. I do know, however, that the U.S. federal taxing laws are such that they have made the conversion to offset most attractive by astute American newspaper businessmen. Such advantages may not exist in your country and you should be aware

that the rapid conversion to offset by United States newspapers may have gained incentive because of unique business conditions.

There are other unique factors relative to business operations in the United States which may have been responsible to some extent for the rapid utilization of new technology. A business in the United States can only retain in the business a somewhat limited amount of after tax profits. If the after tax profits grow to too great a figure, the federal government can come in and assess additional tax on the accumulated reserves. If a small business has a limited number of owners and pays out a high dividend to its stockholders, the dividend is subject to a very high personal income tax. The net effect of this feature of the United States tax law is that small corporations are much better off utilizing the after tax profits to invest in new equipment so that the corporation owners are building up capital equity into the company rather than paying a high personal tax on corporate dividends.

During the past seven years, it is true that over 300 daily newspapers in the United States have converted from letterpress to offset. The United States corporate taxing regulations have no doubt added incentive for newspapers to adopt the new technology. There are in addition other reasons for such decisions. The United States has one of the highest hourly labor cost of any country in the world. Many small circulation newspapers are forced to pay labor \$4.00 an hour and, in some cases, higher. Even with such a high labor scale many of the offset newspapers are located in areas where the necessary hot metal letterpress skills were just not available. The offset cold type methods enable many newspapers to utilize less skilled composing room help, often at scales below that required by the conventional hot metal composing room. The cold type composition methods have, in most cases, enabled newspapers to compose pages with lower number of man-hours per page. The fact that our labor costs are so extremely high means that any savings in total labor hours means a substantial number of dollars and, therefore, the savings can more quickly pay for the new equipment.

Another important consideration by small newspapers studying offset conversion is the competitive aspects of their particular location. In many areas of the country where a small circulation newspaper exists there are also distributed metropolitan dailies. The fact that the small circulation newspaper is able to adopt offset does give a distinct competitive advantage against a metropolitan newspaper, particularly with respect to advertising. The small circulation newspaper is able to give the advertiser better reproduction and therefore is able to more effectively

compete against the larger paper circulating in his area. In a certain number of cases where two or more newspapers are being published in the same city in direct competition with each other many astute newspaper publishers have converted to offset to give them a competitive advantage over the second newspaper in town.

Members of IAPA should be aware of some of the economic reasons why United States newspapers have converted to offset. Are your tax laws as stringent on business as those in the United States? From what little I know, I don't think that they are. Is your labor rate as high as in the United States? Here again, I doubt it. An hour per page saving in the United States is a substantial number of dollars. Is this true in your newspaper? In the United States it does not take a great number of labor hour savings to pay for expensive new equipment. In your country you may never be able to save sufficient number of dollars to ever start paying for the cost of new equipment. Do you have a competitive situation? If you have no competitive situation, I doubt very much that offset will offer you much advantage towards gaining either circulation or advertising when compared to what you might do if you were to greatly improve your editorial side. The principal reason people buy newspapers is because of the editorial or news content rather than because it is a superior reproduction job. One can greatly improve a newspaper's editorial content much more economically than it can by buying the very latest in modern technology.

In South America, undoubtedly your tax laws are more favorable to corporate business. Your labor rates are substantially lower than those in the United States. The principal item where your cost is the same, if not higher, is with newsprint. The papers that have converted to offset in the United States have been principally those with small circulations, circulations up to 10,000 to 12,000. The annual consumption of newsprint by a newspaper of up to 10,000 circulation is not a great amount. The newspapers in the United States that have converted to offset have almost universally doubled and, in some cases, tripled the amount of production waste of newsprint. If a large newspaper that consumes a great number of tons per day were to increase its newsprint waste by doubling or tripling it, it would find that this cost would be substantial and, in many cases, sufficient to erase completely its profit. The substantial amount of production waste encountered by offset newspapers should be taken seriously by IAPA members, since newsprint cost is a substantial production cost equal to or greater than any U.S. newspaper. Because of your low labor cost, the increase in newsprint production waste could readily wipe out any labor savings that were gained through a conversion to offset.

Another item that must be taken into consideration when weighing the merits of offset is the increased cost of ink. In the United States black letterpress inks cost approximately 6¢ per pound. Offset inks will generally run from approximately 28¢ to 35¢ per pound. It is true that the mileage in offset is greater than letterpress, but even taking this into consideration the cost of ink will end up approximately double the cost of a letterpress operation. Here again this item is not substantial for a small circulation newspaper, but becomes a major item in larger circulation newspapers.

An offset pressroom costs substantially more to operate than a letterpress operation, if you take in consideration the increased cost of newsprint and ink. The only savings that you can truly look forward to is possibly in your composing room by using the cold type methods. However, because of your more favorable labor rates the potential savings in actual dollars therefore is much less than in a newspaper of similar circulation in the United States. Economics have played a major role in conversion by many newspapers in the United States. In fact, in many cases economic factors were greater than technical considerations. I would strongly advise IAPA members to weigh their own economic factors before converting to offset. I feel that in most circumstances you would find a strong economic reason to continue hot metal letterpress.

There are many other factors that must be really considered before one converts to offset. Does your newspaper management and staff have the ability and the skills to operate the offset equipment so that you can truly obtain the superior reproduction? Is your present staff printing high quality letterpress? If they are not, I very much doubt that this same group would be able to print any better with the offset process. In fact, there are strong reasons to believe that the results that you would obtain would be most disappointing. Offset requires much greater press skills to obtain superior reproduction than a letterpress operation.

If you are going to make any substantial labor savings in a composing room in conjunction with an offset installation, you are going to have to install expensive complex photo typesetting, electronic typesetting and other complex electronic devices. Such equipment requires a much greater degree of maintenance skills within the newspaper operation to keep the equipment operational on a daily basis. Do you have people with these skills, or do they exist in the areas where your newspapers are located? This is a most important factor that must be weighed. At the present time you are operating hot metal linecasting machines and letterpress equipment that your crews can fix almost blindfolded. It could well be that you could

blindly install electronic equipment and have a great deal of difficulty keeping it operational. In fact, the cost of keeping it operational could well exceed the cost of any savings that you might make with its installation.

Good offset reproduction is dependent to a great extent on a high degree of photographic skills. Do you have competent photo technicians on your staff? If not, to effectively use offset, you must hire them and I suspect that the rates for such help will be greater than the cost of present staffs.

I'm certain that many IAPA members are located in rather remote locations. If your newspaper is in a remote location, you must give a careful consideration to the source of your offset materials. In letterpress you generally need only stereotype mats, ink and newsprint. In offset you need a source of supply for many expendable materials that may not be widely distributed in the area of your plant. You will be using a great deal more of the expendable materials such as film, photo paper, offset plates, and plate-making chemicals. It could be, because of low distribution in remote locations, that you will have to pay a considerable premium for these supplies over what a newspaper in the United States might have to pay.

An important factor, too, that I mentioned earlier was management skills. In the bulk of the newspapers that are converting to offset in the United States the management has on its staff highly skilled management people who know the printing techniques of offset. They therefore know what equipment to buy, how to train their people, and what to do with it when it arrives. An IAPA member had better have this skill or else he is going to find himself with a boatload of equipment arriving which probably was poorly selected and having no one who will know how to operate it. Buying offset does not guarantee superior reproduction.

One of the little publicized facts of the U.S. newspaper world is that there are a great number of newspapers, 20,000, 25,000 and 30,000 circulation, which are buying brand new letterpress equipment. It is a fact that the United States press manufacturers have a considerable backlog of letterpress orders from newspapers of this circulation group. The backlog is so great that a newspaper can obtain an offset press quicker than one can obtain letterpress. The managements in the newspapers that have selected new letterpress have analyzed both processes, I'm certain, most closely and found that letterpress best served their individual needs. In many cases, the selection of letterpress was on the basis that the competitive aspects of their area did not require the conversion to offset.

The one distinct advantage at the present time of the offset process is that it is a photomechanical method. It is easier and less expensive to go from photo or electronic composition to plate in offset. There is a distinct need for a faster and more economical method of making letterpress wrap-around plates than the systems now in the wide use. The large circulation letterpress newspapers must have an entirely new means of making a relief plate to take advantage of new composition technology. The United States major manufacturers are distinctly aware of this critical need for a new letterpress plate and there is a great deal of research being undertaken to overcome the problem. If and when such a plate becomes available the large letterpress newspapers will be able to print an inexpensively composed, high quality newspaper comparable to that of offset. At the same time it will not be encountering the high waste factor that will probably be prevalent in offset, even in the future. A number of newspaper production specialists feel that such a plate will be forthcoming within the next few years and at that time offset will lose practically every advantage that it presently has over the letterpress printing process.

My assignment at this IAPA meeting is to be the devil's advocate arguing in favor of letterpress. There is one unique application of offset being made by United States letterpress newspapers that I think is worthwhile mentioning here today. Two newspapers in the United States have Goss Headliner Presses. These newspapers have installed one Goss Metro Offset Press Unit in line with their letterpress units to print offset color on a web to be fed into the common folder. This enabled the newspaper to take advantage of both processes in a comparatively inexpensive installation. The newspaper can continue to use its existing equipment for the bulk of its product and at the same time include high quality offset color on page 1 and the rear page of the section. These newspapers have reported that they have had no technical difficulty of running both the letterpress and offset units simultaneously into a single folder.

Another fact of life that IAPA members should take in consideration is the used machinery market. There is no or little offset cold type used machinery available. However, because of the great number of newspapers converting to the new method in the United States, there is a great deal of good used hot metal letterpress machinery available. If initial investment plays a major role in making an equipment decision, the fact that good sound hot metal press equipment is available at reduced prices should be taken into consideration.

In the United States, there are far too many publishers who have blindly switched to offset thinking that it was the "promised land", but after attempting to publish on a new process for a period of time,

they realized that for them it was hell. There is a proper newspaper, with a highly skilled mechanical-minded management, with a high per hour labor cost, that can make offset an ideal method of printing their newspaper. If these skills are found in a small circulation newspaper where an increase in newsprint waste is not a major factor, then, in that case, offset may be an ideal answer. There are other newspapers where management is highly skilled in the editorial side and lacks sound technical assistance. These newspapers should continue to improve editorially and not convert to a mystery process as far as they are concerned. They should not be misled into believing that by simply buying cold type offset a miracle cost reduction will take place. They shouldn't be misled into believing that offset is a simple way to automatically improve the quality of reproduction. A careful analysis of many factors should be made before ever considering purchasing the first piece of equipment. One, you should analyze the technical skill and knowledge of management within the newspaper. Two, you should analyze the present productivity of your existing system to see if it is truly efficient. Three, you must analyze the complexity of the new systems to determine whether or not your staff can keep them operational. Four, you must give careful analysis to what hours per page actually mean in terms of dollars. Give careful analysis to whether or not there is an actual staff reduction possible if a simplified method is used. Five, give careful analysis to the cost and selection of equipment and do not expect some miracle savings will compensate for the cost of the equipment.

I was once told, as a youngster, that if I didn't understand all the rules of a gambling game, I shouldn't get into it just because I happened to see someone else win. This advice should also apply to you as newspaper management with respect to the purchase and utilization of new technology.

Thank you. (Applause).

MR. HERBERT: Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to interrupt at this time to tell you what the rest of the meeting will present, because you may be wondering about a question period and so forth. What we want to do is to have a question and answer period for perhaps 15 or 20 minutes; then we will have the Reitemeyer Award Ceremony, which will perhaps take another five minutes. Then we should be through perhaps by 12:15.

I am sure that all of us feel this morning that in the presentations that have been made by these experts that we have put on the floor we received more information about offset vs. letterpress than has been done in a long time.

Just before we get into the question and answer period, I have two or three announcements that I should make at this particular time, the first of these being in connection with the election, that will begin at 12:00 and will go on until 6:00 tonight. The ballots are outside the meeting room on the table. The results of the election will be announced during the morning meeting tomorrow. Only Active and Corporate members are entitled to vote. There will be no roll call. Each member must go to the balloting place, identify himself, and cast his ballot; no individual shall cast a ballot or ballot as representative of more than one newspaper. Each ballot should show the votes for no more and no less than 15 candidates--this is very important. Any ballot with more or less than 15 will be invalid. Also, immediately following this meeting, the election judges will meet. The judges are Brady Black, Amadeo Barletta, Diana de Massot, Bill Williamson, Pedro Chamorro and Joshua B. Powers.

I have also been asked to announce that these little receivers you have for the interpretation will not work in your room to get the local music, so please be sure to put them on the table.

Finally, I have been asked to tell you that there are copies of the London Daily Express outside the meeting room, available to you. This is the page you saw transmitted yesterday. It was flown in from London. Between what you received at the meeting yesterday, what Tina did with her paper this morning, and this, you will have a complete record of that historic event.

Now, Monty, I will turn the meeting back to you.

MR. CURTIS: We are ready for questions now. Remember the rules. We want questions rather than speeches, but if you have a short comment on anything that has been said, let us have that. We have no microphones on the aisles, so I will ask the questioners to please come up to this microphone.

MR. JOHN R. REITEMEYER (The Hartford Courant, Hartford, Connecticut): Jim Copley said that this offset press at Sacramento has a guaranteed speed of 60,000 per hour. We have a new Mark II Goss with a guaranteed speed of 70,000, but just cannot run it at 70,000. I wonder if he really ran it at 60,000, or expects to get that.

MR. COPLEY: John, I think that's a good question. We also have Mark II's and we run them almost at 70,000, up to 68,000, and the only thing I can say is that Goss has been running some of these units at 70,000. We are hoping by the time we get into production in April of next year that we may be able to jump that to 80,000 on the offset. They are saying that we can do 66,000 now, but they are not guaranteeing it.

MR. MIROVITCH: I am referring specifically to Mr. Rinehart's very interesting address. As one of his premises--and I take exception to that premise--he mentioned that typographic quality of reproduction was of lesser importance. Typographic quality consists mainly of two factors--esthetics and legibility. While esthetics of typographic presentation may not be quite as important, legibility, I believe, is of tremendous--of prime--importance. That's all I have to say.

MR. CURTIS: Thank you, sir.

MR. JOHN PERRY (Perry Publications, West Palm Beach, Florida, U.S.A.): We have on order one of the presses that Mr. Copley was talking about, and the Goss Company only guaranteed 50,000 to us, so I wondered how he'd got that gradient. Also, we have 47% interest in a paper in Daytona Beach that has one of these presses; the manufacturer guaranteed 40,000 an hour and we are getting 14,000 out of it.

MR. RINEHART: I would like to clarify that the press Mr. Perry just referred to is not a Goss Metro. The Goss Metro press is actually designed from an engineering standpoint--bearings, shafts, gears and everything else--for 70,000 plus. The guarantees have varied somewhat around the country; with the earlier purchasers, the contracts called for 50,000 an hour guaranteed. They have jumped these to 60,000 and if you put the heat on them, they would guarantee it at 70,000, because the press is actually physically designed to do 70,000 or better an hour.

MR. CURTIS: Thank you, Bill. The next voice you hear will be that of Hugh Patterson, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

MR. HUGH PATTERSON (The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Arkansas): I wanted to ask Mr. Copley about the number and frequency of editions of the Sacramento paper. Most concern among people in metropolitan-size operations is over the time required for edition remakes in the offset process.

MR. COPLEY: Mr. Patterson, we are a morning paper in Sacramento. At the moment we have an early edition to distribute outside the city, we have the regular edition and then we have a late edition. There are three editions that we print. We are hoping to do that, at any rate, and maybe even one more edition. We are not sure yet, until we get into production.

MR. PATTERSON: Well, a corollary question: Is there very much change required in your approach to editorial makeup, with the offset process?

MR. COPLEY: We don't feel so. In fact, we think we'll have a little bit more flexibility.

MR. CURTIS: We have a good question coming from Earle Braisted, but I would like to ask a question of my own, Jim. Not many years ago I was in an offset plant--a morning newspaper. They had a web break, a very bad one, and they paused for about 2-1/2 hours to wash the press down, and I cannot see how a morning paper of 20,000 circulation could operate with that handicap. Has that washup time been eliminated or reduced in the new presses?

MR. COPLEY: It hasn't been eliminated, but it has been reduced considerably. An interesting configuration of our Sacramento press is that it is divided into two parts, and if we are running the whole press and something happens, we can cut off half of it and use the other half.

MR. CURTIS: The next question will be asked by Earle Braisted.

MR. H. EARLE BRAISTED (Hablemos magazine, New York): Monty Curtis has spoken about the future and the advisability of new equipment. I think many publishers in Latin America might want to hear Monty on the question of the future of advertising income for newspapers in the face of increasing competition from television which he referred to previously. Monty, do you want to try and tackle that one?

MR. CURTIS: Yes. If I were better organized, I'd put my finger immediately on a little booklet that has these figures in it, but I'll have to give them from memory. For the record, I can correct them later.

The advertising volume in the daily newspapers of the U.S. and Canada which report to ANPA--and that's over a thousand newspapers--has steadily increased since the advent of television. Let us have no misunderstanding about this: television does take away from the magazines and newspapers a considerable portion of national advertising. They take a great amount of it away. It's a particular kind of advertising where you can get on the air with a picture--and now, more dramatically, a picture in good color--of one product, and talk about it, and sell that one product. Now, with this great competition from television, how have newspapers managed to meet it? Why have newspapers increased their amount of advertising?

It's been done this way. There has been a very, very dramatic increase in classified advertising. It has been going up about 10 per

cent a year until this current year, when it's down a little bit. In fact, we are approaching almost the ideal situation which Mr. Mesquita has in O Estado, and which I think Mr. Brito also has, of a very, very large volume of classified. I'm glad to hear from my old friend Gainza Paz that it is increasing in La Prensa. Wonderful material--it helps keep you independent--your are serving the little reader. At the same time, television has been unable to be a successful medium for department store advertising. Macy's of New York, the largest single department store advertiser in our country, has steadily increased its newspaper advertising but has supplemented it a bit, just with fashions or a show or something, on television. There are all sorts of forms of advertising which are best in newspapers, in print. You can take them home with you, you can clip them, you can use them. Food advertising is another thing that has increased in newspapers. It is also very good on television. But food advertising is more effective when the product, the national product, is connected with the local outlet, the local name, the local price, and so on.

To conclude this, don't be afraid of television as an advertising competitor. Welcome it. But then you are going to have to work much more strenuously than you ever did before to make up for your losses to television. You are going to need a better advertising department; you are certainly going to have to have splendid color; you are going to have to do all sorts of things.

But the concluding statement I can make is that the total amount of advertising in newspapers in the United States in the year of 1966 exceeded the combined total of advertising in television and radio and magazines. And it's in the billions of dollars. The actual figures are in the booklet. We are not afraid of television. We used to have publishers who were afraid of it, and they wouldn't even print news about television, which was a mistake. It was a threat, yes--a very definite threat to bad newspapers, and maybe it helped kill some bad newspapers. So what? The good newspapers are better than they ever were before. Thank you.

SR. HORACIO AGUIRRE (Diario Las Américas, Miami, Florida, U.S.A.): Quiero hacer una pregunta relativa al desperdicio de papel en offset. ¿Existe alguna posibilidad más o menos próxima de que se perfeccione lo relativo al uso del papel, a fin de reducir apreciablemente ese desperdicio de que se habló aquí?

MR. RINEHART: I am convinced that the cause of the high newsprint waste is not the paper stock itself. It is the manipulation of the press, the skill of the crews to get the press running with a printable product without wasting, say, the first several thousand copies.

One of the advantages of offset is that the control of the web is better through the press, and I think that in almost every offset newspaper the web break percentage is actually less than in letterpress.

But the waste comes from the start-up, the stops, and things of this nature. It is not a characteristic of newsprint but rather one of the skills of the press group manipulating the press.

MR. CURTIS: Does that solve your problem, sir?

MR. AGUIRRE: Quería preguntarle al Sr. Copley cuántos ejemplares tira el periódico de Sacramento. Dijo que su prensa puede imprimir hasta 60,000 ejemplares pero no sabemos cuál es el tiraje del periódico.

MR. COPLEY: At the current moment we have 78,000 daily paid circulation, and we are hoping that we will be at 100,000 by the end of next year.

SR. AGUIRRE: Muchas gracias.

MR. CURTIS: I believe that Mr. Ed Scripps would also like to comment on that question.

MR. SCRIPPS: Some of the Scripps League newspapers actually have less waste than they had before. This, however, doesn't apply to all of them. It depends on the skill of the local pressmen. We know it can be done, that the waste can be cut down in small newspapers.

MR. PETER MANIGAULT (Charleston Evening Post, Charleston, South Carolina): Monty, as you know, a good many medium to large-size circulation newspapers in the U.S. are still struggling with deliberate if not, perhaps, too slow speed, in analyzing the matter of getting into production computers and into photocomposition, even before they get into offset printing, but in photocomposition they are a long way behind such pioneers as John Perry and Ed Scripps. I would like to ask Ed Scripps or his expert, Mr. Wolf, if they might give us the benefit of some of their thinking, from all their experience, concerning all these newspapers as to how to analyze the various kinds of photocomp equipment available today, both for area composition and for straight matter.

MR. WOLF: I can't see how this question could be answered in less than about four hours, but briefly, if you will study the amount of production required to produce your paper, that is lineage of straight matter, heads and advertising, and then search out the equipment that will compose this material for you in the least amount of man-hours required, and do this by studying other newspapers that are already

in this process, and some of the new equipment that might come on the market any day, I think that from this study you can analyze exactly, in your own mind and to your own satisfaction, what will best fit your operation.

You mentioned computers. Our papers are in the small daily newspaper field. We don't feel that we are ready, quite yet, for the tremendous cost of the computer. Were we close enough together, I feel we could use a computer in a central location, using some sort of communications such as the WATS line or something like that, and produce as Perry does his papers in Florida. But a lot of publications, a lot of circulation, and a lot of advertising is required to pay for this type of equipment. Does that answer your question, sir?

MR. JOSE DUTRIZ (La Prensa Gráfica, San Salvador, El Salvador): Mention has been made of the waste of newsprint. I would like to know the equivalent in the cost of ink of a metropolitan newspaper between offset and letterpress--I would say about the size of Jimmy Copley's paper.

MR. COPLEY: There was a statement that offset inks cost five times as much as regular ink. We are paying between six and a half and seven cents a pound for our regular letterpress ink. Our offset inks run not five times but about four times that; but we are hoping that we can, working with the ink people, reduce the cost on that. We have been doing a lot of investigation. Bill, is that right?

MR. RINEHART: Yes. To be fair about it, though--and Mr. Wolf could probably give you a more detailed figure on it--while the offset inks cost in the vicinity of four or five times, and in certain cases even more, what letterpress ink costs, there is a mileage factor. Offset does get a bit more mileage than letterpress. It depends on the individual operation. There are no absolute figures on it. But I would safely say that an offset ink will give you one and a half to two times as much mileage per pound as the letterpress ink.

MR. ROBERT U. BROWN (Editor & Publisher, New York): I think the reference was made that the man-hours in production for an offset paper in Indiana were 6.6. I think the Scripps League has some interesting comparisons of the reduction from man-hours in letterpress to offset which are considerably below that.

MR. SCRIPPS: We achieved a considerable reduction in man-hours through the training program and this has come about gradually, not at the inception of the installation. I would say that over a period

of about two years the reduction is very considerable and can get to as much as 40%.

MR. RINEHART: I'd like a whack at that one, too, because one of the things I feel that is completely wrong is starting to become overly concerned with the number of composing room hours per page. I'm not referring to any newspaper in this audience, but there are newspapers in the United States which will report fantastically low number of hours per page, and they are honest figures. But, frankly, editorially their papers stink. They are slide-rule conscious, they are continually managing instead of worrying about the product they are putting out, they are constantly watching the composing room hours per page, so that, as a result, about 80% of their newspaper is that which has been reproduced from tapes supplied by the wire services, which is basically free, composing room-wise. But this doesn't make a newspaper. There is a reasonable balance between editorial and composing room costs, and don't ever let the extreme low figure of composing room costs be a guide, because if you demand it what you are going to get is a complete newspaper filled with automatic tape composition that may not sell editorially in your particular area.

MR. CURTIS: Well, there you have it, and you have the word from a fine technical man--a technologist--as to the quality of newspapers, and that is exactly what we started out with, the theme today. Now all of us know that, Bill, and I know that the papers represented on the panel are all quality newspapers. But I cannot help but remember that a few years ago, an editor came to an American Press Institute seminar and he said "Our publisher has gone to offset, and here is our offset paper. Isn't it beautiful? But please don't read the damn thing. It's no good." So we've got to do it better. All of you have been in orbit. You were in orbit yesterday, and you've been in orbit today--a very practical kind of orbit, and I would like to bring you back to earth for a bit as we conclude our part of this morning's session. There are other events to follow, remember.

I think we should dwell once again upon this thought. A newspaper is just as good as it is today, not two years ago, or last year, not what it's going to be like two or three years from now. We're really just as good to the reader as today's issue was. We should keep that in mind constantly.

One of the things we have to do, and Bill Rinehart said it again, is to constantly think of the reader. We don't always know what the reader is thinking. I knew an editor, the late Gideon Seymour, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, who believed in keeping very close to his

readers. But he confessed that he did not always know what they really were thinking. Mr. Seymour made it known throughout his years that he was always available to the public. His door was always open, and he would like to be telephoned at home by his readers, any hour of the day or night. He received once a telephone call at 3:00 in the morning, and he picked up his bedside phone and answered it and a voice said "You're Mr. Seymour, the editor of the Tribune?" "Yes, I am." "I am an old lady. I do not sleep well at night, and I have been reading your paper. I want you to know, sir, that every other page is blank, nothing on it." And Mr. Seymour said, "You give me your name and your address, and I will have a good paper delivered to you immediately." And she said, "But you do not understand, I like it better this way."

We could continue this session far into the afternoon but there are other very important things to be done, and I do think that all of us should applaud our panel. I am going to ask every man at this table to stand up. No matter how painful it is, arise, all of you!

You can always win this game if you have a good team, and I think we have had one of the very best this morning.

I will call upon Jack Reitemeyer. Sir, you are next on the program.

MR. REITEMEYER: May I ask if Mr. Filippi of O Estado de S. Paulo is here? In not too many years, the population of Latin America is going to be in the neighborhood of 600 million. In order to develop as it should, there has got to be a great and accelerated increase in industrial production, industrial capacity, agricultural capacity, and that development is not going to occur unless the universities of Latin America turn out more people trained in the various scientific disciplines than they are turning out at the present time.

It was in order to encourage more Latin American students to study physics or chemistry or any science, rather than law, which seems to be the favorite subject in so many of the Latin American universities, that the John R. Reitemeyer Award was started. Whether it has been successful, whether it has helped make a start to encourage more people to be interested in science, more students to take scientific courses at universities, I don't know. But I hope it has.

The award winners are selected by the Scientific Division of the Pan American Union. They are all men very skilled in various scientific disciplines. But this year they had an extremely difficult time deciding to whom the award should go. So they decided that

there would be two awards, and interestingly enough, the two awards go to science writers on the same newspaper, that very fine, very distinguished newspaper, O Estado de S. Paulo, which is edited and directed by our friend the president of the Inter American Press Association, Mr. Mesquita.

One of the award winners, Mr. Filippi, is with us today, standing here. The other award winner is Mr. Andrejus Korolkovas. Both have done a most outstanding job in presenting to the readers of O Estado de S. Paulo news not only of scientific developments in Latin America but also of scientific developments around the world.

So, Mr. Filippi, it gives me great pleasure to present to you, not only this check for \$250.00, but also a diploma in testimony of your great work in spreading to your readers news of the scientists.

I would also appreciate it if you would take this check and also this other diploma and give it to your associate, Mr. Korolkovas. Again, let me congratulate both of you, and let me congratulate Mr. Mesquita, the publisher of the paper, who really has made all this possible. (Applause)

SR. MARCO ANTONIO FILIPPI (O Estado de S. Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brasil):
Señor Presidente, señores miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa. Nos sentimos inmensamente honrados yo y mi colega Andrejus Korolkovas por la decisión del jurado de otorgarnos el Premio John Reitemeyer de 1967. Y es con gran devoción que vengo a recibirlo de las manos de su creador, el ilustre periodista y entusiasta de la ciencia Sr. John Reitemeyer, en esta encantadora isla de Puerto Rico, donde disfruto además de la agradabilísima compañía de tan destacados representantes de la prensa de las tres Américas.

Este premio representa para el periodista particularmente interesado en el progreso y en el desarrollo de las ciencias el más alto galardón de su carrera profesional. Representa también, sobre todo, una demostración más de la sensibilidad de la prensa interamericana para el progreso y el bienestar humanos, por cuanto prestigia y ampara los acontecimientos científicos.

En la hora presente, en que la investigación científica y la tecnología constituyen una preocupación constante de toda la humanidad, conscientes de que la ciencia traza los destinos de las naciones promoviendo un mayor progreso y trayendo incalculables beneficios para nuestros semejantes, nos reconforta saber que la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa ejerce una vez más su posición rectora, en tantas oportunidades puesta a prueba en el campo del derecho y de las libertades humanas y en otros sectores, ahora en el sentido de estimular y promover con su ejemplo la difusión de los conocimientos científicos.

En este momento de tanta significación para mí quiero expresar mi más profundo y fervoroso agradecimiento al Centro Técnico de la SIP por colocarme, aunque inmerecidamente, entre quienes más han contribuido a la divulgación de las ciencias en la América Latina; al Sr. John Reitemeyer por la institución del premio, que a pesar de ser reciente es el galardón más codiciado para la prensa especializada; y a la dirección del periódico en que trabajo, O Estado de S. Paulo, en cuyo apoyo encontré el más poderoso estímulo para realizar mi tarea.

Muchísimas gracias. (Aplauso)

MR. CURTIS: Can any of you doubt about the future of print, when you see a young man like this? You know the kind of newspaper he is working for. There can be no question about it. Young man, you are a credit to the profession. We expect a lot of you in the future.

The meeting is now going to come to an end, and the man who will preside over the end is Joshua Powers. Please remain seated while Mr. Powers comes to the microphone.

MR. JOSHUA B. POWERS (Editors Press Service, New York): Do you remain seated while Mr. Powers pronounces a kind of benediction? Well, it seems to me that this program has been a kind of benediction.

What I have been asked to do is to close the program by giving thanks on the part of the members to these very extraordinary people who have produced for us such a remarkable lot of useful knowledge in such a short time. We thank Monty Curtis, we thank Jim Copley, we thank Lester Wolf, we thank William Reinhart.

And then there are the officers and leaders of the Technical Center who have been preparing this not for one year but at least for 10 years. Under the leadership of John Herbert this thing came into being. Under the current leadership of Ed Scripps it has flourished into greater technical usefulness. Under the inspired leadership of Guillermo Gutiérrez, it has produced a phenomenal amount of useful texts and useful documents that you will be the beneficiary of for a long time.

I would like to say just one or two words about the few discussions that have been running around the room in the last few days. There have been quiet little questions asked back and forth. What are the goals for the future of the Inter American Press Association? By the word "goals", it isn't quite sure just what the questioner asks.

I should like to say at this moment that this morning has produced the goals for the future of the Inter American Press Association. The imaginative and inspired technical advance that faces all of us demands that we meet together, talk together, work together, exchange ideas for the betterment of those newspapers which, as we know, will inherit the minds of the people and not some other medium such as television. The other goal that we have for this organization is to preserve the freedoms--that was the thesis on which we started and that was the thesis that we will always follow. Greater goals than these imaginative goals set by technical demands and the defense of freedom cannot be had by any organization.

I hereby pronounce the benediction. The meeting is closed.

(The meeting adjourned at 12;35 a.m.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOURTH MEETING

Thursday, October 19, 1967

The fourth meeting of the XXIII Annual General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association convened at 10:00 AM, Thursday, October 19, 1967, in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President, as Chairman.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Señoras y señores, tengo el honor de comunicarles a ustedes la presencia en nuestra sesión del Embajador de los Estados Unidos ante la Organización de los Estados Americanos, Sr. Sol M. Linowitz, y del Presidente de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Sr. Jaime Benítez.

No es necesario decir cuánto nos agrada la presencia de personalidades tan destacadas como las que tuvimos con nosotros anteayer, el Gobernador de Puerto Rico y el Obispo Auxiliar de San Juan, y hoy, el Embajador de los Estados Unidos ante la O.E.A. y el Presidente de la Universidad de San Juan. Es demostración clara de que nuestra Sociedad supo hasta hoy cumplir con su deber.

Todos los días tenemos el gusto de ver que el mundo en su totalidad, y particularmente el mundo nuevo -- las Américas -- comprenden el papel que ya hemos pasado a representar en la vida internacional. Y eso es para nosotros un motivo extraordinario de orgullo y satisfacción.

El honor que tenemos hoy particularmente nos toca hondo el corazón. Es por eso que quise decir algunas palabras de agradecimiento a estos dos ilustres personalidades que están con nosotros.

Ahora voy a pasar la palabra al Sr. Lee Hills. Muchas gracias.
(Aplausos)

MR. HILLS: Ladies and gentlemen, I have been asked to make two or three announcements.

First, copies of the two speeches this morning, in both English and Spanish, will be available on the tables outside of the Auditorium immediately after the meeting.

I have also been asked to tell you to please return the receivers at the end of the meeting. Apparently several members have inadvertently taken the receivers to their rooms. Would you please look, and if you have them bring them back. They belong to the IAPA Technical Center and the Technical Center needs them.

Another thing I would like to emphasize is that we have provided for a question and answer period after Ambassador Linowitz makes his formal speech and after Jaime Benítez makes his.

I have one important announcement about the plans for this evening. It is one small change in the timing, which I am sure will please everyone.

Our own "Operation Bootstrap" with the buses has worked so well that we can give you an extra half hour on the beach this afternoon. Instead of the buses leaving at 4:00 PM for the El Mundo plant, the first bus will leave at 4:30. Other buses will follow at intervals of about five or six minutes, with the last bus departing at about 5:00.

One bus will pick up those at the Dorado Hilton at about 4:45.

When you arrive at El Mundo executives and guides will take you in small groups for a tour of the newspaper facilities, which is one of the most modern in the Hemisphere. This will be followed by a cocktail party and then a sit-down dinner and dancing. Some special music and entertainment have been arranged for your pleasure. Thank you very much. (Applause)

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Edwards.

SR. AGUSTIN E. EDWARDS (El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile): Señoras y Señores. Es un gran honor haber sido designado para presentar a ustedes al Sr. Sol M. Linowitz, y es al mismo tiempo una tarea de fácil realización, pues la personalidad del Sr. Linowitz es ampliamente conocida entre todos nosotros.

Como ustedes saben, el Sr. Linowitz es el Embajador de los Estados Unidos ante la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Es además representante de su país en el Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso.

Al analizar con detalle la brillante carrera del Embajador Linowitz, no he podido encontrar ninguna esfera donde no se haya destacado. En el campo de los negocios, el de la educación, el de los asuntos internacionales o en la práctica de la abogacía su nombre es altamente significativo.

Después de graduarse como abogado con máximos honores en la Universidad de Cornell en 1938, el Sr. Linowitz ejerció la profesión de abogado en Rochester, New York, antes de trasladarse a Washington para ocupar el puesto de Assistant General Counsel en la Oficina de Administración de Precios.

En 1944 ingresó en la Armada de los Estados Unidos como teniente y cumplió labores en la oficina del Secretario de la Marina.

Al regresar a la vida civil después de la guerra, continuó ejerciendo actividades legales en Rochester. En 1947 representó la Haroid Corporation en la adquisición de un procedimiento revolucionario de fotocopia. Esto condujo después a su nombramiento como ejecutivo de la Xerox Corporation, de la cual posteriormente se convirtió en ejecutivo máximo y presidente del directorio.

En lo que se refiere a la educación, otro aspecto que tanto preocupa a los que aquí nos reunimos, el Embajador Linowitz es fideicomisario de la Universidad de Rochester, de la Universidad de Cornell, del Hamilton College, del Eastman School of Music y del Instituto para la Educación Internacional y Asuntos Mundiales.

En asuntos de orden público, es miembro del Council on Foreign Relations y vicepresidente del consejo directivo del John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

En el campo internacional ha sido presidente del State Department Advisory Committee on International Relations y del National Committee for International Development, y es actualmente además miembro del American Bar Association Committee on International Law.

La lista de realizaciones y puestos de nuestro querido Embajador es larga y no la he terminado aún. Sin embargo, creo que lo dicho es suficiente para que todos ustedes comprendan lo importante que es tener al Embajador Linowitz ante nosotros hoy día, y ofrecerle de inmediato la palabra para que se dirija a esta Asamblea. (Aplausos)

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR SOL M. LINOWITZ,
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Thank you, Mr. Edwards.

Distinguished guests and ladies and gentlemen: I am grateful for that very full and very generous introduction, which makes me feel like the maiden lady who was once asked whether the story of her reported engagement was accurate, and she replied, "modesty and honesty compel me to deny the report, but thank God for the rumor."

I am truly grateful to be here with you and to pay my respects to a group of hemispheric leaders which is doing so much in order to advance inter-American understanding.

I am grateful to have been able to meet in person so many of you about whom I have heard so much for so long, and from whom I know I could learn far more than in the course of my present experience in Washington.

As a matter of fact, I can't help believing that in your presence I am not unlike William Howard Taft's great granddaughter, who I understand not long ago wrote an autobiography in her third grade class and said:

"My great grandfather was a President of the United States; my grandfather was a United States Senator; my father is an Ambassador, and I am a Brownie." (Laughter)

I want you to know that in your presence I feel like a Brownie.

It has been a little less than a year since I left my last life in order to ascend to this somewhat headier, dizzier atmosphere, and people do ask me why I decided to do it. I generally have two explanations: one wistful one and one real one.

For the one that I like to regard as accurate, but I'm afraid is not yet, I am indebted to the Albuquerque Journal. I don't know whether anyone here represents the Albuquerque Journal, but if there is such a representative, I owe him and his newspaper a deep debt of gratitude.

When my appointment was announced in Washington, the Albuquerque Journal dealt with it in two sentences -- I am not complaining, that is probably what it was worth -- but the two sentences were particularly interesting and memorable, and I carried the clipping for a number of months and read it and re-read it with frequency, particularly during my darker moments. The two sentences were:

"The President has announced that to replace Elsworth Bunker as Ambassador to the Organization of American States, he will appoint Sol M. Linowitz, formerly chairman of the Xerox Corporation, Rochester, New York.

"There are more women than men in the Dominican Republic."
(Laughter)

This report improved my standing with my wife immeasurably, and I recently said to the President that if that is what he had in mind when he appointed me, he certainly hasn't given me much opportunity to do anything about it.

The real reason -- the other reason -- why I decided to do this is quite simple. I believe that even in the midst of the agonies of

Viet Nam and the disturbances of the Middle East, our stake in Latin America is so crucial and what happens there is so critical to the future of all of us -- not only in the Hemisphere, but indeed in the world -- that when I found there was an opportunity to participate and hopefully to contribute even in some small measure to this great challenge of developing better inter American relationships, I was honored and deeply gratified and pleased to say "yes."

And because all of you here have long made this your own deep concern, I am especially glad that you let me come here today and talk to you a little bit about what concerns us all in common -- the state of affairs in this neighborhood in which we all live together.

I make no claim to reportorial objectivity; and if any bias shows it will be one that favors the policy clearly enunciated in the Charter of the Organization of American States -- a policy that seeks "an order of peace and justice" in our hemisphere.

Indeed, I can think of no better way of summing up President Johnson's entire Latin American policy than to stand here and read to you the Charter of the OAS. Its goals, its hopes for the present, its aspirations for the future express fully all that we strive for today in our relations with our sister republics in the Americas.

For the United States seeks, in short, what the OAS seeks -- a hemisphere in which all people respect their neighbors and share in the blessing of plenty that is the heritage of the New World.

Obviously, the OAS will not in and of itself guarantee such a future for the hemisphere. But it does point the way. And because it does, the United States' commitment to it is deep and irrevocable. It is a commitment, moreover, that bespeaks our belief in international cooperation -- peaceful cooperation and change -- among all men and nations no matter what their hemisphere.

For the overall international aim of the United States is a world in which want is replaced by sufficiency, in which aggression is rejected by respect for one's neighbors, in which belligerency has been overtaken by understanding, in which inequality and discrimination -- economic and social -- finally give way to the dignity of the individual.

The OAS is the instrument of this international aim in the Western Hemisphere, and as such our membership in it well serves our national interest, even as our membership in the United Nations serves our national interest universally.

And whatever the shortcomings of either body may be, they are those of the members and not of the organizations, which are but creations of fallible men with all their problems and all their diversity. Indeed, this very diversity is the source of the OAS greatest strength -- the independence of its members.

It is my belief that skepticism about the OAS stems from nothing less than a lack of information about the work it has done and the work that it is even now doing -- work that is deeply interwoven in the fabric of America.

It is work that does not stop with the defense of the Americas and the efforts to strengthen the peace. It is work that advances also the economic and social wellbeing of its members -- work that runs the gamut from industrial planning to farming, from education to public health, from child welfare to Indian affairs, from culture to human rights, from science and technology to jurisprudence.

Twenty-two members of the OAS are today cooperating to build a better hemisphere. One country is not. We cannot ignore that one country; its threat is too real.

But we must give far greater attention to the constructive efforts and the creative work of the 22 who will not permit the problem of Castro subversion to interfere with such programs as eradication of yellow fever or development of a hemisphere-wide system of educational television. For they are convinced that these are indispensable works of peace -- work that will be remembered long after Castro has been forgotten.

This creative spirit of the OAS was clearly evident at the recent Meeting of Foreign Ministers that dealt with the problem of Cuban subversion. The result was a measured response, calm but keenly aware of the nature of the threat, flexible but resolved that the pursuit of intervention and the support of subversion will not be tolerated in this hemisphere.

The OAS policy -- a policy of respect for the individual and the freedom of each nation -- will be the policy of the United States, for we also believe that the most effective response to any despot of the right or left -- is a response of hemispheric unity that inspires the confidence of all the people of the Americas.

This, I would note, is in sharp contrast to the sporadic, discordant and dissident voices of the LASO extremists when they met at the conference of their Latin American Solidarity Organization in Havana.

And even Castro must realize by now that extremism is not the way of the future for the rest of the hemisphere. The plain fact is that

the people of Latin America have not responded to the strident call for violence. Those who advocate such a sterile course have failed -- failed to capture the imagination or support of the people, failed to achieve any political power outside of Cuba, failed to stop the steady forward movement of the Alliance, failed - above all - to identify with the real, the legitimate aspirations of the Latin American people.

It would, therefore, be a grave mistake to focus on the Cuban problem to the exclusion of all others in Latin America -- or to equate the challenge of Latin America with that of stopping Castro. I am convinced that the Cuban people will one day stand free again. Then theirs will be the job of determining their own destiny.

Our main job in Latin America now, however, is to stop poverty, to stop inequality, to stop hunger, to stop illiteracy -- to stop all things that create a climate of despair in which a Castro, or a Batista, can flourish.

Our main job in Latin America -- indeed our policy in Latin America -- is a constructive one, a job of building, a job of hope, one that does not believe in the force of arms but in the force of mutual cooperation.

The Alliance for Progress gives voice and form to that policy. It is not aimed against any people or regime but it reaches out to all the people of the Americas. It seeks not to dominate but to share; indeed the willingness to share is its only qualification.

We hope that someday soon there will be a change that will permit the Cuban people to share in the Alliance for Progress, too, for the development of the hemisphere is a vast program in which every nation has its own part to play, the Cuban nation along with all the others.

Our quarrel is not with the people of Cuba but with an extremism that pursues a calculated policy of intervention in the affairs of other nations, a policy which preaches hatred and seeks to turn countrymen against countrymen.

It is only the posture of the Castro regime which has resulted in the isolation of Cuba. We would prefer to see the people of Cuba clasp the hand of friendship and hemispheric progress inherent in the OAS and the Alliance.

For it is progress that should be the overriding concern of all of us -- progress that will meet the just yearnings of the great

majority of the people of Latin America. It is in these yearnings for economic and social justice that the Alliance has its roots.

In assessing the progress made by the Alliance, we must therefore understand that the average citizen -- the man who will ultimately decide the future of the Alliance and of the continent -- will not be won over by the statistics of monthly car loadings or of rising figures on a graph. What he wants to see is improvement in his life and in his neighborhood.

He will not be won over by a Common Market with its modernized economies and increased business opportunities unless he feels he will somehow share in the gains they make possible.

He will not be inspired or won over by shiny new farm equipment and modern agricultural methods unless he has a stake in the land they till.

He will not be won over by modern schools or efforts to wipe out illiteracy unless his education permits him to live in a society in which ability is the criterion for advancement.

In short, economic progress alone cannot be the key to the future of Latin America. Economic progress may be the body and muscle of the Alliance, but social progress must be its heart and its soul.

Simon Bolivar once said that the goal of the Americas was to be the greatest region on earth, "greatest not so much by virtue of her area or her wealth, as by her freedom and her glory". That "freedom and glory" must be made possible in a continent of social justice and equity.

What the people of Latin America today seek is what we have sought and still seek for ourselves in the United States. For we are also trying to wipe out poverty in the United States and to give each of our citizens his birthright of equality and dignity. We are seeking to insure the legal right of all of our people to participate in the democratic process, and we are trying, through great social efforts in medical care, education and job training, to maximize dignity for our old and opportunity for our young.

We are doing these things through peaceful, democratic change, in fulfillment of our own revolutionary heritage. Indeed, through our own efforts of self-help, we have shown our commitment to the revolutionary ideology of the Alliance for Progress.

And as the people of Latin America -- especially the young people -- search for an alternative to communism, it is appropriate for us to

remind them that western democracy -- to which their culture has contributed so much -- stands not merely as that alternative but as a way of life that offers fulfillment for their aspirations, even as it does for ours.

All in all, the people of the Americas -- North and South -- must concern themselves with building societies better able to cope with the rising expectations that are the hallmark of the twentieth century. Basically many of our problems are the same -- such problems as urban stagnation, lack of educational facilities, inadequate housing, insufficient public health services and others. And basically, too, the people of Latin America want the same as the people of the United States -- homes, food, jobs, decent clothes, and education for their children, the opportunity to live a life of dignity in freedom. How can they get these? Through land reform, urban development, community development, low cost housing, more schools, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, recreation and welfare -- all the things that go into giving people a stake in what they are doing and in their countries. In short, what they want is a combination of economic and human aspirations -- a society that understands it can succeed only if it utilizes the goals of economic improvement to provide a better life for its people.

And in helping to provide it, the Alliance is moving ahead faster in a number of ways than we had any right to expect. Yet with all that is being done, the monumental nature of the task and the scope of the existing problems make forward movement of the Alliance appear glacial.

However, we must look not only at the speed, but also at the rate of acceleration. Only thus can we see the distance already traveled. And the facts are impressive: There have been more tax reforms, more land reforms, more schools built, more students trained, more roads built, more new institutions created in Latin America in the past six years under the Alliance for Progress than during any previous decade. In land tenure, tax reform, and administrative reform there has been greater progress during the past six years than in the previous twenty-five.

There is no question, however, that the Alliance has a long way to go before it accomplishes its goal. Potential for violent revolution still exists in every sordid slum in Latin America, in every backward village where the heritage of centuries of neglect remains greater than the effort to overcome it. It is this effort that the Alliance must now inspire with ever increasing urgency.

I believe that, on balance, it is doing so. We can see this certainly in the steps being taken to implement the decision of the American Presidents to integrate the economy of Latin America.

We can see it, for example, in the establishment of a coordinating committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market to speed the process of merging the two into an eventual continent-wide Common Market.

We can see it in the realistic and creative manner in which the population question is now being approached.

We can see it in the spirit of cooperation among hemisphere experts who are even now studying ways and means of utilizing science and technology to improve the life of all the American people.

We can see it in the study now underway to establish an educational television network on the continent.

We can see it, above all perhaps, in the will to develop; and this, I believe, dramatically underscores what is taking place. For the very significant fact is that the development of Latin America is greater than its growth.

Actually, the 2.5 per cent average annual per capita growth rate, stipulated in the Charter of Punta del Este, is an abstraction that in and of itself tells little. Indeed, to use growth rate as an over-all yardstick for the success or failure of the Alliance can be highly misleading and deceptive. For it does not reflect the new conviction in Latin America that development is today a national task, which must depend on the generation of internal energies and resources.

This new awareness, which was impressively manifested at the summit meeting of American Presidents, perhaps more than any other factor shows that Latin America is developing and that the Alliance for Progress is making lasting headway.

Of course there is much that needs improvement and reappraisal. But the fact remains that with the Alliance we are in the right place at the right time with the right program.

The problems of Latin America cannot be filed for some future time or future convenience. They are with us now and their ramifications are as great as any in the world today, including Viet-Nam, and we will not serve the future if we think otherwise.

Quite the contrary, we know Latin America is a continent in ferment -- in revolt, if you will -- against the evils of the past. Vast social changes are going on and more must be stimulated. The question at issue, therefore, is whether the revolution will be a

peaceful one -- a revolution of international cooperation and peaceful change -- or whether it will be a violent one in which the only ones who stand to gain are those who prefer tyranny to freedom.

This question has particular timeliness today when our headlines are filled with reports of an alleged arms race in Latin America. It is entirely right that we should view with deep concern any move which seems to suggest this danger in the Hemisphere. Yet when viewed in proper perspective, the facts hardly suggest that the Latin American nations have embarked on such a course. The essential facts are these:

Latin America spends less on arms than any other part of the world, Approximately 90 per cent of its military expenditures is for upkeep of military and defense establishments and only 10 per cent is for acquisition of new military equipment. In fact, in the past 20 years defense budgets as a proportion of total expenditures have dropped 50 per cent. The current headlined effort on the part of one or two Latin American countries to acquire more sophisticated equipment arises from the desire to replace outmoded and obsolete equipment which is both uneconomical and ineffective.

The other side of the coin, however, is that the limited resources of Latin America are precious. At the meeting of Presidents in Punta del Este last April the Presidents determined that unnecessary military expenditures should be eliminated so that available resources might be devoted to the prior social and economic needs of the continent. It is in this context that the effort to purchase new advanced military equipment must be evaluated by the countries of Latin America in the light of their own needs and aspirations.

The commitment of the Latin American Presidents to eliminate unnecessary military expenditures is a solemn one, and it is right and fitting, therefore, that we find ways within the inter-American system to carry it out. The Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress - known as CIAP - on which I serve as the United States Representative - is charged with the responsibility for annual country reviews of Alliance programs for each Latin American country. Such reviews involve an analysis of the plans of each nation and the need for additional external resources to carry forward the country programs.

Under the terms of an amendment sponsored by Senator William Fulbright, the Congress of the United States has made a commitment that the expenditure of Alliance funds in Latin America would be consistent with the recommendations of CIAP. This gives testimony to the United States' belief that development is of necessity a multinational undertaking.

It would appear reasonable that in its country reviews CIAP might undertake careful consideration of proposed defense budgets -- a review of the allocation of resources devoted to defense purposes as compared to the allocation of resources for development purposes -- in order to see whether there are in fact unnecessary military expenditures being contemplated which can and should be eliminated in accordance with the Declaration of Presidents.

In and of itself the Alliance cannot, of course, assure the future of democracy in Latin America. Democracy cannot be imported from the outside; it must be nurtured and defended from the inside.

The Alliance, if it is to succeed, must be guided by men and women who believe in courageous and progressive political leadership. President Johnson has made unequivocally clear our own support for constitutional representative democracies in this hemisphere.

"In Latin American countries", he has said, "we are on the side of those who want constitutional governments. We are not on the side of those who say that dictatorships are necessary for efficient economic development or as a bulwark against communism."

The Charter of the Alliance for Progress states that it is established "on the basic principle that free men working through the institution of representative democracy can best satisfy man's aspirations." It is not going too far to say that the future of the Alliance will to a large extent depend on the capacity of progressive democratic governments and their leaders.

But we must walk a careful line between assertion of principle and intervention in the affairs of sovereign countries. This latter course was an all too familiar phenomenon of our past relationships with Latin America a few decades ago. We do, however, have both the responsibility and the commitment to encourage the growth of constitutional representative governments in the hemisphere, and to make clear our hopes for the secure future of political democracy. For, in the words of the President, "we shall have .. and deserve .. the respect of the people of other countries only as they know what side we are on."

President Kennedy was reported as having said that the struggle for democracy and freedom "is going to be won or lost right here in Latin America".

What he meant, I think, is that if we cannot, through the Alliance for Progress, win the battle for men's hearts and minds in the countries of this hemisphere, where we share common ties of history, geography and tradition, then it is unlikely that democracy can serve better in other parts of the world.

But all the indications are that we can win, and that we will win. If we reject the recipes offered by the do-nothings -- if our actions are guided by our faith in democracy and in the power of international cooperation -- then I am confident that we can move forward toward a brighter tomorrow in a hemisphere and in a world free from war and free from want.

Let me just in closing turn to some words which were written over 100 years ago, but which seem to me singularly apt and which reflect the challenge we face in our inter-American relationships as of this moment.

They are the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and this is the way he put it: "If one could choose the period to be born in, would it not be the age of revolution, when the old and new stand side by side in the myth of being compared, when the energies of old men are searched by fear and by hope, when the historic achievements of the past era can be compensated by the rich possibility of the new? This time, like all times, is a very good one, if we but know what to do with it." Thank you. (Applause)

MR. LEE HILLS: Thank you very much, Mr. Ambassador, for that most interesting and encouraging address.

The meeting is now open for questions to Ambassador Linowitz. Because of our translation arrangements and also the recording of our proceedings, I would like to ask anyone with questions to step up here to the podium, or use one of the mikes on the table here. Please remember to state your name and your newspaper and come up here to ask the questions.

SR. GUILLERMO MARTINEZ MARQUEZ (El País, La Habana, Cuba, en el exilio): Como cubano agradezco sinceramente las palabras de aliento que usted ha tenido para nuestro pueblo y su confianza en nuestro retorno a la democracia.

Hay un párrafo en sus palabras que a nosotros nos llena de legítima inquietud. Nuestra disputa, dijo, "no es con el pueblo cubano, sino con cierto extremismo que sostiene una calculada política de intervención en los asuntos de otras naciones; una política que predica el odio y pretende enemistar a paisanos contra paisanos".

Mi pregunta, Sr. Embajador, es la siguiente: En el caso de que Castro o los sucesores de Castro continuaran el régimen de esclavitud, siempre que cesaran con su intervención en los asuntos de otros países, esta política de maltrato al pueblo cubano que es llevada a cabo por la fuerza ¿sería aprobada por ustedes?

AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ: It is a very interesting question and I am glad to have this opportunity to clarify what may not have been clear in either my talk or in the course of what I added to it earlier.

First I was talking about the hemispheric policy with reference to Cuba. You will remember that at the IX meeting of Foreign Ministers in 1964, the decision was taken to exclude Cuba, not only from the OAS family, but also to sever diplomatic relations and begin to impose trade sanctions.

This policy was evolved because of the fact that, as we have repeatedly said, Cuba had embarked on two courses of action, which were threatening the security of the Hemisphere:

One, it was exporting communism, communist tactics and guerillas into other countries, and thereby constituting a threat to the security and stability of these countries.

Secondly, it was serving as an arm of Soviet military communism in the Hemisphere.

It was for these reasons that the OAS, at the IX meeting of Foreign Ministers, said that Cuba should be isolated from the family of nations in this Hemisphere. At the same time the Foreign Ministers agreed that when two-thirds of the countries of the OAS felt that these two particular courses of action had ceased, then they might vote to abolish the steps they had previously taken.

So the first point I want to make is that in connection with our hemispheric policies we, the United States, will of course be guided by what the countries of the Hemisphere are ready to do by a two-thirds majority, if -- and that seems most unlikely -- Cuba should cease and desist from its present policies, denounced by the OAS as hemispheric dangers.

This is entirely apart from the problem of what would happen the day this might come into effect if Cuba continues to maintain the same kind of government it has.

We would, at that point, have to look at the situation, and nothing I have tried to say today, or nothing I have implied today, suggests that we would be pleased, as the question was phrased, with a continuance of the kind of cruel and inhuman treatment which has characterized so much of the Castro regime.

When Secretary Rusk made his talk to the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Washington a few weeks ago, he denounced in clear and

unmistakable terms these internal wrongs that are part and parcel of the life of Cuba today. But I want to make sure you understand that what I was addressing myself to in the course of my remarks, and what I have been talking about here today, is the actions which Cuba would have to undertake in order to be eligible for consideration for re-admission to the family known as the OAS.

SR. AGUIRRE: Sr. Embajador, en una sola pregunta, si usted me lo permite, quiero formular dos.

Ha dicho usted que está convencido de que el pueblo de Cuba volverá a ser libre. La primera parte de mi pregunta es la siguiente:

Dentro de la discreción diplomática que corresponde al caso sería interesante para nosotros saber cómo cree usted que el pueblo de Cuba puede recuperar su libertad.

El otro aspecto de mi pregunta es el siguiente: Tengo entendido que a la luz de la letra y del espíritu de la Carta de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, el sistema comunista es incompatible con el sistema interamericano. Y siendo esto así, en mi opinión un estado comunista no puede ser miembro de la Organización de los Estados Americanos a menos que sea reformada la Carta y haya un artículo pertinente que le permita a un estado jurídica y políticamente organizado dentro de la concepción marxista ser miembro de la OEA.

AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ: As you say, within the limits of diplomatic discretion, I'll undertake to comment briefly on both of these questions you raise.

As a general principle the freedom of Cuba, when it is to be reestablished, will be reestablished by the people of Cuba. It would be impolitic, and I think beyond the limits of diplomatic discretion, for me to begin to particularize.

We are, of course, keenly aware of the problem, hopeful, as I indicated, that the day will come when the Cuban people will again be free, but it would serve neither their interests nor yours for me -- at this kind of a meeting -- to become more specific. It is not because we are not thinking about it. I just want to assure you that we are giving it a great deal of thought, are weighing all kinds of alternatives, and yet it would not be becoming or appropriate for me to say more than that.

As to the second question which you raise, the Charter of the OAS, as you know, does focus on the sovereign right of each country to maintain its government. This was one of the essential terms of the OAS Charter.

The reason Cuba was rejected and ejected from the OAS was not because it had a communist government at home, but -- as I said -- because the action it was undertaking abroad. Cuba is still a member of the OAS. She has not been rejected for membership. The only thing that has happened is that the countries of the Hemisphere have refused to give her a seat in the family; they have said she may not participate in the deliberations and be part of the discussions and of the business of the OAS until she ceases destructing and endangering policies of hers. So my answer is that Cuba is already a member, but a non-cooperative member. Thank you. We are getting some very good questions.

SR. RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR (Prensa Libre, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana): Saliéndonos de ese caso apasionante que es Cuba, le voy a hacer otra pregunta al Sr. Embajador Linowitz.

¿Usted no cree, Sr. Embajador, que es una forma de intervención de Estados Unidos oponerse a la compra de armamentos de algunos países latinoamericanos, como por ejemplo ha sucedido en las últimas semanas en Perú y Argentina?

AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ: The answer is no, and I want to take a moment to tell you why.

In April at Punta del Este the Presidents of the Americas agreed on six points of major consequence. I want to read you Point 6:

"The Latin American Presidents, conscious of the importance of armed forces in maintaining security, at the same time recognize that the demands of economic development and social progress make it necessary to apply the maximum resources available in Latin America to these ends. Consequently they expressed their intention to limit military expenditures in proportion to the actual demands of national security in accordance with these countries' constitutional provisions, avoiding those expenditures which are not indispensable for the performance of the specific duties of the armed forces and, where pertinent, of international commitments that obligate their respective governments."

Is it intervention for the United States to have sought to cooperate in every way possible with this solemn pronouncement by the Presidents?

Is it intervention for us to say to the countries who have sought to acquire equipment which might be deemed unnecessary: Are there not higher demands for social and economic purposes, which in accordance with the Declaration of Presidents you should take into account?

Is it not right that we, as a member of the inter-American family of nations, should respect what these Presidents solemnly agreed, and undertake to cooperate and to discourage expenditures when there are these great needs that are not yet being met?

This is the policy we have adopted, and I submit to you this is not intervention. (Applause)

MR. THOMAS VAIL (The Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio): Mr. Ambassador, I would like to ask you to comment on the role of population control as it affects the success of the policies of the OAS.

AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ: You know, of course, that at Caracas about six weeks ago there was a meeting of some 16 Latin American nations and for the first time, I believe, there was both a focus and an emphasis on population planning as a factor of importance in the future development and growth of Latin America.

At the CIAP Meeting in Rio de Janeiro just a month ago, one of the things that was discussed among the members was whether there should not be inquiry into population planning programs in connection with our scrutiny of national programs for each country.

Obviously, population planning is not only relevant, but significant at this particular time of Latin American development.

But our own position in the United States -- let me remind you -- has consistently been that this is a matter for the Latin American countries to determine. We are ready to be helpful; we are eager to cooperate in every way we can, but the issue is one for the countries of Latin America. And what I meant in my brief reference in my talk to the realistic basis on which this is now being approached is that we do believe that the countries, having recognized for themselves both the relevance and the importance of the issue, are going to make it an important factor in their planning. But this will have to be done by each country according to its own likes and in its own way, and as it thinks best.

MR. HILLS: We have time for just one more question.

MR. JENKIN LLOYD JONES (The Tribune, Tulsa, Oklahoma): Mr. Ambassador, we are delighted with your very erudite and hopeful speech and, of course, we all recognize that democratic processes are the great goal. I would simply like to ask you this question:

In the case of a country like Uruguay, where through democratic and constitutional means an economic condition has been permitted to arise which is leaning toward chaos and bankruptcy, will the

long-range welfare of the Uruguayans be best served if funds from the Alliance of Progress are continued to be funnelled into this situation, or will they be best served if these funds are suspended until such time as an effort is made to put the house in order?

AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ: Let me remind you what is happening in Uruguay today. President Gestido has, as a matter of fact, very recently taken some very important and very stringent new measures, designed to face frontally and with vigor the problems that are besetting the economy of Uruguay. They are policies designed to reestablish the relationships with the IMF and to assure a sounder base for Uruguay economically as it moves forward with its own plans and programs.

On the broader subjects you are raising, though, what should be the attitude toward countries that become involved in this kind of a situation?

I want to come back again to CIAP, the Inter American Committee for the Alliance for Progress.

Devoted as we are to this concept of hemispheric cooperation; ready as we are to embrace the notion that whatever we do in this Hemisphere ought to be in conjunction with the other countries in the Hemisphere, CIAP prescribes precisely the right form, where the countries of Latin America, through their designated representative, can in their country reviews examine the plans that are being made for each country, and make their recommendations with reference to the availability of external resources. This has been done in other cases.

It seems to me that it is in that context, rather than in the bilateral U.S. vis-a-vis A,B,C or D context, that matters such as this should be determined, and that because of the Fullbright Amendment our policies would be to carry out our own allocation of funds in a manner consistent with the recommendation of CIAP.

I hope that answers the question that you were raising.

MR. HILLS: Mr. Ambassador, that last hand raising was a photo finish. So we will take one more from my friend from Argentina.

SR. LUIS FELDMAN JOSIN (Jornada, Trelew, Argentina): Yo estoy un poquito asombrado por algunas preguntas formuladas que denuncian el armamentismo en algunos países.

Hemos escuchado hablar de infiltración comunista, y esa infiltración debe detenerse, debe combatirse con armas.

Ahora, puede suceder que el país que no las tenga solicite al país más fuerte que venga en su ayuda, pero resulta que cuando ese país más fuerte va en ayuda del más pequeño, hay de inmediato una denuncia de intervencionismo.

Ahora, yo pregunto ¿cómo es posible que sin armamentos se luche contra la infiltración que no es solamente política, que no se hace solamente - como en Bolivia en este momento - por medio de guerrilleros? Tomemos un país grande y fuerte como el mío: en el mar jurisdiccional argentino hay una agresión económica, hay una piratería comercial; 82 barcos soviéticos están pescando a las puertas mismas de Buenos Aires, y lo mismo sucede con 16 barcos cubanos y 8 barcos de Alemania Oriental. ¿Cómo se combate esto? Con una flota, pero Argentina no la tiene suficiente para combatir.

No sé si esta es una pregunta y si puede ser contestada, pero de todos modos convenía hacerla. Muchas gracias.

AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ: Well, as I understand the question, sir, I would answer simply this way: Nobody I know of has suggested that there should not be sufficient military strength in a country to overcome guerillas and those forces which are trying to constitute a threat to the stability of a government.

As a matter of fact, let me re-read again the words of the Declaration of Presidents. They expressed their intention to limit military expenditures in proportion to the actual demands of national security. If the demands of national security require armaments, if they require help in this way, then no one is saying that this would be inappropriate or undesirable.

The issue arises - and it is the key issue - when the sum of the equipment sought is really unnecessary for national security.

MR. HILLS: Thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for your address and for your very interesting answers to some provocative questions.

MR. SCRIPPS: Fellow IAPA members, very few people have visited the very fine Photon exhibit, which was brought here at great expense. It is located at the west end of the pool.

It is suggested that members who are interested should see these fine machines in actual operation. The Photon people have gone to a lot of trouble to bring these machines. They were flown here -- some of them from Phoenix, Arizona -- and they are operating; they are very interesting, and if you have a little time, it is suggested that you might find it quite interesting to see them in actual operation. Thank you.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Jiménez.

SR. JIMENEZ: En la demostración de transmisión satelitaria el otro día en El Mundo, se mencionó que la Empresa COMSAT tiene una película llamada "La Anatomía del Exito" -- "The Anatomy of Success" -- sobre cómo funciona el sistema de transmisión por satélite.

El Sr. Gordon de la Empresa COMSAT ofrece proyectar esta película aquí en este mismo lugar hoy a las 2:30 de la tarde, si hay suficientes personas interesadas. Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra ahora el Sr. Hills para presentar al Dr. Jaime Benítez, Presidente de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.

MR. HILLS: Thank you, Mr. President.

One of those rare historical accidents has happened in Puerto Rico -- the emergence of outstanding, political, business, and educational leaders all in one generation. This morning I have the honor, and great personal pleasure, of introducing to you one of these outstanding men -- the man who has come to epitomize Puerto Rico's thrust for education.

This year, in fact, marks the 25th anniversary of his being named Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico. These brief statistics tell the story of this quarter century: in 1942, there were 5,441 students; today there are 30,088. There were 319 faculty members, now there are 2,106. The University has doubled in size every ten years, and its plans are to continue doing so.

But size does not tell the entire story. Through an ambitious and generous scholarships program, there has been a substantial up-grading in the faculty's academic preparation. His commitment to quality, as well as quantity, is what has become known in Puerto Rico as his concept of the "House of Studies" -- La Casa de Estudio.

But in Puerto Rico's Latin culture, the "House of Studies" also means a commitment to keep the University as a center of learning and research, and not a center of political agitation and indoctrination. I am sure that most Puerto Ricans will agree that his dedication to this principle will prove to be his most important contribution.

His reputation, of course, extends far beyond this island. He has served on a number of international educational, juridical and civil liberties commissions. In 1958, he was president of the National Association of State Universities. During the Dominican

revolt in 1965, he was recruited by the United States government to help find a solution to that complex and difficult crisis.

The subject of his speech is "Universities of the Americas in a Distressed and Confused World". Certainly there are few better qualified to speak on this crucial subject. It is with deep pleasure that I present to you the President of the University of Puerto Rico, Jaime Benítez.

DISCURSO DEL DR. JAIME BENITEZ
PRESIDENTE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO

DR. BENITEZ: Muchas gracias, Sr. Hills. Señores de la mesa, distinguidos miembros de la Asociación:

Al disponerme a hablar sobre el tema más arriesgado que conoce la docencia hemisférica -- el tema de la política en las Universidades -- al disponerme a hacerlo ante la prensa de todo el hemisferio, me siento como supongo Daniel se sentiría al entrar en la cueva de los leones, pensando que -- a menos que Dios me ayude -- me despedazan. Y, continuando, que si Dios no me ayuda, merezco que me despedacen.

Pero, a fin de cuentas, he pensado que no soy yo profeta, ni ustedes son leones.

Los leones los tenemos en Río Piedras, de visita -- los Leones Internacionales -- y en verdad me ha parecido propio traer este tema aún cuando estoy bastante convencido de que no va a encontrar tanto endoso como crítica, por lo menos fuera de aquí.

He pensado -- por otra parte -- que conviene hablar, o que es propio traer a esta reunión de Estados Unidos y de Hispanoamérica el tema de la política en las universidades porque creo que es hora ya de que los expertos estén de parte de Hispanoamérica. Y en este campo ciertamente el peritaje, donde está, es al sur del Río Grande.

Otro problema que tengo es el de cómo se dice lo mismo a públicos distintos con experiencias diferentes. Y aunque la traducción, me dicen, es muy buena, nunca me siento confiado, porque cuando yo trato de traducirme a mí mismo sé que si quiero decir lo mismo, tengo que decirlo de modo diferente.

Y, en consecuencia, he pensado en hacer un experimento de hablar en los dos idiomas al mismo tiempo. De esta manera todos se podrán sentir mal.

Y quiero decir que fuera están mis discursos, que son dos discursos distintos, como tienen que ser para tratar de decirle lo mismo a este público.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES IN A DISTRESSED AND CONFUSED WORLD
ADDRESS BY DR. JAIME BENITEZ,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

Universities are not free from the distress and the confusion prevailing in the world today. At times it seems as if they show it more than anybody else, which is both understandable and deplorable; deplorable because they have a role of leadership in knowledge and if possible in wisdom which calls for a modicum of maturity and self-restraint.

Present confusions are part and parcel of great achievements in science, technology and democracy. These three forces have changed the world and have brought enormous benefits and problems to modern man. They have shifted responsibilities and have swept aside many of the traditional ways, values and beliefs by which men live and die. We are elated with the great power scientific knowledge has brought us. But we are troubled also with doubts and with anxieties, and are keenly aware of the insufficiency of our wisdom and that of our leaders to cope with the complexities facing us.

The essential meanings, purposes and loyalties of life have become blurred. Powerwise men have become like gods, unhappy gods knowing that they lack the commensurate wisdom necessary to safeguard their power and distressed because great power, if foolishly used, ends in self destruction. Thus, we are living on borrowed time depending upon whether someone with sufficient power chooses to use it irresponsibly. Within that very difficult setting the task of all of us -- the press and the universities very much included -- is to do our job well, to understand dissent and to learn and practice the ethics of responsibility.

I will discuss briefly a topic which is very well known in Latin America but rather recent in the United States: the role of university students as political activists and of the university as a center of political action.

That university students must be agents of political change and must acquire university powers to that purpose was a thesis formulated in Cordoba, Argentina, fifty years ago. It spread quickly throughout Latin America. The so-called Berkeley Revolt, on the other hand, is not yet four years old and is still in the crawling stage. It is true,

nevertheless, that it has already helped elect a governor in California, Ronald Reagan, who by the looks of it, having left Hollywood for good, does not intend to stay in Sacramento.

The Cordoba Reform has also produced its share of motion picture and TV stars. The most recent and photogenic of them is Fidel Castro. His few but well-trained disciples in Puerto Rico know and preach that the university is a primary goal in their plans.

After 11 years as a teacher at our University of Puerto Rico, I have had the responsibility of directing it for another 25 years, during which I have had to defend our House of Studies against attempts to politicize it both in the old Latin American Style and in the newer Berkeley style. This latter, given our particular situation, is the more probable of the two in Puerto Rico. I cannot warn too often against the double danger to both academic life and the life of the citizen presented by the recent happenings in California and which represent, according to some, the coming of a new age in education.

We never know what will happen next. As of today I can state, however, that the University of Puerto Rico is the most cherished of our public institutions and that over 50,000 of our alumni, graduated during the past 25 years, now provide leadership in all fields of public and private activity, artistic creativity, public service, industry, agriculture, education, commerce, engineering, medicine, law. The growth, strength and effectiveness of the University -- 30,000 students and 2,000 full-time teachers -- is in large measure due to the fact that, in the uncharted and deceptive waters of the Caribbean, it has managed to sail clear ahead avoiding both the Scylla of social insensibility and the Charybdis of political activism. The future of our University depends on the resolute determination to continue full speed forward on that even course.

Moving now away from Puerto Rico into the wider picture of the world outside, I wish to formulate the following general propositions. A clear distinction must be made in speaking of the University as a center of political activity, between the consequences of that activity within the university itself and the consequences within the larger society of which the university is but a part. The consequences within the university are almost inevitably adverse despite whatever temporary or permanent benefits may accrue to the larger community as a result of the radical intervention of the university into politics. "Neither the clear, calm, accurate vision and comprehension of things, as far as the finite mind can embrace them", nor "the development of educated, inquisitive, discerning, free leaders of the future" can be fostered in an atmosphere of

violence and partisanship of deeds, words and thoughts which are part and parcel of political activism at centers of higher learning.

The deteriorating impact of political agitation is well known to my Latin American friends who have suffered in their countries the educational disadvantage of highly politicized institutions. But it is a rather new, perplexing and at points fascinating experience in the United States, where some spokesmen for progressive education seem entranced by the new vistas of "total freedom."

Some are already speaking of what they are pleased to call "the student movement" as the wave of the future. "The Wave of the Future" was the phrase used years back to describe the alleged perdurability and historical significance of the Nazi movement.

The mind goes where the heart leads -- said Goethe one hundred years before Freud -- and clever arguments allow the New Left to disguise with old theories their attack upon the task of preserving and spreading the noble, creative and civilized life that is identified with the highest achievements of the university. Thus, we see Jean Jacques Rousseau in new garb, preaching a return to nature and the triumph of emotion over intelligence; John Dewey's rule -- that one learns by doing -- is transformed into the thesis that the school is the best place to experience everything, including material and intellectual vices, in order to attain a higher knowledge of science, of good and evil. Henry David Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience" is turned into the right to make my own laws even if it means going back to the Hobbesian times where no obligations of the social contract existed and life was raw, nasty, brutish and short.

Against this theory I hold, on the contrary, the view recently expressed by Howard Mumford Jones of Harvard:

"To maintain the college as a fortress against anarchy, to keep it a place where the great tradition of learning can be glimpsed and in some sense mastered even by beginners -- this is the high and difficult task of the college president in a world of propaganda and polemic. All our colleges are under pressure to become training schools, or debating societies, an arm of the government, or a psychiatric shelter for young people who feel they have been betrayed by being born into a world they never made. But the college is neither a mental hospital or an auditorium for loud debate. It demands sterner and more dedicated allegiance. Its life is the life of the mind, not of the subconscious; its contribution to social welfare is appraisal, not crusading. Health and sanity are its requisites, and a proper understanding of what intellectual liberty truly means. Never has the intellectual climate been

less favorable to dispassionate study; to maintain disinterestedness, to enlist support for objectivity in a harshly partisan time -- this is the great and difficult task."

I have posed the problem of the permanence of the benefits of institutional activism, because modern revolutions, whatever the manner in which they are brought about, have to be buttressed by scientific and technical programs. Hence it is that after initial triumphs, revolutionary dreams often become nightmares unless there is an adequate supply of trained personnel to apply to the social order in need of change the revolutionary lever of skills and knowledge obtained through the discipline of university study.

Many of the architects of the politization of Latin American universities have had the bitter experience, upon rising to positions of leadership, of finding that the universities they helped politicize serve to hinder progressive social reforms. Thus in a very real and tragic way political universities defeat the very purposes they mean to serve. It is our task, rather, to facilitate the best possible future, which in terms of university service means the best, most rigorous and challenging educational opportunity for all.

Y para terminar, unas breves palabras a mis amigos de la prensa, particularmente los hispanoamericanos, que conocen este problema y lo han vivido, y ante quienes quiero subrayar lo que en parte he dicho.

Esto es, que protagonistas de la politización universitaria en Latinoamérica han sufrido la triste experiencia de que al advenir al poder público en su país, como Rómulo Betancourt en Venezuela, Alberto Lleras Camargo en Colombia, y tantos otros, la función política de oposición imprimida por ellos a la universidad en sus días estudiantiles, anula o retrasa sus programas de reconstrucción social, tanto por su oposicionismo congénito, como por la inadecuación de sus egresados para emprender la ardua y compleja tarea de dar concreción real a las más legítimas aspiraciones colectivas.

Por mi parte, creo que la verdadera función revolucionaria de las juventudes hispanoamericanas es la de estudiar, de hacerlo a fondo y plenamente, de capacitarse en entendimiento y en visión para participar en las grandes empresas que tienen por delante en todas sus patrias. El tiempo perdido fuera del aula constituye un dispendio vital que ningún país de América es lo suficientemente rico para sufrir sin grave menoscabo.

La mayor obligación de un profesor universitario es la de hacer su docencia tan estimulante y eficaz que participar en la búsqueda del saber constituya una aventura espiritual inolvidable para sus

alumnos, y una que permita a estos proseguir su propia iniciativa en el esfuerzo sostenido y disciplinado para dar a su vida sentido generoso y creador. Y quiero citarles las palabras de Arturo Uslar Pietri, hablando sobre la universidad y el país, con referencia a la experiencia venezolana:

"Siguiendo el ejemplo de Córdoba, las universidades hispanoamericanas se convirtieron en centros de actividad política predominante, y el estudiante en un abanderado de la lucha de partidos. Este cambio se operó en indudable detrimento de los fines propios e irrenunciablemente universitarios. Antes que como una casa de estudio para formar el comando científico intelectual del país, la universidad latinoamericana llegó a ser concebida como una avanzada en la lucha política nacional. La universidad hispanoamericana, por un grave error de perspectiva, perdió de mira el ejemplo de los grandes centros de enseñanza del mundo y sus deberes formativos y creadores, para entregarse al forcejeo político de la plaza pública, siguiendo el ejemplo de la universidad de Córdoba. Pusimos a Córdoba donde hubiéramos debido poner a Gotinga, o a Londres, o a París, o a Princeton o aún a Moscú".

Estas palabras admonitorias de Arturo Uslar Pietri, inspiradas en el más vivo patriotismo, las remito a los periodistas hispanoamericanos, cuya responsabilidad en este campo es particularmente significativa.

Hemos hablado antes del poder y ahora le hablo al cuarto poder. No hay, tal vez, en el mundo de la comunicación hoy día poder más tremendo, más importante y decisivo que el poder de la prensa, de la radio, de la televisión, de los medios de comunicación en masa.

Y por lo mismo hay con relación a ese poder una responsabilidad commensurable. En el mundo moderno no se puede tener poder sin responsabilidad.

Y mi tesis es que es responsabilidad de todos mantener los principios esenciales fundamentales de la libertad, de la libertad responsable, a los fines de que todas nuestras juventudes tengan esa oportunidad educativa que se les debe y que ha de exigirse a sus mayores que les brinden en el rigor intelectual, en la aventura espiritual del conocimiento. (Aplausos)

MR. HILLS: Jaime, I think that applause certainly expresses the feelings of everyone in this room, and how much they appreciate it.

I knew when I invited my old and dear friend Jaime Benítez to speak to us today, that you would not be disappointed. And Jaime,

I think that you will agree that our chief interpreter is very versatile. All week Italia has been coping with and listening to speeches in English and translating them into Spanish, and vice versa, and she's even had to deal with speakers who speak and then interpret themselves from one language to another, in both directions. But this is the first time that we have had one speaker in a single performance speak in both languages and make two different speeches, and make them mesh together.

We are ready for your questions, and I am sure there will be a number of them.

SR. GERMAN E. ORNES (El Caribe, Santo Domingo, Rep. Dominicana): Dr. Benítez, si no estoy equivocado creo que la tesis es que debemos abandonar la politización de las universidades, y volver a convertirlas en genuinas casas de estudio.

Eso es un ideal con el que creo que todos estamos de acuerdo. Yo querría, si es posible, que usted nos explicara los pasos prácticos que podrían darse para alcanzar ese ideal.

DR. BENITEZ: La pregunta es: Muy bien, aceptada la tesis de la casa de estudio ¿cómo se pone en vigor y cómo se logra que constituya una realidad?

Lo primero que tengo que decir es que no es ni por leyes, ni por reglamentos, sino por convicción colectiva, por conciencia general, por vocaciones académicas auténticas y por maestros de primera clase que respondan a esa urgencia.

La razón por la cual he terminado mis palabras dirigiéndome en especial a la prensa, es precisamente porque uno de los grandes problemas que existen en esta conexión es, en algunos países -- en la República Dominicana expresamente -- que nadie se atreve a sostener estas teorías. Todo el mundo sabe que son verdad, y sin embargo se sienten con frecuencia los propios gobernantes incapacitados de decirlo porque ellos llegaron al poder a través de ese mismo mecanismo. Y se sienten inhibidos para objetar que otros hagan lo que antes hicieron ellos.

Por eso repito que es de la máxima importancia y consecuencia que se use este aspecto educativo.

Quiero contarles un pequeño incidente, y lo voy a hacer en inglés.

A few years back I was in Bogotá and they invited me to a dinner of the rectors of the universities, all 17 of them. I explained this

theory of the house of studies and what we had done in Puerto Rico about it. It was very fine and people asked many questions. Very charming.

So at the toasts one of the members present said, "I will ask you now that we keep this conversation secret, at least until Mr. Benítez leaves Colombia. Because unless we do, we will all have to throw stones at him."

Y eso es en verdad parte del enorme problema. Educada en una tradición, la gente no se atreve a decir que el emperador no tiene ropa. Y yo, que no tengo en estos momentos ningún problema para decirlo, invito a los señores periodistas de Hispanoamérica que empiecen esa labor diciéndolo. (Applause)

SR. VICTORIO I. S. DALLE NOGARE (Primera Plana, Buenos Aires, Argentina): En todo el transcurso de su amplia y amena oratoria, no he tenido respuesta a una pregunta que le voy a hacer ahora, porque usted dice que las universidades en Hispanoamérica deben dedicarse en forma exclusiva a ser centros de estudio y no distraer su pensamiento en ideales que atienden a los intereses de cada comunidad en defensa de las libertades.

Como usted se ha referido al problema de Córdoba, sería necesario que explicara los alcances de la reforma de Córdoba con respecto a los estatutos de gobierno de la universidad argentina.

En toda su oratoria tampoco he escuchado un homenaje a las universidades de Hispanoamérica, que han sido cuna del pensamiento y de las libertades de sus pueblos, como las universidades del antiguo Virreinato del Río de la Plata, por ejemplo Charcas y Chuquisaca. De allí salieron todos los hombres que fraguaron la libertad de los pueblos, por lo menos del Cono Sur de América. Los argentinos nos enorgullecemos de haber tenido el primer movimiento patrio de Hispanoamérica, la Revolución de Mayo, inspirada entre otros por Mariano Moreno, que fue también precursor de nuestro periodismo.

Me gustaría escuchar la respuesta, y tal vez, en un buen sentido, un homenaje a esos hombres que lucharon desde la cuna universitaria. Muchas gracias.

DR. BENITEZ: Nada tengo que objetar a las observaciones que acaba de formular el distinguido periodista. En mi disertación no hice referencia a ese aspecto porque, a fin de cuentas, me tomó casi una hora tratar de cubrir un punto. Pero debo decirle que este es un tema en el cual se puede estar trabajando por mucho tiempo, por días y días, sin agotarlo.

Es desde luego cierto que el problema en Hispanoamérica es un problema mucho más difícil, y lo ha sido en el pasado, que lo que yo he indicado en mis palabras, que estaban -- como yo señalé anteriormente -- dirigidas principalmente a unos comienzos de politización donde considero que son innecesarios. E insinué, por lo menos, y he escrito ampliamente sobre esto, que la situación política en muchos países no brinda otro resquicio, al hacer la evaluación de las normas y de los procedimientos, que procurar que la universidad sirva de avanzada en programas de liberalización nacional.

En todas las revoluciones de este siglo los grupos estudiantiles han sido decisivamente importantes en estos procedimientos. De suerte que no me refiero a las situaciones desesperadas, como en cierta medida podría decirse que existían en el año 1918 cuando comienza este programa de Córdoba, donde el grupo de personas -- Gabriel del Mazo, Luis Alberto Sánchez, etc., -- que en ello participaron se confrontaban con una sociedad oligárquica, con unas universidades en buena medida anquilosadas y donde resultaba menester, como factor de último recurso, usar aquel ariete como punto de partida para transformar y cambiar una sociedad que no daba otras oportunidades.

Ahora, donde tales oportunidades existen, donde hay plena libertad, y donde está abierta y expedita la vida pública para la acción democrática, en esos sitios es donde digo que esta politización de la universidad es un grave daño. Y deben advertir que, desde luego, también en toda la historia hispanoamericana, a través de sus azares y sus desgracias, se destacan como fuerzas decisivas grupos estudiantiles que han sido mártires en determinados movimientos. Y se destacan también grandes educadores que han hecho una obra excepcional.

Pero me estoy refiriendo, por ejemplo, a la situación en México, si usted quiere. Para mí constituyó una de las grandes tristezas y ofensas, como universitario, que el maestro Ignacio Chávez fuese objeto de humillación, de ataque, de encarcelamiento en la torre de la Universidad Autónoma de México, y forzado por algaradas estudiantiles a renunciar.

Me parece esto realmente deplorable, y encontré en aquella ocasión escaso eco de protesta, como me pareció que era de rigor que lo hubiese, por parte de los universitarios de todo el hemisferio.

De igual manera, me parece deplorable que el gran rector de la Universidad de California haya también sucumbido bajo una situación totalmente distinta, pero parte y consecuencia de este remolino político a que anteriormente aludía.

Por eso, mi tesis es que en todos los sitios donde ello sea posible, independientemente de cuál ha sido la historia, el porvenir exige que

se visualice la universidad no como un sitio donde no se debaten las cosas; sostengo que no solamente es legítimo, sino indispensable que haya el estudio y la disensión y la controversia en cualquier campo, inclusive el campo político. Pero afirmo que esto debe producirse dentro de un estilo universitario; dentro de un respeto al pensamiento y no a base de unas agitaciones, de unas presiones, y de unas cerrazones a consignas que no tienen lugar en la casa de estudios. (Aplausos)

SRTA. ELSA ARANA FREIRE (Siete Días del Perú y del Mundo, Lima, Perú): Señor Rector, quisiera preguntarle ¿cuál es su opinión sobre el co-gobierno estudiantil en la casa de estudios?

DR. BENITEZ: En lo que a nuestra casa de estudios en Puerto Rico concierne, yo no lo favorezco. Y considero que es un factor destructivo de la esencial responsabilidad institucional que corresponde a la dirección fundamental del centro de estudios.

No me quiero convertir en normalizador de lo que debe ser o cómo ha de canalizarse la vida en particular de una universidad argentina -- por ejemplo --, donde prevalece el co-gobierno, y en otros sitios donde también prevalece el co-gobierno, pero en lo que a nosotros se refiere, la estructura básica nuestra es tal que otorga al estudiante una participación en los asuntos que le conciernen y que le afectan, pero ciertamente la determinación de la orientación básica e institucional -- según entiendo, por lo menos en nuestro caso -- no puede compartirse entre estudiantes, profesores y administradores.

SR. ROBERTO CARPIO (Diario El Gráfico, Guatemala, Guatemala): Sr. Rector, su discurso ha sido brillante. Creo que el papel de las universidades en Latinoamérica debe ser un papel educativo.

Pero lo que me trae ahora aquí es una noticia que vino por cable de la A.P. y que nos llena de orgullo a los latinoamericanos. Estoy sumamente impresionado porque Miguel Angel Asturias, el brillante cerebro guatemalteco que durante 30 años ha brillado por todo el continente latinoamericano y en el mundo entero, ha recibido hoy el Premio Nobel de Literatura.

Esto me llena de orgullo, porque esa casa de estudios que fue la Carolingia Universidad Guatemalteca, de las primeras en Latinoamérica, ha dado a luz, -- como el famoso cuadro que vemos hoy en Florencia, el nacimiento de Venus -- esa notable obra intelectual, ese hombre tan brillante que es Miguel Angel Asturias. (Aplausos)

Es un hombre que ha dado una nueva fase a la novela en el mundo entero. Por eso, como corolario del extraordinario discurso del

Señor Rector de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, yo quisiera pedirle que nos hablara -- porque estoy segurísimo de que él lo conoce -- sobre ese talento, ese orgullo de la patria latinoamericana.

DR. BENITEZ: Muchas gracias, pero yo estoy seguro de que el escritor guatemalteco puede hacer esta labor con mucho mayor competencia que yo.

De todas maneras, extendiendo mis saludos y mis felicitaciones, tanto a Guatemala como a la Comisión de la Academia Sueca que ha hecho este reconocimiento.

Las otras dos figuras de las letras españolas que han recibido análogo testimonio fueron amigos entrañables míos: la chilena Gabriela Mistral y el español Juan Ramón Jiménez. Y me complace enormemente que tengamos esta tan noble trilogía. (Aplausos)

SR. CARPIO: Se lo agradezco, Señor Rector, porque realmente es para mí un orgullo hablar sobre Miguel Angel Asturias.

La A.P. nos ha traído cables muy completos y creo que ha comprendido bien lo que es nuestro escritor.

Miguel Angel Asturias se inicia realmente en 1946 con una novela de reconocido prestigio, "El Señor Presidente".

Es un estudio de las dictaduras latinoamericanas, prácticamente; como lo llama el Sr. Osterling, de la Comisión del Premio Nobel de la Academia Sueca, "una magnífica sátira trágica".

En el año 49 Miguel Angel Asturias escribe "Hombres del Maíz", una descripción imaginativa y genuina de la vida de la gente común, los indios con quienes Asturias se sentía tan ligado. Eso dice también el Sr. Osterling, y es absolutamente cierto.

Miguel Angel Asturias comprende el sentido de la realidad indígena, lo comprende y lo plasma. Por eso Miguel Angel Asturias ha llegado a obtener el Premio Nobel de Literatura.

Yo creo que la obra de él alcanzaría -- y me faltaría tiempo -- para hablar muchas horas. Y como sé que los pequeños espacios que tenemos para descansar en la piscina nos renuevan de una hora para otra, les pido disculpas por haberles quitado tiempo, pero estoy tan emocionado que tenía que hablar a la Asamblea ahora. Muchas gracias. (Aplausos)

MR. DAVID CAHN (Massapequa Post, Massapequa, New York): Mr. President, I agree with you that there is a need to eliminate an

atmosphere of violence on the campus today. But you ask that we also eliminate the partisanship of deeds, words and thoughts, which are a part and parcel of political activism at centers of higher learning.

How can a university develop in its students an understanding and interest in the political nature of his country and world? If you teach someone that he is free, that he can study the issues; if you have given him the tools to make intelligent decisions, how can you turn around and tell him, "wait until you graduate, do not now act in a partisan manner to achieve political ends?" I do not advocate, of course, using violence. How can we reconcile this, sir?

DR. BENITEZ: (a) That can certainly be done outside of the university campus, and there is no diminution in doing it outside of the university campus, if doing it on the campus is going to jeopardize the basic task of the university.

The question is, where do you draw that particular line? And this is a question in which all of us are struggling.

(b) I have not said "let us forbid violent expressions." I have said, "let us restrain ourselves and learn the discipline of responsible freedom."

Obviously this means that there will be acts of responsibility and acts which one doesn't like, but which are part and parcel of the choices that liberty involves. But this does not preclude me, or should preclude us, from presenting the goals and the objectives to be fostered as those which could respond to their responsibility of learned people in universities. (Applause)

MR. HUGH PATTERSON (The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock): We greatly admire the progress of education in Puerto Rico, and particularly that of the institution which you head.

My question concerns the economic opportunities for your graduates on the island. Are there adequate opportunities for them here, or must they go to the mainland or elsewhere? In other words, do you experience a brain drain, as we do in the state of Arkansas?

DR. BENITEZ: All of our graduates are at present profitably employed, most of them in Puerto Rico. We have no problem of brain drain, as is experienced by India, or the Near East or oftentimes Latin America. We have jobs for everybody. There are, of course, Puerto Ricans who go elsewhere, and we have no objection to their going elsewhere, because it is part and parcel of the interchange and movement.

Most of them go to the States, where we have in the vicinity of one million persons of Puerto Rican extraction.

Our problem at present is that even though we have graduated -- as I have indicated -- 50,000 professionals over the last 25 years, and that this Operation Bootstrap, about which you hear so much -- and so properly so -- could not be possible and would never have been possible without the education system of Puerto Rico, and particularly of the University of Puerto Rico; our problem, I repeat, is that we are not training enough, because Puerto Rico absorbs everything we can train. (Applause)

MR. HILLS: I would like to ask if the Chairman of the Committee of Judges is present and would he come to the front please.

We will take just one more fast question if someone has one.

If not, may I ask you all to give Jaime Benítez a round of applause for that marvelous speech. (Applause)

DR. BENITEZ: That will compensate for the pickets I'll get later on. (Laughter)

MR. BRADY BLACK (Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio): The balloting for the election of directors of the IAPA for the 1967-70 term was conducted under the supervision of the Committee of Judges, of which I was Chairman. The other members of the Committee were Diana J. de Massot, Joshua B. Powers, William P. Williamson, Amadeo Barletta, Jr. and Pedro J. Chamorro.

The ballots -- after they were cast -- were turned over by the Committee to accountants who made the count and the results were reported to a quorum of our Committee this morning.

We canvassed the results, and after consulting with John R. Reitemeyer to make sure we were within the rules of the organization, we declare the following to be elected, and I give them in alphabetical order:

HORACIO AGUIRRE-BACA, Diario Las Américas, Miami, Florida
H. EARLE BRAISTED, Hablemos magazine, New York City
CARLOS CANELAS, Los Tiempos, Cochabamba, Bolivia
RIOBO CAPUTTO, El Litoral, Santa Fe, Argentina
ALBERTO R. CELLARIO, Life en Español, New York City
JAMES S. COPLEY, The Copley Press, La Jolla, California
AGUSTIN E. EDWARDS, Empresa El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile
HOWARD H. FITZGERALD, Pontiac Press, Pontiac, Michigan

S. G. FLETCHER, The Daily Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica
TOM C. HARRIS, St. Petersburg (Florida) Times, St. Petersburg, Florida
IGNACIO E. LOZANO, La Opinión, Los Angeles, California
JOHN H. PERRY, Jr., John H. Perry Publications, U.S.A.
EDWARD W. SCRIPPS, Scripps League Newspapers, U.S.A.
JUAN S. VALMAGGIA, La Nación, Buenos Aires, Argentina
GEORGE W. WESTERMAN, The Panama Tribune, Panama

That completes my report, thank you.

MR. HILLS: The Secretary has one announcement.

SR. JUNCO DE LA VEGA: Es un mensaje del Arzobispo Aponte dirigido a don Pablo Vargas Badillo, que dice:

"Desde Roma saludo cordialmente a los miembros de la SIP con votos por su éxito."

Eso es todo.

MR. HILLS: And finally, I would like to remind you that the Assembly will meet tomorrow at 10:00 AM, with the following agenda:

An address by Dr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez, former President of IAPA, on the 25th anniversary of the Association.

Presentation and debate of the Report of the Committee on Freedom of the Press.

If there are no other comments, I would like to remind all members to leave the receivers at the front door. The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 12:45 PM.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FIFTH MEETING

Friday, October 20, 1968

The fifth meeting of the XXIII Annual General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association convened at 10:00 AM, Friday, October 20, 1967, in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President, as Chairman.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Está abierta la sesión. Tiene la palabra el Sr. Fitzgerald.

MR. HAROLD A. FITZGERALD: It just occurred to me -- and to several of the rest of you -- that we should say a word of appreciation to Italia. We have been indebted to her often in the past, but at the technical session the other afternoon at El Mundo, I think she deserved a star. First of all, there were a lot of words in there that we didn't understand anyway, and she had to handle those and put them in another language. In addition, several times the men didn't give her much of a break; they talked a long time before they realized it was being interpreted. So I am suggesting here that we give a hand to the finest interpreter we have had. (Applause)

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Herbert.

MR. HERBERT: Mr. President, recently I attended the annual meeting of FIEJ, the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, in Israel, and I brought the greetings of the Inter American Press Association to that distinguished group of newspaper executives from all over the world.

I have been asked by Claude Bellanger, the President of FIEJ, to return the compliment, to bring to this Assembly the best wishes of FIEJ for a successful meeting, and to extend to you and to the members of the IAPA the hope that our two organizations will have a long and useful relationship with each other. (Applause)

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Martínez Márquez para hablar sobre el XXV Aniversario de la SIP.

SR. GUILLERMO MARTINEZ MARQUEZ (El País, La Habana, en exilio):

Señores miembros de nuestra querida Sociedad, que este año llega a su XXV aniversario.

La Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa fue concebida en México (1942), nació en la Habana (1943), se bautizó en Caracas (1945), hizo sus primeras letras en Bogotá (1946), se puso los pantalones largos en Quito (1949) y alcanzó la mayoría de edad y se independizó de sus progenitores en Nueva York (1950).

Es oportuno este recuento de fechas, ciudades y características propias de los primeros años de nuestra sociedad para evitar caprichosas interpretaciones en el futuro. Los que hemos gozado el privilegio de seguir paso a paso el largo camino recorrido no debemos evadir la responsabilidad de precisar las circunstancias que prevalecieron en la etapa inicial, el pensamiento de los fundadores y lo orgullosos que nos sentimos de los progresos obtenidos y los rumbos que actualmente seguimos hacia un futuro siempre mejor. Ahora somos fuertes, nos llevamos bien, tenemos una orientación claramente definida, disponemos de absoluta independencia y nuestras perspectivas son diáfanas. Pero no siempre fue así. Vale la pena recordar las dificultades de los primeros tiempos. En la diferencia entre los que fuimos y lo que somos está la cifra de nuestro progreso.

La Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa fue concebida en México por un reducido grupo de periodistas mexicanos y cubanos. Corría el año 1942. Nuestro continente se hallaba envuelto en una guerra mundial. Los sucesos se habían precipitado en el mes de diciembre del año anterior, y los dirigentes de la opinión democrática hacían grandes esfuerzos para aclarar aquellos conceptos que el totalitarismo nazi-fascista había confundido. La tarea de reunir las voluntades desorientadas y dispersas en cada país, y juntarlas luego a lo largo y a lo ancho de América Latina, para colaborar con Estados Unidos en la misión que la historia le había reservado, resultaba trascendental y urgente. Tal fue el pensamiento de los fundadores. Y por eso, naturalmente, algunos gobiernos se adelantaron a cooperar con los hombres de prensa que levantaron la bandera de la unidad americana contra la amenaza del llamado eje Roma-Berlín.

Sorprendida en su ingenuo aislacionismo, la nación norteamericana estaba dedicada por entero a la acción bélica. Parecía natural que los periodistas de Estados Unidos no dispusieran de mucho tiempo para ganar para su causa--que era la causa de la libertad del mundo--la solidaridad de los pueblos del sur de nuestro hemisferio. La semilla del nazi-fascismo comenzaba a dar sus venenosos frutos en

este o aquel país, que no es del caso mencionar en estos momentos. Había que contener su avance, primero, y extirparla inmediatamente después. Permitir que Estados Unidos se viera rodeado de enemigos en las tierras americanas era absurdo. Alguien tenía que dar el primer paso. Lo importante en aquellos momentos--y yo diría que ahora también--no era, ni es saber quiénes colaboraron al impulso inicial, sino lo que se proponían evitar y lo que deseaban obtener. Si los periodistas reunidos en México en mayo de 1942 pudieron ser factor eficaz en el entendimiento interamericano necesario a la defensa de las instituciones democráticas amenazadas entonces--y yo agregaría que ahora también--en todo el mundo, habrá que reconocer que al menos trataron de cumplir la noble misión que ellos mismos se impusieron. ¡Ojalá que en cada coyuntura histórica similar surjan grupos de colegas que se impongan una tarea semejante!

De pasada vale la pena advertir que algunos han pretendido ver en el Primer Congreso Panamericano de Periodistas, realizado en Washington en abril de 1926, a iniciativa de aquel noble espíritu abierto a la más ancha solidaridad interamericana que fue Leo Rowe, el paso inicial de nuestra sociedad. Realmente no es así. La cita de 1926 apenas si puede ser tenida como un mero antecedente, sin relación lógica o histórica, jurídica o institucional, con lo realizado en 1942. En primer lugar, porque la reunión fue de periodistas, no de prensa. Además, porque en Washington se acordó que el próximo congreso se celebrara en Viña del Mar, y sobre la playa chilena murió, sin ulteriores consecuencias, la bella iniciativa del insigne Leo Rowe.

No ocurrió lo mismo al Primer Congreso Nacional y Panamericano de Prensa, convocado en México en 1942. Los reunidos acordaron volver a hacerlo en La Habana al año siguiente, como así se hizo. De La Habana pasamos a Caracas, de Caracas a Bogotá, de Bogotá a Quito, y fue en Quito donde se convino la trascendental reunión de Nueva York en 1950. Por eso la reunión de Nueva York fue la sexta. Por eso la de este año es la XXIII. Y por eso podemos conmemorar ahora el vigésimoquinto aniversario de nuestra legítima y auténtica fundación. (La diferencia entre los años transcurridos y las asambleas celebradas se debe a que entre las reuniones de La Habana y Caracas mediaron dos años, y entre las de Bogotá y Quito pasaron otros dos).

Para concluir la sintética reseña de la primera etapa de nuestra sociedad, parece oportuno subrayar que los actuales dirigentes y miembros de la hoy poderosa y respetada Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa deben sentirse tan orgullosos de la tarea rendida por los fundadores en los primeros y difíciles años, como estoy cierto que

los fundadores--ausentes y presentes, y yo entre ellos--nos sentimos de los triunfos y el prestigio ganados por nuestra gran institución. Una sola verdad deseo que se reconozca en la presente oportunidad: si no hubiera habido una cita periodística en México, en 1942, ahora no estaríamos reunidos en esta tierra paradisíaca, bien conocida como "la isla del encanto".

En la Asamblea celebrada en Nueva York en octubre de 1950 se consagró la unión de los grandes órganos de expresión del Norte y el Sur de nuestro hemisferio. Fue, sin duda alguna, la primera conferencia verdaderamente interamericana de prensa. Allí estuvieron representados periódicos de todas y cada una de las naciones del Nuevo Mundo. Allí se acordó una nueva concepción de la solidaridad debida entre los servidores de la letra impresa, borrándose las diferencias económicas o nacionales, y uniéndose en un sólido frente de defensa de la libertad de prensa, que es base de todas las demás libertades democráticas. Con la colaboración decidida de las grandes instituciones periodísticas de América Latina y el apoyo franco y decisivo de la prensa norteamericana, allí se consagró de una vez y para siempre la independencia de la organización, ganándose con ello el respeto y la admiración de gobernantes y gobernados. ¡Pecaría de mezquino si no dejara clara constancia que cada día me siento más satisfecho de no haberme dejado llevar por cuestiones formales en aquella memorable asamblea de Nueva York y haber aceptado la nueva disciplina acordada, con la que esencialmente estaba--y estoy--en pleno acuerdo! Porque la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa que hoy nos llena de legítimo orgullo es hija legítima de aquella que hace veinte y cinco años fue concebida en México; pero el camino que ahora seguimos, que fue camino de éxito, es el trazado en Nueva York. De no haber sido por lo hecho en México, no hubiera podido llegarse a la realización de Nueva York, pero de no haber sido por el cambio operado en Nueva York, nuestra entidad talvez no existiría en estos momentos, o por lo menos estoy cierto de que no tendría la fuerza y el prestigio que amigos y adversarios le reconocen.

Claro que después de Nueva York también hemos tenido dificultades. Las primeras--y no las más pequeñas--surgieron al año siguiente, en Montevideo, cuando un grupo de periodistas argentinos enviados por el dictador Perón, pretendió abrir una brecha en el seno de la institución. Las reuniones celebradas en el local del Ateneo de Montevideo fueron difíciles. En una de ellas, nuestro gran presidente, nuestro gran amigo Tom Wallace, tuvo que hacer derroches de habilidad y energía para sortear los más graves obstáculos. Como resultado de la tensión en que vivió durante largas jornadas, sufrió un síncope. Pero al término de violentas escaramuzas, el intento de subversión fue dominado. La SIP regresó al Norte--a Chicago--más fuerte que antes. ¡Había ganado su primera gran batalla en el cono sur del continente!

Todavía en Chicago, y más tarde en México, y luego en Río de Janeiro encontramos nuevos obstáculos. A veces nuestras reuniones solían ser tumultuosas. En diversas oportunidades hubo síntomas de desaliento. Eramos muy jóvenes, carecíamos de la experiencia que los años nos han dejado, no teníamos la "unidad de tripulación" que hemos adquirido, quedaban vestigios de recelos anteriores y acostumbábamos a ventilar las cuestiones más intrincadas en el calor de las pasiones y los orgullos mal entendidos propios de las asambleas multitudinarias. El exagerado nacionalismo de algunos siguió durante varios años haciendo estragos en la armonía necesaria. Bien recuerdo que cuando se hizo imperativo legalizar la vida de nuestra institución, y después de un meditado estudio se llegó a la conclusión de que debía radicarse definitivamente en Estados Unidos, para protegerse de acuerdo con las leyes del país, todavía surgieron acá y allá protestas aisladas, y todavía hubo quienes renunciaron públicamente a su militancia, aduciendo razones de anacrónico nacionalismo, que nada tiene que ver con la defensa cabal de las libertades de la prensa. En esa delicada tarea, que tuve el privilegio de poder realizar como presidente de nuestra institución, me acompañaron, aconsejaron y animaron en todo momento, facilitando trámites y aclarando conceptos, de manera principal los queridos colegas Angel Ramos y Joshua B. Powers, para quienes siempre guardaré un grato y emocionado recuerdo.

Desde entonces--1956--la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa no ha encontrado nuevos obstáculos internos en su desarrollo y consolidación. Los principios que informan nuestra razón de ser, redactados en Nueva York por ese gran señor del periodismo que es mi querido colega y amigo José Santos Gollán, con la colaboración, entre otros, de Alfredo Silva Carvallo y Germán Arciniegas, permanecen inalterables, como una evidente muestra de la firmeza de nuestro credo profesional. La Constitución y el Reglamento--redactados inicialmente también en la reunión de 1950 por un grupo de juristas a cuyo frente se encontraba el prestigioso compañero Harmodio Arias--sí han tenido que ser modificados posteriormente, pero estas modificaciones no han sido para dar un paso atrás, sino para perfeccionar las reglas de nuestro desenvolvimiento interno, o adaptarlas a nuevas circunstancias, haciéndolas siempre más y más efectivas. En esta etapa hemos contado con la sabiduría y la inteligencia de ese maestro de periodistas norteamericanos que es nuestro estimado colega John Reitemeyer.

Con nuestra hermosa Carta como estrella orientadora, dentro de las normas de los Estatutos y el Reglamento, la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa ha llegado a los veinte y cinco años -- el primer cuarto de siglo de existencia -- en posición de hacer un balance positivo de sus actividades, que han sido numerosas y aparentemente heterogéneas, pero que a fin de cuentas podrían sintetizarse en tres campos bien definidos:

-Defensa de la Libertad de Expresión, para lo cual creó una comisión que durante muchos años presidió con sin igual acierto, dinamismo y energía, nuestro inolvidable compañero Jules Dubois, al que han sucedido, primero el también presidente John O'Rourke, y ahora el diligente Tom Harris.

-Superación de la clase periodística, por medio del Comité de Becas, fundado por ese noble y generoso colega que es William Cowles, también ex-presidente de la entidad, y ahora dirigido con capacidad extraordinaria por nuestro estimado Harold Fitzgerald.

-Mejoramiento de las técnicas y los técnicos de nuestra profesión, actividad valiosa que ha estado a cargo de nuestro Centro Técnico, ideado y gestado por el silencioso y muy activo John Herbert, con la cooperación de Edward W. Scripps, y la colaboración efectiva e insustituible del superdinámico Guillermo Gutiérrez.

-Estímulo a los profesionales de la prensa que se distingan en el campo del honesto ejercicio profesional, por sus tareas en beneficio de las instituciones libres y la colectividad. A ese efecto, la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa ha contado con la constante generosidad de la Mergenthaler, que por su iniciativa y mediación de ese caballero, todo diligencia y bondad, que es Eugene Mirovitch, creó los premios que llevan el nombre de la institución que los estableciera. Posteriormente, por iniciativa del estimado colega Francisco Rizzuto, se creó el premio que ostenta el nombre de nuestro gran ex-presidente Tom Wallace, y el último año, en virtud del ofrecimiento de la Agencia de Informaciones Periodísticas, que dirige mi estimado compatriota Francisco Carrandi, se creó el Premio Jules Dubois, en honor del inolvidable adalid de la libertad de expresión.

Estas cuatro comisiones han realizado una tarea meritoria. El Comité de Becas cuenta ciento treinta becarios, algunos de los cuales han dado ya muestras de su capacidad en el campo de nuestra profesión. El Comité de Premios ha otorgado cientos de galardones a otros tantos colegas distinguidos. El Centro Técnico ha ofrecido una demostración sorprendente de actividades en un buen número de países americanos, ha organizado seminarios, ha patrocinado conferencias, ha editado libros, y está al tanto de los requerimientos de perfeccionamiento de los periódicos del sur, para facilitarles los consejos técnicos o las informaciones necesarias a su cometido. Para reseñar sus tareas, se requeriría espacio y dedicación que no podemos darle en esta oportunidad.

Finalmente, a la Comisión de Libertad de Prensa le ha tocado la misión más difícil de nuestras actividades. Para cumplirla a

cabalidad se requerían el dinamismo, los conocimientos, la tenacidad y la energía de un soldado de la letra impresa como Jules Dubois, quien supo asesorarse en cada país de colegas que lo tuvieron siempre al tanto de las violaciones o simples amenazas a la libertad de expresión. Dubois y la comisión que presidió con acierto ejemplar han librado, a nombre de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, incontables batallas. Si a cada una quisiéramos asignarle el nombre del colega agredido en su legítimo derecho, habría que hablar de las batallas de La Prensa de Buenos Aires, que se prolongó durante más de cuatro años; de El Intransigente de Salta, y del inolvidable David Michael Torino; de Los Tiempos de Cochabamba, que siempre nos recordará la figura austera de don Demetrio Canelas; de El Tiempo y El Espectador de Bogotá, para no citar más que algunas de las etapas más trágicas y prolongadas. Pero ha habido también batallas nacionales, en defensa de la prensa de un país, igualmente agredida por un gobierno totalitario. A esta última categoría pertenecen las jornadas que señalan los eclipses de toda libertad de expresión en la República Dominicana y Paraguay, en el pasado, y Haití y Cuba en la actualidad. En cuanto a la falta de libertad de prensa en mi desgraciada patria, sólo debo subrayar que jamás había habido una situación más enojosa ni más prolongada. Pero a fuer de biógrafo de la SIP quiero agregar, con la profunda convicción que nos da la experiencia, que de nuestra sociedad puede decirse, como del hidalgo español, que no ha esgrimido su espada sin razón ni la ha guardado sin victoria. El eclipse de la libertad de expresión en Cuba puede prolongarse durante semanas o meses -- yo diría que su término no es de años -- pero en todo caso, un día vendrá en el que los periodistas cubanos podamos regresar a la tierra donde nacimos para ejercer nuestro ministerio en la patria para siempre redimida de las garras feroces del comunismo que hoy la martirizan. ¡Ese día, queridos colegas, acaso no esté muy lejano!

La batalla por la libertad de prensa en Cuba se ha desdoblado en una continuada acción en favor de los periodistas presos. No ha habido gestión que dejáramos a un lado. Desde el reclamo público por la liberación de los compañeros encarcelados, hasta la protesta ante los organismos internacionales encargados de velar por los Derechos Humanos, hemos bregado en todos los frentes imaginables. No ha habido, desde 1960, una asamblea general o una reunión de la Junta de Directores de la SIP, donde no se haya planteado la situación de los periodistas cubanos que guardan prisión, y no se haya adoptado un acuerdo sobre el caso. En la última reunión de la Junta en Montego Bay, se designó al presidente de nuestra sociedad, Julio de Mesquita Filho, y a mí, para que hiciéramos una gestión con los presidentes americanos, reunidos en Punta del Este. Sin embargo, hasta el presente, nuestros empeños han sido vanos. Es más, con

profundo dolor debo consignar que cada fecha aumenta el número de los encarcelados. El régimen de La Habana parece decidido a ir más allá de todas las injusticias y crueldades conocidas, y a mantenerse como el máximo verdugo de la libertad de prensa, de los derechos humanos y del respeto debido a la justicia hasta el último instante de su trágica existencia. Por nuestra parte, bien sé que no cejaremos en nuestro empeño. Cada día renovaremos nuestras gestiones, nuestra prédica, nuestros reclamos. Y en lo referente a la libertad, debo subrayar que hemos dado un paso al frente, reclamando la libertad, no sólo de los periodistas, sino de todos los presos políticos.

Al llegar a este punto, creo que debemos subrayar algo que acordamos hacer hace varios años y no hemos llevado adelante hasta el presente. Me refiero a la sub-comisión del Comité de Libertad de Prensa dedicada al estudio y divulgación de la infiltración comunista en la prensa. El proyecto fue presentado por nuestro Jules Dubois y aprobado por unanimidad por la Junta de Directores. Su primer presidente fue nuestro distinguido compañero Manuel Cisneros. Esta subcomisión tuvo su reglamento interno, y fue integrada por un grupo selecto de colegas. Hasta donde me es dado apreciar, no llegó a reunirse. Y sin haber sido disuelta oficialmente, se disolvió. ¿Por qué? No lo sé, ni hace al caso averiguarlo. Lo que importa es darle de nuevo vigencia, porque en realidad las circunstancias así lo aconsejan más y más cada fecha. No se trata, ciertamente, de realizar una publicidad al respecto, ni de adoptar medidas especiales, sino simplemente de estudiar los casos que se le presenten, y divulgar las conclusiones a que se lleguen entre los asociados interesados. Con ello, en mi opinión, podríamos evitar no pocas dificultades, y seguramente contribuir a la defensa de las instituciones en las que vivimos y por las que luchamos.

También hemos dejado a un lado el Tribunal de Libertad de Prensa, ideado para juzgar las violaciones de los principios que informan nuestra agrupación. En su etapa inicial este Tribunal estuvo presidido por el ex presidente licenciado Miguel Lanz Duret, y por lo menos en dos oportunidades juzgó y falló los casos que le fueron presentados. Sería conveniente que en el futuro tuviéramos presente la existencia de este Tribunal. Por mi parte me adelanto a proponer que se le confíe la situación sin precedentes creada a la prensa cubana por el régimen de Castro. ¡Qué gran fallo podría ser el que culminara el juicio contra el Gobierno de Cuba, por una sociedad de periodistas libres e independientes como la nuestra!

Entre los instrumentos que hemos acordado y no utilizamos está el Convenio suscrito en Panamá entre la Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión y la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa. En virtud

de este convenio era posible que ambas agrupaciones juntaran sus fuerzas para defender un caso concreto de violación de la libertad de expresión, o una situación peligrosa o simplemente amenazadora para los derechos inherentes al ejercicio de nuestra profesión. Parece increíble, que durante los ocho años transcurridos desde que Fidel Castro se transformó en el peor enemigo que ha tenido la libertad de expresión en este continente, no hayamos recordado el Tribunal que tenemos para juzgar casos como el que ofrecen las medidas dictadas contra la prensa y contra los periodistas de Cuba, ni hayamos invocado la "Doctrina de Panamá", para unirnos con la Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión en defensa de los principios que informan por igual a ambas entidades. Si no hacemos algo en ambos sentidos, no sé cuál podría ser nuestra respuesta a los que en el futuro pregunten por qué no lo hicimos.

Otro tema sobre el que debo atraer la atención de mis colegas es el referente a la necesidad de ampliar los horizontes de nuestra institución. El mundo en que vivimos tiende a consolidar la solidaridad entre los hombres. Para conseguirlo se han creado--y continúan creándose--nuevas y poderosas organizaciones destinadas a reunir a los pueblos que tienen ideas, tradiciones, costumbres u orígenes similares. Naciones separadas por guerras no han tenido inconveniente en trabajar juntas para hacer más efectiva su acción en determinadas actividades. Ahí está el caso de Francia y Alemania. El genio inglés ha dado una nueva prueba de su habilidad al liquidar el viejo imperio colonial, sustituyéndolo por la Comunidad de Naciones Británicas. La Unión de Repúblicas Soviéticas no ha vacilado en reunir a sus semejantes en el llamado "Mundo Socialista". La Organización de Estados Americanos ha saltado el Atlántico para estrechar vínculos con la nación progenitora de docena y media de patrias americanas. Nosotros debemos sumarnos a esta corriente de solidaridad. Creo que estamos en el momento en el que podemos extender nuestra mirada hacia los colegas de los países que hace siglos nos legaron lo mejor de su civilización y sus costumbres, y con los cuales mantenemos actualmente excelentes relaciones culturales. Me refiero, claro está, a Gran Bretaña, España y Portugal. ¿Por qué no invitarlos a que asistan a nuestras reuniones anuales en calidad de observadores? Bien sé que yo estoy refiriéndome a algo que tal vez no podamos hacer hoy mismo. Ni siquiera voy a proponer un acuerdo en tal sentido. Creo, eso sí, que debemos meditar la cuestión; designar una comisión para su estudio, y cuando llegue la ocasión propicia, adoptar el acuerdo. Tal vez la unidad espiritual, histórica y cultural, llegue a forjar lazos más importantes que la simple vecindad geográfica.

No debo terminar este breve recuento histórico, sin tener unas palabras de merecido recuerdo a aquellos compañeros en la Sociedad

Interamericana de Prensa que han caído en el cuarto de siglo transcurrido desde nuestra fundación. La triste nómina comienza por el último: Ricardo Castro Beeche, gran caballero de la letra impresa, director de La Nación de San José y ex presidente de la SIP, muerto trágicamente hace apenas una semana, cuando viajaba hacia Miami, para seguir hacia esta ciudad y asistir a la presente reunión. Saltando con rapidez hacia el pasado, quiero tener unas palabras de recordación merecida para otros cuatro presidentes de nuestra sociedad, fallecidos más o menos recientemente. Son ellos: Tom Wallace, director que fue del Louisville Times, a quien tuvimos el privilegio de ver como presidente en la histórica reunión de 1950 en Nueva York; Paulo Bitencourt, editor de Correio da Manhã de Río de Janeiro, hombre lleno de cordialidad para todos; Miguel Lanz Duret, director de El Universal de México, gran animador y extraordinario organizador; y Luis Franzini, administrador de El Día de Montevideo, a quien le tocara presidir algunas de las tumultuosas sesiones protagonizadas por los peronistas en su patria, y que supo con serena habilidad y tenaz energía conducir aquellas memorables reuniones. Debo mencionar, también a dos miembros muy distinguidos del Comité Ejecutivo: Angel Ramos, mi inolvidable amigo, editor que fuera de El Mundo de esta ciudad, que era una especie de mediador en las incomprensiones de los primeros tiempos entre los hombres del norte y los del sur, y Tom Kerney, a quien nuestra sociedad rindió merecido tributo en vida, por sus innegables actividades durante el tiempo difícil en que desempeñó la tesorería de la sociedad.

Claro que no es posible mencionar siquiera a todos los ausentes. Pero esta relación no podría terminar sin hablar de aquel jurista y editor que tanto nos ayudó en momentos difíciles con su sabiduría y su templanza. Me refiero a don Harmodio Arias. Tampoco podrían omitirse, para ser justos, los nombres de los dos mártires de la libertad de expresión: David Michel Torino y Demetrio Canelas, ni de aquellos dos grandes caballeros del periodismo que fueron Agustín Edwards y Guillermo Pérez de Arce, ambos de El Mercurio de Santiago de Chile. Y finalmente, y no por mencionarlo el último es el menos querido, mi compatriota Francisco Ichaso, de Diario de la Marina, que con mi dilecto amigo Manuel Braña-hoy en Washington-fueron los mensajeros de la misión que de México llevó a la naciente sociedad a La Habana.

Y ya que se trata de mencionar nombres. Después del tributo debido a los que han caído, el grato recuerdo a los que afortunadamente nos acompañan. El primer lugar, naturalmente, para el primer presidente de la Sociedad -- hace 25 años, en 1942 -- don Raúl Noriega, editor en aquella época de El Nacional de Ciudad de México.

Vale recordar que a las reuniones iniciales asistieron Joshua B. Powers, William Carney, el presidente del Ejecutivo Robert U. Brown y nuestro actual vicepresidente Lee Hills. Debo mencionar aquí, también, el nombre de Julio Garzón, eficiente secretario del Ejecutivo desde la reunión de Nueva York, y colaborador valioso del presidente Tom Wallace, quien era en aquella época director de La Prensa, de Nueva York. Es preciso recordar, igualmente, a un asiduo concurrente a todas nuestras asambleas, que en los primeros tiempos llevó la idea de la Sociedad a los periodistas del sur. Estoy refiriéndome a Eugene Mirovitch, para cuyos merecimientos, lealtad, entusiasmo y constancia, nuestra entidad debe tener pronto testimonio de gratitud. Hay otros dos nombres que, sin ser profesionales del periodismo, no deben faltar a la nómina de reconocimiento: son Farris Flint y Lloyd Miller, que desempeñaron gestiones importantes en los años iniciales. Para finalizar, brevísimas menciones para el que es Presidente Honorario de la Junta de Directores, Alberto Gainza Paz, director de La Prensa de Buenos Aires y ex presidente de la SIP; para todos los distinguidos colegas que han presidido nuestra institución, entre los que aparecen Carlos Mantilla--ahora embajador de su patria en Washington--John S. Knight, Miguel Lanz Duret, James Stahlman--el más enérgico de todos--Rómulo O'Farrill, hijo, Andrew Heiskell, Pedro Beltrán, John R. Reitemeyer, John O'Rourke, William Cowles, Jack Howard y Julio de Mesquita Filho; para nuestro gran tesorero John Brogan; para mi gran amigo Joshua B. Powers, que silenciosamente, como primer presidente del Ejecutivo y siempre en diversas comisiones, ha realizado una tarea imponderable; y para ese compañero modesto y eficiente, que sin haber desempeñado alguno de los altos cargos de la institución, desde Miami, ha sido en todo momento, y cada día con más asiduidad, el mejor enlace que tenemos entre los compañeros del sur y el norte de nuestro hemisferio. Me refiero, claro está, a mi querido amigo Horacio Aguirre.

Termino ya. Pero antes de poner punto final a esta reseña superficial de nuestra existencia, creo mi deber dejar constancia de que tenemos derecho a sentirnos satisfechos. Los sueños de los fundadores (en 1942), y los empeños de los que consolidaron nuestra institución (en 1950) han sido cumplidos. Bien podría decirse que la realidad ha sobrepasado todo lo imaginado. Constituimos una fuerza poderosa, que ha sabido defender sus derechos y cumplir sus deberes, y tenemos derecho a estar confiados de que en el futuro siempre estará dispuesta a luchar en favor de las instituciones que nos dieron la vida.

Hemos crecido mucho. En la primera reunión de La Habana (1943) los representantes de las empresas asistentes a aquella segunda asamblea anual, eran apenas unas docenas. Hoy los miembros de la SIP suman más de ochocientos. Pero nuestro poder--el que nos dan

los cien millones de lectores de nuestras publicaciones, y el que acentúa el cumplimiento estricto de nuestra misión periodística --es aún mucho mayor.

Por todo esto, colegas y amigos ;tenemos que sentirnos muy orgullosos de lo que hemos realizado en los primeros veinte y cinco años de vida, y mucho más por lo que podremos hacer en el futuro, tal vez durante siglos!

No puedo terminar sin repetir las bellas palabras dichas por la Sra. Tina Hills-nuestra gentil anfitriona--en la sesión inaugural.

"En sus 25 años de vida--dijo ella--la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa ha superado muchos obstáculos y ha sabido sobreponerse a muchas frustraciones. Por eso es lo que es hoy: una fuerza poderosa y decisiva en pro de la libertad en nuestro Hemisferio".

Y yo digo con profundo convencimiento y legítima esperanza, que mientras haya una sociedad de periodistas independientes tal como la nuestra, la libertad de prensa y las demás libertades democráticas prevalecerán en nuestra América.

Tal es la síntesis de lo que hemos realizado.

¡Esa es nuestra misión histórica! (Aplausos)

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra ahora el Sr. Tom Harris, Presidente de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa, para presentar su informe.

REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
I -- INTRODUCTION

Your Committee on Freedom of the Press met at Dorado Beach in Puerto Rico on October 13 and in one day completed its work of appraising the state of the press in the western hemisphere.

We found that with the exception of Cuba and Haiti, where there is no free press, and Paraguay, where the situation is improved but still gray, the American and the Caribbean area newspapers and magazines are enjoying an unprecedented freedom to publish news and editorial opinion without government censorship or restraint.

This report is divided into three parts: The chairman's introduction, the country-by-country reports, and the conclusions and recommendations.

There were several incidents in some countries which violated IAPA's definition of a free press. These were all reported and discussed and are covered in the conclusions along with recommendations of your committee.

During our meeting, the floor was opened for debate and additions as each country or area reported and everyone who wished to be heard was heard. At the conclusion of the reports, the floor was opened to any and all for any new business, comments or discussions.

One of the most interesting and informative discussions at the session came after the Cuban report and was given by Dr. Fernando J. Carrandi, director of the AIP News Agency. He told in great detail of the news--and other--freedom blackout in Cuba. He warned that all be alert to avoid avowed efforts of the Cuban Communists to subvert the free press of the Americas.

We found that Fidel Castro's jails now hold 43 or more Cuban newspapermen and that our efforts so far in their behalf have been unsuccessful. We are still hopeful that the entreaty made by the Mexican government may produce results.

Your chairman can not emphasize too strongly his observation on two other points that came before our committee.

With common markets and other regional trade organizations or set-ups coming into being in an effort to solve economic woes, we must keep a watchful eye on all agreements and pacts that tend to restrict the free flow of newsprint and machinery. The pattern of these agreements is usually to make it necessary for newspapers to buy newsprint from a specific country in the trade pact or pay the penalty of exorbitant import duties if they buy their supplies elsewhere.

The Uruguayan situation in which eight of the eleven newspapers were closed down due to labor demands and economic troubles holds a lesson for all of us. It points up the danger of accepting government subsidy and of going into debt with the government for newsprint. When labor's demands went up and government subsidy was cut off, the papers found themselves with a \$7 million debt and no alternative to a shut down until the matter could be

negotiated. This should impress on all of us the need for good and modern management methods that can keep us independent.

In closing this introduction, your chairman would like to thank every vice chairman for his alertness in his area and his prompt response for information and for his cooperation in getting his reports in early so that the meeting could proceed with dispatch. These vice chairmen are your sentinels in their areas and do an excellent job. I also want to thank the individual members of the committee who have never failed an assigned mission, and particularly want to express appreciation to Howard Fitzgerald and his committee which collected and put together the country-by-country reports; to William Dorvillier and his committee which worked along and hard to compile and write the conclusions and recommendations; and to Rodolfo Junco de la Vega and Ignacio Lozano for their excellent job of editing.

During the year your chairman had help and wise counsel from President Julio de Mesquita Filho, Vice President Lee Hills and Executive Committee Chairman Robert Brown and they too deserve our thanks, as does Carlos Jimenez, our manager, who did outstanding and prompt work in helping the committee. Let's give them all a hand.

MR. HARRIS: Now we have several messages I am going to ask Horacio Aguirre to read; one is from Nicaragua and other from Cubans in exile.

SR. AGUIRRE-BACA: La Asociación de Contadores Públicos y Privados de Cuba en el exilio ha enviado una carta suscrita en San Juan, Puerto Rico el 18 de octubre de 1967 que dice así:

"Distinguidos Miembros: Los cubanos exiliados en Puerto Rico no podemos desaprovechar la oportunidad que se nos presenta de exponerles a tan distinguidos representantes de toda la prensa del hemisferio, con excepción de la inexistente prensa de nuestra patria, Cuba, nuestras preocupaciones por los peligros que para la existencia de la democracia representan los hechos que pasamos a denunciarles:

"(a) Que con gran alarma comprobamos a diario, la publicación creciente de artículos con matices claramente comunistas y procomunistas en los periódicos y revistas de América.

"(b) Que comprendemos que los citados artículos y publicaciones no representan la opinión de los editores, pero la falsa interpretación de democracia y libertad de prensa hacen juego al comunismo

internacional representado por esos pseudo-periodistas que, encubriéndose con el nombre de redactores, se autotitulan demócratas, cuando en realidad son comunistas, compañeros de viaje, o tontos útiles.

"(c) Queremos hacer resaltar a los señores miembros de esa distinguida Sociedad la enorme responsabilidad que tienen, como orientadores de la opinión pública, de dirigir sus pasos hacia el futuro con el objeto de conseguir que esta América se mantenga libre y democrática, evitando que se utilice esa gran fuerza que con acierto conocemos con el nombre de 'cuarto poder' en beneficio de propagandas dirigidas por el comunismo internacional para los fines de esa doctrina totalitaria.

"(d) Abundando en lo anteriormente expuesto, podemos señalar que entre los miembros de esa distinguida Sociedad se encuentran hoy en día, como exiliados, antiguos editores que no vislumbraron la amenaza que sobre la libertad de prensa se cernía en sus respectivos países, y no tomaron las provisiones y medidas necesarias para evitar que redactores de tendencia totalitaria encubiertos o disfrazados tuviesen cabida en columnas de sus periódicos y revistas.

"Y, finalmente, les anticipamos, señores miembros de la XXIII Asamblea de esa institución, nuestras gracias más sentidas por la atención que estamos seguros habrán de dar a este llamado en pro de la verdadera libertad y la verdadera democracia, sin libertinaje de prensa ni comunismo ateo.

"Atentamente, por el Colegio de Contadores Públicos y Privados de Cuba en el exilio, Raúl Vincens, Presidente, Delegación de Puerto Rico."

El Dr. Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, director del diario La Prensa de Managua, Nicaragua, salió hoy de regreso a su país por motivos relacionados con sus actividades periodísticas, y dejó en esta mesa para su lectura los párrafos de un artículo editorial publicado hace muy pocos días, estando reunida la Asamblea en Puerto Rico, por el diario Novedades de Managua, propiedad del General A. Somoza y vocero del gobierno.

El Dr. Chamorro pide que se dé lectura a estos párrafos únicamente para que la Asamblea se entere de la opinión que le merece la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa al diario Novedades, y para que se vea cuál es la tónica que lo orienta con relación a esta Asamblea, siendo miembro ese periódico de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa.

El título del artículo editorial es el siguiente:

"Consortio Ofende a la Dignidad Nacional", y se refiere a lo que se debatió aquí en el seno de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa sobre el caso de Nicaragua.

Otro párrafo dice: "La SIP, Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, Inc., que se reúne en hoteles de postín bajo el estimulante ron-punch puertorriqueño, hará cuatro protestas vinculadas al ejercicio de la libre expresión en nuestro país, tomándose atribuciones que no le corresponden.

"La SIP es un organismo donde predomina el capital norteamericano. Es una organización comercial que cobra cuotas como cualquier club. Es una organización que constituye alegres Nuremberg a gogo donde imperan los deliciosos cocteles puertorriqueños, con la atención de azafatas de los clubs de la familia 'Playboy.'"

Otro párrafo: "Un prominente y abultado funcionario del consorcio, identificado como Harris, dijo como un grave delito que la Ley de Prensa sigue en vigencia en Nicaragua, y anticipamos a Harris y a Chamorro y compañeros de tragos que la Ley seguirá mientras nuestro Congreso Nacional por decisión propia o a iniciativa del ejecutivo no se decida en beneficio del pueblo a derogarla o reformarla si así conviene al país."

Deja una nota el Dr. Chamorro que dice: "El diario Novedades, que publicó esos párrafos editoriales el pasado 14 de octubre, es propiedad del General Anastario Somoza, está dirigido por el Sr. Luis Pallais Debayle, y pertenece a la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa.

"El Sr. Pallais Debayle se registró para asistir a la Asamblea de San Juan, pero no vino a ella."

El original del artículo completo está en poder del Sr. Tom Harris.

Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente.

Se recibió un radiograma de la ciudad de Santo Domingo dirigido a Tom Harris, Presidente, Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, Hotel Dorado Beach. Está firmado por el Secretario de la Asociación de Periodistas Haitianos en el Exilio. El texto dice así:

"Al reiterar nuestra protesta contra la supresión de la libertad por el régimen de Duvalier, denunciemos nuevos atropellos a los

derechos humanos en Cap Haitien el presente mes. Deferentemente pedimos una votación de la Asamblea General de la SIP para una campaña continental a través de los miembros participantes de ese Congreso. Agradecidos. Edouard Belande, Secretario de la Asociación de Periodistas Haitianos en el exilio."

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Horacio.

We have a communication from Curacao charging that there is no freedom of the press there, except for the government-controlled papers. This seems to deal with inability to get access to the news.

During our meeting Mr. Schouten from Aruba presented this case very strongly, as mentioned in our Conclusions and Recommendations, so I will not read this long letter about it.

MR. HARRIS: The following is the country by country section of the report by the Committee on Freedom of the Press.

II -- THE STATE OF THE PRESS IN THE AMERICAS ARGENTINA

There is freedom of the press.

Nevertheless, in the past year some situations have emerged which should be brought out in this report, even though they don't alter the general statement that there is freedom of the press in the country.

Together with limited occurrences in which lesser officials participated - and which lead us to express the wish that all jurisdictions keep the promise, made by President Onganía, that offers complete protection to freedom of action in journalism - we shall highlight other more important events.

The situation in which the daily El Día of La Plata - an IAPA member - has been placed, cannot go unnoticed. This publication belonged to that group which the Perón dictatorship (1946-1955) tried to buy in order to integrate it into its famous "chain", by forcing it to sell 51% of its shares, to gain its political control. But everything seems to indicate that this plan was not carried out completely, so that some of its shares never belonged to the ex-dictator. Therefore, El Día could not be regarded as one of the properties which the 1955 Revolution

declared to be illegally acquired properties of Perón; and which the revolutionary government declared to be State property. Two statements strengthen this impression, because they are two official statements: a judicial one, made by the Supreme Court of the Nation; and an administrative one, made by the National Property Recuperation Board, which was indeed the very body charged with listing the properties that the state "recuperated". These two resolutions excluded those shares of El Día from the list of the properties that made up the ex-dictator's fortune. As a result, after the ruling of the Supreme Court was handed down in 1961, the traditional owners of El Día enjoyed the full exercise of their functions as administrators of the newspaper. But in 1964, the so-called Liquidation Commission of the decree no. 2184/57 reclaimed, for the State, that 51 per cent of El Día's shares. And a few weeks ago, it got the judge before whom a so-called legal action was heard - so-called because it had no legal basis - to appoint an administrative superintendent for the newspaper. Even though "for the time being" - as the judicial resolution says - this superintendent participates only in the administrative phase of the daily, we consider that such an interference, and the threat that its scope might be expanded, involve a clear attack on the freedom of the press. We must insist that - given the two resolutions which settle the matter in a definitive way - the trial decision cannot be called legitimate, as long as the Liquidating Commission now acting depends directly on the nation's Presidency. This justifies the inclusion of the affair in this report. We believe that the IAPA should express its opinion in this matter, as did the Argentine Press Enterprises Association, which took the matter directly to President Onganía.

The other matter concerns the weekly Siete Días Ilustrados, belonging to Editorial Abril, an IAPA Corporate member. This weekly published material dealing with the sexual education of adolescents which was attacked in the name of morality by the former mayor of the city of Buenos Aires, Coronel Schettini. The Coronel, through a decree, threatened repressive measures if Siete Días continued "publishing material of such nature". The ex-mayor's decree expressed basic ideas that provoked the timely reply of Mr. César Civita, President of Editorial Abril, because they really involve an attempt to fix conditions and limits on the work of the press, through a moral judgement fraught with dangers.

We have just received news from Buenos Aires to the effect that the new municipal authorities of that city have admitted that "the provisions in force concerning the control of morality in publications might constitute a previous censorship, and that,

therefore, they require restructuring, for which purpose the cooperation of the Argentine Association of Magazine Publishers will be requested."

As a result of the above information, we allow ourselves to suggest the convenience of expressing the hope - at the same time that we condemn the above-mentioned deeds - that the purposes expressed by the new municipal authorities of Buenos Aires be carried out soon, and that the present criteria be substituted by others not harmful to the freedom of the press.

In order that the IAPA members may round out their knowledge of the process of eliminating the so-called "graphic units" that formed part of the ex-dictator Perón's "newspaper chain", it must be pointed out that a step has been taken to bring to a close a story that is twelve years old. As mentioned in previous reports, said "graphic units" - the base of other dailies - were granted under certain conditions to persons or groups that promised to continue the publication of said dailies, seized by the Revolution of Liberation of 1955. But all of them disappeared, and even contracted large debts with official banks. Previously the different Governments took steps to recover said publications in order to satisfy the debts of the publishers, who had not met their obligations to the government or to their employees or creditors. The present Government tries to apply a new formula that is presented as a first step to definitely solve the situation. Other complementary measures will have to be awaited. In the meantime, the Government's promise **not** to try to set up official newspapers or to engage in ventures which might lead to other failures must be greeted with satisfaction. To fulfill this promise, the so-called "graphic units" must be liquidated once and for all.

BARBADOS

There is freedom of the press but as reported in March a shadow has been cast on the reputation of the Government by its refusal to grant a residential permit to Mr. Ronald Batchelor, then Reuter representative in the Caribbean Area, who had intended to set up area headquarters in Barbados. Representations at that time through press and diplomatic channels failed to alter the decision, for which no valid reason was given except the notion, subtly promoted, that security reasons were involved. While Mr. Batchelor has still been barred from that country another Reuter representative is now installed there.

BOLIVIA

There is freedom of the press.

July the 19th marked the reappearance of the Cochabamba daily, Los Tiempos, which had been destroyed on November 9, 1953 by a government-paid mob. The members of IAPA are familiar with our efforts to secure indemnification for Los Tiempos and resumption of its publication, considering the undeniable government responsibility in the 1953 events. As long as this isn't done - we said repeatedly - Bolivia would appear in our reports, as it did, as a country devoid of freedom of the press. The fall of the regime responsible for the 1953 attack, through the expulsion of its instigator, President Víctor Paz Estensoro, modified the situation. With private support, Los Tiempos has been able to reappear and at its inauguration the President of the Republic, General René Barrientos, delivered a speech in which he stated, "My presence here constitutes an apology to Los Tiempos and an acknowledgement of the visionary work of Don Demetrio Canelas - who always oriented his actions toward his principles, inspired by liberty".

The members of IAPA will in fact remember Don Demetrio Canelas - frequent participant in our meetings - and his painful fight to recover and reconstruct his plant in order to renew publication. Unfortunately, he couldn't witness his victory of July 19, 1967, for he died on November 9, 1964. As if following the call of his conscience, his brother Don Carlos Canelas took upon himself the task of giving new life to Los Tiempos. In the first edition of its second birth, Los Tiempos saluted La Razón of La Paz, another victim of the 1953 regime, expressing hope for the speedy reappearance, in turn, of that excellent daily, which owed its high place in the journalistic world to the efforts of Don Carlos Victor Aramayo and our friend Don Guillermo Gutiérrez, its great director. Along with its past efforts on behalf of Los Tiempos, the IAPA should continue to parallel efforts on behalf of La Razón.

At one time, during the Debray trial in Bolivia, an Associated Press reporter was sent back to La Paz, but the AP was permitted to send another man to cover the trial and no problem exists.

BRAZIL

Freedom of the press was observed and fully exercised in Brazil where, during the past six months, a new government charged with the task of consolidating a revolution was inaugurated.

This is the Brazilian reality. It is also the most objective information that can be presented to the Inter American Press Association.

The objectivity we should apply in the Brazilian case might also be termed realism. It is impossible, at this stage, to ignore or forget an event of extreme importance in Brazil's contemporary history: the Revolution of March 31, 1964. Discussed, disputed, applauded and belittled by critics and analysts, this Revolution made in Brazil to restore and preserve the democratic system implanted a new order, a new structure that many refuse to accept and understand. Facts and attitudes which cannot be considered unique, because they have occurred in all true revolutions in history. The same incomprehension, the same resistance to the laws and order which revolutions generate and impose.

This Brazilian situation does not permit any of its observers or analysts to commit errors such as that recently registered in "Hélio Fernandes' incident".

For some persons, the measures adopted by Brazil's Revolutionary Government against the former editor of Tribuna da Imprensa, Sr. Hélio Fernandes, constituted a threat to freedom of the press. For us, it represents an isolated factor that cannot be judged quickly or generically.

The very newspaper which Sr. Hélio Fernandes edited qualifies and defines him as a journalist forbidden to exercise his profession by the Brazilian revolutionary regime, daily, on page one beside the paper's flag.

Let us have no fear of words: Sr. Hélio Fernandes is an exile of the Revolutionary State which is trying to consolidate itself in Brazil. But, in what other countries, in what other revolutions have there not been cases similar to this of Sr. Hélio Fernandes? Of proscriptions, of banishment, of drastic measures adopted in the name and defense of the revolutions by their commanders and leaders?

We consider it a waste of time to judge the merits of these revolutionary decisions. To do so would be to move ourselves away from our field, and especially, away from reality. We would end up losing time in academic discussions.

The Brazilian Revolution, until proven contrary, is an effort being made to reestablish and reorganize a true and healthy

democratic process, which is in the interest and benefit of us all. That is how it must be seen and received, even with some sacrifice on our part.

The confinement of Sr. Hélio Fernandes, as a consequence of a violent and cruel article which shocked the senses of all Brazilians accustomed to the tradition of respect for the dead, can and should be considered an incident. The only incident which, through the malicious, mistaken or excessively formalistic interpretation of some persons, can be seen as a threat to Brazil's press freedom during the past six months.

An uncomfortable and lamentable incident for the Revolutionary Government itself, which could not avoid it because the attitude of Sr. Hélio Fernandes was not only an episode of mutiny or non-conformism. His political objective was clearly perceived: to provoke and defy revolutionary authority and order. This was an inadmissible test for a Revolution which some time before had identified Sr. Hélio Fernandes as an anti-revolutionary.

During the last months, menaces to the freedom of press in Brazil have only been theoretical ones. They have not been put into practice. They are simply printed in the abundant texts of the revolutionary legislation signed, principally, by late President Castello Branco.

Those menaces are well-known and have already been commented by our IAPA. I refer to the Press and the National Security Laws that were signed by the first Government of the revolution in the last days of its mandate.

Why do I prefer to consider them as theoretical laws? Because they have not been regulated yet and for this reason they cannot be applied. They are not valid as laws.

The present revolutionary Government, on its side, has not shown any intention to regulate those exorbitant and menacing laws. The most recent and precise information we have got about the commitments and intentions of the present Government are quite different and much more tranquilizing.

Last month, President Costa e Silva renewed and reaffirmed his commitment to the ideals and the full practice of true democracy in Brazil. During a press interview which was published all over the country, President Costa e Silva declared: "I believe that not one Brazilian newspaper, from whatever latitude or

political position, can deny that, up to now, freedom of press has been fully maintained, and I reaffirm my faithfulness to this principle till the last day of my mandate. According to the great modern voices which sustain the innumerable advantages of the democratic system, the right to information is a basic condition to the effectiveness of press freedom. In this sense, this informal meeting with men of press, radio and television, is a practical demonstration of what I have stated".

If these words were not in accordance with the acts of Brazil's Revolutionary Government, they evidently would only be words, words. But it happens, and happily happens, that the words and acts of the Government are coherent and coincide with the hopes and interests of Brazilian democrats.

This objective and realistic interpretation of the Brazilian situation is what leads me to state, with the greatest conviction, that in our country during the past six months, the press has freely fulfilled its duty to inform and criticize.

There is full freedom of the press in Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

There is freedom of the press.

CANADA

There is freedom of the press.

The amendment to the income tax act (Canada) of a few years ago continues to prescribe that foreign interests may not have more than 25% participation in any Canadian newspaper.

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

There is freedom of the press.

EL SALVADOR

There is freedom of the press.

GUATEMALA

There is freedom of the press.

Newspapers are faced with the difficult situation in the country, which finds itself in the throes of a virtual civil war.

The government has not limited the freedom of expression.

HONDURAS

With the National Congress having repealed the earlier law restricting freedom of the press, it can be said that in Honduras there is freedom of the press.

NICARAGUA

(1) The repressive law of freedom of expression continues in force. It is through this law that the Minister of the Interior can decide to suspend a newspaper, without a previous trial and without granting the newspaper the right to defense. This law has been widely discussed by the IAPA and at its meeting in Montego Bay it was declared that as long as it exists, there cannot be true freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

(2) At the same meeting, the IAPA Board of Directors decided to ask the Congress of Nicaragua to repeal this law, and any other legal provision that limits in any form the practice of freedom of the press.

This decision was made known to the Congress of the Republic of Nicaragua in a letter by Tom Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press, and Mr. Robert U. Brown, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On Wednesday May 24, 1967 there was a discussion in the Senate of the Republic of Nicaragua, during which the above mentioned communication was read and the legislative body decided to ignore it.

In accordance with Nicaragua's Constitution, the communication should have been addressed to the Chamber of Representatives, which is the only body which has the power to enact, reform or repeal laws.

However, the Senate could at least have manifested favorable opinion but the opposite occurred, as a majority of the senators labeled the petition as "foreign intervention" and according to its proceedings of Wednesday, May 24, 1967, called the message "offensive".

The journalist and senator, Dr. Rodolfo Abaunza Salinas, Publisher of the daily "El Centroamericano" of León, and a member of the IAPA, took part in the discussion, but his suggestions supporting the reform of a law harmful to the freedom of expression were ignored.

A copy of the proceedings of that Senate session was sent with the necessary authentication to our Manager, Mr. Carlos A. Jiménez, to be forwarded to Mr. Harris.

(3) The newspaper La Prensa has not been compensated in any form for the damages suffered during the last days of the month of January 1967, which were properly proven by members of the IAPA.

(4) The present government openly and obviously follows a policy of denying information to the newspaper La Prensa, sealing access to some news sources, but on the other hand making available all information to the newspaper Novedades, property of the governing family.

An example of the preceding appears in the edition of Novedades of July 5 and August 24, 1967, which published ample information about a meeting of Ministers and of high level officials, with photographs of the ministers.

La Prensa did not have access of any kind to this meeting and was not even permitted to send a photographer to the Presidential Residence. As was demonstrated in the issue of La Prensa of August 25, La Prensa had to reproduce the photograph already published by Novedades to inform its readers of the meeting. Information concerning that meeting was obtained for La Prensa indirectly.

(5) All ministries of the government and the autonomous agencies have received strict orders not to give any advertising to La Prensa, and to give all of the state's advertising budget to the government's newspaper.

(6) On numerous occasions the government has suggested to merchants and independent industrialists to withdraw their advertising from La Prensa, arguing slanderously that this newspaper is an ally of the Communist subversion. The great majority of these merchants and industrialists, up to now, have not paid any attention to those insinuations of the government, knowing that they are completely false and the result of a totalitarian regime.

(7) Proof that they want to falsely attribute the acts of the Communist guerrillas to La Prensa and to its publisher appeared on August 30, 1967 in the newspaper Novedades and also in a kind of second edition that the same newspaper publishes in the afternoon.

These false and unfounded accusations constitute an obvious menace to the newspaper La Prensa and to its editor, who have on every occasion condemned the Castro-Communist subversion.

(8) With the aim of confusing the Nicaraguan readers on what the Inter American Press Association is, an official agency called the Secretariat of Information and Press is referred to in the newspaper Novedades simply as "SIP". This is one of the childish things that we present as an example of the campaign of the government against not only La Prensa, but also against our Association, which, as the Directors of the IAPA witnessed in Montego Bay, was the object of direct attacks by the ruler's newspaper, a member of the IAPA.

(9) The difficulty found by La Prensa reporters to inform about everyday events that the country should know, and that are published by all newspapers, can be verified by occurrences such as the one of May 4, 1967. On that day, La Prensa rented a small plane to send a photographer to Puerto Cabezas, a place on the Atlantic Coast where a fire had taken place. As proven by the protest we made the same day, the small plane rented by La Prensa was ready to leave Xolotlán airport, but the authorities raised so many obstacles, that the plane could never take off.

Naturally, the next day the photos of the burning city were published in the ruler's daily, and later on, in the edition of August 30, they were reproduced as an example of the Communist terrorist movement in spite of the Government's previous statements that the causes of the fire were neither political nor related to Communist subversion.

CHILE

There is freedom of the press.

This freedom may be considered to have been reaffirmed with the passage of law No. 16.636 of July 13, 1967. For this, the IAPA congratulated President Frei.

The new norms overrule the provisions included in law No. 15.676 of June 11, 1964, concerning the abuses of publicity; which even though promulgated for the purpose of limiting such abuses and protecting people's reputations, could in many cases have been used to prevent the exercise of ample and unrestricted freedom of information.

Among these provisions it is worthwhile citing the offense of defamation, as considered in the overruled law. It classified as punishable offenses any news or comments which, "while not constituting injury or slander, are harmful to the dignity, honor or reputation of an individual".

In spite of the worthy purpose which the legislator had in mind, the terms of the law were so all-inclusive that they could be deemed a danger for newspapermen.

The new law eliminates corporal punishment for crimes of abuse of publicity, except when these involve the commission of common crimes which would merit a punishment of this sort whether or not committed outside of the news media.

Of course, the new law, as did the old one, turns over to the ordinary courts of justice the punishment for offenses of abuse of publicity.

No complaints have arisen that the Government or persons belonging to the Government party are acquiring commercial control of dailies in the country. The buying of shares of SOPE SUR has stopped, and the organization remains mostly in the hands of its old majority stockholders.

Therefore, from the viewpoint of freedom of the press, in the legal sense, the situation in Chile is considered greatly satisfactory.

However, it must be pointed out that the 7% tax on all ads published in newspapers is still in effect.

COLOMBIA

There is freedom of the press.

CUBA

There is no freedom of the press.

The eclipse of liberty continues in the same way: absolute, impenetrable, without hope of any recovery.

But the Communist regime of Cuba continues using its underground agents under the guise of newspapermen. Within Cuba, they are propaganda agents and members of the police state agencies. Outside Cuba, they are political commissaries and subversive activists.

The true newspapermen jailed by Fidel Castro in Communist Cuba are still more than 40. They include: José Sánchez Rubín; Gabriel Pichardo González; Rafael Tejada; Alfredo Izaguirre Riva; Ernesto de la Fé Pérez; Mario Daniel Rivadulla Carcacedo; Emilio Adolfo Rivero Caro; Eugenio de Sosa; Pablo David Menéndez Domínguez; Gustavo de Jesús Pujals Rodríguez; Francisco Micó Urrutia; Francisco Antonio Ramírez Sáinz; Pablo V. Castellanos Caballero; Raúl Alfonso García; José L. Fernández Arenal; Arnaldo Ramos Yanis; Elio Santos Faría Rodríguez; Julio Lionel Rodríguez de la Torre; Luis de Jesús Díaz Roca; Eugenio Yániz Hernández; Rubén Ledo Collazo; Antonio Hernández Salmerón; Luis Ubeda; Gabriel Orozco Alcober; Félix Picart Delgado; Arturo Casado; Ramón Perfecto Laurent Rojas; Luis de Posada; Carlos Betancourt Rodríguez; Enrique Casanova Rodríguez; Pablo Méndez González; Fernando V. Miranda; Juan de Dios Pérez; Zenén Caravia; Gelasio Ortíz Columbié; Félix Odilio Melo; Tomás de Febles; Pedro A. Margolles; Enrique Canto Boris.

At the conclusion of this report, Dr. Fernando J. Carrandi, Director of the AIP News Agency, called attention to a recent meeting in Havana to indoctrinate on methods of infiltration of the free press and creation in free countries of a so called "Clandestine" press and warned all editors and publishers to be alert to that type of subversion, now being intensified.

Horacio Aguirre of Diario Las Américas, Miami, reminded the committee of the IAPA decision at its assembly in Mexico to publish a box condemning lack of freedom in Cuba and the jailing of Cuban newspapermen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

There is freedom of the press.

Nevertheless, the director of Prensa Libre, Mr. Rafael Bonilla Aybar, is still exiled from the Dominican Republic, because the order issued by the Provisional Government, and still enforced by the Constitutional Government, had not been cancelled. All efforts to have him enter the country have been fruitless.

The case of La Voz del Pueblo is still awaiting a judicial decision. This is a newspaper that has not been published, because the Dominican Government has prohibited the importation of its equipment, saying that the equipment, purchased in Eastern Germany, was going to be used for the publication of Communist propaganda. The editors of the projected daily have denied the official accusation and have sued the Dominican Government. The

case is pending a final judgement in the Court of Appeals of Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR

There is freedom of the press.

However, Carlos Pérez of El Universo, of Guayaquil, said there is a 25% ad valorem tax on newsprint imported from sources other than Chile. He said Chile has only two paper mills and one produces for local consumption. The government has shown sensibility to the problem and has agreed that the restriction should be changed. The President of Ecuador has asked for a solution. Since the IAPA has at other times reaffirmed the thesis that in order for newspapers to be free they must be economically strong, a number of dailies have urged the IAPA to indicate to the President its appreciation for his efforts to find a solution to the problem.

FRENCH ISLANDS

There is freedom of the press.

GUYANA

There is freedom of the press.

HAITI

There is no freedom of the press.

For several years we have become accustomed to the fact that nothing happens with regard to the Haitian press, because the dictatorship of Francois Duvalier completely dominated the Haitian press and Haitian journalists.

However, in these past months, as a result of the international interest in the deterioration within Haiti, persecutions have been begun again in this country, this time against foreign reporters.

Don Bohning, from the Miami Herald, was made a prisoner by Duvalier's agents in May of this year and later was expelled from the country. There exists, in addition, a black list of foreign correspondents who cannot enter the country to freely exercise their profession.

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JAMAICA

There is freedom of the press.

MEXICO

There is freedom of the press.

Since our last Assembly in Lima, nothing of consequence has occurred.

The newspapers El Norte and El Sol of Monterrey are still being boycotted by the industrial and financial group headed by Messrs. Roberto and Eugenio Garza Sada.

PIPSA continues to operate normally.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

There is freedom of the press.

Mr. G. J. Schouten Jr., of the News, Aruba, reported that the government of Aruba has decided after a 12-year fight to accept the IAPA principle of complete freedom of the press and is now giving his newspaper all the information needed. But he said it was sad to note that the government of Curacao has put restrictions on the daily Amigoe di Curacao and refuses to give the paper complete facilities to inform the people. When the opposition brought this matter to its attention, the government said it will do what it wishes and doesn't care what is written or by whom about this matter. The other dailies in Curacao are all government controlled or owned by the ruling politicians, he said. There is freedom of the press if one can obtain the information. He urged IAPA to take up the cause and not leave him to fight alone. He said the number of free newspapers in the Antilles has diminished from six to two.

PANAMA

There is freedom of the press.

PARAGUAY

This country would have to be included, for the moment, in a gray area.

In effect, the Constitution recently approved emphatically proclaims "freedom of the press" and the government is continually emphasizing it, pointing out that there are a couple of newspapers in Asunción which do not share its ideas or follow the official party line. But the general impression is that even these newspapers are subjected to a kind of "self-censorship" which inhibits them in the expression of their ideas. On the other side, there are Paraguayan journalists in exile in Argentina and in Uruguay, who have not submitted themselves to this type of activity and it is symptomatic that the newspapers of Asunción did not publish, for example, the dispatches of the UPI about the report taken to the meeting of the International Press Institute in Geneva by our good friend Francisco A. Rizzuto about the truths of Paraguayan journalism. Also - and contrary to emphatic statements made by President Stroessner in Punta del Este, about the liberty of foreign publications to enter Paraguay - we can inform that for the last two years the Argentine newspaper El Territorio, which is published in Posadas, province of Misiones, has not been permitted to enter the border city of Encarnación. All negotiations by its editor, our friend Humberto T. Pérez, and all demands of the Argentine Press Enterprises Association have been in vain; the government of Asunción still maintains its prohibition.

PERU

There is freedom of the press.

The committee heard with sorrow that one of IAPA's members, Dr. Luis Durand Flores, director of El Pueblo de Arequipa, was the victim of a personal attack by two businessmen on September 21 and had to be hospitalized for 48 hours.

The committee also heard from Elsa Arana of Siete Días of an incident in January in Lima in which a shipment of books was censored in the post office and customs department. John R. Reitemeyer, of the Hartford, Conn., Courant, pointed out that it has been past IAPA policy to limit itself to freedom of the press.

PUERTO RICO

There is freedom of the press.

TRINIDAD--TOBAGO

There is freedom of the press.

UNITED STATES

There is freedom of the press in the United States, but we must battle constantly to maintain it.

Our greatest concerns are still the American Bar Association's effort to severely restrict our coverage of crime, and secrecy at all levels of government.

This committee rates the bench-bar proposals as the more dangerous threat to an unhampered flow of news to which the public is entitled.

The hour of decision in this controversy is not far off.

The issues were presented at the American Bar Association's annual meeting in Hawai in August.

Spokesmen for the United States media were given opportunity to express the concern and views of their profession.

Justice Paul C. Reardon and his ABA committee soon will map the final draft of bench-bar guidelines for passage by the ABA House of Delegates meeting in Chicago in February.

What is adopted there will be considered "law" by the legal fraternity.

After hearing the news media's position in Honolulu, Justice Reardon hinted the possibility of modifying some of the proposed restrictions.

The press has found particularly abhorrent the gagging of law enforcement officers, and the threat of contempt for reporters not abiding by the ABA regulations.

If the arguments of the press have fallen on deaf ears during the last three years, the future is not pleasant to contemplate.

The journalistic world has taken a long and realistic look at the ABA proposals to curtail press access to vital information.

Editors generally feel that a minor problem has been magnified out of all proportions, yet they have shown a willingness to listen and cooperate, and in many instances to abide by codes of voluntary restraint.

If the American Bar Association is unyielding in softening its original proposals, it will open the way to those editors who long have been ready to slug it out with the legal fraternity; and it will close the door to those who believe a conciliatory formula can be worked out.

The American Society of Newspaper Editors has recommended such a formula.

J. Edward Murray of the Phoenix Republic, chairman of ASNE's Freedom of Information committee, says editors under this plan would expect full disclosures of all details at the pre-arrest and arrest stages in return for maximum cooperation with the courts at the pretrial and trial stages.

Editor Ed Dooley of The San Francisco Examiner, says that "this approach has the support of many lawyers who, with most of the press, believe the head-on challenge would mean fighting the lawyers at every turn; would terminate press-bar conferences looking toward cooperation, and bring aggressive newspaper campaigns against hostile judges and prosecutors at the polls."

Sadly there seem to be more canons in sight than peace pipes.

Earl F. Morris of Culumbus, Ohio, the incoming president of the American Bar Association, has warned that "strong protests of the press should not cause the bar to retreat."

And equally disturbing is a statement by Harvard Law Professor David Shapiro, an official of the Reardon Committee, that if a reporter gathers information by his own resources, without any assistance from the bar or law enforcement officers, he would be liable to contempt procedure if his newspaper published it.

This smacks of a police state.

Annoying also is the fact that the American Bar recommendations --and they are just recommendations--have caused a lot of lawyers and policemen to start suppressing legitimate news.

Significantly, a California State Court of Appeal overturned a Superior Court injunction that sought to curtail statements by police and prosecutors to newsmen between a suspect's arrest and arraignment.

This supports the opinion of former Federal Judge Harold R. Medina who declared: "The courts lack any power whatsoever over the police or news media" before a criminal case goes to trial.

There were other positive developments.

In California, legislation was enacted broadening the state's "open meeting" law to cover some 60 state agencies which had NOT been subject to previous legislation, which was applicable only to local agencies.

The Michigan Bar Association modified restrictions on criminal case information released to the news media. It softened a proposed ban on public statements by attorneys and narrowed the recommended use of contempt power.

The United States Supreme Court extended guarantees of freedom of the press to invasion of privacy cases. The court ruled that Life magazine did not violate the privacy of a Connecticut couple when it reviewed a play that contained a real-life incident that happened to them.

It is regrettable that the free press-fair trial issue has stirred little public interest -- for either side.

So has the spread of crime in the United States.

Public apathy in so many vital areas bothers us. People either are not aware of how much the ABA proposals will restrict their right to know, or they have come to expect the press to fight their battles on many fronts.

In the months to come, the news media must awaken the public to the danger of the bench-bar effort to close public records and give the criminal element a better break than it already is getting under recent court decisions.

There have been significant gains made in the news media's fight to lessen secrecy in government.

On July 4, President Johnson signed Public Law 89,497, known as the public information bill.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark then issued a guide for executive departments and agencies in complying with the law.

He said he hoped the law would be administered with a degree of discretion and sound judgment that will protect the government secrets and prevent lesser bureaucrats from labeling as "secret" or "confidential" documents which might prove embarrassing to the bureaucrat if disclosed.

A reporter or editor now can take his case to a court to ascertain if material has been illegally withheld.

There have been no test cases as yet, but there may be some soon, for some Washington reporters cite agencies that seek to interpret the law as not applying to them.

It must be said that there is less governmental secrecy where there are inquisitive, hard-digging reporters who get what they want when they want it.

We have regional and local problems with government. We solve some and we lose some. It's a continual challenge.

The Michigan Press Association recently observed that "at a time when crime is soaring and people are so afraid they are flocking to gun dealers for weapons with which to protect themselves, how significant it would be if the press and bar could get together in a united effort to gain better law enforcement" instead of bickering over pre-trial publicity.

This makes sense, and so does a calm and practical solution to the press-bar dispute.

We hope reason will prevail in the American Bar Association's final determination.

In the meantime, the press of the United States will continue alert to every threat by its detractors.

As Goethe said: "He only earns his freedom...who daily fights anew."

SOME VIEWS OF U. S. MEMBERS OF THE IAPA FREEDOM OF PRESS COMMITTEE--
AND OTHERS--REGARDING THE FREE PRESS-FAIR TRIAL CONTROVERSY

FATHER ALBERT J. NEVINS, Maryknoll, N.Y.--"If the (Reardon) proposals are adopted, they would place serious restrictions on reporting...We have got to take some very strong action to stop these restrictions."

HOWARD H. FITZGERALD II, The Pontiac Press--"No matter if it's bar associations, judges, federal or state governments (and Washington's the worst), we can't let anything pass unchallenged. The desire for 'secrecy' and 'under-the-table maneuvers' never was greater than it is right now."

RAYMOND DIX, The Wooster Daily Record--"This is a critical time. I feel we must be absolutely fair and utterly exhaustive in covering the news. We also are going to have to stand up and fight for a free press. No one else will."

CHARLES L. DANCEY, Peoria Journal Star--"The bar-bench effort to curb crime reporting...is the more serious threat to press freedom and to workable democracy. It hits at the very roots of our society and its democratic function. It places a shield before every local prosecutor and police agency behind which he can do pretty much as he pleases--thus denying citizens vital knowledge which directly relates to their immediate personal safety and security."

WILLIAM R. HEARST, JR., Hearst Newspapers, New York, a member of the committee, asked opinions of Hearst editors. Here are some of their pertinent comments:

STERLING NOEL, Baltimore News American--"The courts protect their own, who are lawyers. This legal community must, of necessity, resent the press, for their very existence depends upon public acceptance of the motion that they alone are exceptionally qualified to uphold the system, as they see it. If ever lawyers and judges show concern for such esoteric ideas as justice and public good and general protection of society, then there would be no need for controversy with the press."

WILLIAM B. BELLAMY, San Antonio Light--"This year in Texas, we were able (after 20 years) to get enactment of an "Open Meetings" law, and with this action filtering down to local levels, we have noticed a great improvement. On the other hand, hardly a day passes that some enforcement agency doesn't use the complex rulings of the Supreme Court and Bar Association views to regulate what we feel is freedom of the press."

ROBERT FICHENBERG, Knickerbocker News, Albany, N.Y.--"The very idea of one profession (the bar) setting up rules to restrict another profession (the press) is not only unconstitutional; it's arrogant."

C. EDWARD HOLLAND and SAM BORNSTEIN, Boston Record American and Advertiser--"The bench-bar attempt to curb reporting represents a grave menace to all freedoms and justice itself. The threat of contempt of court, sometimes stated but invariably implied, could amount to the virtual licensing of newspapers....The courts have plenty of power to protect the rights of defendants and plaintiffs under the present laws and regulations. Any mutual agreement for press censorship would be only the wedge in the end of a free press."

FORREST WILLIAMS, Seattle Post-Intelligencer--"The lawyers will realize in time that the safeguards they have built in favor of the accused have now reached a point of absurdity, and that in their efforts to protect the criminal they ignore the rights of society to be protected from that criminal."

ED J. DOOLEY, San Francisco Examiner--"The press has NOT been vigorous and quick enough to respond to and fight the arbitrary, and usually artificial, restrictions (that the bench-bar would impose upon it). These shackles would weaken the press in its watchdog role. Press scrutiny of police is reduced. And the free press, which is the enemy of secret arrest and an ally of fair trial, is undermined. There must be an immediate response and challenge to any attempt to impose restrictions. I'm afraid too many newspapers sit back too long before they get up and sound off."

JACK LEARY, Albany Times-Union--"Concern must be shown about government officials on the state and national levels who, far from being involved in secrecy, attempt to use or mislead the press for personal advantage or to divert attention from a derogatory episode."

URUGUAY

There is freedom of the press.

Nevertheless, for more than three months the only papers published have been the Communist organ and two sporadic publications. The problem with Uruguayan dailies resembles that of New York: they are overburdened by financial problems definitely more serious in a country with a fragile economy which is being undermined by a growing inflation. The truth is that the reporters, employees, and other workers of most dailies, made such onerous requests that if fully granted they would have put the papers face to face with ruin in a short time. Such a

situation seems foreign to the criteria by which the existence of a free press can be judged, because of the manner in which the governing power can act when faced by a free press. But it cannot be left out of a complete report about the situation of the press in a particular place, especially when it is observed that, even without the intention of exerting political or ideological pressure, it is possible to kill a newspaper by the number of demands it cannot face because of its poor financial situation. We want to mention this problem of Uruguay as an example because we think it can be useful in many places with similar situations.

A cable dated October 12 reports that the newspapers had just accepted a settlement proposed by the government, and previously accepted by the employees' unions.

VENEZUELA

There is freedom of the press.

The two instances of arrests of newspapermen were due to court orders. Representations were made requesting a speedy and fair administration of justice. The arrests had no political connotations.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

There is freedom of the press.

WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS

There is freedom of the press.

MR. HARRIS: Our procedure now will be to move on and have the report on Conclusions and Recommendations, and then open the floor to discussion. Bill Dorvillier will read the Conclusions.

III - CONCLUSIONS

In Lima last year your Committee on Freedom of the Press noted with satisfaction that impressive progress had been made in the continuing struggle for freedom of the press in the hemisphere. But five months later it found it necessary, in its report at Montego Bay in April of this year, to call attention to certain setbacks in IAPA's efforts to attain its objective.

In this report it is deeply gratifying to be able to state that the positive changes since Montego Bay have not only regained the favorable situation reported in Lima but that an unprecedented climate of press freedom exists at this time in this hemisphere.

While pleasant to contemplate, this condition of improvement should serve to alert the Association to the ever-present danger of losing what has been gained through many years of steadfast dedication to the attainment of its objective. It is the feeling of your committee that this is the time to exert the strongest effort in the history of IAPA to seek not only to cement the gains but also to wipe out the remaining pockets of harassment, repression, and domination over the press of this hemisphere.

With the conviction that every area that is freed spawns a new legion of defenders of free expression who soon learn to cherish and not easily relinquish this precious right of man, your committee urges an extraordinary effort, beginning with this Assembly, to intensify the war on censorship of all kinds in the hemisphere.

Examination of the state of the press in the hemisphere has resulted in the following conclusions:

In Argentina, while there is freedom of the press, there are shadows over that concept that should be removed. The daily El Día of La Plata is presently being sued by the government which is trying to take possession of 51% of its stock; the government has issued warnings to the magazine Siete Días Ilustrados in relation to the content of that publication; and the government has prohibited the publication, distribution, and sale of the newspaper Prensa Confidencial on the charge that the newspaper "propagates false news and insults the chiefs of the armed forces." Public opinion should be the highest and the final authority on the content of a newspaper beyond its responsibility to conform to the laws that exist for all citizens.

In Brazil, in spite of restrictive but unenforced laws that affect the press and the Hélio Fernandes incident, the press has continued to maintain its free tradition by amply fulfilling its duty to inform and criticize. Brazil's President, Marshall Arturo de Costa e Silva, recently guaranteed that right.

"Freedom of the press and access to the sources of information" he said, "is one of the government's ruling principles. It is fundamental for the regime because the people must know what the government is doing and how it perform its tasks."

The IAPA saw the realization of a long-sought goal this year when Los Tiempos of Cochabamba resumed publication. Reappearance of the paper was through the initiative of the Canelas family, however, as there has yet been no indemnification to the owners by the government of Bolivia. The situation of the closed La Razón of La Paz remains unchanged. There has been no indemnification.

At this writing Uruguay was a country with freedom of the press but with only 3 of the 11 newspapers in Montevideo publishing. One of the 3 papers still publishing is reportedly a mouthpiece for the Communist party. The closed papers had government subsidies and credit for newsprint. They now owe the government about \$7 million in unpaid taxes and newsprint bills.

Cuba and Haiti can be lumped together as the vicious embodiment of the antithesis of press freedom and of all human freedoms. Castro now holds more than 43 newsmen in his prisons, an increase since our last report. Papa Doc Duvalier does not welcome foreign newsmen and we have a report that Haiti maintains a black list of correspondents not permitted to enter that country.

Members of IAPA should remain alert to Castro's program of international conferences in Havana designed to indoctrinate newsmen to subvert the free press of the Americas. Publishers and editors are advised to make every effort to recognize the difference between free press reporters and the agents of Communist fronts as a safeguard against this threat to the free press.

In the Dominican Republic, where freedom of the press exists, there has not yet been indemnification, however, to the owners of the newspaper Prensa Libre, and the personal case of Rafael Bonilla Aybar is still pending as is the La Voz del Pueblo suit against the government.

The old press law which imposes a 7% tax on newspaper advertisements is still in effect in Chile. The other press law, known as the "gag" law, has been amended, however, to improve the situation in general.

While there is freedom of the press in Ecuador, our Ecuadorean members have pointed out that there are some restrictions to the free importation of newsprint. Your Committee reiterates its opposition to all taxation and duties, either by law or international agreement, on the importation of newsprint, supplies and machinery for newspapers in this and all countries where such taxes and

duties are applied as it feels that they can be used for, or may lead to, curtailment of press freedom. At the same time your committee calls attention to Ecuador's new constitution, which guarantees freedom of opinion and expression and says that no government official can suspend, close or stop publication of a newspaper or arrest publishers, editors, reporters or other employees without a judicial warrant. It guarantees the right to information and free access to sources of news.

Paraguay is one of the few countries that continue to curtail freedom of the press, despite some improvement in the situation. Your Committee urges continued attention to Paraguay in the hope that further improvement may be achieved.

In Nicaragua a repressive press law is still in effect. The opposition newspaper La Prensa is still experiencing difficulty in obtaining access to government news.

The press law opposed by the newspapers in Honduras has been repealed and the government has invited the Press Association of Honduras to participate with the government in the drafting of a law satisfactory to the press.

In Guatemala, while freedom of the press exists, there is a situation of virtual civil war with extremists of both the right and the left exerting pressures on newspapers.

While the controversy continues in the United States over the fair trial-free press issue, there were welcome developments as the Supreme Court ruling on libel to include public figures in addition to government and public officials as open to fair criticism without the threat of libel, and the freedom of information law that broadened access to government documents and files.

MR. DORVILLIER: At this point I would like to digress -- with or without your permission -- to read what I consider one of the most shocking stories I have read in a long time, which originated from our Federal Government in Washington. This was in this morning's papers, Boston dateline, AP:

"The Boston Globe reported Thursday that the Johnson administration distributed phoney lists of cities chosen for the Model Cities Program to at least five government agencies in an effort to find and plug an information leak. The newspaper gives a list of 77 cities reportedly chosen for the program, published this week in the St. Louis Post Dispatch with one of the phoney lists.

"The Globe said that each of the bogus lists differed slightly so the government now knows who leaked the list and presumably who has been the source of other Model Cities information leaked to the press in the past,

"The Globe said the Johnson administration has not identified which agency has been the source of the news leaks."

Members of IAPA, I think that this is a shameful violation of freedom of the press, which is equalled only by full censorship. I think that when a government, in a free democracy, uses the free press as a vehicle to misinform the people of the country, this Association and every press association in the Hemisphere should go on record showing how disturbed we are, and warning that we will do everything in our power to break down this type of barrier.

Here we have a case where our Federal government is not withholding information -- it is deliberately conspiring to use newspapers to misinform, and its excuse for doing this is that it can't police its own agencies.

Now, why we have to tell 196 million people something that is not true, through official channels and through the use of the free press of the United States, in order for the government to clean up its own house? This is something that I don't think the free press in this Hemisphere should tolerate silently. (Applause)

I will continue with the Conclusions.

Your Committee cannot conclude without these general comments on areas not covered previously in this summary.

Perhaps one of the brightest developments in the Americas is that even the military regimes in most cases now respect freedom of the press. This is a change for the better as it gives more people more access to a free press. In general, as we stated before, press freedom has reached an unprecedented level of existence in the hemisphere but almost everywhere, including the United States, sources of information are becoming less accessible.

Your committee calls attention also to those countries where the governments forbid foreign ownership of newspapers while permitting foreign ownership of other businesses or property. Your committee expresses the hope that where these laws exist the responsible government will recognize that they discriminate against the press exclusively in relation to foreign ownership.

In closing we reiterate the concept that the right to know is a human right and that no publisher or editor or lawyer or judge has the right to bargain away that right or any part of it as is proposed in the fair trial-free press issue. We also firmly stand on the proposition that the best press law is no law at all.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Yo creo que lo mejor para la continuación de los trabajos es que el Sr. Harris dirija también ahora el debate sobre el informe presentado por él mismo.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you. I would like to ask our Secretary to read the rules concerning the debate on the report.

SR. JIMENEZ: This is what the rules say about the meetings:

"Article IV - In compliance with Art. 6 of the By-laws the following rules of parliamentary procedure will be observed at meetings, unless suspended by a majority vote of those present:

"(a) - Except in the case of rectification or clarification of their remarks delegates shall not be entitled to speak more than once nor for more than five minutes on any given subject under debate and speakers shall be limited to five in favor and five against.

"(b) - Delegates may speak a second time on a given topic only for the purpose of rectification or clarification and will be limited to three minutes.

"(c) - In the case of a point of order the delegate shall be entitled to three minutes to make his statement.

"(d) - Upon his request to speak, each delegate must state his name and the name of the publication he represents.

"(e) - For the purpose of interrupting a discussion only the following will be considered in order:

"1. Application of the By-laws or these Rules.

"2. Motion to suspend or postpone the debate or refer the matter under discussion to a committee.

"3. Reconsideration of any decision taken by the meeting provided a motion of reconsideration is made and supported by two delegates who have voted in the affirmative.

"4. A motion to adjourn or to recess."

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Carlos. All delegates have copies of the country-by-country report, so the debate is now open.

MR. IAN MACDONALD (Thomson Newspapers, Canada): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to talk about two points in respect to the position in Canada.

First of all, I draw your attention to the Conclusions of the Report that you have in front of you, which reports on discrimination against the press specifically, and deplores it.

Secondly, I refer to the kindly remarks of the Chairman when he spoke of the vigilantes who operated as "watchdogs" of your interests, and I point out that the "watchdogs" are given a directive, and the directive on your official stationery reads in part that one has to be watchful of such things as restrictions on ownership and editorship to citizens of a particular country because such "restrictions" violate freedom of the press.

Lastly, I will read to you in part a resolution that you passed on to the Canadian government as a body. Two years ago you said that the IAPA regarded the legislation on the statute books of Canada as being contrary to the traditions of a free press and tending to divide and undermine hemispheric understanding of what is truly meant by freedom of the press.

Now, then, if you refer to the Canadian section of the Report you will see that erroneously the statement was made that we have freedom of the press in Canada.

Gentlemen, let me put this thing in perspective because there was obviously a lot of misunderstanding the other day as to what the Canadian position is.

In Canada there is no censorship; there is no imprisonment; there is no property seizure. Canada is only delinquent in terms of an IAPA definition and within the context of the IAPA definition. Now, if these guidelines that I read to you are not to be observed, Canada should not be singled out and cited, and the report should simply state "there is freedom of the press."

If, on the other hand, the guidelines are not to be observed, I mildly suggest -- and I qualify myself by saying "mildly suggest" because I do not want to get involved as I was the other day -- that the Report should read -- in the interests of factual reporting -- in the context of previous discussions. And, therefore, the report that I would put forward as a substitution for an erroneous report is this:

"In Canada the tax act continues to prescribe that foreign interests may not have more than 25% participation in any Canadian newspaper.

"This is the legislation which in 1965 and 1966 the IAPA protested to the Canadian Government in these terms: "Contrary to the tradition of a free press and tending to divide and undermine hemispheric understanding," and at that time asked the Prime Minister of Canada to repeal it.

That is the position in Canada, and as the statute which you objected to then remains on the books today, and as two years ago you said in terms of that context that there was not the broad freedom that you so design as the acceptable freedom, I would argue that the report on Canada be amended to include the statement of our position in terms of the context of IAPA. Thank you very much. (Applause)

MR. HARRIS: Thank you. Is there any other debate on Canada?

MR. PAUL KIDD (Southam Newspapers, Canada): I've not come with a prepared speech. I will endeavor to answer the statements which have just been made by the previous speaker.

First I want to say that as a Canadian journalist, I oppose most strongly the previous remarks. The previous speaker was asking that they be kept in context. Very well, then. I would suggest that there is another context we should look after.

If Canada is to be condemned by the IAPA for any measures, then I think the IAPA should take a look at the legislation of Mexico and the legislation of Brazil.

The Canadian government -- and that is the important part -- the Canadian government does not permit more than 25% foreign ownership. The Brazilian government demands 100% national ownership. It does not permit 1%. But is there any mention in this report on Brazil? No. There is a remark that there is complete freedom of the press in Brazil.

In the same context, Mexico ordains that there must be a majority Mexican ownership. Is there any mention singling out or condemning this action, which is parallel to that of Canada? No, there is not in this report.

If we are going to start having amendments -- such as the previous speaker asked for -- let's be consistent. Let's look at the press laws of every country in this hemisphere, and brand them all and spell them out.

Furthermore, I suggest that we ask ourselves, "what do we mean by freedom of the press?"

As I understand it -- and maybe I am oversimplifying -- I understand by freedom of the press, "freedom of expression," that, and nothing more.

We are moving into the field of business when we start talking about 25% or 51% or 100% restrictions against foreign ownership. We should concern -- it seems to me -- with the truth, honesty, veracity of the printed word; the freedom which exists within the press of the country. Is there truth in the papers? Is there free liberty of action? That is freedom of the press -- freedom of expression -- not freedom of business interests for other countries, because I do not believe that there is a direct link in this respect.

And finally, in conclusion, I don't know whether there are many people in this audience who know -- and I want to make very, very clear, that I am not talking against this fact -- that two-thirds; two-thirds, ladies and gentlemen -- and I direct these remarks particularly to my very, very good friends in the southern part of the Hemisphere when they bring up anti-gringoism and anti-imperialism and that sort of thing -- two-thirds of our oil, our mines, and our industries are controlled by outside interests, by foreign capital.

I am not opposing this, I am not arguing against it, but surely we can be allowed to keep our own press. Thank you.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Para aclarar la cuestión, debo decir que se ha equivocado el orador que acaba de hablar cuando dice que el gobierno brasileño prohíbe la participación de capital extranjero en empresas periodísticas.

No es el gobierno que lo prohíbe. Es la Constitución, que es una cosa muy diferente. Fue en la redacción de la Constitución que permaneció la prohibición de que el capital extranjero participara en una empresa periodística. El gobierno sólo puede poner en práctica la medida constitucional. Eso es todo.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you. Charles Scripps.

MR. CHARLES SCRIPPS (Scripps-Howard Newspapers, U.S.A.): Referring to the comments by the gentleman from Canada, I would like to say first that I don't think it is the intention of the IAPA to accept a limited definition of freedom of the press. When we speak of freedom, we mean complete freedom, and when it comes to ownership, I believe this is one of the freedoms that we talk about.

Now when we talk about the Canadian law, it is my understanding -- and please correct me, somebody, if I am wrong -- that the situation in Canada is that there is a special law relating only to ownership of newspapers, and not to ownership of other business enterprises, and this is the critical thing in my opinion, that when we start having special laws relating to the press in any way, we have erosion of freedom and a precedent. There are two dangers. One is that a special law -- no matter how well meaning -- is subject to interpretation; and the greater danger is that once the door is open to one special law relating to the press, it is open to further laws.

It is my understanding that the laws in Mexico relating to ownership of business relate to all business, and it is not a special press law. I think we should take note of this very significant distinction regarding a special law, any special law that affects the press.

I don't know the situation in Brazil about ownership. Maybe Bill Williamson, if he is here, could comment on that. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. EDWARD W. SCRIPPS (Scripps League Newspapers, U.S.A.): I agree with Mr. Macdonald on what he has to say about Canada. We should not appear to acquiesce by failure to protest at this meeting the same infringements to freedom of the press that have existed and continue to exist, and that were vigorously protested in our previous reports.

If we permit this to happen, the enemies of freedom of the press will surely feel that we are weakening, and that our policy is not consistent.

MR. MACDONALD: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I have considerable sympathy for the point of view put forward by Mr. Kidd. It is a matter that we can get greatly exercised about, this matter of control of our destiny in Canada, but I think that the nub of the whole situation is this: that the law in Canada -- as has been said -- is a restriction on newspapers alone.

The second thing is that whatever the issue might be, surely we must stand consistent. On an issue where we took a stand, where we protested to the government and where we described what they were doing as a deplorable thing, it must not be that two years later, with no change in the circumstances, by default we allow them to rightly assume that if they left the matter in abeyance long enough the problem would go away.

I am talking now about the consistency of this body in terms of a stand within the framework of IAPA. Freedom of the press is not incidental, but it is not the real issue at the moment.

MR. KIDD: I always seem to have my back to the wall.

I would agree with Mr. Scripps and Mr. Macdonald 100%. This body must be consistent.

There have been two fine definitions made: in the case of Mexico and in the case of Brazil. Both of the statements were accurate in the sense that it is the Brazilian Constitution and not the Brazilian government. Well, whether it is the government or the Constitution, it is the Brazilian law. And Brazil does not allow foreign ownership. And, I might add, it insists that every Brazilian publisher not only be a Brazilian citizen, but be born in Brazil.

I just wished to enlarge the Chairman's remarks. Therefore, also in the case of Mexico, whether the press restrictions are part and parcel of a number of other restrictions, against a number of other industries, it seems to me is dodging the whole issue. The question is to be consistent - let's be consistent.

Allright, my argument is this: that if we are going to extend definition of freedom of the press, this can come down to personal terms, whether it does mean freedom of expression or beyond that.

If we accept the tenets as laid down by Mr Scripps that it covers everything, then I would suggest that we include this yardstick to every member country of the IAPA, whether its terms are defined in the Constitution or whether it is part and parcel of a general commercial framework, such as in Mexico.

If they violate these general tenets, let us list Mexico; let us list Brazil; and let us list Canada. Don't just single out one country as has occurred here. Canada is the only one that has been mentioned.

And finally, I would like to say that so far as the Canadian government's measures were concerned it isn't only newspapers that have been legislated against; it's the banks also, because we want to keep our banking institutions and our press, which shapes and molds the thinking of men's minds. What would be the case if two thirds of our press was owned by foreign ownership? It could happen. It's an extremely long shot, but theoretically it could happen. And it seems to me that the Canadian government's main intention is to keep our communications media and our banks Canadian. Thank you.

SR. ORNES: A mí me parece que en esta discusión -- una discusión que sigue a otra ya entablada en el Comité de Conclusiones y Recomendaciones, del cual soy miembro -- se han expresado puntos de vista muy interesantes, pero no vamos a llegar, yo creo, a ninguna conclusión aquí.

Me permito sugerir que en vista del interés que este punto ha suscitado, en vista de que es una situación que no sólo afecta al Canadá sino a otros países, que se designe una comisión encargada de estudiar la legislación que afecta las restricciones a la propiedad en materia de periódicos, y que determine de una vez por todas cuál es la posición de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa en este caso, no sólo con respecto al Canadá, sino con respecto a todos los países de América. Eso permitiría que continuáramos con nuestro trabajo y que se estableciera un criterio definitivo sobre esta delicada situación. (Aplausos)

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Ornes. Mr. Robert Brown.

MR. BROWN: An over-simplification might be that under these existing laws there is freedom of the press for the existing press in Canada, but no freedom for anyone else who may want to establish a free press from outside.

There wouldn't be any free press in Canada if the law had existed 200 years ago because everyone was an immigrant, and the same thing applies to most every country.

This issue was discussed at length last year at the Board meeting in Montego Bay. We declined to adopt another formal resolution on it because we thought we should investigate further what the statutes of all the countries in the Hemisphere are.

I would like to second Mr. Ornes' proposal because the Board at that meeting thought that should be done, but it took no formal action. I think that this body should adopt the report as submitted, but it should instruct the Board of Directors to make a study of the statutes in all the countries in this Hemisphere so that we know where we are going and where we stand. (Applause)

MR. HARRIS: Is there any other comment on this situation?

SR. IGNACIO E. LOZANO, Jr. (La Opinión, Los Angeles, California): I would like to add my second to Mr. Ornes' suggestion and for the time being, as far as the report from the Committee on Freedom of the Press at this meeting is concerned, that we eliminate any reference to this existing Canadian law until we have a report from a committee that studies the situation throughout the Hemisphere.

MR. REITEMEYER: I am in agreement with what has been said here about deferring action on this until an appropriate study may be made of press laws of the various countries.

At the same time, however, I think whatever committee is designated to make this study should also make a study of the Charter of the Inter American Press Association. I would like to read you paragraph 4 of our Charter:

"The exercise of journalism is free. Prohibitions, restrictions (and here is the key phrase) or permits to exercise it, whether they affect owners, editors, publishers, contributors or employees of a publication, violate freedom of the press."

It might be that this committee which is going to study the laws of other countries in this respect might also like to consider whether it wishes to modify or amend or eliminate this particular section of our Charter. Because so long as this particular section of our Charter says that anyone who denies permits to exercise publication is violating freedom of the press, you have, perhaps, a legal problem.

Now I was salmon fishing last summer with Mr. Southam, who I believe is one of the directors of the organization for which the young man who spoke a moment ago works. And we discussed this thing. Mr. Southam said exactly the same thing that this gentleman has said here, and I reminded him of what our Charter said.

Now if we want to change it, then we should change it. And I think this, too, should be referred to this committee which is going to study other aspects of this case. You cannot study one thing without studying the other.

MR. WILLIAM P. WILLIAMSON (Brazil Herald, Rio de Janeiro): Mr. Reitemeyer, I shudder to think that we might change a good principle simply because there is not agreement on the practice of it. I hope that when this matter is studied, we study it very carefully.

Just as a matter of record, I would like to correct one minor point of information that Mr. Kidd mentioned. As our President said, Brazil's Constitution does restrict foreigners. It does not restrict naturalized citizens from owning and publishing newspapers. Restriction to naturalized citizens is on responsibility for the editorial content. I believe our President will agree on this. That is all.

MR. HARRIS: Any other comment on Canada? As the situation now stands, we have a proposal from Mr. Macdonald, which I understand he is willing to withdraw. Then we have a proposal from Mr. Ornes to study this and we have an amendment to that to also study the Charter. We have another amendment to include other countries. Then we have another proposal to eliminate any reference in the Canadian report except that there is a free press. I would like Mr. Macdonald to state his position now as to what would be agreeable to him as vice-chairman.

MR. MACDONALD: Mr. Chairman, I think this discussion has been really wonderful, because it has brought to the fore things that were there to be said, but were not said.

I would be quite prepared to accept that the Canadian report say that there is freedom of the press in Canada. I can square that with my own conscience when I know that you are going to look into the whole question of the Constitution of this body on restrictions elsewhere, so I will go along with that as the report for the time being. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. HARRIS: Will you please, then, amend your typewritten report and take out everything under Canada except "there is freedom of the press."

Now I am going to ask for a vote on the proposal that we ask the Resolutions Committee -- I want to combine the proposal and the amendment into one issue -- that it resolve to the Board of Directors that a study be made of our guidelines in this connection and also a study of our Charter in connection with this same matter. All those in favor please raise your hands. Any opposed? That is carried.

MR. S. G. FLETCHER (The Daily Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that -- as you know -- through an absence in Britain, I did not arrive in time to participate in your debate on this matter.

Indeed, I thought I had arrived in time, but I found that you had efficiently closed up the work of the Committee.

The point that I want to make on Barbados is rather a subtle one. We have recorded here, and I read from the report: "Representations at that time through press and diplomatic channels failed to alter the decision for which no valid reason was given except the motion, subtly promoted, that security reasons were involved."

Now, if we give further publicity to the suggestion that security reasons were involved, we are being rather unfair to a journalist of good repute. I would like to say that having some responsibility for investigating this matter, I made inquiries regarding Mr. Batchelor. Not only has he been a writer correspondent for many, many years, serving in many countries, but I understand that he served in Great Britain as a defense correspondent and that for that purpose he was given security clearance by the relevant authorities.

I further understand that he served in the United States as a space correspondent and that for that purpose he was given security clearance by the FBI.

I say this in order that you will appreciate that I am saying with some authority that the suggestion that security reasons were involved is completely unfair to Mr. Batchelor and it is quite wrong in my view that we should further propagandize it without denying it.

I would suggest, therefore, that either we should say nothing about the security reasons, or that we should insert one word, i.e., the word "unfounded" before the word "notion". If we are prepared to say the notion is unfounded, then fair enough, but if we are not prepared to say that, I would like to see the suggestion that security reasons were involved entirely eliminated. Thank you.

MR. HARRIS: Any other comment on Barbados? Is everybody in favor of following the suggestion that we take out that phrase, or say "unfounded?" I personally think it would be better if we took the phrase out.

Please, then, correct your report to eliminate the phrase after the word "given" in Barbados so it will read "representations at that time through the press and diplomatic channels failed to alter the decision, for which no reason was given."

MR. JIMENEZ: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we repeat what we said in our press releases regarding Mr. Batchelor's case. We said at that time, "for which no valid reason was given." Because a reason was given, but it was not valid.

MR. HARRIS: Insert the word "valid" then - "no valid reason was given."

SR. CARLOS PEREZ (El Universo, Guayaquil, Ecuador): Quiero intervenir en el caso de Nicaragua, refiriéndome al editorial que se leyó aquí del periódico Novedades, que pertenece a la familia Somoza.

Cuando se leyó ese editorial todos nos sonreímos, pero yo creo que el asunto es mucho más grave y debe mover a los miembros de la SIP a hacer algo más que sonreírse sobre este editorial. Además, entiendo que no es la primera vez que ese periódico se lanza contra esta institución, a la que él pertenece, de una manera tan crítica-ble.

Yo no creo que debamos considerar una expulsión del periódico Novedades, pero sí que se debe resolver una censura fuerte y el rechazo de un editorial que es miserable, y que es miserable porque es mentiroso, y es mentiroso porque es audaz, y es audaz porque no conoce la realidad de la SIP. Como nos decía don Guillermo Martínez Márquez, aquí hay 25 años y esos 25 años de reuniones representan siglos de trabajo y esfuerzo y de lucha por la constante libertad de este hemisferio. Yo creo que se debe tomar una resolución, y así lo mociono si es que alguien me apoya. Gracias. (Aplausos)

MR. GEORGE WESTERMAN (The Panama Tribune, Panama): I am in deepest sympathy with the last speaker. I feel equally indignant about the statements made regarding the operation of this organization. But I don't feel that we can take upon ourselves the responsibility of being critical of it, of being opposed to every statement or every editorial comment which may not be favorably disposed to our organization.

We speak of freedom of the press and we should be the first ones to give an example of how freedom of the press should be exercised. I am not in favor of being critical or have this organization call attention to any editorial or any comment which may be made against the members or the activities of this organization. I think it is a bad policy to establish, and one which we should not care to initiate. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. DAVID CAHN (Massapequa Post, Massapequa, N.Y.): I am not quite so sure I agree that we should not censure this publication, nor I am quite so sure that we shouldn't look into even more stringent possibilities.

I wonder about the freedom of the press. Certainly we must uphold any paper's right to publish what it feels like on a subject such as this, but is this a responsible press? Is this press at all, or is it a government organ under the guise of a newspaper? If this is not truly a newspaper, does it have any right to any of the freedoms which we hold so dear? Do we have any right to support it, and any right to tolerate it among us as a member?

Even if we must do this, perhaps we should do what the OAS did in the case of Cuba -- suspend its rights to participate in our deliberations. I wonder how much of a case can be made to connect this newspaper directly with the government of this country. If it is strictly an organ of that government, it is not a newspaper. It is not a free press, nor do we have to give it such consideration. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. LOZANO: Mr. Chairman, I would like to think that the IAPA is above the attacks of newspapers such as Novedades of Managua. It is not us who look ridiculous under these attacks. It is the owners and the publishers of a newspaper who retain their membership in this organization while making statements of this type towards the organization.

I say ignore it. (Applause)

SR. PEREZ: De nuevo, y por última vez. Yo no he pretendido quitarle a nadie el derecho de expresar su pensamiento, porque eso sería irme contra las libertades de las que yo gozo. Pero lo que debemos hacer es verlo del punto de vista institucional. Ese periódico es miembro de esta institución, es parte de nuestra familia.

En mi familia, mis hijos disienten de la manera en que yo algunas veces los trato, y yo lo acepto. Lo que no puedo permitir es que un hijo mío me insulte.

Y la SIP no puede permitir que se lance contra nosotros un periódico que se dice que es miembro, y que el día que algo le suceda vendrá a nuestro regazo a pretender las garantías que nosotros algunas veces logramos conseguir y permanentemente garantizamos.

Además, yo creo que aquí hay un standard de moral y un standard de cultura. No todo es derecho. Hay obligaciones dentro de la SIP, y ese periódico se ha alejado de lo que nosotros somos. Gracias. (Aplausos)

MR. FLETCHER: Mr. Chairman, I think we are tending to make a big thing out of something that is very simple.

If this organization is going to be attacked by people who are its members, then if that goes on sufficiently and enough members attack it, the IAPA will be destroyed. Therefore, it follows that members should not attack the organization of which they are a part. If they do not agree with our policies, they are free to resign. If they do not resign, we can throw them out. And if they are opposed to our ideals and our objectives, we should throw them out. And at the same time that we throw them out, we can support their right to say what they like, but they must do it on the outside, not as members. (Applause)

MR. REITEMEYER: I am speaking now as the Chairman of your Legal Committee.

At this meeting you cannot throw anybody out. I call your attention -- if you have your By-laws with you -- to article 2, Section 8, which describes the procedure by which members may be either expelled or suspended. It requires:

"The Board shall only entertain a motion of expulsion upon a presentation in writing by five voting members of the Association.

In the case either of suspension or expulsion, the accused shall be given full particulars of the accusation and also shall be given at least 30 days' notice in writing of the time and place at which such complaints will be considered. An expelled member who presents a petition duly signed on behalf of at least 10 per cent of the voting members in good standing of the Association, with each such signature notarized, can appeal from the decision of the Board of Directors to the annual meeting of the members of the Association next after the action....."

Therefore, so far as expelling or suspending this newspaper at this meeting, you cannot do it. And you must follow the procedures which our By-laws prescribe.

And in the second place, I agree completely with George Westerman. I think this is a very trivial thing, and something that we are wasting a great deal of time on.

This is not the first time that a member newspaper has been somewhat critical of the IAPA. I remember when we had a meeting in Costa Rica, former President Ulate, who was a member of the IAPA and a member of the Board of Directors, had an 8-column headline attacking us for a very trivial reason, and it has occurred elsewhere.

If we are going to get excited every time someone doesn't like what we are doing, we are going to be in a very sad state of affairs.

So I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that - (1) legal we can't do anything anyway, and (2) I think this is all a waste of time. I suggest that we go on to something else. (Applause).

SR. ROBERTO GARCIA PEÑA (El Tiempo, Bogotá, Colombia): Sr. Presidente, realmente el incidente del periódico Novedades vale bien poco. Inclusive dice cosas que todos nosotros deploramos que no sean ciertas, por ejemplo la alusión a las amables azafatas.

Pero, Sr. Presidente, el asunto envuelve una cuestión de principio y es a ella a la que quisiera referirme. ¿Puede la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa admitir como socio suyo a un periódico de propiedad de un gobierno dictatorial cuando se trata de una entidad organizada precisamente para luchar por la libertad de expresión?

Es ése el problema fundamental envuelto en este pequeño incidente. Yo lo dejo como una inquietud a la consideración de mis distinguidos colegas porque me parece que sería interesante que la Junta de Directores

tomara nota de considerar si realmente podemos admitir como compañero a quien está en contra de nuestros principios esenciales. (Aplausos).

MR. EUGENE B. MIROVITCH (Graphic Arts Consultant, Hollywood, California): I am making a few remarks referring to the editorial just discussed. It seems to me that there is a very simple way out -- sort of a middle way between the different suggestions.

I was listening to the discussions the other day in the Freedom of the Press Committee on Nicaragua, and asked Dr. Chamorro whether other newspapers and magazines published in other parts of the Hemisphere were free to circulate in Nicaragua. So I think the criticism should not come from IAPA, it should be published by member newspapers of the Hemisphere and then it would probably be disseminated, to a certain extent, in Nicaragua. But the criticism should come from individual newspapers or magazines from other parts of the Hemisphere -- individually, not in the name of IAPA. Thank you.

SR. DAVID KRAISELBURD (El Día, La Plata, Argentina): Admito que pueda discutirse la oportunidad de traer un tema tan desagradable al debate. Pero se ha traído. Digo esto porque justamente con Chamorro y otros miembros de la asamblea, informados previamente de la existencia de este editorial, hicimos algún comentario sobre lo desagradable que era el contenido como para discutirlo en la Asamblea, pero evidentemente se trata de un miembro de la SIP y también el asunto ha sido llevado a la Asamblea.

Ignorarlo evidentemente ya no podemos; tomar una sanción tampoco es posible por razones legales, y además porque de cualquier manera correspondería dar una oportunidad para que el supuesto autor del artículo se rectifique o se ratifique. En ese caso yo sugiero concretamente como resolución de esta Asamblea que la presidencia envíe una nota al director de Novedades, socio de la SIP, con referencia a este artículo, manifestando el desagrado con que esta Asamblea tomó conocimiento de su editorial, y lo invite a que rectifique o ratifique los términos con los cuales él se ha expresado acerca de la forma en que pudo haberse desenvuelto esta Asamblea, que a todos nos suena chocante. En concreto, incitarlo a que se rectifique o ratifique con respecto a eso, y sobre todo dejar constancia del desagrado con que fue escuchado y conocido el editorial del diario aquí en esta Asamblea.

MR. CAHN: I think it is unreasonable to believe that a controlled publication or its editor or publisher would do anymore than throw a communication like that into his waste basket.

There is a motion on the floor from our Ecuadorian colleague to censure this publication. I would like to second that motion.

MR. BROWN: We are supposed to be an organization supporting the free press; that means the right to be wrong as well as the right to be correct. If we set ourselves up as a police organization, to police the comments of our members, I think the IAPA is going down the drain.

I am going to get mad at Mr. García Peña -- he may get mad at me -- and we are going to fight amongst ourselves as to who agrees with whom, and I think this is a very dangerous precedent. (Applause)

SR. JUNCO DE LA VEGA: Creo que la persona que escribió el artículo logró exactamente lo que quería -- que nos ocupáramos de él. Yo secundo al Sr. Lozano y su proposición de que nos olvidemos del asunto. Dejemos a Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, que se pinta solo para estos casos, que le conteste como el señor se merece. Muchas gracias. (Aplausos)

SR. AGUIRRE: Señor Presidente, mi participación en este momento será solamente para hacer algunos comentarios al margen del asunto en lo relativo a cuestiones fundamentales sobre las medidas que se deben tomar en un caso semejante. Son observaciones, nada más, como un modesto aporte a este debate.

No se trata de una discrepancia de un periódico, miembro o no miembro de la SIP, con actitudes tomadas por la SIP. El artículo en referencia constituye un insulto integral a la Sociedad. Es posible -- quiero yo pensarlo, por lo menos -- que tal vez en la oficina de Nueva York se encuentra ya la carta de renuncia de ese periódico a esta Sociedad, porque resulta una incongruencia extraordinaria -- para no llamarla una inmoralidad -- atacar a la Sociedad en forma global de pies a cabeza, y seguir perteneciendo a ella.

Con respecto a eso de que si debe o no debe censurar la SIP la discrepancia de periódicos miembros o no miembros en relación a pronunciamientos de esta institución, no hay que confundir eso con el ataque integral a la institución por la cual en ese artículo se ha mostrado un total desprecio y un propósito marcadísimo de ultrajarla y de insultarla. Afortunadamente para nosotros esta institución tiene una alta jerarquía moral, un alto prestigio, y ataques de tal naturaleza no pueden causarle daño. Eso es todo, Sr. Presidente. (Aplausos)

SR. VICTORIO I. S. DALLE NOGARE (Primera Plana, Buenos Aires, Argentina): Sr. Presidente, he escuchado los comentarios que ha promovido este editorial del diario de Nicaragua, y yo me adhiero a lo que se ha sugerido en el sentido de que la denuncia se debe formular a través de los diarios que se sientan afectados en la zona y que ellos promuevan, por lo tanto, una presentación formal ante la SIP para que en su momento se trate la posibilidad de formularle una advertencia a este socio por haber violado principios éticos y morales que se deben a todos dentro de una institución como es la SIP.

SR. CARLOS JIMENEZ: Posiblemente muchos de ustedes no sepan que se produjo un caso similar al efectuarse nuestra Asamblea en San Diego hace un par de años.

El diario El Día, de Tegucigalpa, publicó una serie de editoriales, muchos de ellos - o todos, quizás - en primera página, en los cuales atacó enérgicamente a la SIP y en particular, aunque sin dar el nombre, al que entonces era presidente de nuestra Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa, el fallecido Jules Dubois.

Jules vió los editoriales, esos editoriales se tradujeron para las autoridades de la SIP, y en ningún momento se consideró tomar medida alguna contra el periódico El Día.

MR. HARRIS: Any other comment? If not, we have only one resolution seconded before the house; that is that the IAPA General Assembly vote to censure Novedades for its editorial.

You heard debate pro and con on this. All those in favor of censoring, put up your hands. All those against taking any action on this?

The decision is to take no action in this case. Thank you.
(Applause)

I might add here -- just from the chairman's standpoint -- that the editorial didn't even dignify me by using my first name.

DR. MARTINEZ MARQUEZ: Sr. Presidente, debía haber lamentado que la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa clausurara sus sesiones después de un día de labor. Debía haberlo lamentado porque yo tenía mucho interés en asistir a esa reunión, como es lógico pensar. Y al efecto, hablando por teléfono con mi querido colega Aguirre, le pedí que gestionara la suspensión de la Asamblea hasta que yo llegara.

Y posteriormente le puse un cable por el hilo de la United Press International a mi compatriota Barletta para que me hiciera el favor de presentar igual solicitud.

Pero no importa. La Comisión resolvió hacer su tarea en un día, y desoyó mi petición, que estimo era legítima porque previamente se había anunciado que duraría dos días y yo tenía tiempo de haber venido para el segundo día.

Sin embargo, en este momento casi celebro esa circunstancia porque ello me permite decir aquí, en el seno más amplio de la Asamblea General, lo que quería decir en la Comisión.

Deseaba, ante todo, informar a todos los miembros de nuestra asociación y a la opinión pública americana en general de las gestiones que personalmente tuve oportunidad de hacer por mandato del Consejo de Directores de la SIP en compañía de nuestro ilustre Presidente don Julio de Mesquita, primero en Punta del Este ante los Presidentes americanos, posteriormente en dos ocasiones distintas en Washington, ante el embajador de México, y finalmente ante el Canciller Carrillo Flores.

Como estoy absolutamente seguro de que es un asunto que interesa vivamente a todos ustedes, por tratarse, no de una polémica sobre un editorial en una patria americana -- un editorial muy desagradable, por cierto --, sino de la situación de 46 periodistas cubanos, presos y maltratados en Cuba, creo que ésta es la oportunidad mejor de poder hablar de esas gestiones.

Nuestro Presidente Mesquita y yo concurrimos a Punta del Este. Realmente, en nuestros pasos iniciales no encontramos -- como era lógico suponer -- el ambiente debido para nuestra solicitud. No lo encontramos porque ya la agenda estaba cerrada y porque además se había acordado previamente por los cancilleres americanos no incluir en la misma ningún tema político.

Sin embargo, en virtud de las gestiones que conjunta o separadamente hicimos -- el Sr. Mesquita primero, y yo más tarde -- logramos que el Presidente Díaz Ordaz de México nos ofreciera gentilmente hacer una negociación que él consideraba podría llevar a una conclusión satisfactoria.

En el informe que rendí oportunamente al Comité Ejecutivo, al respecto de una conversación que tuve oportunidad de sostener personalmente con el Presidente Díaz Ordaz después que nuestro Presidente Mesquita debió ausentarse de Punta del Este, manifesté lo siguiente:

"Me dijo personalmente el Presidente Díaz Ordaz durante la recepción celebrada la noche del 14 de abril: 'He realizado muchas gestiones similares con el gobierno de La Habana, y quiero informarle que muchas de ellas han tenido resultado favorable. Creo que en este momento tendremos buen éxito. Pero para dar más formalidad a la petición deben ustedes mandarme, junto con los nombres de los periodistas, los diarios o publicaciones donde trabajaron. Así todo será más fácil.'"

Tales fueron, textualmente, las palabras del Presidente Díaz Ordaz.

De acuerdo con ésta su solicitud, le mandamos por medio de la Embajada de Brasil una lista completa de los periodistas cubanos y los periódicos donde trabajaban.

Posteriormente tuve oportunidad de visitar al embajador de México en Washington para preguntarle qué se había hecho hasta ese momento, y me dijo que hasta ese momento sólo se había presentado la solicitud ante el gobierno de La Habana.

Hace una semana, de nuevo en Washington, tuve oportunidad de conversar personalmente con el Canciller Carrillo Flores, el cual me dijo que habían renovado la gestión; que personalmente él se sentía optimista, pero que no podía darme ninguna noticia oficial. No sé por qué, el canciller Carrillo Flores puso mucho énfasis en el hecho de que México había cambiado a su embajador en La Habana.

Esto es cuanto debo informar, y no tengo por cuenta mía que hacer comentario alguno, toda vez que el propio Presidente Díaz Ordaz y el propio Canciller Carrillo Flores nos pidieron que fuéramos lo más parcos en nuestros comentarios.

Esto les explicará a ustedes que yo no comente en estos momentos esa gestión desde el punto de vista apasionadamente cubano que tengo sobre el asunto.

Ahora, concluido ese informe previo sobre la gestión que la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa me encomendó y que cumplí hasta donde podía con todo honor, quiero decirles a ustedes que veo con sorpresa que en el informe de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa, al referirse a Cuba, no se pone el énfasis que debió ponerse en el asunto de la libertad de los presos políticos, que, reitero, y no por un punto de vista nacionalista, es seguramente la situación más dramática que confrontamos nosotros en el continente, y no de ahora, sino de hace mucho tiempo.

Y veo también con profunda sorpresa -- y pido al Comité que subsane este error -- que en las recomendaciones no se dice una palabra sobre la libertad de los presos cubanos. Yo no quiero, de ninguna manera, dejar esta oportunidad y que la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa termine esta reunión memorable en San Juan sin que haya dado un paso adelante por la libertad de los presos cubanos.

No es que tenga fe en que se vaya a conseguir algo; es que tendría vergüenza de que no se hiciera así. Yo creo que la situación de los presos cubanos cada día es más dolorosa. Ayer por la mañana, la Sra. Rosa Riva de Izaguirre, la madre de Alfredo Izaguirre Riva, editor del periódico El Crisol de la Habana, que asistió con nosotros como miembro más joven a la reunión de San Francisco en el año 1959, me llamó por teléfono desesperada desde Miami porque su hijo estaba sometido a un tratamiento inhumano, encerrado en un calabozo, sin ropa alguna, a pan y agua, y sin absolutamente permitírsele ningún contacto con sus familiares.

Hace un par de horas, al iniciarse esta Asamblea, vino a visitarme el hijo de nuestro querido compañero Raúl Alfonso Gonsé, director que fue de El Mundo de La Habana, y me dijo que su hermano Raúl, preso también, estaba en un campamento que se llama Sandino en honor de ese desgraciado guerrillero, el predecesor del Ché Guevara, a quien se ha querido presentar como héroe de Nicaragua, cuando jamás ha sido héroe de ninguna cosa. Y me dijo que su hermano está también en paños menores, sin ninguna comunicación con sus familiares, sometido a malos tratos.

Queridos compañeros de la SIP, si nosotros no hacemos siquiera una mención del caso de los periodistas cubanos, si no agregamos una recomendación enérgica, puntual, como es debido en este momento, yo creo que el periodismo americano no pensará de nosotros lo que nosotros realmente nos merecemos. Creo que ha sido un olvido imperdonable; creo que quizás ha sido culpa mía por no haber estado a tiempo en el Comité de la Libertad de Prensa, pero estoy seguro de que todos ustedes me respaldarán cuando yo pido que se redacte una recomendación enérgica y precisa protestando de los periodistas presos y que se reinicien y se continúen todas las gestiones posibles en favor de la libertad de ellos. (Aplausos)

MR. HARRIS: Thank you very much, Mr. Martínez Márquez, and compliments to you and our President on your mission to Punta del Este.

We now have a request to speak from the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Cuba, Mr. Barletta.

SR. AMADEO BARLETTA, JR. (El Mundo, La Habana, Cuba, en exilio): No ha habido olvido, don Guillermo. Yo quisiera hacer una aclaración. Cuando el Comité de la Libertad de Prensa se reunió, le dije al Sr. Harris que mi amigo y colega, don Guillermo Martínez Márquez, no había llegado y yo no sabía cuándo llegaría. No recibí el cable a través de la United Press hasta después que el Comité cerró sus deliberaciones, pero a pesar de ello le pedí al Sr. Harris que fuera aplazando el informe de Cuba hasta que llegara don Guillermo Martínez Márquez. Así se hizo hasta el último momento, y no teniendo información de cuándo llegaría, se presentó el informe más o menos como aparece.

Al terminar el informe, recuerdo claramente haberle dicho al Comité que aparte de las breves palabras que yo estaba presentando, don Guillermo tendría algunas cosas adicionales que decir. No quise mencionar en ese momento el problema de los presos políticos y las negociaciones, no porque lo había olvidado, sino porque creía que las negociaciones que se estaban realizando, de las cuales no tenía yo las últimas informaciones, eran tan delicadas que prefería, por el bienestar de esos presos y por el éxito de la gestión, no hablar de ellas hasta que llegara don Guillermo y diera la explicación completa.

Quería yo hacer esta aclaración porque está aquí presente -- como mencionó mi amigo Guillermo -- Alberto Alfonso García, hijo de nuestro director del periódico El Mundo, Dr. Raúl Alfonso Gonsé, y hermano de uno de los periodistas presos. Aunque sé que él tiene confianza en que ninguno de nosotros puede olvidarse en ningún momento de su hermano ni de los otros cuarenta y pico periodistas, ni de los otros miles de presos políticos, quiero que conste que nuestra preocupación individual y colectiva es permanente y constante.

El propósito de hacer nosotros algo, creo que lo conversé yo personalmente en petit comité -- off the record, como dicen algunos de ustedes -- con mi colega don Guillermo, a quien respeto y admiro y a quien sigo en muchas de sus cosas. Creo que acordamos designarlo a él para que se redactara una resolución o se tomara un paso que tuviera más fuerza que una declaración de mi parte.

No piensen que con esto trato yo de criticar la denuncia de don Guillermo. Al contrario, quiero dar más peso a lo que él diga. Y si en algún momento, por descuido o por cualquier otra razón, nos olvidamos, o me olvido yo, de los periodistas presos en Cuba, le agradeceré a cualquiera que lo saque a relucir porque ésa debe ser una de nuestras permanentes batallas: liberar a esos compañeros que están allá. Muchas gracias. (Aplausos)

MR. HARRIS: Mr. Barletta is 100% correct, and we held the report open until such time as we had to go ahead with the mimeographing. If Mr. Barletta wants to write another paragraph to go on it we will be glad to have it, and turn it over to Mr. Jiménez. We will include it when the report is reprocessed.

In the meantime we did call attention in the Introduction to this Report to the Cuban prisoners.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Como compañero del Sr. Martínez Márquez en la misión de que nos encargaron nuestros compañeros en Jamaica, yo debo intervenir en este debate, para decir que según mi opinión no podemos hacer nada en este momento. Sobre todo no debemos hacer nada porque hasta ahora no hemos recibido una contestación definitiva del gobierno de México. México sigue trabajando ante el gobierno de La Habana para conseguir -- si no la libertad total de estos pobres muchachos, nuestros compañeros -- por lo menos atenuar los sufrimientos por los cuales pasan hoy. Y me parece que sería una imprudencia que tomase la SIP una posición cualquiera en tanto no nos llegue una palabra definitiva del gobierno de México, dando por concluida su misión.

Por el Ministro del Interior de Brasil, con quien tengo muy buenas relaciones y que desempeñó una parte muy importante en nuestros trabajos en Punta del Este, consiguiendo que el gobierno de México aceptase hablar con nosotros, yo sé que no está liquidada la cuestión, y que México no se considera totalmente vencido en la batalla que estamos librando. Por eso me parece que es un deber de cortesía con México esperar esa palabra y después tomar cualquier otra resolución. Porque si adoptásemos una actitud cualquiera que hiriese al gobierno de La Habana en su susceptibilidad, contribuiríamos a que se cerrara toda posibilidad de trabajar útilmente por esos muchachos.

Yo mismo, hace poco tiempo, leí en un diario de mi país que siempre hay personas que piensan en un canje, por ejemplo, el de Debray -- el francés sometido a proceso por haber participado en la campaña de guerrillas en Bolivia -- por estos muchachos cubanos que están sufriendo las consecuencias de su sentimiento democrático y contrario al comunismo.

Me pareció en un momento dado que era una posibilidad que nosotros no debíamos perder de vista; que quizás allí estaría una solución, o si no una solución, por lo menos una manera de llegar a atenuar la situación de estos muchachos. Pero enseguida lo pensé mejor, y con eso creo que estoy dando una demostración de que no me

olvidé tampoco de nuestros compañeros que sufren en La Habana. Me pareció -- como ya he dicho -- que debemos esperar primero que la justicia de Bolivia se pronuncie, porque es incontestable que este francés cometió un crimen contra las leyes de Bolivia, y sólo después de un fallo definitivo del tribunal que lo juzga deberemos pensar en iniciar algo para no perder oportunidad ninguna de trabajar por nuestros compañeros.

De manera que mi opinión, en resumen, es ésta: me parece que en tanto el gobierno de México no nos diga que terminó la misión, que aceptó a nuestro pedido, de trabajar por los periodistas que están presos en la Habana, nosotros no debemos decir una palabra, porque puede ser peor; puede impedir la continuación de las gestiones de México en La Habana y puede ser un motivo para que México se considere desvinculado totalmente de la gestión que nosotros le pedimos que emprendiese.

SR. MARTINEZ MARQUEZ: Quiero ante todo tener una palabra muy clara, muy precisa para mi querido amigo Amadeo Barletta, Jr.

Absolutamente en ningún momento tuvimos la intención, directa o indirecta, de dudar de la dedicación constante que él ha tenido, tiene, y estoy seguro que va a seguir teniendo en favor de todos los periodistas cubanos presos. Me lamenté exclusivamente de que el cable que yo le mandé a él -- y lo precisé -- no le hubiera llegado a tiempo. Eso es todo.

Y además celebré que no me hubieran oído en el Comité porque así pudieron oírme aquí, lo que es para mí una ventaja en cuanto a la resonancia de mis palabras.

Quiero decirle a mi distinguido Presidente, Julio de Mesquita, que estoy en parte de acuerdo con lo que él ha dicho y en parte no.

Estoy de acuerdo con lo que él ha dicho en relación a la publicidad que se podía -- y quizás se debía -- dar a las gestiones que se están haciendo con el gobierno de México. Pero quiero decirle a nombre del espíritu que yo sé que prevalece en los periodistas presos cubanos, que si eso se hace a cambio de que no digamos nada de ellos, ellos tampoco quieren que se haga esa petición.

Quiero decir además que cuando hablé en Punta del Este personalmente con el Presidente Díaz Ordaz y él me pidió que fuéramos discretos, le dije, "Presidente, usted no puede pedirnos a los periodistas que guardemos silencio sobre un caso tan grave como este."

Y él me dijo, "yo lo sé, y no se lo pediría. Le estoy diciendo nada más que guarde cierta discreción en este asunto."

Quiere decir que nosotros no debemos, en ninguna forma, como lo dijo el Sr. Mesquita, acentuar nada que se refiera a la gestión que está realizando tan generosamente el Presidente de México, pero no podemos tampoco celebrar una reunión y no tener ni siquiera una frase de protesta por los periodistas presos. Porque sencillamente, si el gobierno de México no nos contestara dentro de un año, tampoco podríamos decirle nada, y dentro de dos años tampoco, y resultaría que por esto estaríamos nosotros guardando silencio para siempre.

Por lo tanto, yo creo que él tiene absolutamente la razón cuando dice que no debemos acentuar nada que se relacione con la gestión de México, pero que la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, sin tomar en cuenta esa gestión en absoluto, tiene, no el derecho, sino el deber de subrayar que hay 46 periodistas presos en Cuba, sometidos a malos tratos. Esto es una verdad. No tiene nada que ver, ni roza la gestión que México está haciendo, y no creo que la intención del Presidente de México ni de ninguna otra de las personas que han intervenido en este asunto sea silenciar sencillamente que hay periodistas presos porque México está haciendo una gestión.

Si México está haciendo una gestión es porque hay periodistas presos.

Finalmente, en lo referente al canje del que tanto se ha hablado, quiero decirles que estando en Argentina en el mes de mayo de este año hice una gestión por medio del expresidente Herzog de Bolivia y su hermano para que hablaran con el Presidente Barrientos. La respuesta en aquella oportunidad fue negativa al canje. Posteriormente, en Washington, hace apenas dos semanas, mi señora, aquí presente, y yo renovamos la gestión a favor de un posible canje, precisamente con el Canciller Guevara Arze, y nos dijo públicamente, delante de un grupo de periodistas entre los cuales estaba Benjamín de la Vega del Diario Las Américas, que ellos no canjeaban prisioneros; que en eso, además, querían diferenciarse de Fidel Castro; que la justicia boliviana se cumpliría. Eso es todo.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you. Before going on with this debate I would like to call attention that the Introduction to this Report does say: "We found that Fidel Castro's jails now hold 43 or more Cuban newspapermen." So this fact was not forgotten. It is in the Report. It is also in the Conclusions.

SR. HORACIO AGUIRRE: Para satisfacción -- aunque no lo considero necesario -- del Dr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez, quiero decirle que el pedido que me hizo por teléfono lo transmití al Sr. Harris, Presidente de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa. El Presidente Harris, con la caballerosidad que lo distingue, hizo todo lo posible por aplazar el debate sobre Cuba hasta que llegase el Dr. Martínez Márquez, y coincidió con todos nosotros en que era útil y conveniente -- no simplemente como cortesía, que la merece en alto grado -- oír la palabra orientadora y autorizada del Dr. Martínez Márquez. Recuerdo que me dijo el Presidente Harris que posteriormente, cuando se debatiese el caso de Cuba, se le daría oportunidad al Dr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez para que ampliara el informe relativo a Cuba.

El periodista Amadeo Barletta, en su informe, leyó los nombres de los periodistas presos en Cuba, abogó por la libertad de ellos y condenó la total inexistencia de libertad de prensa en Cuba.

Con respecto a lo que nosotros debemos, o no debemos, decir sobre los periodistas presos, creo que el ilustre Presidente de la SIP, el Sr. Mesquita, tiene razón en parte, y en esto coincido con el Dr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez. Pero es conveniente que en una forma u otra -- y talento no les falta a los hombres de la Comisión correspondiente -- se incluya algo específico -- dentro de ciertas normas de prudencia, si se quiere -- que refleje la condena y la inquietud del periodismo continental por la prisión de los periodistas cubanos en esa isla que Fidel Castro ha convertido en una isla de terror.

Es posible que estimule esto al mismo gobierno de México -- o mejor dicho, justifique -- su acción ante el gobierno de La Habana en favor de esos periodistas presos.

Para terminar, quiero repetir aquí lo que dije en el seno de la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa a los colegas nuestros: no debemos callar en nuestras páginas la tragedia de Cuba en su sentido global ni la prisión espantosa y humillante que padecen 48 periodistas presos en las cárceles terribles de la dictadura comunista.

En la Ciudad de México se aprobó una resolución en el sentido de que todos los periodistas del Continente, miembros de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa, publiquen un cuadro denunciando la prisión de esos periodistas. Se aprobó en esa ocasión que fuese un cuadro diario. Nosotros sabemos que a veces es difícil hacerlo diario, pero debemos poner en práctica nuestra capacidad informativa y orientadora para colocar esos cuadros frecuentemente, tanto como sea posible, porque ello contribuye a crear conciencia continental en

favor de la libertad de nuestros presos, porque esos presos de Cuba son presos nuestros.

También contribuye a recordar - como un albadonazo de la conciencia de todo el Hemisferio - que en Cuba hay un régimen capaz de hacer lo que está haciendo, habiendo destrozado por completo las libertades públicas. Y debemos insistir también en eso para no circunscribirnos solamente a lo gremial, solamente a luchar por la libertad de nuestros compañeros de profesión, sino también a luchar por la libertad de siete millones de cubanos sojuzgados por la más feroz dictadura que registra la historia de América. Eso es todo. (Aplausos)

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Aguirre.

I think our conclusion here is not to make an addition to the report. Is that correct? Is there anyone who insists on making an addition to the Cuban report?

MR. COPLEY: Mr. President, I just thought that since we, as a General Assembly, only meet once a year, why couldn't we, in a simple resolution, thank the President of Mexico, and say that we hope that something will be done soon? In other words, to mention it and say something. That is what I would like. (Applause)

MR. HARRIS: Do we have a second to that motion?

We have a suggestion to recommend a resolution to the Resolutions Committee.

Seconded and approved.

I might say here, before we go on, that our time is getting limited and we want to follow the rules of five minutes and three minutes.

SR. RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR (Prensa Libre, Santo Domingo, Rep. Dominicana): Sr. Presidente, señores delegados, antes que nada quiero dar las gracias a la Subcomisión de Recomendaciones y Proyectos de Resolución por la recomendación que le hace a la Asamblea General en relación con nuestro caso, el caso del periódico Prensa Libre, sobre la indemnización, y en relación con mi regreso a la patria, la República Dominicana.

Yo confío en que esta gestión de nombrar un comité para visitar al Presidente Constitucional de la República Dominicana podrá dar

beneficios y que este caso, que lleva más de dos años debatiéndose, tendrá una justa y adecuada solución para beneficio de la prensa continental y para beneficio también, y en particular, de la prensa de la República Dominicana. Mientras más periódicos existan, mejor informado estará el pueblo dominicano, que tanto lo necesita, y la democracia, los principios democráticos, los principios de libertad y de justicia estarán mejores defendidos.

Es bueno también que yo señale aquí, para orientación de los miembros, que en el caso nuestro, para impedir nuestra entrada en la República Dominicana, se aduce que el gobierno dominicano teme por nuestra vida. Yo le agradezco a nuestro gobierno que tema por nuestra vida, pero también informo a todos los delegados, al Sr. Presidente y a todo el mundo que yo estoy dispuesto a correr todos los riesgos, porque siempre los he corrido, porque sé que en esta lucha por la libertad, por el derecho y por la democracia uno tiene que correr riesgos. Y yo estoy dispuesto a correr los riesgos que haya que correr para estar en mi patria ejerciendo el periodismo y defendiendo los principios de democracia y de libertad que he sustentado y que voy a seguir sustentando durante el resto de los días que me quedan. Muchísimas gracias, Sr. Presidente, y nuevamente reitero mi agradecimiento a la Comisión de la Libertad de Prensa y a su Subcomisión de Recomendaciones y Proyectos de Resolución. Muchas gracias. (Aplausos)

MR. HARRIS: Any other comments on the Dominican Republic? I'll now turn the mike back over to the President.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Por lo adelantado de la hora voy a suspender la sesión, que reanudaremos a las tres de la tarde para seguir con el debate. Está levantada la sesión.

SR. JIMENEZ: El Sr. Pedro Beltrán, Presidente de la Comisión de Nominaciones, solicita que los miembros de dicha Comisión se reúnan con él aquí ahora cuando termine esta reunión. Son: el Sr. Beltrán, el Sr. Jack Howard, el Sr. Fletcher, el Sr. Brito, el Sr. Heiskell y el Sr. Charles Scripps.

(The meeting adjourned at 1:00 PM.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SIXTH MEETING

Friday, October 20, 1968

The sixth meeting of the XXIII Annual General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association convened at 3:00 PM, Friday, October 20, 1967, in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President, as Chairman.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Está abierta la sesión. Tiene la palabra el Sr. Harris para continuar los trabajos de esta mañana.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. President. The Cuban delegation has delivered a draft resolution to the Resolutions Committee covering more or less what we said about the prisoners this morning.

We had a delegation of Cuban exiles call on us during the recess and they asked Mr. Aguirre to give a short statement.

SR. AGUIRRE: La declaración dice:

"A la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa.

"A la Opinión Pública:

Por fuentes de indudable crédito ha llegado a conocimiento del exilio cubano la terrible situación de los presos que se encuentran en el Castillo del Príncipe y en las mazmorras de la Cabaña. El régimen Castro-comunista, pretende someter a la población penal de la Isla (unos cien mil hombres, mujeres y adolescentes) a una masiva campaña de adoctrinamiento y 'rehabilitación', esta nueva treta comunista en aplicar las técnicas bolcheviques de 'lavado de cerebro' y, después, obligar al prisionero a una declaración pública donde se retracta de su militancia democrática y le brinda su adhesión al totalitarismo.

"Esta diabólica campaña ni siquiera culminará en la libertad del encarcelado, sino que se le trasladará a granjas de trabajo forzado y a fábricas instaladas en campos de concentración. El proceso de 'rehabilitación' -de inconfundible sello staliniano- servirá al tirano de triple manera: para poder exhibir declaraciones escritas

de los presos políticos, donde se exonera al régimen de toda culpa; para proporcionar mano de obra abundante y esclava; y -la más siniestra de todas las ventajas- para desarticular las reservas morales de los prisioneros, mediante la abyecta degradación que se deriva de la claudicación de los ideales y principios mantenidos durante toda una vida.

"La heroica población penal no aceptó la demanda castrista, y la violenta represión no se hizo esperar. Sorprendidos ante la oposición monolítica que presentaron los prisioneros, la primera medida del gobierno fue aislar a los dirigentes que en todas las cárceles han mantenido viva la fe en la redención patria. Cerca de mil hombres procedentes de todas las prisiones de Cuba -más de doscientas- fueron hacinados en las fosas del Castillo del Príncipe y en los calabozos de la Cabaña.

"Dos dirigentes han sido especialmente maltratados: los comandantes Hubert Matos y Eloy Gutiérrez Menoyo. Ambos -junto con centenares de compañeros- se encuentran heridos, sin ropas y con la ya magra ración de agua y comida reducida a una cuarta parte de lo habitual. El propósito de esta crueldad, según se les hizo saber a mediados de Julio, consiste en obligarlos a doblegarse o correr el riesgo -certidumbre total- de una lenta muerte por inanición. En otras palabras: GENOCIDIO. Aniquilamiento consciente y progresivo de los mil hombres que sirven de orientación y guía a cien millares de presos políticos.

"Mientras el mundo comunista clama plañidero por un juicio justo para el mercenario francés atrapado en suelo boliviano, y el gobierno de La Habana 'exige' que se le dé al guerrillero detenido un trato humano, al mismo tiempo perpetra un crimen de lesa humanidad, injustificable y perverso.

"Además de hacer patente la última atrocidad del castrismo, declaramos que emprenderemos una campaña mundial tendiente a denunciar el crimen que se está llevando a cabo. Tocaremos a las puertas de los organismos y personas que vigilan el cumplimiento de los derechos humanos, de las instituciones y gobiernos de los hombres libres que todavía creen en el decoro, de todo aquel que pueda interponerse a los planes genocidas del castrismo. Si fracasaran todas las gestiones y nuestros mejores hombres murieran en la indómita defensa de los ideales democráticos y liberales que sustentan, nuestra denuncia servirá al menos, para desenmascarar una vez más a los más repulsivos verdugos que recuerda la historia moderna".

Firmado: José Miró Cardona, Levi Marrero, José M. Viana,
Pedro Zerbigón, Enrique R. Bravo, Felipe Jiménez, Félix Zavala,

José Suárez, Roberto Agramonte, Anita Arroyo, Armando Abascal, Ramón Cernuda, Francisco Carrillo, Carlos Diago, Armando Fleites, Emilio Guedes, Rodolfo García, Carlos A. Montaner, Enrique Núñez, Manuel Ray.

Además, el Movimiento Demócrata Cristiano de Cuba (en el exilio) nos ha mandado la siguiente comunicación:

"Adjunto tenemos el gusto de enviarle copia fotostática de una carta recibida de Cuba, que nos muestra en toda su desgarradora realidad cómo están los presos políticos en Cuba, entre los cuales hay numerosos periodistas.

"Les rogamos lean dicha carta y mediten sobre el dolor de Cuba, pidiéndoles además que cada uno según su conciencia haga algo en favor de los que sufren.

"El original de la carta y sobre puede mostrarse a quienes lo deseen.

"Muchas gracias por la atención que presten a esta solicitud".

La carta citada dice:

"Recibimos tu carta y mucho nos alegramos estén todos bien. De nosotros te informo que estamos muy preocupados, pues Pepín está entre los 700 patriotas de La Cabaña que no aceptan ponerse el traje azul de delincuente común. Llevan dos meses sin visita, cartas, giros; les quitaron la ropa amarilla a punta de bayoneta; hubieron 42 heridos graves y 4 muertos. Los tienen en calzoncillos, sin camas ni pertenencias de ninguna clase. No se han bañado desde julio y les dan un plato al día de chícharos. Todo esto para hacer que cedan y se vistan de azul, para demostrarle al mundo que aquí sólo hay presos comunes por ser delincuentes y no presos políticos, o sea Patriotas. No he vuelto a saber de Héctor, pero creo que está en las mismas condiciones. Es muy necesario que todos los cubanos en el exterior hagan algo efectivo y rápido. Aquí el clero y los diplomáticos no quieren hacer nada".

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Horacio. We have a motion before the house to end debate and accept the Freedom of the Press Committee's Report. This motion has been seconded. All in favor put up your hands. Anyone opposed? Approved.

Mr. President, that concludes the meeting of the Committee on Freedom of the Press.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el presidente de la Comisión de Resoluciones, Dr. Gainza Paz.

DR. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ (La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina): The sorrow caused by the death of our good friend and colleague, and former President of this organization, Don Ricardo Castro Beeche, has already been expressed at this meeting. Nonetheless, this Committee, certain that it faithfully interprets the sentiments of all members of the Inter American Press Association, is proposing to the XXIII General Assembly the following resolution:

"Resolved: That this Assembly reiterate its sorrow at the tragic death of Don Ricardo Castro Beeche, eminent journalist, outstanding statesman and dear friend, whose conduct during a rich and rewarding lifetime will forever be remembered as an example and inspiration to the free press of the Americas;

"Further, that a copy of this resolution, together with our sincerest condolences, be sent to Mrs. Lupita Cañas Iraeta de Castro Beeche and other members of his family".

Moved, seconded and adopted.

I will now read the other draft resolutions:

I

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"That the President of IAPA name a committee to visit President Joaquín Balaguer of the Dominican Republic to seek a determination of, or conclusive explanations for, the failure to indemnify the newspaper Prensa Libre and the refusal of the government to permit Rafael Bonilla Aybar to enter the Dominican Republic to resume his profession as a newspaperman."

Adopted.

II

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"That the IAPA welcome the reappearance of the newspaper Los Tiempos de Cochabamba, Bolivia, and that it express its satisfaction with President René Barrientos' statement on freedom of the press on the day Los Tiempos resumed publication;

"That the IAPA pay its respects to the memory of the founder of that newspaper, Dr. Demetrio Canelas; and

"That it remind the Government of Bolivia that the claim for indemnification to which the newspaper Los Tiempos is entitled because of damages done in 1953 remains unpaid; that it would be highly gratifying to the hemispheric press to be able to witness the reappearance of the newspaper La Razón of La Paz, and that its owners be indemnified."

Adopted.

III

"WHEREAS, the Inter American Press Association, with its membership of 800 publishers and editors of North, Central and South America, is as interested in fair trials as the legal profession and the judiciary, and will continue to strive for fair coverage for anyone involved in a legal process; and

"WHEREAS, failure of the American Bar Association to show understanding and reason in its final draft of proposed restrictions on news sources will not only be a great disservice to the people of the United States, but to those of the hemisphere as well;

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"That it does hereby notify the American Bar Association of its deep concern over its proposed restrictive rules."

Adopted.

IV

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"That the government of Honduras be congratulated for the repeal of its former press law. With regard to the government's decision to let the Honduran Press Association draft a 'satisfactory' law, the Inter American Press Association reiterates its position that the best press law is no press law at all."

Adopted.

V

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"To endorse the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors in Montego Bay, in which it asked the Congress of Nicaragua to repeal the new press law and any other laws that place any restraint on the exercise of freedom of the press, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the proper authorities."

Adopted.

VI

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"To urge the Argentine government, in whose name a legal action has been initiated in an effort which could deliver to the national government the control of the daily newspaper El Día of La Plata -an action recently ceded to the provincial government of Buenos Aires - to undertake a judicial study of the facts relative to the case, as requested by the owners of El Día over six months ago, in order to determine if this suit has any legal basis, and, in any case, to expedite the consideration of the matter, insasmuch as the 'legal intervention' established over a year ago adversely threatens the freedom of the newspaper."

Adopted.

VII

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"To censure the arbitrary system established by the municipal authorities of Buenos Aires, which under the guise of 'protecting public morals,' has interfered with the distribution of some publications."

Adopted.

VIII

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"To condemn the decision of the Argentine government to prohibit the printing and distribution of a periodical titled Prensa Confidencial, an act which violates the clear precepts of the national Constitution, which guarantees freedom of the press."

Adopted.

IX

"WHEREAS, The government of Ecuador has established an import tax of 25% on all newsprint but that which comes from Chile,

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"To reaffirm its opposition to all taxes on the importation of newsprint, machinery and other materials necessary for the publication of newspapers and magazines."

Adopted.

X

"In recognition of his many years of dedicated and loyal service to this organization, marked by a kind and generous nature and an unfailing sense of humor, the members of the IAPA wish to express to their retiring Treasurer, John A. Brogan, Jr., their gratitude and affectionate wishes for a long and happy life in retirement.

"The entire membership hopes that they will continue to enjoy his company and counsel." (Applause)

Adopted.

XI

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"To express its deep gratitude and appreciation to the San Juan Host Committee for all that it did to make this Assembly such an interesting and happy occasion; and

"To extend to Mrs. Tina Hills, in particular, a sincere 'abrazo' for her generous hospitality to all of us.

Adopted.

Esto es todo lo que ha despachado la Comisión de Resoluciones, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Tiene la palabra el Sr. Copley.

MR. COPLEY: I would like to move that the following resolution be adopted:

"WHEREAS, President Julio de Mesquita Filho and Dr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez submitted reports on the offer made by President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz and other high Mexican officials to intercede with the government of Cuba on behalf of the more than 40 Cuban journalists imprisoned in that country;

"THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

"To thank the President of Mexico for his willingness to intercede on behalf of these prisoners, and

"To express the hope that the freedom of those journalists will soon be realized."

DR. GAINZA PAZ: As Chairman of the Committee, I am sure that the Assembly will accept this project, with which my fellow committee members agree, I am sure.

MR. GEORGE W. WESTERMAN (The Panama Tribune, Panama): Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates:

A few days ago our treasurer rendered what he considered the most impressive report the fiscal standing of the Inter American Press Association has achieved in its 23 years of existence. When he mentioned a total membership from North, South and Central America reaching about 800 and a bank account of healthy proportions, he drew loud and approving applause from the entire assembly.

Resolution No. 10 of the Resolution Committee also brought forth collective applause as it was read a few minutes ago.

Despite the highly commendable upward trends in statistical matters affecting the IAPA, the Treasurer's Report ended on a sad note. It announced the retirement of John Brogan from the post he has held competently and pridefully for more than a decade.

John Brogan has decided that he should retire and yield his place to younger IAPA members anxious to serve the organization in the space age. This is typical of the man who has just stepped down from the treasurer post. He has never stood in the way of progress; on the contrary, he has always lent his energy, constructive effort and goodwill to fostering ideas and promoting programs that meant progress for the peoples of the America.

Before and since he joined this organization in its early life, John Brogan has helped to found many organizations whose goals aimed at hemispheric unity. He has never failed to be identified with the efforts of international cooperation, and his purpose has always been dedicated to a Free Press for a Free People in a Free Society.

John Brogan has been a sturdy oak among the journalists of this hemisphere and I am sure he still has much to contribute to an organization whose ideals it was his special privilege to assist in formulating and developing.

I am confident that I share the sentiments of this august assembly when I propose that John Brogan be voted a life-member of the IAPA in a manner similar to those who already enjoy this distinction. (Applause)

DR. GAINZA PAZ: I am sure that this motion will be approved unanimously, so I don't need to ask everybody to raise his right hand. (Applause)

He terminado, Sr. Presidente.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Como Presidente, propondré una resolución de cortesía:

La Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa manifiesta su especial reconocimiento a todas las personas y organizaciones que han contribuido al éxito de su XXIII Asamblea General, cooperando con la Comisión Organizadora y con la Sociedad.

La SIP desea expresar en particular su sincero y hondo agradecimiento al Sr. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, don Roberto Sánchez Vilella, que dirigió la palabra a nuestros socios y les ofreció una recepción en La Fortaleza; al Embajador de los Estados Unidos ante la Organización de los Estados Americanos, Sr. Sol M. Linowitz, y al Señor Presidente de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Dr. Jaime Benítez, que honraron nuestra Asamblea con su presencia y sus discursos.

Nuestro agradecimiento también al Sr. Obispo Auxiliar de la Archidiócesis de San Juan, que nos hizo el honor de venir a saludarnos.

A la Comisión Organizadora de Puerto Rico, la Comisión de Damas; la Sra. Tina Hills y el Sr. Lee Hills; los señores Guillermo Cintrón Ayuso, Gardner Cowles y Luis Ferré, de los periódicos locales El Imparcial, The San Juan Star y El Día respectivamente; los miembros de la Comisión Coordinadora, señores Ventura Lamas, Jr., Presidente, Pablo Vargas, Jr., Pepe H. Rodríguez, N.P. Currás, y Srta. Teté Ruiz. A todos los estamos profundamente reconocidos por haber organizado una magnífica Asamblea y un extraordinario programa de agasajos, trabajando intensamente durante muchos meses.

A las empresas y organizaciones que participaron en la demostración de últimas técnicas de telecomunicaciones y a las que contribuyeron con donaciones, máquinas, útiles o servicios.

A Italia R. C. de Morayta, Bárbara Gómez y Leobardo González, por sus excelentes interpretaciones simultáneas; y al personal de secretaría, que trabajó arduamente durante todo el tiempo necesario para asegurar el éxito de nuestra Asamblea.

Y ahora que hemos concluido totalmente nuestros trabajos, quiero recordar a todos los asistentes los actos sociales de esta noche: recepción-coctel de Mergenthaler en la Ocean Terrace del hotel a las 7:00 PM y banquete de clausura de la SIP en el Comedor Principal a las 8:30 PM.

Si algún socio desea hacer observaciones, tiene la palabra.

SR. GARCIA PEÑA: Sr. Presidente, distinguidos delegados; ha sido para mí una gratísima experiencia volver al seno de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa luego de varios años de ausencia. Sobre todo porque este regreso y reencuentro con viejos y cordiales amigos me ha permitido comprobar cómo nuestra organización se ha hecho más fuerte, más evidentemente activa.

Hemos cumplido ¡y de qué manera! los fines primordiales que nos trazamos al iniciar tareas hace 25 años. Entre esos fines, el principal de todos es nuestra lucha por la libertad de prensa, de la que mi periódico también fue beneficiado en forma generosa y eficaz. No quiero perder la oportunidad de estar ante ustedes para reiterar la gratitud que El Tiempo guarda siempre a la SIP por todo lo que hizo por ese periódico en horas amargas, ya definitivamente superadas.

Pero precisamente por la certeza que tengo de que hemos cumplido plena y gozosamente con nuestro deber, me permití someter al Comité de Resoluciones un proyecto de recomendación encaminado a señalar nuevas metas a nuestras actividades. Me parecía que podía ser oportuno recordarles a nuestros compañeros, los periodistas de los Estados Unidos, la conveniencia de dar en sus periódicos más espacio a las informaciones sobre la América Latina a fin de crear, por el conocimiento, un mejor entendimiento. Porque no se escapa a ninguno de los periodistas de Latinoamérica la certeza de que no siempre el periodismo norteamericano presta atención suficiente a lo que pasa en nuestras patrias, no sólo por indiferencia, por falta de información, sino muchas veces, lo que es peor, por una distorsión de la realidad de lo que allí ha ocurrido.

También en la recomendación me permitía insinuar, y esto ya dirigido a nuestros amigos de la América Latina, la conveniencia de estrechar más nuestras relaciones para hacer más viva la comunicación entre los países al servicio de los empeños, en que estamos comprometidos todos, de la integración económica.

Además de eso, me parecía importante establecer también la utilidad de agilizar un poco más nuestras relaciones en materia de intercambio de artículos y de periódicos a fin de abrir a nuestros valores espirituales lo que yo he llamado el "mercado común de la inteligencia americana."

Infortunadamente estas cosas no merecieron la atención de mis distinguidos amigos del Comité de Resoluciones, pero yo las dejo dichas ingenuamente como un tema de meditación para todos.

Me parece que la SIP debe seguir trabajando intensamente para que nuestra antigüedad no sea síntoma de vejez, sino estímulo de una fecunda y vibrante juventud creadora. Nada más, Sr. Presidente. (Aplausos)

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Está levantada la sesión, pero invito a todos los socios a quedarse para la reunión de la Junta de Directores.

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Debo también recordar que la próxima Asamblea se efectuará en Buenos Aires del 15 al 18 de octubre de 1968.

(The meeting adjourned at 3:55 PM)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1967-68

Friday, October 20, 1967

The Board of Directors of the Inter American Press Association for the 1967-68 fiscal year convened at 4:00 PM, Friday, October 20, 1967, in the Auditorium of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico, with Mr. Julio de Mesquita Filho, President, as Chairman.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Está abierta la sesión. Como se trata de una reunión de la Junta, para facilitar la votación pido que en las tres primeras filas se sienten sólo directores y que la primera sea ocupada por los nuevos directores elegidos en esta Asamblea.

Pido al Presidente del Comité de Candidaturas, Sr. Beltrán, que presente candidatos a autoridades y a presidentes y miembros del Comité Ejecutivo de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa para 1967-68.

SR. PEDRO G. BELTRAN (La Prensa, Lima, Perú): Sr. Presidente, el Comité de Nominaciones que me honro en presidir, ha acordado por unanimidad proponer a las siguientes personas para ocupar los puestos directivos:

Presidente, Sr. Lee Hills, Knight Newspapers.

Primer Vicepresidente, Sr. Agustín E. Edwards, El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile.

Segundo Vicepresidente, Sr. James S. Copley, Copley Newspapers, U.S.A.

Tesorero, Sr. John C. A. Watkins, Providence Journal-Bulletin, Providence, R.I.

Secretario, Sr. Luis Feldman Josin, Jornada, Trelew (Chubut), Argentina.

Sigo adelante con el Comité Ejecutivo:

Presidente, Sr. Robert U. Brown, Editor & Publisher, Nueva York.

Vicepresidentes, Sr. Manoel F. do Nascimento Brito, Jornal do Brasil, Río de Janeiro, y Sr. David B. Lindsay, Jr., Herald-Tribune, Sarasota, Florida.

Como miembros del Comité Ejecutivo, los siguientes:

James S. Copley, Copley Newspapers, La Jolla, California;
Agustín E. Edwards, El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile; S. G. Fletcher,
The Daily Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica; Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr.,
El Sol, Monterrey, México; Tom C. Harris, Evening Independent, St.
Petersburg, Florida; John C. A. Watkins, Providence Journal-Bulletin,
Providence, Rhode Island; Manuel Cisneros, La Gaceta, Trujillo, Perú;
Raymond E. Dix, The Daily Record, Wooster, Ohio; José Dutriz, Jr., La
Prensa Gráfica, San Salvador, El Salvador, y E. W. Scripps, Scripps
League Newspapers, Inc., San Mateo, California.

Con esto, creo que dejo llenada la misión del Comité que he
tenido el honor de presidir.

MR. REITEMEYER: Mr. President, I move that the candidates as
named by the Chairman of the Nominations Committee be elected.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Los que están de acuerdo, levanten la mano.
Aprobado.

MR. REITEMEYER: I am Chairman of the Committee on Future Sites.
Mr. Cowles and I have met and discussed the possibility of the
1969 mid-winter meeting -- we have had invitations from various
sources -- but Mr. Cowles and I agree that we should accept the
invitation we have from Mr. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr., to have our
mid-winter meeting in 1969 in Acapulco.

I have a telegram today from Mr. O'Farrill, who is involved in
the Olympics and also the auto races in Mexico. He says: "With
reference Board Directors mid-year meeting 1969, Acapulco, would
appreciate your Committee's consideration. I am sure we could make
necessary arrangements so meeting would be well organized and all
participants have most enjoyable stay in Mexico. Kindest regards
to all other Board members."

Those of you who were at Acapulco some years ago, I am sure,
realize that you would have a most enjoyable time and, therefore,
Mr. President, I move for the adoption of this recommendation.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Está a votación. Los que están de acuerdo,
levanten la mano. Aprobado. (Aplausos) Y ahora pido al Sr. Lee
Hills que ocupe la presidencia.

MR. HILLS: Thank you very much. I appreciate your confidence
and I will do the best I can to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Mesquita
and the many other wonderful men who have preceded me.

We will continue now with the meeting of the Board of Directors.

I wish to announce that Dr. Carlos Manini Ríos, of La Mañana of Montevideo, who was elected to the Board at the Lima Assembly, resigned a few months ago because of his appointment as Minister of Culture in Uruguay. Therefore, under the By-laws a new director has to be elected by the Board to complete his term, which expires in 1969.

I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee of Judges, Mr. Brady Black, if he has any suggestions or recommendations.

MR. BRADY BLACK (Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio): The Judges Committee agreed that our recommendation would be Edward H. Harte of the Harte-Hanks Newspapers, U.S.A. (Applause)

MR. HILLS: Do you put that in the form of a motion?

MR. BLACK: Yes.

MR. HILLS: Is there a second? All those in favor, please signify by raising your right hands. It is carried and Mr. Harte is added to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Reitemeyer, you and Mr. Cowles -- I think Mr. Harte is also on your Committee -- have one other assignment: to report at Montego Bay with a recommendation on the site for the 1971 meeting in North America.

MR. REITEMEYER: I think I can speak for Mr. Cowles when I say that neither of us is as yet sure that we will be able to report on the site for the 1971 General Assembly. We hope that it will be possible to do so, but at this moment I don't think that we can be certain.

We have talked with representatives from different cities; we are waiting for certain decisions to be made by these people, and until we get them we are still somewhat uncertain. Possibly in another month or two we will have more information, but this is all I can say at this time as to the 1971 site.

MR. HILLS: Thank you. I take it then that you would be open for other invitations?

MR. REITEMEYER: Yes, indeed.

MR. HILLS: Very good. Thank you, John.

Mr. Eugene Mirovitch asked for the floor for just a few minutes to outline a suggestion he has.

MR. EUGENE MIROVITCH: I would like to mention an idea that occurred to me in reading a full-page article in Editor & Publisher last June. That article referred in synthesis to an organization in Moscow, Soviet Russia, of journalistic, radio and television communications on the international scale. All I know about it is what I read in Editor & Publisher.

It seems to me that, as the American Society of Newspaper Editors did in 1962 -- I think Mr. Lee Hills was one of them --, possibly we could form a group, not representing the IAPA, but representing the Western Hemisphere thinking, specifically in journalistic media, and try to get as much as we can out of a joint visit to Moscow. That is what I had in mind. Not under the banner of the IAPA, I repeat, but as a group of Westerners with our ideas, with our ideology, and try to get as much as possible out of the counterpart in Moscow. It is at this time just an idea. Each of us should go, paying his own expenses, of course, and representing -- as I say -- unofficially Western Hemisphere thinking to try to get out as much as possible from our visit in Moscow.

It is an idea. I have presented it to a few members individually, and I am presenting it today to the Board of Directors.

A trip like this, if it materializes, should be in the Spring or early summer of 1968. I am submitting this as an idea, which I repeat occurred to me in reading that article -- a tremendously interesting article -- in Editor & Publisher of June of 1967. That is all.

MR. HILLS: Thank you, Gene.

MR. BELTRAN: How would you get the group together?

MR. MIROVITCH: Well, frankly, I haven't thought of the mechanics of it. If the idea is approved in principle, I am pretty sure we will get base and means. The group should consist of publishers and editors from Latin America, United States and Canada. How to get them together, I haven't frankly had time to think, but I presume the mechanics could be set up easily, provided the idea is approved in principle.

MR. HILLS: Thank you, Gene. If you will put your ideas on this in the form of a memorandum to Mr. Robert Brown, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and try to make some specific, concrete proposal about how it might be done, answering Mr. Beltran's question, I will refer this matter to the Executive Committee and it can be discussed there. Thank you.

We have had a request for a picture of the new officers, and I would like to ask that all the new officers be assembled at or near the head table just a few minutes before 8:30, where that picture can be taken.

I would now like to turn the meeting over to Mr. Harold Fitzgerald, for a meeting of the Scholarship Fund's membership and Board.

MR. HAROLD FITZGERALD: Mr. Chairman, the Scholarship Fund must now elect its members and directors for 1967-68. Since the members and directors of the Fund are the directors of the IAPA, a quorum has already been established. Will someone move that all the directors of the IAPA be elected as members and directors of the Scholarship Fund, and that the Executive Committee of the IAPA be elected as Executive Committee of the Scholarship Fund?

Moved, seconded and approved.

By the way, I am going to interrupt myself.

John Brogan, I don't know where you have been for the last fifteen or twenty minutes, but your ears certainly heard the applause this room gave you. It's a shame you weren't here, because you got a terrific hand. (Applause)

MR. BROGAN: I assure you I have no prepared speech, and I have just heard the very wonderful news about what you in your great moment of generosity decided to do. Now I could go on and talk for an hour, but when I was younger I did a lot of public speaking and my elocution teacher gave me a good lesson that I have always remembered.

He said there is a rule to follow as a public speaker or an after-dinner speaker. He said, "you'll always find it successful. We call it the three B's: be pleasant, be brief and be seated." Thank you. (Applause)

MR. HILLS: John, I trust you got the information that you not only got a big hand but that you were elected as an Honorary Life Member of this organization. (Applause)

MR. FITZGERALD: This Scholarship meeting will be very short. It will be over in a matter of seconds.

John's story reminds me of the man at the head table who got a note from his wife, and the man sitting next to him read it before he handed it to him, and it said: "kiss." And he said, "well, isn't that grand to get a nice note like that from your wife?"

And the other man said, "you know what it means? It means keep it short, stupid."

The new Board of the Scholarship Fund must now elect its officers for 1967-68. A quorum has already been established.

I served five years as your President and several years in addition as active member and officer of the Committee. Therefore, I step aside in the interest of an orderly rotation. In the line of my own definite interest and the work of this Scholarship Committee, I hereby volunteer to continue one more year behind the scene as the off-stage workhorse. So I now call for a report from the Nominating Committee. The Chairman is Amadeo Barletta and the other members are David Lindsay and German Ornes.

MR. AMADEO BARLETTA: Mr. President, you have honored me, Mr. Ornes and Mr. Lindsay by appointing us to this Committee. We respectfully submit to you the following nominations:

For President: Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr., El Norte, Monterrey, Mexico.

For Vice Presidents: William H. Cowles, The Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Washington; Harold A. Fitzgerald, The Pontiac Press, Pontiac, Michigan; Alberto Gainza Paz, La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Jack S. Knight, Knight Newspapers, U.S.A.

For Treasurer: Howard H. Fitzgerald II, The Pontiac Press, Pontiac, Michigan.

For Secretary: Carlos A. Jiménez, Inter American Press Association, New York.

Would someone make a motion that this be accepted?

Moved, seconded and approved.

MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you. Now we face the members of the Scholarship Awards Committee and then we are through. I can read the list to you rapidly; it is short.

On the Committee we will have Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Jr., the new President. By the way, I would like to say this: for five years now he has been Treasurer of the Scholarship Fund and I have been President, and he has been well grounded over an extended period of time. I have great faith and trust in him and believe in him completely.

The other members of the Committee are Guillermo Martínez Márquez, Joshua B. Powers, Marian Heiskell, Robert U. Brown, Edward W. Barrett, Howard H. Fitzgerald II. I will be there unofficially.

Mr. Hills, I turn the meeting back to you.

MR. HILLS: That meeting is adjourned and I will now call on the Chairman of the Board of the IAPA Technical Center, Mr. John R. Herbert, who will take the chair to preside over a meeting of the Center's membership and Board.

MR. HERBERT: Thank you, Mr. President.

The Technical Center must now elect its directors for 1967-68. Since the members and directors of the Center are the directors of the IAPA, a quorum has already been established. Will someone move that all of the directors of the Inter American Press Association be elected as members and directors of the Technical Center, and that the IAPA's Executive Committee be elected as Executive Committee of the Technical Center?

Moved, seconded and approved.

Now the new Board of the Technical Center must elect its officers for 1967-68. A quorum has already been established, so I call upon Mr. Nascimento Brito, the Chairman of our Nominating Committee, to read his report.

MR. MANOEL F. DO NASCIMENTO BRITO (Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil): Mr. President, your Nominating Committee has unanimously agreed to propose the following as officers of the IAPA Technical Center:

Chairman of the Board: John R. Herbert, The Boston Herald-Traveler, Boston, Mass.

President: E. W. Scripps, Scripps League Newspapers, U.S.A.

Treasurer: H. Earle Braisted, Hablemos magazine, New York.

Secretary: Peter Manigault, The News and Courier, Charleston, S.C.

Vice Presidents: James S. Copley, Copley Newspapers, La Jolla, California; Andrew Heiskell, Time, Inc., New York; Montgomery Curtis, Knight Newspapers, U.S.A.; Julio de Mesquita Neto, O Estado de S. Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Máximo Gainza Castro, La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Guillermo Gutiérrez, IAPA Technical Center, New York.

The other members of the Nominating Committee were: Horacio Aguirre, Diario Las Américas, Miami, Florida; Diana Julio de Massot, La Nueva Provincia, Bahía Blanca, Argentina; Raymond E. Dix, The Daily Record, Wooster, Ohio.

MR. HERBERT: Thank you very much.

You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Will someone move it be accepted?

Moved, seconded and approved.

So we have elected a new slate of officers, some old and some new. As Monty Curtis said yesterday, will our President please stand up and show all seven foot four of himself? So here he is, Ed Scripps. (Applause)

I now call upon our Manager, Mr. Gutierrez, to see if there is any other business for the Technical Center.

MR. GUTIERREZ: I have a couple of announcements to make. No. 1 is that we have prepared -- as it was already announced by Mr. Powers -- a scroll in recognition for the material and the moral support that we have gotten from several members. The one I have in my hand is for Tina Hills, who made a substantial contribution during this year. Without hesitating she brought us a check for \$2,500.00. And we have the scrolls for the other members. They will be distributed later on personally by me.

I will now give Tina her scroll, and I will not ask her to come up here, I will take it to her. (Applause)

Another announcement is this: During the session of the Technical Center we had a lot of people that requested the floor, but we couldn't extend the session any longer, so we decided to ask all the members who have any specific questions to address them to the Technical Center and we will send them over to the different persons who were on our panel for complete and specific answers.

At the same time I would like to announce that we are going to publish all the speeches and all the reports and the proceedings of the meeting in a leaflet, so all the members will have a resumé of what that session discussed on October 18th. This leaflet will be published in both languages -- Spanish and English.

Thank you. That is all.

MR. HERBERT: This concludes the meeting of the Board of the Technical Center, and I turn the session back to the President.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Están suspendidas las deliberaciones de la Junta hasta el 4 de abril de 1968, cuando deberá reunirse en Montego Bay para sus sesiones de mitad de ejercicio.

(The meeting adjourned at 4:45 PM)

XXIII GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ADJOURNMENT BANQUET

Friday, October 20, 1967

The Adjournment Banquet of the XXIII General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association was held in the Main Dining Room of the Dorado Beach Hotel in Dorado, Puerto Rico, on Friday, October 20, 1967.

SR. MESQUITA FILHO: Comunico oficialmente a todos los aquí presentes que ya no soy el Presidente y que será muy bien substituído por el Sr. Lee Hills. (Aplausos)

MR. HILLS: Thank you, Mr. Mesquita Filho, for that very generous introduction and comment.

I want to express something that all of us in IAPA feel about the man who has served us all so well this past year as President of this organization.

Mr. Mesquita has had an extremely busy year as President, because many of the most significant problems the IAPA has faced this past year were ones that arose in his own country.

He has handled these problems with the same courage and dignity and high principle that have marked his entire career in journalism.

Mr. Mesquita knows better than most men what it means to fight the battle for the freedom of the press.

As the publisher of O Estado de S. Paulo, a great Brazilian newspaper, and one of the great newspapers of the Hemisphere, he suffered great hardships and even saw his newspaper taken over by a dictatorship. He was imprisoned for two years for defending his right of freedom of expression, and he spent many years in exile before the dictatorship was overthrown and his newspaper was restored to him.

He is blessed with a wonderful family. All of us in IAPA have been charmed by his beautiful wife, Marina, at this and other meetings. He also has outstanding sons, who are active in the leadership of his newspaper, and who are interested in IAPA.

Don Julio, we certainly hope that you will continue the same interest and activity and dedication to IAPA that you have shown since you joined in 1953.

We continue to welcome your help as an outstanding journalist, as a distinguished and highly respected citizen of Brazil, and as a leader who is esteemed throughout the Americas. (Applause)

Not only as President of IAPA, but as a member of the El Mundo family by marriage, I want to express again our appreciation to the other newspaper members of the Host Committee, who helped make this meeting a success:

Mr. Gardner Cowles, of The San Juan Star and Cowles Communications; Mr. Guillermo Cintrón Ayuso, of El Imparcial; Mr. Luis A. Ferré, of El Día.

Following the custom of the Lima meeting, the Nominations Committee has recommended the following standing committees to be appointed by the new president, and these committees are hereby appointed:

Membership (English-speaking countries): Raymond E. Dix, chairman.

Membership (Latin American countries): Julio de Mesquita Neto, chairman.

Legal: John R. Reitemeyer, chairman; Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, Manuel Cisneros, John C. A. Watkins, Germán Ornes.

Program: David B. Lindsay, Jr., chairman; Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, George Beebe.

Awards: Riobó Caputto, chairman; Pablo Vargas Badillo, George W. Westerman, Edward H. Harte, Ignacio E. Lozano, Jr.

As you all know, Tina had the first word at this General Assembly, with her welcoming address as Chairman of the Host Committee, and this is one of the few times that the husband has the last word. (Applause and laughter)

We hope you have all enjoyed being in Puerto Rico as much as we have enjoyed having you here. (Applause)

And now for the serious, but not very long, speech by the new President:

Colleagues and fellow Americans:

I greet you at this final banquet tonight as happy survivors of our XXIII General Assembly and our 25th anniversary.

You all look marvelously well and healthy after the activities of the past week. If you were from Puerto Rico, I would say you must come from hardy jibaro stock.

I am deeply honored to be elected president of the Inter American Press Association, and I accept the challenge that goes with the honor. I promise to do my best to uphold the tradition of the many distinguished men who have preceded me in this high office.

Let us review briefly some milestones since that fall day in 1950 in New York when the late Tom Wallace banged his gavel and called a new Inter American Press Association to order.

That re-organization was the turning point. It marked the emergence of IAPA as a potent inter-American professional group, independent and self-sufficient, that acts on its own initiative and pays its own way with no government subsidy. It has done more than any other inter-American organization I know to foster freedom and solidarity in the hemisphere. And I have participated actively since that early meeting in Havana in 1943.

Thanks in large part to Ray Dix and his active membership committee for the English-speaking countries, our roster today stands at an all-time high of around 800. I am sure if Ray has his way, he'll have almost every newspaper in Canada, the United States and the other English-speaking areas of the hemisphere in our association. He just may do it. I think the son of our out-going President, Mr. Mesquita, who is Chairman of the Spanish-speaking countries, will do a similar fine job. I do believe we can reach a goal of 1,000 in the next few years.

And thanks also to John Herbert who steered the Technical Center from a little library in New York to a successful, going concern with seminars all over the hemisphere and a busy workshop in Miami. He did it with a dogged determination and a big assist from the Ford Foundation, for which we are all grateful. Hundreds of newsmen, editors, executives, managers, admen, circulators and printing craftsmen are doing their jobs better today because of the work of the Technical Center.

And thanks to Harold Fitzgerald and his predecessor chairmen of the Scholarship Fund. Harold parlayed a little fund into a big one so that more and more newspaper people can learn to do their jobs better. Harold is an ingenious money-raiser, and we thank all of those who generously made the annual scholarships possible.

And so on, up and down the line -- our dedicated officers and secretariat and Technical Center personnel, Vera and Carlos and Willie and all the others who have worked so hard, and especially the Freedom of the Press committee.

Through most of our existence, IAPA's work has been clearly cut out for us. Dictators once were all over the lot, censoring some newspapers, closing others, and seizing and converting still others to their own evil purposes.

When such a crisis occurs, a courageous man usually arises to slay the dragon. Such a man for the times was the late Jules Dubois, who dedicated his life for 15 years to the fight and who, with your help, won most of the battles.

His work was carried on by our beloved John O'Rourke and is now in the very capable hands of Tom Harris.

What do we have to show for it?

The University of Missouri gives us the answer.

Its Freedom of Information Center at Columbia defined a free press as "one in which newspapers, periodicals, news agencies, books, radio and television have absolute independence and critical ability except for minimal libel and obscenity laws."

The Center then surveyed 115 independent countries with populations of one million or more. The study showed that much of the modern world still lives with a controlled press and that freedom of the press is enjoyed in less than half the nations on earth.

But of all the areas surveyed, the best region in the world for press freedom is our Western Hemisphere, where 96 per cent of the people have varying degrees of a free and unfettered press.

Our association has been a major factor in this reality. All of us can be proud of the part IAPA has played.

As our Freedom of the Press report this year shows, Cuba and Haiti and to some degree Paraguay are the dark areas and we will continue our fight in those regions. It is significant, too, that several nations have revised their constitutions and laws to guarantee press freedom.

Even in areas where the military rules, they have, more or less, let the press alone. And lately, when presidents find it expedient to suspend constitutional guarantees, they usually except the press from their edicts.

This is all to the good, but the work of the Freedom of the Press Committee is not done and will never be done. It must, as Thomas Jefferson said, be eternally vigilant against any form of tyranny over the mind of man. It must stand ready to move against both sophisticated and simple-minded ways of influencing, controlling or censoring the press. This it will do.

This we must all do because freedom of assembly, speech and expression can by no means be taken for granted even as civilized man approaches the 21st century.

* * *

While we have an understandable pride in the past, what about IAPA at the start of its second 25 years?

I think we should inject new ideas, determine our future goals, and plan on how to reach them. The hemisphere and the world are in ferment. Our programs should be shaped to meet the needs of galloping change.

This is the most revolutionary period in recorded history. The powerful emotion of nationalism has destroyed empires and transformed colonies into new nations.

The day of the dictator may be almost over in Latin America, but the rising demand of millions to escape poverty and ignorance is just beginning. They are being baited by forces that would further enslave, not free, them. The aim of these enemies is not more Vietnams in Latin America, but more communist-controlled Cubas.

My own country faces as tough a problem as any. The "social dynamite" of inner-city conditions exploded into a violent and calamitous summer. A new sense of urgency about the problem is appearing. There is a demand to re-order our national priorities.

A new "Urban Coalition" of leaders, headed by our Andrew Heiskell, is trying to move the nation down a new course of aggressive action.

The press in such perilous times must stand tall and provide strong leadership. We must be deeply concerned with these problems and help in their solutions.

* * *

The IAPA is regarded in too many quarters as an organization of owners concerned chiefly with their own interests, and putting up a good fight for freedom of the press.

We shall continue to defend press freedom, but I believe our efforts can shift dramatically to improving the performance of that free press in our growingly complex and explosive society.

We have made a good start on this through the Technical Center. Now in its fifth year of operation, the Center has embarked on new programs and new ideas that broaden its scope.

I would like to see even more of our time and money spent in helping newspapermen to improve their professional competence, raising advertising and circulation standards and business practices, keeping abreast of new methods and techniques, improving editorial content and public service.

I believe there has been a steady improvement of the press in our Hemisphere. But I question whether it is improving rapidly enough to meet the responsibilities of a job that becomes more difficult each year. I am afraid events are outracing our progress.

What new contributions can IAPA make to our times? What more can we do to promote the principles of dignity, independence and liberty of the West? How can we truly serve the need for truth and more knowledge?

Can we build a stronger young North American group to work alongside the capable young Latins who are now taking places of responsibility in IAPA? How can we convince more of our Canadian friends that they, too, have a big stake in this work? I would like to see us, through the Technical Center and other means, extend the benefits of the Association to more small provincial Latin American newspapers who might be helped most.

We no longer need the excitement of the colorful and direct aggressions against the press to rally the press of the Americas. Attendance at these meetings was often discouraging even during some of the most violent attacks. In recent years, attendance has grown steadily. This meeting, like others, has set a new record.

What we need to determine is our future and how we go about achieving it. We should decide what we want the IAPA to accomplish in the next five years, or perhaps even the next 10 years, and then start doing the things that will make that plan a reality. As a matter of fact I even have an idea for a five-day convention instead of one that goes 7, 8 or 9 days. I will take that up at the next Board meeting. There is no other inter-American organization that has already done so much. There is no other inter-American organization that has the opportunity to do so much more in the future than our IAPA.

To this end I am tonight appointing a committee of distinguished members to look into the future of our association -- its purposes and goals -- and to report and recommend to the Executive Committee and Board and to the 1968 General Assembly in Buenos Aires.

This "Committee on the Future of IAPA" will be headed by Andrew Heiskell and its members will include Agustin E. Edwards, Manoel F. do Nascimento Brito, Thomas Vail and David B. Lindsay, Jr.

This committee will seek the path ahead--and how we are to travel it. Our Association, like man himself, must change with the times.

I urge that all members, and especially all past presidents and officers who have guided the IAPA in the past, participate actively with the Committee in planning our future.

Finally, I have the great pleasure of announcing that Tom C. Harris has agreed to continue as chairman of the Freedom of the Press Committee.

Again, thank you for electing me your new president. I know I can count on all of you to help make this a successful year for IAPA.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, our work at this meeting is done and I wish you a happy return to your homes. It has been a great pleasure for Tina and me to see you all in Puerto Rico. We hope you have enjoyed your visit.

The XXIII General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association is now adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE XXIII GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Following are, in their final form, the resolutions adopted by the XXIII General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association.

I

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

That the President of IAPA name a committee to visit President Joaquín Balaguer of the Dominican Republic to seek a determination of, or conclusive explanations for, the failure to indemnify the newspaper Prensa Libre and the refusal of the government to permit Rafael Bonilla Aybar to enter the Dominican Republic to resume his profession as a newspaperman.

II

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

That the IAPA welcome the reappearance of the newspaper Los Tiempos of Cochabamba, Bolivia, and that it express its satisfaction with President René Barrientos' statement on freedom of the press on the day Los Tiempos resumed publication;

That the IAPA pay its respects to the memory of the founder of that newspaper, Dr. Demetrio Canelas; and

That it remind the Government of Bolivia that the claim for indemnification to which the newspaper Los Tiempos is entitled because of damages done in 1953 remains unpaid; that it would be highly gratifying to the hemispheric press to be able to witness the reappearance of the newspaper La Razón of La Paz, and that its owners be indemnified.

III

WHEREAS, the IAPA, with its membership of 800 publishers and editors of North, Central and South America, is as interested in fair trials as the legal profession and the judiciary, and will continue to strive for fair coverage for anyone involved in a legal process; and

WHEREAS, failure of the American Bar Association to show understanding and reason in its final draft of proposed restrictions on news sources will not only be a great disservice to the people of the United States, but to those of the hemisphere as well;

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

That it does hereby notify the American Bar Association of its deep concern over its proposed restrictive rules.

IV

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

That the Government of Honduras be congratulated for the repeal of its former press law. With regard to the Government's decision to let the Honduran Press Association draft a "satisfactory" law, the IAPA reiterates its position that the best press law is no press law at all.

V

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To endorse the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors in Montego Bay, in which it asked the Congress of Nicaragua to repeal the new press law and any other laws that place any restraint on the exercise of freedom of the press, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the proper authorities.

VI

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To urge the Argentine Government, in whose name a legal action has been initiated in an effort which could deliver to the national Government the control of the daily newspaper El Día of La Plata - an action recently ceded to the provincial government of Buenos Aires - to undertake a judicial study of the facts relative to the case, as requested by the owners of El Día over six months ago, in order to determine if this suit has any legal basis, and, in any case, to expedite the consideration of the matter, in as much as the "legal intervention" established over a year ago adversely threatens the freedom of the newspaper.

VII

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To censure the arbitrary system established by the municipal authorities of Buenos Aires, which under the guise of "protecting public morals" has interfered with the distribution of some publications.

VIII

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To condemn the decision of the Argentine Government to prohibit the printing and distribution of a periodical titled Prensa Confidencial, an act which violates the clear precepts of the national Constitution, which guarantees freedom of the press.

IX

WHEREAS, the Government of Ecuador has established an import tax of 25% on all newsprint but that which comes from Chile,

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To reaffirm its opposition to all taxes on the importation of newsprint, machinery and other materials necessary for the publication of newspapers and magazines.

X

In recognition of his many years of dedicated and loyal service to this organization, marked by a kind and generous nature and an unflinching sense of humor, the members of the IAPA wish to express to their retiring Treasurer, John A. Brogan, Jr., their gratitude and affectionate wishes for a long and happy life in retirement.

The entire membership hopes that they will continue to enjoy his company and counsel.

* * *

The Assembly later passed the following resolution submitted by Mr. George W. Westerman of the Panama Tribune, Panama:

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To elect John A. Brogan, Jr., to Life Honorary membership in the IAPA.

XI

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To express its deep gratitude and appreciation to the San Juan Host Committee for all that it did to make this Assembly such an interesting and happy occasion; and

To extend to Mrs. Tina Hills, in particular, a sincere "abrazo" for her generous hospitality to all of us.

XII

WHEREAS, President Julio de Mesquita Filho and Dr. Guillermo Martínez Márquez submitted reports on the offer made by President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz and other high Mexican officials to intercede with the Government of Cuba on behalf of the more than 40 Cuban journalists imprisoned in that country;

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To thank the President of Mexico for his willingness to intercede on behalf of these prisoners; and

To express the hope that the freedom of those journalists will soon be realized.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

THE XXIII ASSEMBLY OF THE IAPA RESOLVES:

To reiterate its sorrow at the tragic death of Don Ricardo Castro Beeche, eminent journalist, outstanding statesman and dear friend, whose conduct during a rich and rewarding lifetime will forever be remembered as an example and inspiration to the free press of the Americas; and

That a copy of this resolution, together with our sincerest condolences, be sent to Mrs. Lupita Cañas Iraeta de Castro Beeche and other members of his family.

SOCIAL PROGRAM

The social program for the XXIII General Assembly of the Inter American Press Association included the following events:

Saturday, October 14

Cocktail-party, dinner and dance at Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hills' residence.

Sunday, October 15

Trip to Ponce, tour of Museum and lunch as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Luis A. Ferré.

Monday, October 16

Cocktail-reception offered by United Press International.

Inaugural Dinner offered by Puerto Rico newspaper members of the IAPA.

Tuesday, October 17

Cocktail-reception offered by Governor Roberto Sánchez Vilella of Puerto Rico.

Wednesday, October 18

Cocktail-reception offered by the Associated Press.

Fiesta Jíbara

Thursday, October 19

Tour of El Mundo's plant. Reception, dinner and dance.

Friday, October 20

Cocktail-reception offered by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

Adjournment Banquet.

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