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ABSTRACT

This document contains instructions for administering the American Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation Newspaper Test, scoring the test, and interpreting the scores. It also includes a description of the nature of the test, each form of the ANPA Foundation Newspaper Test having 30 four-choice questions on the meaning and implications of stories, articles, and other features of a four-page simulated newspaper, tabloid size. There are four forms: two for junior high school (J-1 and J-2) and two for senior high school (S-1 and S-2). The two forms at each level are parallel in content and equal in difficulty; forms J-1 and S-1 are based on one simulated newspaper, forms J-2 and S-2 on another. Included are suggestions for using the test in a pretest-posttest type of evaluation and as a guide for developing objectives in a journalism course. A rationale for administering the test is provided. Copies of the 1972 edition of the test forms are included. (RB)

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THE ANPA FOUNDATION NEWSPAPER TEST*

Nature of the Test

Each form of the ANPA Foundation Newspaper Test has 30 four-choice questions on the meaning and implications of stories, articles, and other features of a four-page simulated newspaper, tabloid size. There are four forms: two for junior high school (J-1 and J-2) and two for senior high school (S-1 and S-2). The two forms at each level are parallel in content and equal in difficulty. Forms J-1 and S-1 are based on one simulated newspaper; Forms J-2 and S-2 on another. These newspapers have nearly all types of material found in daily newspapers and are not "written down." Although the events treated are all imaginary, they sound like something that happened yesterday. As students take the test, they find and read the parts of the newspaper to which the questions refer; they do not study the newspaper in advance. They write the number of the best answer in a blank at the end of each question. There are no separate or machine-scorable answer sheets. There is no prescribed time limit, but most students finish in less than 35 minutes.

Administering the test

Make sure that each class has the simulated newspaper that goes with the form of the test it is to take. The newspaper with the top headline "Governor Calls Session on Taxes" goes with J-1 and S-1; that with the top headline "Unsafe Driver Curbs Approved" goes with J-2 and S-2.

After the newspapers and test books have been distributed, ask students to fill in the blanks on the cover page with any identifying information the situation requires. Read the directions aloud while students read them silently. Tell them not to try to read the whole newspaper before answering the questions, since the questions in any one form of the test deal only with certain articles that are clearly indicated. Be sure they understand that they are to write the number of the answer they choose in the blank at the end of the question. If they are not sure which answer is best, encourage them to choose the most likely answer, since there will be no subtraction for wrong answers. Ask them not to mark or tear the newspapers because they will be used again by other classes. When they are returned, they should be folded properly. Tell the students how much time they have, and ask whether they have any questions. Answer any question about what they are to do but not about the content of the test. When there are no more questions, tell them to start work. When time is up, or when all but one or two have finished, tell them to stop, and collect the test books and newspapers.

Scoring the Test

The test books can be hand-scored easily and quickly by using the printed key that is included in each package of tests. Directions for scoring are printed on each key. Note that the intended answers are aligned with the blanks in which students write their answers. If the wrong scoring strip is placed on a page, the answers will not line up. The score is the number of right answers with no "correction for guessing."

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Interpreting Scores

Tables 1 and 2 below show the percent of newspaper students and the percent of regular students who stood below each score on each form of the Newspaper Test in the norming administration of May 1971. The difference between these two groups was that the newspaper students had been involved during the year in some sort of newspaper program while the regular students had not. The groups were comparable in every other respect: they came from the same grades in the same schools and many were taught by the same teachers.

Table 1. Percent of Newspaper Students Standing Below Each Score*

Score	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2	Score	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2	Score	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2
30				100	20	71	74	41	63	10	12	15	03	11
29			100	99	19	64	68	34	56	9	09	11	02	07
28	100	100	98	98	18	58	61	30	50	8	06	07	01	05
27	99	99	95	95	17	52	54	26	45	7	04	05	00	03
26	98	97	91	92	16	45	47	20	39	6	03	03		01
25	96	95	86	88	15	38	42	16	33	5	02	01		00
24	93	92	77	82	14	32	36	12	27	4	01	01		
23	88	89	68	77	13	26	29	09	22	3	01	00		
22	83	85	57	73	12	21	24	06	17	2	00			
21	77	80	48	69	11	16	20	04	14	1				

*Too few senior high school newspaper classes were found in the areas sampled (Fort Worth, Peoria, and Charlotte, N.C.) to provide reliable norms. The difference in difficulty between Forms S-1 and S-2 indicated by these percents is spurious, since no such difference was found in the more representative norms for regular senior high school students (see the table below). For the present, teachers should use the latter to interpret all scores of senior high school students in both regular and newspaper classes.

Table 2. Percent of Regular Students Standing Below Each Score

Score	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2	Score	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2	Score	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2
30				100	20	83	83	64	64	10	21	21	10	15
29			100	99	19	79	78	57	59	9	15	16	07	12
28			99	98	18	73	72	51	54	8	10	11	04	09
27	100	100	98	95	17	67	66	44	49	7	07	07	02	06
26	99	99	96	93	16	60	60	38	44	6	04	05	01	04
25	98	98	93	89	15	53	53	32	38	5	02	03	01	02
24	96	96	88	84	14	46	46	27	33	4	01	02	00	01
23	93	94	83	79	13	39	39	22	28	3	01	01		01
22	91	91	77	74	12	33	33	18	24	2	00	00		00
21	87	87	71	69	11	27	27	14	19	1				

Note that the percent corresponding to any given raw score is always a larger number for regular students than for newspaper students, and avoid the mistake of thinking that this shows that regular students did better than newspaper students. Quite the contrary. For example, if a student made a score of 15 right (out of 30 questions) on Form J-1, the tables show that he did better than 53 percent of regular students, but only 38 percent of newspaper students--so evidently the newspaper students made higher scores.

Since this point is hard for parents and the public to grasp, an analogy may help. Let us suppose that a six-foot man is taller than 90 percent of adult males but only 10 percent of professional basketball players. Since 90 is a larger number than 10, does this mean that adult males are generally taller than professional basketball players? We all know that the opposite is the case. Hence any given height will surpass a larger proportion of adult males than of professional basketball players. In the same way, any given score will surpass a larger number of regular students than of newspaper students. In the middle range of scores, the difference is 10 to 15 "percentile points" in favor of newspaper students.

Many newspaper teachers find it useful to locate only the average or middle score in each newspaper class in relation to these percentiles. The way to do this is to find the average or middle raw score (number right) in the usual way and then look up the percentile corresponding to this score in the tables. One need not and should not find a percentile for each student and then average the percentiles.

Using One Form as a Pretest

Many teachers shy away from giving the Newspaper Test at the beginning of a program, feeling that they are not ready for the pretest-posttest type of evaluation and possibly that the test does not quite fit the objectives they wish to emphasize. Still, it makes very good sense to use one form as a pretest for one's own information, since it brings to light amazing deficiencies in understanding what typical newspaper articles said. Whatever objectives one may have in mind, they can hardly be attained if most students continue to read newspapers as badly as the test shows they do now. Hence the ability to read newspapers with greater understanding may be regarded as the one objective that all newspaper programs have in common, and as an indispensable basis for the attainment of all other objectives.

To bring to light the types of misunderstanding that are most prevalent in a class, one first has to find out which questions caused the most trouble. An easy way to do this, after the test books have been marked and returned is to call out the numbers of the questions one by one and ask those who answered correctly to raise their hands. The teacher counts the hands and records the number who got each question right in his copy of the test. Smaller numbers indicate the questions that most students missed. If he prefers, he may tally correct answers as he scores the test.

Then he may direct his first attention to questions that more than half of the students missed, or in superior classes to those that more than a quarter missed. The kinds of skill, knowledge, and judgment required by each question are indicated in Table 3 at the top of page 4; the numbers refer to the objectives listed on pages 5-7; and asterisks after the numbers indicate questions that were missed by most students in the tryout. Study of the objectives related to the questions that most students missed will indicate some of the principal weaknesses of the class.

Further insight into their reasons for missing these questions is gained by finding out how many chose each answer. Here one really has to ask for a show of hands, since it is too laborious to put down a tally for each answer to each question that proved difficult. But since one is now dealing with a limited set of questions, it does not take long to ask how many chose each answer.

Table 3. Objectives Listed on Pages 5-7 Related to Each Item

Item	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2	Item	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2	Item	J-1	J-2	S-1	S-2
1	17	16	9	19*	11	9*	9*	2*	20	21	14*	26*	19	1
2	20*	1*	16	13*	12	15*	7	22*	4*	22	16	16	2*	22
3	21	2	5*	11*	13	15*	27*	25	21*	23	5*	22*	23*	11*
4	14*	2*	9*	5	14	19*	3*	7	16*	24	10*	3*	10	15*
5	3	15	5*	7*	15	16*	19*	10	5*	25	24*	23*	22	16*
6	5*	15*	15	6	16	8	30*	7	15*	26	28*	15	15*	25*
7	9	4	9*	19	17	15	9*	7	26*	27	30	12	24*	28*
8	18*	18*	5*	3*	18	5	10*	22	16	28	14	13*	23*	28*
9	2*	2*	27	15	19	16*	2	17*	11*	29	13*	12	5*	11
10	19*	10*	17	17*	20	9	23*	22	24	30	27	14*	14	6

* Asterisks indicate questions that were most often missed in the tryout.

The most popular wrong answers usually suggest why the students went wrong, and questioning them about their reasons for choosing an answer will either confirm these hypotheses or suggest others. In any case, a close study of students' answers to these questions is an eye-opening experience that is bound to influence the program. One will never again discuss the subject of an article as though one could take it for granted that the students understood what the article said. It will become a first order of business to find out what they think it said.

Why Give the Test?

A recent survey of a completely representative national sample of over 5,000 adults in hour-long interviews revealed that newspapers were by far the largest item in the previous day's reading apart from their work: 73 percent reported reading newspapers for an average of 35 minutes; 39 percent magazines for an average of 33 minutes; and 33 percent books for an average of 47 minutes. Yet the Newspaper Test showed that the average regular student in junior high school could answer less than 50 percent, and in senior high school less than 60 percent, of fair, straightforward questions on what typical newspaper articles said. Since newspaper reading is so common and so important in the conduct of our affairs, surely schools have an obligation to find out how well their students read newspapers and to do what they can to remedy their deficiencies. The test also appeals to students, especially in minority groups, as the most obviously fair, important, and relevant of reading tests.

In supporting the development of this test, the ANPA Foundation obviously had no interest in providing a tool for grading students or for comparing one class with another. Its only motive was to enable teachers to learn the facts about how well their students read newspapers, to discover and remedy their shortcomings, and to measure their progress. It is hoped that teachers, heads of departments, and principals will bring to the attention of the Foundation any program that brings about greater improvement than one expects. The results thus far attained by the "Newspaper in the Classroom" programs have been gratifying, and it is hoped that publicizing common features of the more successful programs will bring about still better results in the future. To report such programs to the Foundation, write to Mrs. Virginia Riggs, Staff Consultant, Educational Services, ANPA Foundation, P. O. Box 17407, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041; or telephone 703/620-9500.

Objectives of Newspaper Programs Revealed by the ANPA Foundation Newspaper Test

The following objectives were not announced in advance or "imposed" by anyone; they were discovered. Eight tryout forms of 50 questions each were administered simultaneously in matched newspaper and regular classes in 61 schools. Only those questions were retained on which newspaper students did better than regular students of equal reading ability. The types of ability revealed by these questions are described below.

I. Competence in Reading Newspapers

A. SKILL

1. Ability to spot the main point or emphasis quickly and to distinguish it from background, details, misinterpretations, and points not covered. The skilled newspaper reader knows that the main point is likely to come first.

2. Ability to check off information quickly and to reject points not made, views not expressed, unwarranted interpretations, etc., often in the form of "All of the following points were covered EXCEPT...."

3. Ability to distinguish exact, careful interpretations from slapdash, unwarranted, unqualified interpretations, reading in more than is justified by the context, imputing sinister motives, or giving fanciful meanings to ordinary events.

4. Ability to distinguish what was reported as a fact from expressions of opinion, the statement of a qualified observer, or quoted statements that may or may not be true.

5. Ability to locate desired information quickly: e.g., How old is this newspaper? How is the Gaffney Home supported? How far is Miami from the search area? The last involves not only ability to read a map but also the expectation that the map will be there, even though this map was deliberately located in the continuation of the story on page 4.

6. Ability to recognize which stories or features best illustrate a given point, such as something teenagers did that was good, the point of an editorial cartoon, or material of only local interest.

7. Ability to interpret editorial cartoons: e.g., The main point is.... The spectator represents.... The shadow is an effective symbol because.... The cartoon represents the concerns of.... A headline related to this cartoon is....

8. Ability to interpret details in photographs: e.g., The person in the middle is the.... The baseball picture shows that....

B. KNOWLEDGE

9. Knowledge of either indicated or probable sources of information: e.g., wire service, special correspondent. Where did the reporter get this information? The person most likely to write this article was.... The information was probably given out by....

10. General knowledge likely to be acquired by newspaper readers and needed to interpret reports: e.g., the U.S. equivalent of a Foreign Minister, why pickets used in strikes, an event that could not have happened recently.

11. Knowledge of the meaning of terms often used in various types of reports: e.g., fringe benefits, production workers, sweetener, amnesty.

12. Knowledge of newspaper format: e.g., usual location of editorials, political columns, classified ads, sports, etc. Index on page 1 expected and used.

13. Knowledge of technical newspaper terms: e.g., dateline, by-line, banner, masthead, caption, correspondent, press release, etc.

14. Wire services: identification (AP), (UPI), functions, advantages, kinds of material they furnish: e.g., Which of the following stories is likely to appear in almost the same words in other newspapers of this date?

C. JUDGMENT

(Judgment is here distinguished from Skill chiefly in that it implies an ability to evaluate in addition to an ability to understand. It is often developed by maturity and experience rather than by practice alone.)

15. Ability to assign causes, reasons, motives: e.g., East End residents oppose the project because.... blames failure of the plan on.... close vote was due to.... objects to the proposal chiefly because....

16. Ability to interpret attitudes toward a situation or course of action: e.g., Do X and Y agree or disagree in their attitude toward this proposal? What attitude does a given action imply? What event would favor or oppose a given course of action?

17. Ability to judge why a statement was made: e.g., He tries to give the impression that.... Arabella gives this advice because.... X is cited as an illustration of.... The purpose of this discussion is....

18. Ability to see implications or to extrapolate from given information: e.g., The governor's action suggests that he.... The report implies that the present practice is....

19. Ability to judge the relative importance of various points: e.g., The chief purpose is to.... The immediate purpose of the treaty is.... His chief criticism is directed against....

20. Ability to judge what is happening in terms of what generally happens in similar situations: e.g., Why is the airport expansion to be paid for by taxpayers? The strike settlement will probably result in....

21. Ability to anticipate what is likely to happen next in a given situation: e.g., The next development in the strike is likely to be.... The most probable result of X will be.... The governor is likely to....

22. Ability to judge why various kinds of material or specific items are published: e.g., editorials, opinion polls, columns, reviews, letters to the editor, stock market reports, etc.

23. Ability to recognize differences in the kind of language or style that is appropriate for various kinds of material: e.g., Which sentence from the review would be most acceptable in a news story? Which sentence is most typical of sports writing? Which word from the baseball story would be most likely to be used in the U.N. story?

24. Ability to interpret and assess advertisements: e.g., main emphasis, general credibility, inferences that can and cannot be made.

25. Ability to interpret and criticize opinion polls: e.g., Which conclusion is supported by the poll? Is the sample representative? Is it large enough? Does the wording of the question bias the results?

26. Ability to criticize various types of material: e.g., letter to Arabella for omission of a vital fact, letter to editor for evident prejudice, opinion poll for wording of question, review of art exhibit for "flamboyant" style, etc.

27. Ability to recognize and appraise differences between newspapers and other media: e.g., more emphasis on local and state news, greater detail than radio and TV news, NOT necessarily more accurate or up-to-the-minute, etc.

II. Understanding the Role of Newspapers in a Free Society

This second main category of objectives of most newspaper programs, while terribly important, is approached in so many different ways that relatively few questions showed an advantage of newspaper over regular students when the questions were tried out in all parts of the country. Those that did so were related mainly to the freedom and responsibility of newspapers.

28. Understanding that freedom of the press is protected by the First Amendment and includes freedom to ferret out and publish news without official permission or censorship, and that minorities have the right to publish unpopular views.

29. Understanding that the press is responsible primarily for the accuracy and completeness of its coverage of important and interesting events, both in reporting the facts and in interpreting their meaning. It is generally much less subject to political pressure than the press in totalitarian countries. Questions related to this understanding dealt with the general credibility of newspapers and of specific reports. Incorrect responses often revealed such attitudes as "You can't trust newspapers" or "It's true because the newspaper said so."

30. Understanding that the press is responsible for libel and hence is unwilling to publish letters to the editor that attack character, but is quite willing to print opposing views.

For the sake of completeness, it may be mentioned that questions dealing with the following types of understanding were written but "washed out" in the tryout, either because the items were defective or because the material in the simulated newspapers did not lend itself to very discriminating items of these kinds. The objectives remain important, however, and will probably be represented in subsequent editions of these tests.

31. Responsibility of the press for arousing interest and concern for public issues and problems and for attempting to formulate and guide public opinion.

32. Responsibility of the press for keeping officials responsive to the public interest by calling attention to their decisions and actions and by exposing graft, corruption, inertia, inefficiency, waste, etc.

ANPA FOUNDATION NEWSPAPER TEST

FORM J-1

12...3..

13...4..

14...1..

15...3..

16..1...

17..4...

18..2...

19..1...

20..1...

ANPA FOUNDATION NEWSPAPER TEST

FORM J-1

21..2...

22...4...

23..2...

24...3...

25..3...

26..2...

27...3...

28..2...

29..4...

30...4...

Y99P4*

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ANPA FOUNDATION NEWSPAPER TEST

HAND SCORING KEY

FORM J-1

The pages of this scoring key are numbered to correspond to the pages of the test book. For convenience, the keys for facing pages in the test book have been arranged back-to-back.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR SCORING

1. Separate this sheet into strip keys by cutting along the dotted lines.

2. Lay the key for page 2 between the columns of the answers on page 2 of the test book, aligning the student's answers with the key.

3. Note, either mentally or with a colored pencil, each <u>incorrect</u> or <u>omitted</u> answer.

4. Write the number of errors at the bottom of the page.

5. Turn the strip key over and proceed in the same manner for page 3.

6. Score page 4 in the same manner using the key on the back of this strip.

7. When the three pages of the test have been scored, add the number of errors you have recorded at the bottom of each page and subtract that sum from the number of items in the test (30). The remainder is the student's score, and should be recorded in the space provided at the end of the test.

ANPA FOUNDATION NEWSPAPER TEST

FORM J-1

7...2..

1...2..

2...1..

8...1..

3...3..

9...1..

4...2..

5...3..

10...3..

6...4..

11...2...

ERIC

Governor Calls Session On Taxes

By RONALD McVAY
Chief Legislative Correspondent

STATE CAPITAL—Gov. Preston Forbes today called a special session of the Legislature for noon Monday to consider new state taxes. He said the additional levies were necessary to meet the state's mounting deficit, for which he placed the blame in large part on the controversial medical insurance program.

The two houses of the Legislature will convene in the House chamber to hear the governor's message, which is expected to be posed on a request for a state income tax.

Such a request would face difficult going, however, as leaders of both houses are on record against an income tax. They are expected to propose instead a doubling of the 2 per cent sales tax and penny increases in a series of existing state excise taxes.

The Senate majority leader, Blair Paxton, said the governor's message would receive careful study but that he doubted an income tax was necessary. The Assembly speaker, Walter Wilson, was more blunt.

"An income tax doesn't have a chance in the Assembly," he said. "The first thing we'll do is a little trimming on the budget, including the medical program."

The deficit, already $150 million, is laid largely to the medical insurance program. In effect since Jan. 1, the program has been far more costly than had been predicted and is expected to exceed its projected cost for the year by $200 million.

The deficit is attributed in part also to the state's ambitious anti-pollution campaign, launched before any substantial

Continued on Page 4

MIDDLETOWN
Daily News
Volume No. 1.000

Curtis Is Named 1st City Manager

By BRIAN CROWTHER
Daily News Political Writer

The City Council ended more than a decade of controversy last night when, by a margin of one vote, it named Middletown's first city manager.

Mayor Henry Hopkins, who previously had maintained a stance of neutrality, cast the decisive vote.

Voting with him were Councilmen Richard M. Burnes, George Maloney, Charles R. Stone and Frank Prince. Voting "no" were Councilmen Ralph W. Anderson, David Pardy,

will be $25,000 a year.

The State Legislature approved the necessary changes in the city charter two years ago, with the stipulation that they could not take effect until a manager actually was chosen.

Hopkins said Curtis would join the official family in about 60 days.

Reached by telephone late last night after his appointment was approved, Curtis said he planned no immediate

Staff Photo by Howard Thomas

Wilson Wire and Cable Co. workers shout approval during meeting yesterday in high school auditorium of motion giving leaders authority to strike.

Wilson Wire Plant Struck

Production workers at the Wilson Wire and Cable Co. went on strike at midnight yesterday after company and union negotiators failed to agree on terms for a new contract.

More than 400 employes, members of Local 6, United Cable Workers, are affected by the walkout.

Picket lines went up at 12:01 a.m. around the plant at 900 Central Ave. Some of the workers on the midnight-to-8 a.m. shift joined the pickets, but most went home.

Negotiations had continued right up to midnight, when union leaders left the conference room. The chief union negotiator, Sam Blackburn, then told waiting members:

"We have not agreed on a new contract. We are on strike."

The union had sought an across-the-board increase of 50 cents an hour, three weeks vacation after five years and four weeks after 10 in addition to improved medical benefits. The present basic wage is $3.14 an hour.

The company had offered 30 cents an hour but said it could not afford liberalization of vacation and medical benefits without reducing its wage offer.

George Wilson, the company president, said the union demands would raise operating costs to a level where the firm could not meet competitors' prices for wire and cable.

The Union president, George Dixon, told newsmen he would not comment on how far apart the two sides were, pending resumption of talks. He said no new date had been set, but that he expected to be in touch with company officials later today.

The plant was closed today except for the business and executive offices, although union officials did allow two half-loaded trucks to finish loading and leave. Incoming trucks were turned around at the picket line.

Two policemen were assigned to keep order and direct traffic at the plant, but the picketing was being carried out without incident.

Robert L. Wright.

Named to the new post was John Curtis, now city manager in upstate Portville, who has 28 years of experience in municipal government. His salary

"The first thing I'll do is get acqua nted," he said. "I plan to spend several days walking around the city, just talking to people and observing."

Continued on Page 4

Search Begins For Missing Sub

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — An air-sea search is under way 100 miles north of here for a Navy research submarine with a crew of four that was reported missing yesterday.

The missing vessel, Woods Hole III, had been on a routine survey of the undersea terrain when its radio signals stopped at 9:08 a.m. yesterday, according to Navy officials here. The 24-foot submarine then failed to surface, as it was required to do when any malfunction occurred, the officials said.

However, Navy rescue experts, flown here last night from Florida and California, held out hope for rescue. They estimated that the missing sub had enough reserve oxygen to last through tomorrow even if its mechanical air filters were not working.

Word of the loss of the sub's signals was radioed to the Navy base here by the submarine tender Galway, which was on duty with the Woods Hole III, and planes and ships with submarine-detection equipment were sent to the scene immediately.

Two destroyers equipped with the latest submarine-detection devices were dispatched from the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba —approximately 600 miles away—joining the search this morning. A larger

Continued on Page 4

Today's Smile

Does anyone remember when, or whether, "pleasure" driving really was?

Inside the News

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Looking Back	2
Stock Market	4
Leo Meyer	2
Reminders	3
Sports	4
Theater	3

MIDDLETOWN DAILY NEWS
Founded in 1899

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That The People May Know

Middletown's City Manager

The minimal margin (5-4) by which John Curtis was named Middletown's first city manager will hardly elate Mr. Curtis. But it really was nothing personal.

Part of the opposition can be ascribed to satisfaction with the status quo and the obverse of that coin—fear of change. But among thoughtful opponents there is more to it than that. There is a disenchantment with the manager concept because of the sorry way it has worked out—or has failed to work out—in other cities in this area.

As a concept, the manager system is unassailable. It is the essence of political science in action, making for professionalism in the day-to-day as well as long-term administration of municipal government. Also inherent in the concept is the city manager's independence. Not having to concern himself with wooing voters and winning elections, the manager theoretically is free to concentrate solely on a city's best interests—without, as the old expression goes, fear or favor.

In practice, however, this has never quite worked out. Nor can it, as a matter of realism, when a manager is responsible to elective officials, who in turn are responsible to the citizenry for what the manager does or doesn't do.

Me and My Shadow

The Political Circuit

The One College No One Needs

By LEO MEYER

The clamor for college reforms may yet successfully swirl around that most improbable institution of all, the Electoral Col-

So it goes also for district elections, county elections and state elections.

But in nationwide elections — that is, for President and Vice President — the picture is different

Peterson Poll

Tax Rise Gets 58% Backing

The Peterson Opinion Poll, released yesterday, finds that 58 per cent of the state's citizens would be willing to pay higher taxes to avoid cuts in the state's "essential" services.

Interviewing had been completed before Gov Preston Forbes issued his call for a special session of the Legislature to enact additional taxes.

A cross-section of 1525 adults was asked:

"Would you be willing to pay higher taxes so that the state would not have to cut back its essential services?"

The results were as follows:

Yes 58%
No 30%
No opinion...12%

The respondents were also asked to list any services which they considered "nonessential." A total of 84 per cent listed one or more. Those mentioned most often were promotion of tourist travel within the state, grants to the State Arts Council, the budget of the state historian and state aid for local planning.

Dear Editor

U.N. Posters Assailed . . .

To the editor:

I protest the use of our

manager theoretically is free to concentrate solely on a city's best interests—without, as the old expression goes, fear or favor.

In practice, however, this has never quite worked out. Nor can it, as a matter of realism, when a manager is responsible to elective officials, who in turn are responsible to the citizenry for what the manager does or doesn't do.

But unfortunate or unimpressive experiences in some cities do not foreclose the possibility that the managerial system can work here—and perhaps brilliantly.

Facing Up to Fiscal Facts

Glum is the word for state legislators summoned back to the capital by Gov. Forbes. But, having left state finances in a highly precarious condition when they last adjourned, they must have known a call-back would become inevitable.

The alarming deficit in the state's operating budget serves plain notice that new sources of revenue must be found. The time for gimmicks, patchwork taxation and inflated estimates of revenue is long gone.

The equation is inescapable: Income must match outgo—after, of course, outgo has been set at a prudent, reasonable level.

Legislators insisted at the last session that they had indeed held outgo to such a level. We won't dispute the point. But they did vote for an extensive health insurance plan. Now the cost of that plan, along with the cost of several other state programs, is running considerably higher than legislators had anticipated—or, at any rate, had allowed for in the budget.

So what we have in the capital is a fiscal crisis that requires more than rejiggering present taxes or concocting a new low-yield nuisance tax or two.

For the kind of tax the state requires to put its financial house in order, and to do so on an equitable basis of ability to pay, there is really no longer any responsible alternative to enactment of a graduated income tax.

By LEO MEYER

The clamor for college reforms may yet successfully swirl around that most improbable institution of all, the Electoral College.

Leo Meyer

The dangers of the system should have been enough to doom it long, long ago. Besides the quaint numerical ability to elect a candidate who trailed in the popular vote or to toss into the House of Representatives an election in which the field was so split that no candidate received an electoral majority, the functioning of the Electoral College simply fails to make any sense.

When the voters of a city elect a mayor, they vote directly for the posted candidates and the man with the top tally wins.

Logical, yes?

So it goes also for district elections, county elections and state elections.

But in nationwide elections — that is, for President and Vice President — the picture is different. The citizen votes for a slate of electors. Through this tortured mechanism, the winning slate carries an entire state, collecting all of that state's electoral votes. This winner-take-all system hands Candidate A the entire bag of a state's electoral votes even though Candidate B might have polled millions of votes in that state and lost by only one vote.

Thus, a relatively small change in the proportions of the popular vote received by the two major parties can produce strange and lopsided changes in the electoral vote.

Why not, in logic, quit voting for electors and playing this silly—and in extremely close voting, potentially undemocratic — game of winner-take-all? Why not simply tally the candidates' respective votes state by state and add them up on a national basis?

All it takes is a constitutional amendment. The Constitution has been amended for less important reasons than assuring a national election in a great democracy is genuinely democratic. Let's insure that the process of counting ballots is as democratic as casting them.

50 Years Ago

MAYOR DWIGHT HOLBORN urged the City Council to start thinking about new zoning laws that would assure adequate separation of off-street stores and offices from residential neighborhoods.

* * *

THE MIDDLETOWN Chamber of Commerce predicted, to the disbelief of many residents, that within five years the city would have its own radio station.

budget of the state historian and state aid for local planning.

2a

Dear Editor

U.N. Posters Assailed . . .

To the editor:

I protest the use of our schools for disseminating United Nations propaganda. All over town posters, made by school students under school auspices and in classroom time, are being displayed in shop windows — extolling the purported virtues of the United Nations.

As a taxpayer, I resent both the indoctrination of children and the use of school time and facilities for turning out U. N. propaganda.

THOMAS HAGGERTY
Middletown

* * *

. . . and Extolled

To the editor:

There has been considerable misunderstanding, much of it intentional, about the U. N. posters prepared by children here and throughout much of the world.

It is truly amazing that supposed adults can work up a lather over children's participation in a special observance honoring the world organization's so little-noticed humane activities for the ill, the destitute and the helpless all over the world, without regard to politics or ideology.

I, for one, applaud the Middletown school system for its participation.

H. J. BRONSTON
Middletown

...tins OK Treaty On Trade

By RICHARD PETERSON

ASUNCION, Paraguay (UPI)—The foreign ministers of 13 South American nations agreed today to a treaty establishing a regional economic and trade system modeled on the European Economic Community, or Common Market.

The presidents of the nations are expected here in the next few days to formally sign the historic document.

The basic effect of the treaty will be to remove tariffs and other trade barriers between member countries so that each may expand its markets.

This expansion in South America is expected in turn to lead to greatly accelerated growth and development that will enable the nations to compete more effectively in world markets.

Approved after three months of negotiations here by the ministers and their staffs, the treaty marks the realization of an idea that has been the dream of many South Americans for decades.

Although the United States took no direct hand in the negotiations, Washington officials worked behind the scenes to encourage formation of the continental market. U. S. officials view the market as the framework for politi-

Staff Photo by Harry Crist

Checking over list of jobs to be made available are, left to right, Mayor Henry Hopkins; Donald Martin, clerk, Board of Education; John S. Resnick, Chairman, Industrial Coalition, and Mary Yoder, secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Industry to Hire More Dropouts

At least 100 jobs will be offered to Middletown high school dropouts in the next 60 days.

This announcement was made yesterday at a joint meeting of the Industrial Coalition and the Chamber of Commerce. An industrial group made up of members of both organizations obtained the job offers by contacting every Middletown firm that employs at least 25 persons.

Every position will involve on-the-job training with a view toward future the hiring of dropouts.

Paul Riggs, president of the Chamber of Commerce, praised the coalition for providing "a second chance for a group which forms an important segment of Middletown's greatest resource — its young people."

The Industrial Coalition was formed two years ago to help promote the economic, social and civic advancement of the community. It undertook the dropout program late last year after the school

Theater

'Born Yesterday' Still a Delight

By MARIAN MICHEL

Cast and audience enjoyed themselves thoroughly last night as the Community Players proved that Garson Kanin's durable comedy "Born Yesterday" still has plenty of theatrical mileage.

The performance was the first of four consecutive evening showings at the Middletown Opera House.

Stella Scott is excellent as Billie Dawn, the dumb blonde whose education leads to big trouble for her possessive keeper, the boorish junk tycoon, Harry Brock. Paul McLaughlin is a delightfully convincing Brock.

Terence Devlin is impressive as Paul, the liberal, sophisticated newspaper reporter who, in educating Billie, awakens her to the realities around her, including the benevolent but crafty tyranny of her companion, Brock.

Occasional lapses in technique last night were more than offset by the sparkle and zest of the performance.

While the Players have had moderate success with serious drama and satire, comedy seems to be their forte.

That goes not only for the acting but for Michael McCant's direction, Faye Marley's sets and Joe Flaherty's lighting.

Part of the charm of "Born Yesterday" is its evocation of a less complicated time when the story of a feather-brained blonde outwitting her crude mentor generated a telling social commentary as well as an evening of laughs.

It still does — but the emphasis now is more on the laughs.

Dear Arabella . . .

DEAR ARABELLA: Although I am well over 30, I am still considered very attractive. I am very successful in my career. For two years I have been seeing a married man, a man I love very much and with whom I would like to spend the rest of my life. He says he does not love his wife but wants to wait until his children are a little older and can better understand divorce. Does this sound reasonable to you?

Not Much Time Left

DEAR NOT MUCH TIME LEFT: Better forget about

an idea that has been the dream of many South Americans for decades.

Although the United States took no direct hand in the negotiations, Washington officials worked behind the scenes to encourage formation of the continental market. U. S. officials view the market as the framework for political as well as financial stability and for economic growth, which will benefit the entire hemisphere.

EEC technicians assisted in setting up the market, contributing advice on the structure and mechanics of the system.

Other hemisphere nations generally favor the new market, and all 13 charter members have indicated they would welcome additional members later. Other countries can be admitted by a simple majority vote of the membership.

The participating South American nations are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Births

A son, Peter C., to Mr. and Mrs. John T. McDonald, 402 S. Fourth Ave.

A son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Saturno, RD 1.

A daughter, Tara, to Mr. and Mrs. Kevin McKenna, 44 Ash Drive.

A son, William, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jordan, Route 202.

A daughter, Emily, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, 10 N. Third Ave.

meeting of the Industrial Coalition and the Chamber of Commerce. An industrial group made up of members of both organizations obtained the job offers by contacting every Middletown firm that employs at least 25 persons.

Every position will involve on-the-job training with a view toward future advancement, and are not "make-work" jobs designed solely to get unemployed youths off the streets, according to spokesmen for the group.

John S. Resnick, president of Micro Electronics and chairman of the coalition, said several firms have indicated that they intend to expand still further their programs for which forms an important segment of Middletown's greatest resource — its young people."

The Industrial Coalition was formed two years ago to help promote the economic, social and civic advancement of the community. It undertook the dropout program late last year after the school board reported a rising dropout rate and said it could not afford to expand its vocational training program sufficiently to meet the needs of the areas' industries.

Mayor Henry Hopkins called the plan "the beginning of a whole new trend in finding realistic solutions to the area's problems."

Your Daily Reminder

TODAY

12:30 p.m. — Lions Club weekly luncheon, Bird 'n Bottle, Main Street.

3 p.m. — Track meet, Middletown vs. Unionville, high school athletic field.

7:30 p.m. — Men's Club, St. James Episcopal Church, church hall.

8 p.m.—Middletown Republican Club, Crystal Room, Middletown Hotel.

8 p.m. — Mothers' Club, St. Peter's School, school auditorium.

TOMORROW

8 a.m. — Chamber of Commerce Early Bird breakfast, dining room, Middletown Hotel.

10 a.m.—Board of Recreation meets, City Hall.

12:30 p.m.—Rotary Club luncheon, Mitchell Inn.

6:30 p.m. — Interfaith Human Relations Society, monthly dinner, Mitchell Inn.

8 p.m. — State Senator Gordon Cameron and Assemblyman Lyle Wilson discuss state's financial problems, high school auditorium.

Rock Bottom Record Prices

Jerry's slashes prices on every record, album or single

Discounts up to 50%

Hey, Kids, get double your money's worth of Your Favorites

We have all popular vocalists, groups, bands — rock to classics

Sale Ends Saturday

Jerry's Record Shop 442 S. Sixth St., Middletown

DEAR ARABELLA: Although I am well over 30, I am still considered very attractive. I am very successful in my career. For two years I have been seeing a married man, a man I love very much and with whom I would like to spend the rest of my life. He tells me he loves me and will get a divorce as soon as the time is right. He says he does not love his wife but wants to wait until his children are a little older and can better understand divorce. Does this sound reasonable to you?

Not Much Time Left

DEAR NOT MUCH TIME LEFT: Better forget about your married friend and make better use of the time you have left.

SAVE SAVE SAVE

Lease Expired!

FORCED TO MOVE...

REDUCTIONS UP TO HALF PRICE

Once in a lifetime bargains on furniture for every room in your home, outdoor furniture, indoor-outdoor rugs.

You can't afford to miss this one...

Date: Tomorrow only. Time: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Weiss Furniture / 14 Main St., Middletown

(bring this ad with you; another 5% off!!!)

Staff Photo by John Carmody

Middletown's Rick Bradley slides home as Miner backstop Bob Holbert waits vainly for relay from outfield.

Lions Claw Miners, 4-1, On Whitfield's Homer

By JOHNNY FERRARI

A three-run homer gave the Mid-

Yesterday's victory brought the Lions' record to 15 wins and 23 losses.

Tax Session Set

Continued from Page 1

federal aid became available, and under which the state is providing direct subsidies and tax benefits to industries and municipalities for reducing air and water pollution.

The governor's criticism of the medical insurance program is a reversal of his attitude last year when he signed the bill, calling it the most progressive health plan ever adopted by a state, and terming it clear evidence that the states are capable of many of the functions now being performed by the federal government.

In the statement to newsmen concerning the special session, Forbes said:

"I have called the Legislature into special session Monday next at noon to consider new sources of revenue. This action is taken in view of present forecasts of a deficit of $300 million at year's end.

"I shall make specific proposals as to how new revenue should be acquired when I address a joint session of the Legislature on Monday."

Manager Is Named

Continued from Page 1

"I'm well aware," he added, that I'll have to prove myself."

That was an apparent reference not only to last night's 5-4 vote in the council but to the outcome of the referendum earlier this year, when only 53 per cent of the city's voters approved the switch to manager government.

The councilmen who cast the dissenting votes indicated that they would have voted against any candidate for the post.

Anderson typified their sentiment when he said outside the council chamber for it in any way. Hiring a manager is an admission that we can't do the job ourselves."

Debate before the vote was brief, with both sides appearing to feel that everything that could be said on the subject had been said many times during the last 10 years.

Curtis, 50, has been manager in Portville for eight years. Previously he had served in similar positions in Ohio and his native California.

A graduate of Pennsylvania State University, he holds a master's degree in public administration.

4a

By JOHNNY FERRARI

A three-run homer gave the Middletown Lions a 4-1 extra-inning victory over the Iron City Miners yesterday.

A deadlocked pitching duel was broken in the 11th inning of the twilight contest when the Lions' top slugger, Lou Whitfield, belted the ball over the wall of Municipal Stadium, sending home Del Vincent and Bob Cooper from second and first base ahead of him. The winning hit came with two outs.

Until then, Lion pitcher Danny Carothers had held the Miners to one run, scored in the fourth by Jim Frank, who tripled and came in on a fielder's choice. It was the best showing of the season for Carothers, a lanky 19-year-old rookie.

Carothers pitched the entire game, as did the Miners' veteran Danny Williams, who had held the opposition to a home run by the powerful Rick Bradley in the fifth frame.

Yesterday's victory brought the Lions' record to 15 wins and 23 losses.

It also brought from Coach Gary Winters broad smiles and a prediction that "we're on our way now."

His prediction will be put to an early test. After an off-day today, the Middletown club travels to Watertown tomorrow for another joust with the Eagles, whom the Lions have yet to beat this season.

Despite their six losses to the Eagles, the Lions were riding a crest of optimism after yesterday's dazzling performance.

"We've proved we can pitch and we've proved we can hit," Winters said jubilantly. "The trick is to do them both, and do them well, in the same game. It's all a matter of hitting one's stride, and I really think we've hit ours now."

The home fans were eager to believe him. During the last month many of them have taken to referring to Watertown as "Waterloo."

candidate for the post.

Anderson typified their sentiment when he said outside the council chamber:

"Voting for a manager implies approval of the system. I don't like the system and will not vote

A graduate of Pennsylvania State University, he holds a master's degree in public administration from the University of California. A Navy veteran of World War II, Curtis is married and the father of four children.

Submarine Hunted

Continued from Page 1

Navy submarine with special rescue equipment was expected to arrive in the search area later today.

The Galway's skipper, Capt. Perry Young, USN, who has had 30 years of underseas experience, said it was possible that the Woods Hole III had lost power and was lying on the bottom of the ocean. The depth of water in that area varies from 500 to 750 feet, he added, and is well within the capacity of the Woods Hole III to withstand the pressure.

Also, the vessel is equipped with escape locks, the skipper said, and it would be possible to transfer the men to another submarine with a diving bell or other rescue equipment. In addition, the four crewmen are experienced divers and should have no trouble making the transfer, Young added.

The crewmen are the pilot, Cmdr. Peter S. Campbell, USN, 38, of Glouster, Mass.; the engineer, Lt. Cmdr. Robert Van Fleet, USN, 41, Eugene, Ore.; a Navy photographer, CPO Kenneth Manley, USN, 34, Ocean City, N. J., and an oceanographic scientist, Harold R. Jenkins, 45, Shreveport, La., who is a civilian consultant to the Navy.

Young said the search would continue through the night. Because of the lack of light at the depths involved, the operations are being conducted with electronic detectors, which should be highly effective in locating the sub because of the relatively smooth ocean floor in the area, Young said.

The Woods Hole III had been mapping and photographing the area as part of a Navy Hydrographic Office program.

Map by Arthur Crawford, Staff Artist

Cross shows approximate location of lost submarine.

Classified

Foreman—
Education open. Production background. Tooling, machinery methods, set-up with semi-auto equipment. To $11,000. Box 422 B, Daily News.

Sales Administrator—
H. S. Grad.—1-5 yrs. exp. Good personality. Self-starter. Bonus and full benefits. To $9,000. Redding Associates Employment Agency, West Road, Middletown. Phone 314-8787.

Beautician—
Full or part time. Excellent working conditions. Interviewing 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mam'selle, 11 Prospect St., Middletown.

Nurse, R.N.—
B.S. Degree—3 yrs. exp. Salary commensurate with background. Hours 8 to 4. Apply, Personnel Office, Middletown Clinic, 117 Maiden Lane.

Stock Market Summary

NEW YORK (UPI)—Here is a summary of yesterday's activity on the New York Stock Exchange:

Volume 15,400,000 shares.

Dow-Jones Industrials 952.55, up 0.72.

Standard & Poors 101.66, up 0.08.

Advances	787
Declines	552
Unchanged	245
Year's highs	51
Year's Low	13

The five most active stocks:

Occiden Pet 342,200, 45⅞, up ⅝
Control Dat 161,100, 165½, up 1⅛
Gulf Wn 105,000, 51⅝, up 1
Am Tel & Tel 98,700, 61½, Unchanged
Schenley 78,900, 62, down ½

• • •

American Stock Exchange: Volume 679,190 shares. Index $28.53, up 17 cents.

Form S-1

ANPA FOUNDATION NEWSPAPER TEST

1972 Edition

NAME_____

CLASS_____

SCHOOL_____

DATE_____

1._____

2._____

3._____

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

There are 30 four-choice questions in this test. You have the rest of this period to answer them.

Do not try to read the whole newspaper first. Go right to work on the questions. They tell which parts of the paper you must read to find the answers.

As soon as you know which answer to a question is the best, write its number in the blank at the right. You may not need to read a whole article to answer the questions about it.

EXAMPLE

0 The name of the test newspaper is the *Middletown Daily*

1 *Mirror* 2 *News* 3 *Sun* 4 *Times* 0.....

If you are not sure which answer to a question is the best, guess. The score is the number of right answers.

Sponsored by the National Council for the Social Studies
Developed in cooperation with the ANPA Foundation
Published and distributed by Cooperative Tests and Services,
Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 • Berkeley, California 94704

ERIC

1 The story about taxes (page 1) was probably obtained by a reporter

1 from a wire service interview with Governor Forbes.
2 who heard the governor deliver this speech on television.
3 who copied a bulletin released by the governor's press secretary.
4 whose main job is covering the state legislature for the *Daily News*. 1.....

2 In regard to a state income tax, Blair Paxton and Walter Wilson

1 disagree; Paxton is against it.
2 disagree; Wilson is against it.
3 agree that it is needed.
4 agree that it is not needed. 2.....

3 According to this news story, the governor is expected to propose

1 an increase in existing taxes.
2 a reduction in state services.
3 a state income tax.
4 an inheritance tax. 3.....

4 Brian Crowther, who wrote the story about the city manager (page 1), is a

1 syndicated columnist.
2 *Daily News* managing editor.
3 *Daily News* special correspondent.
4 *Daily News* reporter. 4.....

5 Until the appointment of John Curtis, Middletown had been run by

1 a city charter.
2 the state legislature.
3 a mayor and city council.
4 the previous city manager. 5.....

6 The close vote on the appointment of John Curtis was due primarily to

1 lack of confidence in his ability.
2 the opposition of several council members to the city manager plan.
3 the equal division of the council between Democrats and Republicans.
4 the opposition of Mayor Hopkins to this appointment. 6.....

7 Which of the following probably sent in the story about the strike (page 1)?

1 A reporter who sat in on the negotiations
2 A reporter who questioned negotiators after the conference
3 George Wilson, president of the company
4 George Dixon, president of the union 7.....

8 Which of the following are on strike at Wilson Wire?

1 Machine operators
2 Office workers
3 Salesmen
4 All of these 8.....

9 In comparison with radio and television reports of an incident like the missing submarine (page 1), the newspaper account is likely to be more

1 accurate.
2 detailed.
3 impartial.
4 up-to-the-minute. 9.....

10 Captain Young mentioned that the ocean floor is smooth in the area of the missing Navy submarine (page 4) because

1 that will make the rescue operations easy.
2 he thinks the submarine could not have hit anything.
3 electronic devices can more easily locate objects on smooth surfaces.
4 the map shows little variation in depth of water in that area. 10.....

11 The editorial on taxes (page 2) comments on all of the following EXCEPT

1 the kinds of legislative action that it opposes.
2 ways to reduce the cost of state services.
3 reasons for the increase in state spending.
4 the need for additional revenue.

EXCEPT 11.....

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All rights reserved.

12 The purpose of an editorial is to

1 highlight the newspaper's lead story.
2 present the newspaper's position on a current topic.
3 allow each editor a chance to express himself.
4 present the facts behind important news stories. 12.....

13 The Peterson Poll (page 2) shows that a majority of those interviewed

1 oppose higher taxes in any circumstances.
2 prefer higher taxes to a reduction in state services.
3 believe that the medical insurance program costs too much.
4 favor calling a special session of the legislature. 13.....

14 The main idea of the cartoon on page 2 is that

1 the economy is getting overweight.
2 rival systems are close behind ours.
3 economic expansion has threatening consequences.
4 an expanding economy must never look back. 14.....

15 This cartoon expresses the concerns of

1 farmers.
2 big business.
3 government officials.
4 more and more people. 15.....

16 The shadow is an effective symbol for three of the following reasons. Which reason does NOT support the idea behind this cartoon?

1 A shadow is only a surface appearance.
2 A shadow is dark and menacing.
3 A shadow is caused by the person who casts it.
4 A shadow may be larger than the person who casts it. NOT 16.....

17 The cartoon tries to convey the idea that air and water pollution

1 are disappearing as the economy expands.
2 cannot be avoided if the economy is to expand.
3 are a dangerous result of economic expansion.
4 will finally prevent further economic expansion. 17.....

18 "The One College No One Needs" (page 2) is closest in nature to

1 an editorial.
2 a review.
3 a news story.
4 a feature article. 18.....

19 The purpose of this discussion of the Electoral College is to

1 warn people of a danger in this system in a coming election.
2 keep the electoral vote from making elections seem too one-sided.
3 alert readers to a problem of national concern.
4 show that the Electoral College no longer has any real power. 19.....

20 "Dear Editor" (page 2) prints opposing views of the UN posters, probably because

1 people like a good argument.
2 they show that the person opposed to the posters is a crackpot.
3 they represent different views of an issue affecting the schools.
4 they show that some organization must be behind all this propaganda. 20.....

21 The immediate purpose of the Latin Trade Treaty (page 3) is to

1 contribute to economic growth.
2 promote political stability in South America.
3 enable its members to compete in world markets.
4 remove tariffs and other trade barriers between members. 21.....

Go on to the next page.

22 Which of the following is NOT given as a reason for the dropout program (page 3)?

1 The rising dropout rate
2 Getting unemployed youth off the streets
3 Giving a second chance to many young people
4 The school's inability to expand its vocational training program

NOT 22.....

23 Which of the following statements in the review of "Born Yesterday" (page 3) would be most acceptable in a news story?

1 The cast and audience enjoyed themselves thoroughly.
2 The Players have had moderate success with serious drama.
3 Garson Kanin's durable comedy still has plenty of theatrical mileage.
4 The performance was the first of four consecutive evening showings. 23.....

24 The Community Players are most likely to be

1 professional actors.
2 high school students.
3 the road show of a New York company.
4 amateurs who regularly present plays. 24.....

25 The main reason for publishing "Dear Arabella" (page 3) is probably that

1 Arabella's comments are never what one expects.
2 Arabella has a national reputation as a marriage counselor.
3 this is the only way for a newspaper to help people who are in trouble.
4 readers like these glimpses of personal problems and the commonsense advice. 25.....

26 The main reason for Arabella's advice to "Not Much Time Left" is probably that

1 the lady is too old to be very attractive.
2 the man is not worth such a sacrifice.
3 breaking up a family with young children is a serious matter.
4 it should be easy for such a woman to attract someone else. 26.....

27 The advertisement for Jerry's Record Shop (page 3) does NOT say or imply that

1 all records will be sold at half price.
2 no record will be sold at less than half price.
3 albums and single records are included in the sale.
4 Saturday will be the last day of the sale. NOT 27.....

28 Which of the following sentences from the baseball story (page 4) is most typical of the language used in sports writing?

1 The Lions were riding a crest of optimism.
2 The home fans were eager to believe him.
3 His prediction will be put to an early test.
4 The Middletown club travels to Watertown tomorrow. 28.....

29 One can tell from this issue that all the following are true of the *Daily News* EXCEPT that it

1 usually favors the Republican party.
2 is concerned with problems of local interest.
3 has been published for at least 60 years.
4 uses the services of two news-gathering agencies. EXCEPT 29.....

30 Which of the following is likely to appear in nearly the same words in other newspapers on the same day?

1 Search Begins for Missing Sub
2 Facing Up to Fiscal Facts
3 'Born Yesterday' Still a Delight
4 Lions Claw Miners, 4-1, on Whitfield's Homer 30.....

S-1 Score

Form J-1

ANPA FOUNDATION NEWSPAPER TEST

1972 Edition

NAME_____

CLASS_____

SCHOOL_____

DATE_____

1._____

2._____

3._____

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1 *Mirror* 2 *News* 3 *Sun* 4 *Times* 0.....

If you are not sure which answer to a question is the best, guess. The score is the number of right answers.

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ERIC

1 George Wilson's statement about the strike (page 1) tries to show that

1 the union has been unfair to his company.
2 the company has offered all it can afford.
3 the company has been losing money for years.
4 the workers do not produce enough to raise wages. 1.....

2 The most likely result of raising wages at Wilson Wire is that

1 the company will raise prices.
2 the company will lose money.
3 profits will be smaller.
4 fewer men will have jobs. 2.....

3 What is likely to happen next in this strike?

1 The company will go out of business.
2 The strike will be called off.
3 More bargaining.
4 Violence. 3.....

4 The letters AP before the submarine story (page 1) show that

1 the story has been checked and approved by the editor.
2 a news-gathering service sent in the story.
3 *the Daily News* is the only newspaper that can use this story.
4 the *Daily News* is owned by AP. 4.....

5 What had the missing submarine been doing?

1 Searching for wrecked vessels
2 Studying deep-sea fish
3 Mapping the ocean floor
4 Highly secret work 5.....

6 The distance from Miami, Florida, to the search area for the submarine is about

1 300 miles east.
2 500 miles south.
3 500 miles southeast.
4 1,000 miles southeast. 6.....

7 The submarine story was probably written by

1 a *Daily News* reporter.
2 an AP reporter in San Juan.
3 a high-ranking government official.
4 the Navy information service. 7.....

8 The fact that the governor called a special session on taxes (page 1) suggests that he

1 thinks the state is running out of money.
2 has just learned how large the deficit will be.
3 is starting a campaign for his next election.
4 wants the legislators to work harder. 8.....

9 This story about taxes answers all of the following questions EXCEPT:

1 Does federal medical insurance do the same things as the state program?
2 Is the medical insurance program the main reason for the deficit?
3 Has any other state program added greatly to the deficit?
4 What kinds of new taxes are being considered? EXCEPT 9.....

10 The editorial "Facing Up to Fiscal Facts" (page 2) complains most about

1 the mistake in figuring the cost of the medical insurance program.
2 passing the medical insurance program in the first place.
3 patching up present taxes rather than passing a new tax.
4 the calling of a special session at this time. 10.....

11 Which of the following is most likely to have written this editorial?

1 A *Daily News* reporter
2 A *Daily News* editor
3 A *Daily News* reader
4 A writer for a news-gathering service 11.....

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12 The editorial on the city manager (page 2) blames failures of this plan on

1 the poor jobs done by city managers in other places.
2 lack of cooperation from other city officials.
3 political pressures on city managers by elected officials.
4 the problems facing all cities at this time. 12.....

13 Leo Meyer wants to do away with the Electoral College (page 2) because

1 the winner gets a higher percentage of popular votes than of electoral votes.
2 less than half of the Electoral College votes can elect a president.
3 it gives large states too much power to win elections.
4 its votes do not always reflect the will of the people. 13.....

14 Meyer believes that the worst feature of the Electoral College system is that

1 the candidate who gets the most votes in a state takes all its electoral votes.
2 candidates with more than half of the popular votes often lose the election.
3 big changes in popular votes make only small changes in electoral votes.
4 it allows the House of Representatives to decide many elections. 14.....

15 Meyer thinks that to do away with the Electoral College would be

1 difficult and probably not worth the effort.
2 more democratic but a serious break with the past.
3 quite easy and very desirable.
4 less desirable than changing it slowly. 15.....

16 In the picture illustrating "Industry to Hire More Dropouts" (page 3) the person in the center of the picture is the

1 chairman of the Industrial Coalition.
2 secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.
3 clerk of the Board of Education.
4 mayor. 16.....

17 It is hard for high school dropouts to find good jobs because

1 most of them are juvenile delinquents.
2 Middletown has very few job openings for anyone.
3 it is against the public interest to hire them.
4 they usually do not have the necessary training and experience. 17.....

18 Which of the following did the Industrial Coalition work with on this program?

1 Middletown High School
2 The Chamber of Commerce
3 Mayor Hopkins
4 The Welfare Department 18.....

19 Middletown industry expects and hopes to prevent

1 a shortage of skilled labor.
2 rioting in the streets.
3 higher taxes because of welfare costs.
4 a take-over by the younger generation. 19.....

20 The Trade Treaty story (page 3) is headed Asuncion, Paraguay, because

1 the story was sent from Asuncion.
2 the *Daily News* sent a reporter to Asuncion.
3 Asuncion is the largest city in South America.
4 Asuncion will be the headquarters of the new Common Market. 20.....

Go on to the next page.

21 The letters UPI at the beginning of this story mean that

1 the *Daily News* got the story from its own reporter.
2 the story came from an international wire service.
3 the story was copied from another newspaper.
4 the U.S. government gave this story to the press. 21.....

22 One can tell from this story that the European Economic Community (EEC)

1 fears the competition of the South American organization.
2 hopes to get business away from the United States.
3 expects to take over South American trade.
4 welcomes the new Common Market. 22.....

23 How many votes are needed to admit a fourteenth nation into this organization?

1 Six
2 Seven
3 Ten
4 Thirteen 23.....

24 In the United States the work of a Foreign Minister is done by the

1 Secretary of Commerce.
2 Secretary of Defense.
3 Secretary of State.
4 Vice President. 24.....

25 Which of the jobs advertised on page 4 could a high school dropout hope to get without special training or experience?

1 Beautician
2 Foreman
3 None
4 All 25.....

26 Which of the following parts of the U.S. Constitution is more important to the newspaper business than to other lines of business?

1 The Preamble
2 The First Amendment
3 The due process clause
4 The interstate commerce clause 26.....

27 If the *Daily News* reported that the Superintendent of Schools hired only teachers who paid him $500 and this was not true, what could he do about it?

1 Ask the *Daily News* for an equal amount of space to deny the story.
2 Have the editor and publisher sent to jail.
3 Bring a suit for libel against the *Daily News*.
4 Nothing. 27.....

28 The *Daily News* uses wire services because they

1 have better reporters than a newspaper of smaller circulation can afford.
2 cover national and international news efficiently and economically.
3 have the best writers on national and international problems.
4 provide a different point of view from that of its own staff. 28.....

29 The information at the beginning of a news story telling where it was sent from is called the

1 banner.
2 by-line.
3 caption.
4 dateline. 29.....

30 Which of the following would be most likely to be reported in a national television news program?

1 Curtis Is Named 1st City Manager
2 Industry to Hire More Dropouts
3 Wilson Wire Plant Struck
4 Search Begins for Missing Sub 30.....

J-1 Score