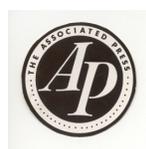
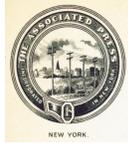

From: Paul Stevens [stevenspl@live.com]
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2015 9:50 AM
To: stevenspl@live.com
Subject: Connecting - January 23, 2015

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)



Connecting

January 23, 2015

Click [here](#) for sound
of the Teletype





Colleagues,

Where were our AP telegraphers when we needed them?

The AP had "technical difficulties" with its wire-copy system for a brief time Thursday morning - long enough to warrant a short Poynter.com story - and went to its Facebook page and Twitter to deliver the news until normal operations were restored.

Ah, if only telegraphers like **Aubrey Keel** were still around to come to the rescue.

New Connecting member **Marty Crutsinger** ([Email](#)), an economics writer for AP Business News, used the occasion to share with his Washington colleagues a story that Washington newswoman **Libby Quaid** ([Email](#)) wrote about Aubrey years ago and told Libby, "We could use him on days like today."

I had the privilege of meeting Aubrey, who was prominent in AP's 150th anniversary celebration in 1998, and the outage is a good excuse to share his name with many of you who may know little about this delightful man. Aubrey was 97 years old when he died at his home in Kansas City in 1999.

Here is Libby's story from January 1998:

PM-When Telegraphs Ruled, Bjt,690

Morse was the source: Telegraph served AP for eight decades

AP Photo

By LIBBY QUAID
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Associated Press once had an army of 1,500 telegraphers who spread the news to the world in staccato bursts.

"There's only four of us left," says Aubrey Keel, whose career spanned bureaus from coast to coast and whose world was the 46 combinations of dots and dashes that made up Morse Code.



For the eight decades the news cooperative depended upon the telegraph, a good fist was in demand. His own could tap out up to 45 words a minute, the 96-year-old Keel boasted as he demonstrated his trade Wednesday as part of the AP's 150th anniversary observation at The Freedom Forum's Newseum, a museum in the Washington suburb of Arlington, Va.

From his home in Kansas City, Mo., Keel brought the tools that once ruled the business - a vintage green Western Union telegraph like the machine he started on, and a Vibroplex "lightning bug" that is still made today.

Smoothly, swiftly, he flicked his wrist, and the "dahditdididahdididit" became verse received by a retired Illinois railroad telegrapher, George Nixon, seated with his own machine in the back of the room:

"Along the smooth and slender wires, the sleepless heralds run. Fast as the clear and living rays go streaming from the sun. No pearls of flashes, heard or seen, their wondrous flight betray. And yet their words are quickly caught, in cities far away."

Keel recalls the words flashing over the wire as the stock market crashed in 1929, and as baseball play-by-play and stock quotations flowed across. Trained telegraphers were at either end of the wire, one to translate words into dots and dashes and transmit them, the other with earphones and a typewriter at the other end to translate the dots and dashes into words.

And they had to know three "languages" of Morse Code; American, International and Continental (created because the space letters C, O, R, Y and Z and the long L couldn't transmit along submarine cables) as well as Phillips Code, a shorthand version of Morse.

First recruited by the railroads during a telegrapher shortage in World War I, Keel took years to develop the skill that now comes so easily.

"I don't know how else to explain it. After you do it for a while, it's like music," Keel said.

"It's like riding a bicycle or playing the piano. You get rusty at it, but you don't forget it."

Fellow operators worked for railroads, post offices, pumping stations, large companies, boards of trade - and Western Union paid extra for "bonus" operators who could take messages on a faster, hot wire.

But the newspaper telegraphers "had it made," Keel said. When he was hired by the AP in Lubbock, Texas, Keel made \$32.60 a week for 48 hours of work. The average railroad salary was about \$25, he said.

Older operators had a reputation for hard living, but Keel had learned his lesson as a novice in an earlier job. It was Prohibition, and he decided to drink a bottle of home brew with his more experienced colleagues.

"I came back, and the wire started up - I could hear it, but I couldn't get it down," Keel said. "You never saw a man sober up as fast as I did."

He remembers when the Texas AP phased in the Teletype printer in 1928, letting 30 operators go in one day. "Someone said, 'Those Teletypes will never work, they'll have us back in a week,'" Keel recalled.

But they didn't. Keel weathered the storm, eventually becoming communications chief in the Milwaukee, Des Moines and Los Angeles bureaus. He retired in 1966.

Today, he often "talks" to retired telegraphers transmitting via ham radio - unless he's busy using e-mail from a home command center that includes two computers, radio gear and a digital camera and scanner. His old employer now transmits news at 9,000 words a minute.

He glanced down at his old "green key," adjusting the Prince Albert tobacco can that changes the telegraph's pitch.

"It's hard to think that AP started and for 80 years, that was their means of communication. And look at what they are today," he said.

Connecting volunteers: How we help others



Cliff Schiappa ([Email](#)) - Volunteerism has always been a part of my life, from elementary school when I carried a sign in a protest march against closing a local fish hatchery on Long Island (the fish kept swimming) to later years as president of my neighborhood association, board service on the William Allen White Foundation at the University of Kansas (a touch of irony for a Missouri grad), editing the season program catalog for the Chamber Music series in Kansas City and even being a pie judge at the Nebraska State Fair (burp). They were all very satisfying diversions.

But the non-profit bug bit hard after leaving AP when I was asked to join the board of Literacy Kansas City and then later appointed to an 8-month role as interim executive director of the organization that teaches adults to read. (Roughly 20% of American adults are functionally illiterate, and at LKC, fully half of our clients have a high school diploma... they just can't read what's on it). I completed my six years of board service which included working on the fundraising and board development committees. I now serve as the pronouncer for their annual fundraising event, the "Corporate Spelling Bee" which allows me to spew out words nobody has ever heard of or needed to use in everyday life, and in the process we raise \$100,000.



As much as I enjoy helping Literacy Kansas City, my deeper passion lies with Heartland Men's Chorus, Kansas City's 150-voice gay men's chorus. I began singing low bass with them in 2002 when my work hours as the ACoB in the Kansas City bureau were far more predictable than during my career as a photojournalist. Once in management, I could actually block out a three-hour time slot each Tuesday evening and usually not have it disrupted by college basketball, spot news, or a baseball game, and only missed one concert when I spent a month in Milwaukee filling in for COB Lee Hughes.

Soon after joining the Chorus I was gently arm-twisted and elected to the board of directors for six years, two of which I served as board chair. In 2008, at the lowest point of

the recession, I was hired as the Chorus development director and have enjoyed developing relationships with people, corporations and foundations who believe in our mission and choose to invest in our success. I've sung in 41 concerts at our home venue and also in Montreal, Miami, Washington D.C. and Denver as well as many smaller towns in the Midwest. We also perform our anti-bullying concert in area elementary schools and also bring our voices to other non-profit agency fundraisers. Some may ask what purpose does a gay men's chorus serve? I answer by sharing our vision statement: Our Voices Enlighten, Inspire, Heal and Empower.

While being employed by the Chorus takes away the "volunteer" title, I still keep busy with Literacy Kansas City as well as serving on grant committees for two area foundations and on the selection committee of the Missouri Photojournalism Hall of Fame.

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Larry Margasak ([Email](#)) - I have three volunteer activities and each one proves there is life beyond The AP. I wasn't sure there was another life, because I worked for the company for nearly 48 years until I retired from the Washington Bureau in 2013.



I have three separate duties at the Smithsonian American History Museum. I'm helping the political history section plan a new democracy exhibit. I do research and writing for the Steinway Diary Project, which delves into the history-rich diary of piano manufacturer William Steinway in the latter half of the 1800s. And I'm a museum "ambassador," roaming through the building in a blue t-shirt answering any and all questions from visitors.

I write blogs and visit high school classrooms for The News Literacy Project, which teaches students about journalism under the theme, "How to know what to believe."

And I volunteer each year for The American Film Institute's documentary festival in Washington.

I also have spent time volunteering at the Capital Area Food Bank, which supplies food banks throughout Washington, and A Wider Circle, which provides clothing and furniture to low-income people.

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Bryna Brennan ([Email](#)) - The best part of retirement has been the opportunity and ability to try new things.

I'm on the library board of a small Chesapeake Bay village. I am a certified Virginia Master Naturalist, a group of volunteers who assist in natural resource projects, ranging from native plant protection to bluebird trails. I assist in classes for the Northern Neck Kennel Club.

But my favorite and most important volunteer title is "Puppy Raiser" for Canine Companions for Independence (cci.org). The national group provides "exceptional dogs for exceptional people".



For 18 months I train, raise and socialize a puppy provided by CCI. They are almost always a combination of Golden Retrievers and Labradors. The pups then go back for six months of professional training, where they learn how to put on lights, open doors and pick up dropped objects, among other skills. Then the pups are placed with a recipient with a

disability, which could be a wounded veteran or an autistic child or someone with Multiple Sclerosis. Only 40 percent of the dogs make it. The puppy raisers get to attend the graduation and turn the leash over to the recipient. It's an emotional and amazing experience.

People always ask me how I can give the pups up. When you see how life changing these dogs are in allowing people to be independent, you ask yourself: how could I not?

In the picture above, from left: Bryna, Barbara Schwartz (who had just received Nash III) and my husband Eliot Levinson. We are raising our second dog for CCI. Oh, and I'm president of the Old Dominion Chapter.

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Joe McGowan ([Email](#)) - My Havanese dog Blanca and I do Pet Therapy work at Lutheran Hospital in Wheat Ridge, CO, about 15 miles from our home in Broomfield. Blanca will be 11 next month and has been doing the Pet Therapy work since she was two months old.

At Lutheran, there are 50 dogs in the program, ranging from a big Newfoundland down to a Yorky. When we are ready to do a couple of days work, we notify a lady who has a large computer spread sheet and she gives us our assignments, which can include the Hospice building, Assisted Living building, Infusion Center, or the various floors in the hospital. We take the dogs in every department of the hospital except for ER and the birthing center. The idea is to get the therapy dogs into every possible areas of the hospital to contact as many patients as possible.



Studies have shown that a visit by a therapy dog lowers a patient's blood pressure and pulse, and I can say from thousands of personal experiences with patients, that they LOVE the therapy visits. Many of the patients have been hospitalized for some time and have been away from their own dog. Since my dog is small, I can put her on a patient's bed (after looking for abdominal problems) and Blanca will curl up next to the patient and let the person pet her. Some patients have said, "I wish she could stay with me."

Last year, the hospital opened a lockdown wing for patients with Alzheimer's, dementia or similar problems. The hospital strongly welcomes the Pet Therapy visits to this wing. We go to the locked door, ring a bell and stand in front of a camera. They release the door and we go in and visit with the patients. It is amazing how well they react to the visit from a dog.

Many of us volunteers have had extremely touching experiences, usually in ICU or Hospice, and some of us are discussing putting our tales (not tails) into a book.

Some people don't know about Havanese. They are closely related to the Bichon and the Maltese. The Havanese come from Cuba (like Havana). All three have hair, not fur, and do not shed. All three breeds are also hypo-allergenic, which makes them ideal for calling on patients.

Update:

What to expect when you're interviewed by AP

By TOM KENT
AP Standards Editor

Sometimes people ask about the "ground rules" when they're being interviewed or photographed by AP. Previously in this blog, we've described what you should expect when working with an AP reporter, photographer or videographer. Here's that advice again, slightly expanded in light of some questions we've been asked:

■We want to hear and see your story. We'll work hard to accurately convey what you say, and to provide background that gives the context for your remarks. If there are other points of view besides yours on the subject at hand, we'll look to obtain those as well and include them in the story.

■We prefer to talk to you directly. We seek to do all interviews in person or by phone, webcam or similar. Sometimes we may ask questions by email. But our story will then characterize our exchange as an email conversation, not an interview.

■We want to interview you on the record, and to use your name in our story, radio report, video piece or photo caption. We owe it to our readers and viewers to be straight about your identity. We can quote you anonymously in some cases but our rules are quite strict. We won't quote you anonymously on your opinion, only on matters of fact. We do not grant anonymity unless it is the only way to get information that is essential to the story. We will need to tell our readers why you insisted on anonymity. (We are particularly reluctant to quote anonymously company or government officials whose official duties include speaking to the news media.) Also, if we quote you anonymously in a story, we cannot quote you on the record, elsewhere in the story, as refusing to comment.

■We almost never obscure a face in photos or video. On rare occasions we can take photos and video from an angle that does not identify the person. Any such issues should be discussed with the photographer or videographer.

■We cannot show you our story, or the images we've taken, before publication. (AP reporters are free, however, to double-check facts or quotes with you at their initiative.)

■We cannot provide a full list of questions in advance of the interview. We may specify some areas we intend to ask about, but we always reserve the right to ask about something else.

■We cannot agree not to ask about specific topics. If we ask about something you don't wish to discuss, you can decline to comment and we'll report that.

■Once AP publishes its report, contact the reporter or editor if you believe anything is incorrect. We take accuracy very seriously and will correct any errors.

For more on AP's editorial standards, see the AP Statement of News Values and Principles.

Connecting mailbox

Remembering Blant Kimbell

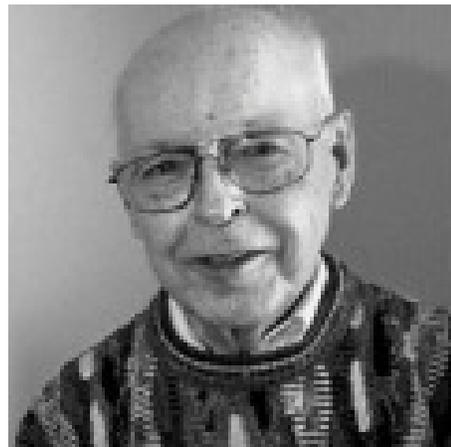
Bob Haring ([Email](#)) - Here is piece i did on Blant many years ago. Also, Google and you will find several good pieces about him. I've known many brilliant engineers and inventors but never met a man as smart, creative and good as Blant. He also had a knack for explaining the most sophisticated technical item in language a grade schooler could understand.

Blanton Kimbell deserves some recognition as a technological pioneer.

His achievements may not rank with those of the men who developed fiber optics, pioneered the charge coupled device that led to digital photography or created the World Wide Web, but he certainly played a key role in getting the news business and newspapers into use of computers and related equipment.

Kimbell was not a trained engineer. He joined The Associated Press as a teletype operator and mechanic. But he had a knack for understanding technology and was an avid reader of technological information.

By the early 1960s, he had led AP into using computers to compile, produce and transmit stock market tables. This was years before the various exchanges and markets began themselves to use computers.



He also was involved with a newspaper industry group, which included representatives from the Los Angeles Times and Miami Herald who were years ahead of their peers into looking at technical improvements.

By the mid-60s, he had AP using PDP8 computers to justify and transmit news material. By

1967, he had developed, with Hendrix Wire & Cable Co., the first working text-editing computer. He had approached IBM with this idea, but IBM rejected it. Then a friend at AT&T called to say he'd had a contact from Hendrix about a terminal but AT&T was not interested.

Kimbell worked with Hendrix - he wrote the specifications for what became the Hendrix terminal, which AP began introducing to its news operation about 1969.

In the early 1970s, he began looking for ways to use computers in the photo operation. By 1972 he had built a prototype of an electronic darkroom, which could enlarge, crop or otherwise manipulate pictures and then send them on AP's network.

He and others of AP, especially Photo Editor Hal Buell, then worked with Nikon and Canon as these companies developed and introduced digital cameras.

And as AP introduced technological improvements, they spread quickly throughout the newspaper industry. At one point Kimbell worked with producers of photographic typesetters to develop devices that would work directly with the AP wire.

He also helped kick AP and others into high speed data transmissions. The financial networks were first, operating at what was then the high speed of 1,200 baud.

In the early 1970s, when the Boston Globe wanted faster transmission of stock tables and AT&T could provide nothing faster than 9,600 baud, Kimbell developed a "bit splitter," which used two 9,600-baud circuits, alternating bits between them, to produce an effective rate of 19.2. It was, I believe, the fastest circuit on the east coast.

Kimbell also worked with AT&T to develop and test a 50 kilobit transmission in the 1960s.

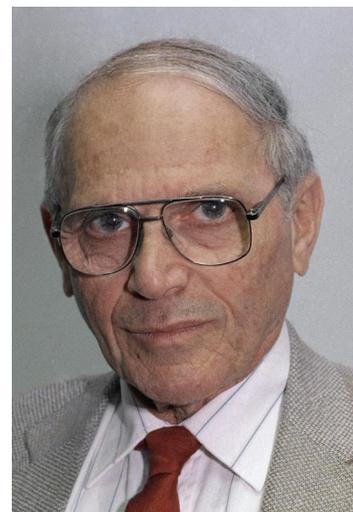
A key associate in most AP ventures was Dave Bowen, director of communications. Bowen was able to sell AP management and its board on new equipment, often without telling them just exactly what it implied.

AP's first PDP8, for instance, put AP squarely on a path to automate and terminalize its entire news operation, but Bowen sold it to President Wes Gallagher and the board as simply buying a computer to save a bit of money on one operation. Only Bowen and Kimbell fully understood the implications of that action.

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Remembering Harry Rosenthal

Larry Margasak ([Email](#)) - Your note about forgotten AP veterans brings to mind one of Kansas City and Washington's best, Harry Rosenthal - my mentor in D.C. By the time Harry passed away, a large number of bureau staffers didn't know



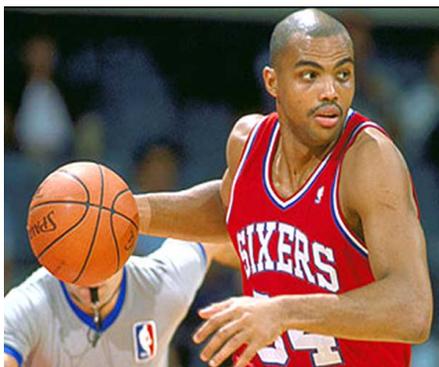
who he was. Harry was one of the greatest AP writers of his era.

I recall one day when we were covering the John Hinckley trial together and I was filing PMs. My first few stories didn't get great play in the log. Then, one day in the courtroom, Harry dictated my first several graphs by whispering them into my ear. I did exactly as he said, and had total dominance thereafter. It even got me a raise.

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Sports talk

George Zucker ([Email](#)) - Pro athletes often pose problems for sportswriters that go beyond mumbled cliches. One was a troublesome quote I debated with AP's late word maven, Jack Cappon. It was uttered by Charles Barkley, who made news as a Philadelphia 76er when he griped about his teammates. "We have too many wimps and complainers on this team," the NBA star grouched in a 1987 interview. "We lack team unity. Guys complain, complain, complain! We have a lot of pussies on this team!"



The Philadelphia Daily News ran the pussy quote and so did radio station WIP. Our sportswriter, the late legendary Ralph Bernstein, also used it, but New York took it out. The furious Bernstein asked me as the Philly bureau chief to go to bat for him. After all, we were both old enough to remember when the word meant something else. Bernstein argued that Barkley was merely criticizing his team's diffident effort.

So I appealed to Cappon. Surely he would agree that Sir Charles was too sophisticated to unload a sexually charged word on the nation's sports pages. I argued that the supposed blue slang was actually the plural diminutive of pussycat, thereby deriving more from pusillanimity than pudenda. Alas, Jack agreed with the sports desk. He wrote me: "You and I have minds dating to the early days of the century, when our hearts were young and gay and pussies purred. At first I thought that, oh no, Barkley couldn't have meant that other. A mind more finely tuned to these ribald times quickly persuaded me that Brother Barkley couldn't have meant anything but the other. Just as well that the remark was excised.

"Besides, what does a 76er fan know from pusillanimity?"

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The Tomlins - and Chiquita



Ye Olde Connecting Editor spotted this great photo on Facebook of the Tomlins - Pam, Dave and their daughter Elizabeth - but the star of the show is their dog Chiquita. Says Dave, "We found her in the gutter (via Mex SPCA) and she knows she'll go back there if she ever fidgets and spoils a family photo or important selfie."

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A couple photos from the past



Michael Feldman ([Email](#)) I shot this photo nearly 50 years ago in Philadelphia. It was a march to protest the murder by the KKK of Viola Liuzzo, a Detroit housewife who had marched in the famous Montgomery to Selma march that led to the voting right bill. Hard to believe this frame was made on my Nikon F, 50 years ago and sometimes I think little has changed. Except Market Street where I made this photo and it was one of first I sold to UPI for \$25,00 and I save the transmission print, thank you Photoshop for making the image good again.



Mark Mittelstadt ([Email](#)) - The Dodge Boys: Fort Dodge, Iowa, is one of very few mid-sized or smaller cities in America, if not the only one, to have produced two Associated Press bureau chiefs, likely the result of its strong local newspaper, The Messenger, and its equally fine long-time editor, Walt Stevens, who had direct personal responsibility for one of the AP executives. Photo was taken outside of AP headquarters in Rockefeller Center in New York City in the mid 1990s, probably after a bureau chiefs' meeting or another meeting of news executives. (Mark is at left)

Impressions:

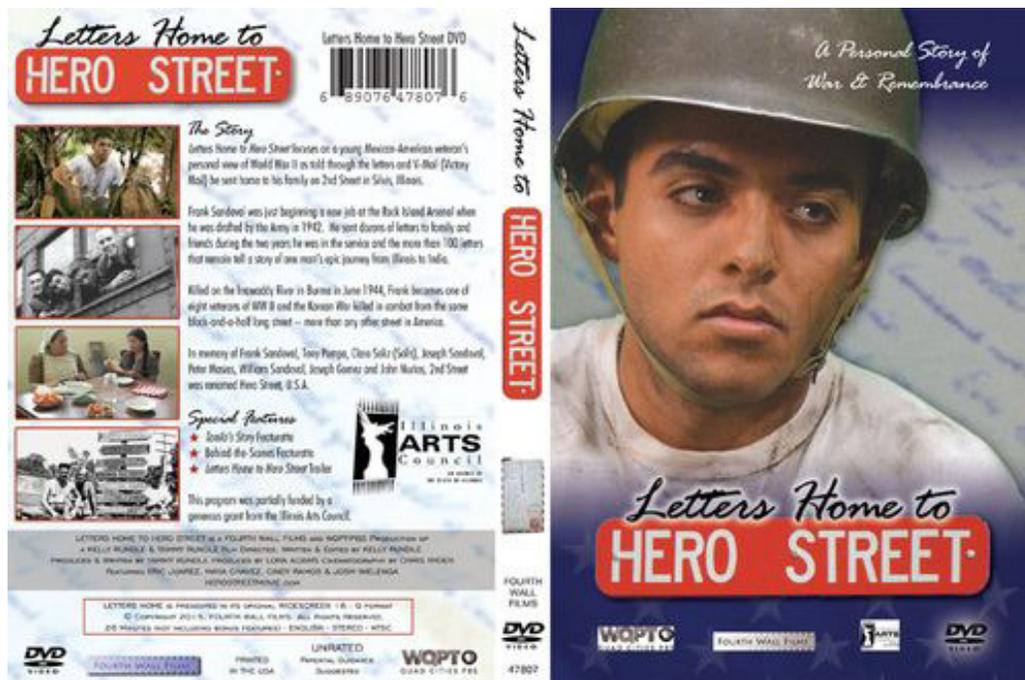
'Hero Street' an important part of our heritage

Editor's note: When filmmaker Kelly Rundle returned from decades in Hollywood to his native Moline, Illinois, he discovered a major story in his own hometown. He read former AP staffer **Marc Wilson's** ([Email](#)) book Hero Street U.S.A., and decided he wanted to make a documentary about Hero Street. While Kelly continues to seek funding for the full-length film, he and his wife/co-producer Tammy Rundle, earlier this month released a short documentary "Letters Home to Hero Street," also inspired by Wilson's book.

By BILL TUBBS
North Scott Press, Eldridge, Iowa

One of the remarkable stories of heroism in all of the United States is right here in our own back yard, but I didn't know it until a friend, Gary Sosniecki, gave me the book, "Hero Street USA," two years ago.

I initially dismissed it as "one more thing to read" and didn't get around to it until months later, but once I started, I couldn't put the book down. Then last week, Linda and I and 400 Quad Citians in a standing- room-only crowd at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in Silvis were present for the premiere showing of a new documentary, "Letters Home to Hero Street."



To say that the audience for this premiere was deeply touched would be putting it mildly. There were few dry eyes when the 30-minute program reached its ultimate and inevitable ending. Though we all knew that Pfc. Frank Sandoval would die from enemy fire in the mountains of Burma while building a road to supply the Chinese, whose supply routes were cut off by the Japanese near the end of World War II, the documentary - told through gut-wrenching letters he wrote home to his mother in Silvis - touched viewers to

the core.

Frank Sandoval was one of eight men from one two-block section of Second Street in that Illinois Quad-City town that was dubbed "Little Mexico," who died in combat in World War II and the Korean War. Eighty men from three dozen homes on this one street volunteered to fight for their country in those two wars. The eight casualties were more from a single neighborhood than anywhere in the USA.

It took decades before the uncommon sacrifice was noticed, but in 1971, Second Street was officially renamed "Hero Street," and in 1989, monuments were erected in a small park. These sites are less than a half-hour drive from Eldridge, and anyone who wishes to truly understand the multi-cultural heritage of our area and the sacrifices that secured our freedoms should visit them at least once.

"Letters Home to Hero Street," which debuted on WQPT Friday night, scratches the surface. Director Kelly Rundle and producers Tammy Rundle and Lora Adams said they would like to have made a feature length film to tell the stories of all eight fallen soldiers, but the budget (funded mostly with a grant from the Illinois Arts Council) wouldn't allow that. But they were extremely pleased that the letters of one soldier - Frank Sandoval - painted an accurate picture. Indeed.

Family members, including Frank's brother, and descendants of the fallen were present for Thursday's premiere. In discussion that followed the showing, they thanked the local actors and actresses - who were present - and said it told the story well.

The rest of the story, which Hollywood should take a look at, begins during the Mexican revolution from 1910-20. This was documented by "Hero Street USA" author Marc Wilson of Hampton, Ill., who is the owner of Town News of Moline, a company that hosts websites for many newspapers, including The NSP.

Wilson's book describes the conditions of the Mexican peasants under dictator Porfiro Diaz as "miserable, hopeless and cheap." Ninety-five percent of the women were illiterate. There was mass starvation. Disability and disease were rampant. "Little was left but despair and gorging green flies, ashes of death and the suffering of the living."

During this time, 3,000 families owned half of Mexico's land, and 17 individuals owned one fifth. More than 40 percent of the land, mines and oil were owned by Americans, and other foreign nationals owned 24 percent.

Reformer Francisco Madero took over the government but was escorted out of the capital and shot in the back of the head at point-blank range in a coup that was planned by the U.S. Ambassador Henry Wilson, who, the book says, boasted of it! The ambassador was later fired by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, but pandemonium ensued throughout Mexico and peasants were caught in the crossfire. "Fear reigned when soldiers passed through towns."

Between 1910 and 1920 one out of 15 Mexicans lost their lives and a million fled to the

U.S., which had a worker shortage because of World War I. The U.S. Department of Labor exempted Mexicans from the Immigration Act of 1917 and recruiters went to Mexico to find workers to keep the American economy going.

Eduviges and Angelina Sandoval - Frank's parents - joined the exodus in 1917 when Eduviges was hired by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad. "Starving, grieving and clad in rags" they crossed the border to Laraedo en route to the Silvis rail yard where they found themselves living in box cars and working long hours in severe heat and cold for little pay. Eventually they moved to houses on Second Street (now "Hero Street") with dirt floors, no indoor plumbing and no electricity. They were met with hostility from racist groups like the KKK.

This is the background that makes the "Hero Street" story so compelling. These families persevered against all odds and the sons eagerly joined the U.S. armed forces to prove their loyalty to America. Marc Wilson's book details the tragic but heroic stories of the eight who died: Tony Pompa, brothers Frank and Joseph Sandoval, Willie Sandoval, Claro Solis, Peter Masias, Joseph Gomez and Johnny Muñoz.

Shamefully, the discrimination continued after the war when the survivors were denied membership in the Silvis post of the VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars). They instead chartered their own VFW post and, as justice is served, it survived and the one that denied them didn't.

"Letters Home to Hero Street" helps keep this important story alive and deserves the appreciation of all involved. It will be shown again on Jan. 24 at 5 p.m. on WQAD, Channel 8, and is well worth a half hour of our time.

Welcome to Connecting



Nancy Zuckerbrod ([Email](#)) - With AP from 1998-2009 - In Washington for all but one year

of that time, when she worked in the London bureau.

John Hartzell ([Email](#)) - Milwaukee AP retiree.

Martha Malan ([Email](#)) - Worked in the Minneapolis AP bureau from 1967 to 1986; my bureau chiefs were George Moses, Ben Brown, Joe Dill, Larry McDermott and Charles Hill.

Marty Crutsinger ([Email](#)) - Economics writer for AP Business News. I have been covering economics for the AP in Washington for 31 years.

Stories of interest

[New York Times Editorial: Lessons of the James Risen Case](#) (Shared by Sibby Christensen)

The Obama administration has taken two actions that seem a refreshing departure from six years of aggressively attacking investigative journalism. The Justice Department abandoned an attempt to force James Risen, a New York Times reporter, to testify about a confidential source. And it tempered internal guidelines for trying to obtain records or testimony from the news media during leak investigations.

But these developments are gallingly late, and they do not really settle the big issues raised by President Obama's devoted pursuit of whistle-blowers and the reporters who receive their information.

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[Newsonomics: How deep is the newspaper industry's money hole?](#)

How big a hole is the U.S. daily newspaper industry in?

We know the toll in newsroom jobs - about 20,000 lost in a little under a decade - and the fact that the industry as a whole took in about \$26 billion less in 2014 than it did a decade earlier. We're used to, and fairly inured to, those numbers.

So let's ask a new question: How close is the industry as a whole to reversing its long slump? That's an answer we can quantify.

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[Egypt President Seeks End to Jazeera Reporters' Detention](#)

Egyptian President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi said he's seeking a resolution to the case of three Al Jazeera television journalists imprisoned for more than a year.

"We are very keen on sorting this out and getting it finished as soon as possible," El-Sisi

said in an interview with Bloomberg's Tom Keene at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland on Thursday. "We are trying very hard to find a way out within the legal framework and respect the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary."

An Egyptian appeals court this month ordered the retrial of the journalists, who were detained in December 2013. Human rights organizations and activists have condemned their detention as evidence of repression of freedoms since the army, led by El-Sisi, toppled Islamist President Mohamed Mursi in July 2013 after widespread protests against his rule. El-Sisi was elected as his successor in May.

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[Governor "Might Be Trying to Scrub Some of the Brown Off"](#)

MSNBC has banned from its airwaves a Muslim human rights lawyer and commentator who said Louisiana Gov. Bobby Jindal, an Indian American, "might be trying to scrub some of the brown off his skin" by claiming that there are "no-go zones" for non-Muslims in Europe.

The Chicago-born commentator, Arsalan Iftikhar, calls himself "The Muslim Guy" and has appeared frequently as a talking head advocating for Muslims, often when they are under attack. His website says he "has regularly appeared in virtually every major media outlet in the world" and he is listed by the Asian American Journalists Association as a resource for journalists seeking information about Muslims.

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[After Paris, NYPD ups security at media orgs](#)

The New York Police Department has ramped up security around the offices of several New York-based media organizations in the wake of the Paris terrorist attacks, sources at those outlets confirmed.

In a memo to staff, Gawker Editor Scott Kidder wrote that "the NYPD has advised us that they're increasing patrols of media companies in light of some of the activity in Europe." Kidder stressed that there was "no specific (or general) threat against Gawker."

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[Preparing for Fidel Castro's death](#)

MIAMI - Last week, the usual crew of friends from the Miami Herald, el Nuevo Herald, and various national and international outlets got together for what has become a familiar ritual.

Fidel Castro had died again.

Every year or so, a rumor bubbles up that the world's most famous Cuban has this time, finally, truly, died. The local press corps sends crews to Versailles, the iconic Little Havana restaurant where presidential candidates appear to appeal to Cuban American voters and where journalists gather when anything about Cuba might be happening. Pretty early in the news cycle of a Fidel-is-dead rumor, The Associated Press writes a story that essentially says Castro might not be alive but no one on the island says he's dead. This year, on Jan. 9, the AP's Havana bureau chief, Michael Weissenstein, wrote that story, noting the rumor that the foreign press was being called to a press conference.

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Power Lunches Are Out. Crumbs in the Keyboard Are In.



In early November, the television anchor Bryant Gumbel was standing in the middle of a sweaty crowd at the restaurant Michael's, on West 55th Street. It was a little after 7 p.m., and Mr. Gumbel was shoulder-to-shoulder with other media luminaries, many of them household names for decades: Jann Wenner, Jay McInerney, Jeffrey Bewkes, Al Roker and Dr. Ruth Westheimer among them.

"As snotty as this sounds - and I'm afraid it does a little bit - it's kind of like coming to a club," Mr. Gumbel said, looking around the room. "When you come in you know a lot of people. You're comfortable. You're like, 'Hi, hi, hi.' "

The guests that evening were celebrating the 25th anniversary of Michael's, the Midtown restaurant that is best known for its media power lunches. Mr. Gumbel, who still has his show on HBO, comes here once every couple of months. He thought back to all of the deals.

The Final Word

6 THINGS MENTALLY STRONG PEOPLE DO

- 1. They move on. They don't waste time feeling sorry for themselves.**
- 2. They embrace change. They welcome challenges.**
- 3. They stay happy. They don't waste energy on things they can't control.**
- 4. They are kind, fair and unafraid to speak up.**
- 5. They are willing to take calculated risks.**
- 6. They celebrate other people's success. They don't resent that success.**

CureJoy

Today in History

By The Associated Press

Today is Friday, Jan. 23, the 23rd day of 2015. There are 342 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:

On Jan. 23, 1968, North Korea seized the Navy intelligence ship USS Pueblo, charging its crew with being on a spying mission. (The crew was released 11 months later.)

On this date:

In 1789, Georgetown University was established in present-day Washington D.C.

In 1845, Congress decided all national elections would be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

In 1915, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart was born in Jackson, Michigan.

In 1933, the 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the so-called "Lame Duck Amendment," was ratified as Missouri approved it.

In 1937, 17 people went on trial in Moscow during Josef Stalin's "Great Purge." (All were convicted of conspiracy; all but four were executed.)

In 1944, Norwegian painter Edvard Munch ("The Scream") died near Oslo at age 80.

In 1950, the Israeli Knesset approved a resolution affirming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

In 1960, the U.S. Navy-operated bathyscaphe (BATH'-ih-skahf) Trieste carried two men to the deepest known point in the Pacific Ocean, reaching a depth of more than 35,000 feet.

In 1964, the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution, eliminating the poll tax in federal elections, was ratified as South Dakota became the 38th state to endorse it.

In 1973, President Richard Nixon announced an accord had been reached to end the Vietnam War, and would be formally signed four days later in Paris.

In 1985, debate in Britain's House of Lords was carried on live television for the first time.

In 1995, the Supreme Court, in McKennon vs. Nashville Banner Publishing Co., ruled that companies accused of firing employees illegally could not escape liability by later finding a lawful reason to justify the dismissal.

Ten years ago: Former "Tonight Show" host Johnny Carson died in Los Angeles at age 79. Viktor Yushchenko was sworn in as president of Ukraine. The Philadelphia Eagles defeated the Atlanta Falcons 27-10 to win the NFC championship game; the New England Patriots won the AFC championship by beating the Pittsburgh Steelers, 41-27.

Five years ago: Abby Sunderland, 16, left Marina del Rey, California, on her first attempt to become the youngest person to sail solo around the world. (The voyage ended a week and a-half later because the boat experienced power problems; Sunderland then made a second attempt, but that, too, fell short.) Rachael Flatt won her first title at the U.S. Figure Skating Championships in Spokane, Washington, finishing more than 10 points ahead of Mirai Nagasu (mih-RY' NAH'-guh-soo).

One year ago: Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel ordered immediate actions to define the depth of trouble inside the nation's nuclear force, which had been rocked by disclosures about security lapses, poor discipline, weak morale and other problems. A fire at a seniors' home in L'Isle-Verte, Quebec, Canada, killed 32 people. Pop star Justin Bieber was arrested in Miami Beach, Florida, on charges of driving under the influence, resisting arrest and driving with an expired license. (Bieber later pleaded guilty to careless driving and resisting

arrest under a deal that spared him jail time.)

Today's Birthdays: Actress Jeanne Moreau is 87. Actress Chita Rivera is 82. Actor-director Lou Antonio is 81. Actor Gil Gerard is 72. Actor Rutger Hauer is 71. Rhythm-and-blues singer Jerry Lawson (The Persuasions) is 71. Sen. Thomas R. Carper, D-Del., is 68. Singer Anita Pointer is 67. Actor Richard Dean Anderson is 65. Rock musician Bill Cunningham is 65. Rock singer Robin Zander (Cheap Trick) is 62. Former Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa (vee-yah-ry-GOH'-sah) is 62. Princess Caroline of Monaco is 58. Singer Anita Baker is 57. Reggae musician Earl Falconer (UB40) is 56. Actress Gail O'Grady is 52. Actress Mariska Hargitay is 51. Rhythm-and-blues singer Marc Nelson is 44. Actress Tiffani Thiessen is 41. Rock musician Nick Harmer (Death Cab for Cutie) is 40. Christian rock musician Nick DePartee (Kutless) is 30. Singer-actress Rachel Crow is 17.

Thought for Today: "The trouble is that hardly anybody in America goes to bed angry at night." - George J. Stigler, American economist (1911-1991).

Paul Stevens
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