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Connecting

June 17, 2020

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AP Photo/Astrid Galvan

Colleagues,

Good Wednesday morning on this the 17th day of June 2020,

Should AP style be changed to capitalize “black” when describing people?

That’s a question facing the AP and its Stylebook editor **Paula Froke**, who said in an AP story Monday that such a change in AP style – which currently lowercases the word – is under active consideration in the wake of the killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis.

On Tuesday, the Brookings Institution issued: “A public letter to The Associated Press: Listen to the nation and capitalize Black.” Click [here](#) for the story.

We asked our colleague **Norm Goldstein**, who was AP Stylebook editor for 21 years, to provide his thoughts and some history on the issue. We lead with his response.

We also bring you colleagues’ thoughts on the decision by the AP to drop the “Thought for the Day” from the AP’s popular Today in History feature – after Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was quoted in the “Thought” column earlier this month.

Fifty years ago in the late summer of 1970 when the United States was engulfed in political and social turmoil in the second year of the Nixon Administration, AP President **Wes Gallagher** assigned two of his top staffers to a special assignment, a

"Meeting with America" series on the state of the nation. He chose reporter **Peter Arnett** and photographer **Horst Faas** who were concluding eight years of covering the Vietnam War after winning Pulitzer Prizes and many other awards for their work.

Arnett, a Connecting colleague, noted that they were delighted and surprised by the assignment. Neither had spent much time in America. Arnett was a New Zealander and Faas a German. But their work was well known to U.S. publishers and editors, and Gallagher, in a note to Arnett, said he wanted them to take "a fresh look" at the homeland.

In a story for today's issue, Arnett recalls for Connecting Gallagher's uneasy stewardship of the series and the contribution to its successful conclusion by the AP Newsfeatures manager **Sid Moody**, who, he recalls, was "a brilliant writer and patient editor." Included are some of the iconic photographs taken by Faas during the assignment. (with the original captions).

THE LINKS ARE BACK: As you'll note above, Connecting has restored to its masthead the links to the Connecting Archives as well as to Top AP Stories and Top AP Photos of the day, the AP Emergency Relief Fund and to AP Books. Here's a shout-out to our colleague **Jo Steck** ([Email](#)), who maintains the archive of Connecting issues. We hope you will find all the links useful.

Have a great day – be safe, stay healthy.

Paul

On whether to change AP style to capitalize 'black'

Norm Goldstein ([Email](#)) - In the 21 years I was listed as editor of the AP Stylebook (1986-2007), I amassed many files, but none thicker than the one on ever-evolving entry on "black." Current events have brought the subject to the forefront once again, with suggestions (to put it mildly) that Black should be capitalized.

Some history: The precursor to the Stylebook as we know it (published in 1953) had a capitalization entry that listed Negro and said "do not use colored." In the 1970s, "black" became the preferred term and the fully revised 1977 edition of the Stylebook, in an entry on "black," said it was "acceptable in all references for Negro. Do not use colored as a synonym." The 1970 edition of the Stylebook said, in part, capitalize Negro and "Do NOT use 'colored' for Negro."

In the decade of the '70s, "black" became the preferred term. The fully revised 1977 Stylebook said, in its entry on black: "Acceptable in all references for Negro. Do not use colored as a synonym."

The term African-American (with the hyphen) was first suggested in 1988 and given endorsement by Jesse Jackson at a civil rights summit in 1989, but the general preference indicated then that a strong majority of blacks preferred the term “black” rather than African-American, Afro-American or Negro. AP added a Stylebook entry on African-American in 1999: “The preferred term is ‘black.’” It became AP’s preference into the 21st century; in the 2007 Stylebook the entry said, in part, “black” was “acceptable for a person of the black race. African-American is acceptable for an American black person of African descent.”

Today, underscored by protests and demonstrations, there is a new call to capitalize Black. Eventually, only usage will make that determination. As Bill Bryson once wrote: “English is a fluid and democratic language in which meanings shift and change in response to the pressures of common usage rather than the dictates of committee ... the weight of usage will push new meanings into currency no matter how many authorities hurl themselves into the path of change.”

But for now, it seems the connotation of the capitalized Black outweighs the denotation of the lowercase version (in my opinion) and justifies the change.

On using quote from Jefferson Davis in AP Today in History

Bruce Lowitt ([Email](#)) - In the debate over whether to use a quote from Jefferson Davis ("Never be haughty to the humble; never be humble to the haughty."), one response in Tuesday's Connecting was that "... it sounds like the kind of general-purpose platitude that might be attributed to Plato or Aristotle" and wondered, "Do we need automatically to reject a platitude from Davis because he led the Confederacy?"

Permit me to present these quotes:

"Words build bridges into unexplored regions." And "Don't let what other people think stop you from doing the things you love."

They sound "general-purpose" too. They are attributed to Adolf Hitler. So, yes, perhaps the source of the quote matters.

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Sylvia Wingfield ([Email](#)) - On June 3, some of us were startled to see an innocuous quote attributed to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, who is not an innocuous historical figure, as the “Thought for the Day” at the end of “Today in History.” I think AP made the right call in substituting another “Thought” for June 3. And in dropping that feature from “Today in History” going forward. “History” is a popular, fact-rich fixture that doesn’t need a “Thought” for extra interest if that is going to require extra

editorial judgment. Historical figures who have flaws may have merit for some of their ideas or achievements. Jefferson Davis' only historical merit is fighting to maintain legal, race-based human slavery in the United States in what was a relatively modern era.

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Ralph Gage ([Email](#)) - I was pleased to see in Tuesday's Connecting that at least one other person objects to Sally Buzbee's "apology" for the Jefferson Davis quote used previously in Today in History. I guess it's not the thought that matters-- only who expresses it. Carrying her political correctness to an extreme, Buzbee has decreed that the Thought for Today will no longer be part of Today in History. If that isn't throwing the baby out with the bathwater, then the cliché has absolutely no meaning.

'Meeting with America' 50 years ago



Photographer Horst Faas (left) and reporter Peter Arnett in San Francisco on the first leg of their assignment "Meeting with America" late in 1970.

By Peter Arnett ([Email](#))

Wes Gallagher had been unceasingly supportive of Horst Faas and I during our Vietnam years, and with the war seemingly winding down he had offered us our choice of reassignments. Horst chose Singapore for proximity to his favorite Southeast Asian countries. I chose the United States for a lot of reasons, an important one was

because the journalists I most admired, and had modeled my journalism career upon, lived there.

When I arrived in New York City with my family in September 1970, I received a note from a New York Times colleague, Tom Buckley, who wrote, "Welcome to the only city in the World that is tougher to live in than Saigon." But it wasn't so bad. I had startled the AP head office by checking my family into the Pierre Hotel on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, a place I had been led to believe was a small French-style lodging, as we realized on our arrival when we rode up the elevator with Tricia Nixon. The AP personnel chief Keith Fuller visited and sat in our lavish suite sipping a scotch and soda with a bemused look on his face. "I've often wondered what his place looked like inside," he said. We eventually moved to an apartment in Riverdale where some news colleague from Vietnam were our neighbors.

Gallagher said that my first domestic assignment would be a "Meeting with America" series with Horst, an opportunity, he said, to get to know "the real America," beyond the brutal landscape of the Vietnam War. To better direct our travels, Gallagher suggested we avoid the people who today we might refer to as "bold face names", the prominent politicians, movie and TV entertainment stars, and sports heroes and so on.



AMERICAN GRANDEUR: ascending to 14,410 feet, the iconic Mount Rainier, an active volcano, dominates the Washington State landscape and the lives of small Indian tribes seeking to maintain their traditions in a changing world.

Gallagher would soon advise us who else he did not want us to include. We had began by exploring America's west coast and its vibrant cities, and sent New York of some of our first impressions. "Stay out of skid rows and Indian reservations. That's not the America I want you to meet," he messaged us in San Francisco. He was too late. Horst and I had rented a car and were following our instincts. We visited hippies in the Haight-Ashbury district, met with Indian activists illegally occupying Alcatraz prison

and talked with winos on skid row. We were happy with the pictures. the stories, the adventure. In our three months of travel we photographed raw beauty from coast to coast and met a wonderfully bewildering variety of people, old and new, ethnic activists, and retirees, employed and unemployed. I compiled 27 notebooks on interviews and impressions. Horst had hundreds of rolls of film. Somewhere in there was Wes Gallagher's real America. Sorting all our material into a readable series took the efforts of several news and photo editors and much argument and debate. I had the good fortune that eventually wading into this editorial morass was Sid Moody whose stature as a superior writer, along with his stewardship of AP Newsfeatures, helped straighten things out.



SKID ROW: The prevalence of a Skid Row in most major United States cities, and the need for public food handouts, revealed the underside of a flourishing American society.

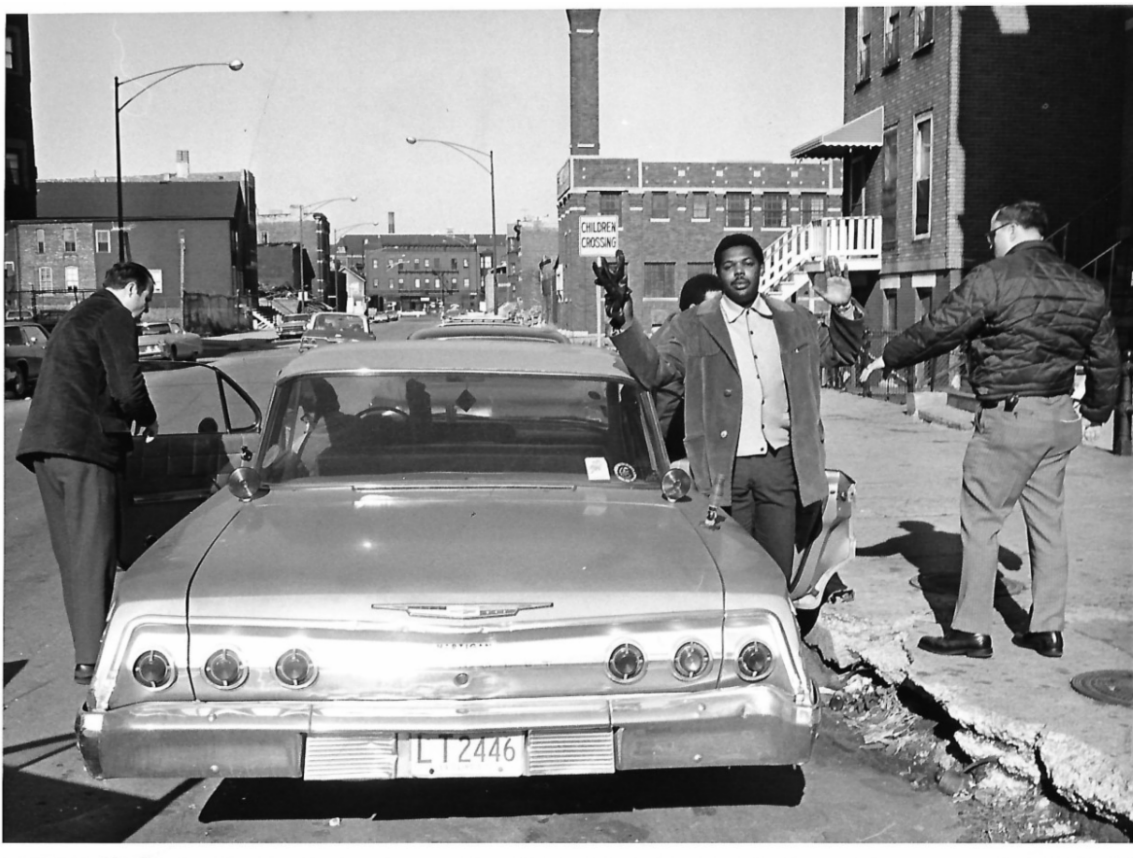
Moody quickly realized that Horst Faas's trenchant verbal commentaries that I had captured in my notebooks were an essential element of our American experience. He also realized that editors would be reading our series in an America that was in the throes of a vengeful Nixon Administration following policies of law and order at home that threatened human rights advances, and whose bellicose actions in Vietnam that had widened a war that the president had promised he would end. On April 24, 1971, a week when the series was running in American papers, a crowd of 200,000 antiwar protesters marched from the White House to the Capitol along Pennsylvania Avenue in an effort to urge Congress to immediately end U.S. military intervention in Indochina.



MINORITY DETERMINATION. A young girl strides past a wall painting of Young Lords' heroine in Chicago. Racial attitudes in the United States are complex and many sided. But there is a flinty determination common to many minority groups, shared by black and Chicano militants, echoed by Indians.

The opening series story for Sunday papers was more than 3,000 words long, accompanied by a dozen Horst Faas pictures. I sent Sid Moody a note with my final version of the story, acknowledging his recommendations. "Here it is with much less balanced reporting and more Horst Faas. Less melting pot, too, and more gentle simmering. Please don't hesitate (as I know you won't) to delete or add. Cheers, PeterA". (Edit note: What follows here are a few excerpts from our first story published 50 years ago that relate in a historic way to the Black Lives Matter protests that are erupting across America today):

"Which is the real America? I had pages of notes on the race crisis. 'There ain't no black man ever lived in Dawson County and there never will,' exclaimed a white storekeeper in that Georgian county. He vowed quick vengeance if a black ever tried. Yet we found in Madison, Ga., just 50 miles to the southeast, a white-haired descendant of the earliest settlers who proudly showed us her columned ante-bellum home --- and mentioned how she had recently stopped a house-selling panic by her neighbors who feared the arrival of a black home owner in their genteel suburb. "I told a town meeting that the Negro has always been living with us down here, and let him live like us. I think I convinced them," she said.



STREET SCENE. Chicago police order occupants out of a car they halted, in search for a stolen car. A cry often heard in America today is one of unhappiness over poor law enforcement.

We were fascinated by the phenomenon of the ghetto. The ghetto seems to follow the blacks around, certainly in the south side of Chicago and in other cities where whites were fleeing suburbs penetrated by black families. We saw some model black

suburbs in Chicago and Montgomery, Ala., but generally where the blacks were moving the ghetto was following. A nervous white grocer in Chicago commented, "I've been here all my life but everyone is leaving and me too soon." He will board up his store windows and fly, leaving the ghost of a market to the new black inhabitants. We asked California Assemblyman Willie Brown, a black, his views on the environmental battle over the preservation of San Francisco Bay and he said, "I don't care if they fill the whole bay as long as blacks get a fair share of the filling jobs." Many American city dwellers escape to the verdant countryside when the metropolis gets them down. But the blacks told us that they feel trapped inside the ghettos and that even when they'd escape for the weekend, they are not really welcome where they go. Which may or not have been the reason for us not seeing one black in a three-day visit to the bustling new towns and valleys north of San Francisco.

"Which is the real America? And always, the unhappiness about poor law enforcement, a cry we heard often. We were told by an editor in Gary, Ind., that the courts were too soft, that society was not protected, that criminals got off too easily, and that the notion of private property was being lost to chronic thievery. Yet we were also informed that in one Berkeley student cooperative, thieves were being beaten up rather than turned over to the police, the rational being they would eventually recover from the physical wounds inflicted by the beatings but might never recover from psychic wounds suffered in jail.



ETHNIC DIVERSITY: Children in a Hutterite community in Wolf Creek, Mont.. The religious Hutterites are using -to-date technology to run their farms but have rejected all other advances in American culture including voting and television.

"Which is the real America? We found a country propelled by the force of technology and with the most outspoken and knowledgeable population in the world. But America has been slow, too. We drove into the Salinas Valley in California past acres of strawberries rotting on the ground because the Chicano laborers were on strike. We

visited some Chicano cabins and found many of them stuffed with humanity, bleak splintery buildings sitting on treeless, grassless grounds looking like old pictures we'd seen of dust bowl days. A San Francisco newspaper editor had told us sarcastically that Salinas lay "on the liberal route" but the obvious poverty of the workers seemed beyond politics. Some workers contracts had been signed. "We are slaves no more, I get home to my children before dark now," chanted Anna Magallon to us in English, her head bandaged like a severe wound against the dust and chill wind that blew across the valley.

The flinty determination we found in the Black and Chicano militants was echoed by the Indians. A young Blackfoot standing on Fisherman's Wharf waiting to ride to Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay that activists had occupied, told us bitterly, "The white man saves the whooping crane, he saves the goose in Hawaii, but he is not saving the way of life of the Indian." Further up the coast on the Olympic Peninsula young Quinault braves were chasing dune buggies off their razor clam beaches with guns. They told us they had already forced a halt to the building of a freeway through their reservation. And they are reaching back to their past now: Jim Ploegman, a craftsman of Scandinavian descent was showing the braves at Tahola how to carve totem poles. Picture this: These American Indians were learning their forgotten craft from a Scandinavian wood carver who was using a Czech textbook featuring a Russia totem collection.



THE HITCHHIKERS. Along America's highways and byways the hitchhikers are a common part of the scene. Here, one sprawls in the sun as he waits for a ride in Santa Barbara Calif., a gentler one than than the bearded types with guns on their hips in Big Sur country.

"Yes, conflicts and contrasts," asked editor Sid Moody at one point, after discussing our findings. "But how does America stack up with other countries you have seen?" The meaning of America and our notes and photographs were not enough, I found. They are mirror images, one dimensional. I had hoped we'd brought over another dimension from Vietnam where we had worked with Americans for years, wrote about them in battle and watched them die, talked with them of their dreams and hopes. Remember how we talked of this in a rainy night in Savannah Ga., after spending the weekend in South Carolina with a Marine major we had known in Vietnam. You said, 'They are all dreamers over there in Vietnam, remaking the world, they think in the image of America, certainly the volunteers.' I agreed. I had long had the feeling that Americans in Southeast Asia were practicing an idealism they were deprived of back home, like the Western missionaries of the 19th century. Otherwise, why go beyond the Salinas Valley to save wretched souls? There is plenty of work there."

On April 9, 1971, AP Newsfeatures sent out a promotion note to subscribers that the series "Meeting with America" would start off on the April 18 APN budget, followed by two AMs pieces for Monday and Tuesday, and three PMers for the next three days. "The stories are all about us," the note read, "as seen through the pen and lens of two talented foreigners with all the freshness of a different point of view. To see ourselves as others see us can be a surprising, sobering, entertaining and even provocative experience. Which is what good writing and perceptive photography is all about."



Horst Faas's picture of State highway 11, just west of the Great Divide, sent by AP Newsfeatures along with the promotional advance for the series "Meeting with America."

Two days before the series was to begin, Gallagher called me to his office. He had invested a lot of money and a lot of staff into the series and it had not turned out the way it he had expected. He seemed particularly bothered by the opening paragraphs of the main Sunday story that I began in the form of a letter. "Dear Horst, we were one hundred days older when our tour of the United States ended, experts on hotel bathrooms, rental cars and airline schedules. But how much had we really learned? As I flipped through the notes I scribbled in the high mountains, in the ghettos, in the

smoky striptease bars, I wondered how the pieces all fit together. I remembered your comment at the end. 'Good luck, you'll need it' you said shaking your head and my hand simultaneously as a chill wind whipped across Rockefeller Plaza in New York. You had finished your pictures and you were heading back to Indochina that night to cover the war. But you sounded sorry for me because I was staying in America, where to your mind the concrete jungles contain a more dangerous yield of uncertainties and insecurities than the green jungles of Vietnam.' Gallagher did not tell me so directly but I believed he expected Horst and me to be more positive about the States, more optimistic. But he said, "It's not your fault, I should not have assigned you to a story like this." I hastened to reassure him. "Wes, it's out of our hands now. But I think America's newspaper editors are more realistic about your country than you think."

Late Sunday morning I drove down the West Side Highway to the 42nd street exit and found the magazine store in Times Square that sold out-of-town newspapers. I searched through the Sunday editions of newspapers around the country to see how cordial American editors were to foreigners who criticized their country. The Boston Globe played the story on page one, as did the Indianapolis Star and the Binghamton Press. I drove over to AP headquarters where they were compiling a log of story usage: Already on the front pages in Houston, Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, and Tulsa, Okla.; in the feature sections in Chicago, Philadelphia, Wichita, Kansas and Detroit.

THE HERALD-ADVERTISER
Sunday
 A MAGAZINE FOR THE TRI-STATE

Huntington, W. Va., Sunday, April 18, 1971

America	2	Your Name	6
Scuba Diving	4	House Plan	7
Youth Beat	5	Yesterday	8

**Includes
 TV
 Pullout**

America, America

What is the 'real' America? Or, is there one?

How does America look to two foreign journalists, traveling across the country?

America . . . is it the great open spaces, such as the Montana hill country above?

Or is it the packed cities, like Los Angeles and its freeways, right?

Sometimes, it takes a fresh eye to see the forest, the trees. With that in mind The Associated Press sent two foreigners — reporter Peter Arnett, a New Zealander, and photographer Horst Faas, a German, both of whom won Pulitzer Prizes for their Vietnam coverage — across the country for a 'meeting with America.'

It was an illuminating trip for them. And it should be for any American curious to know how others see us on our home grounds.

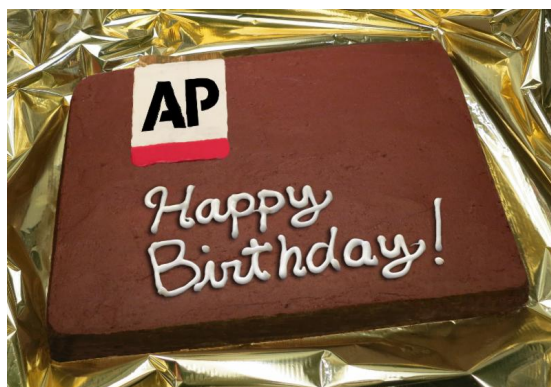
Their report, Pages 2 and 3.

The Sunday Herald -Examiner in Huntington, West VA., played "Meeting with America" across its first three Sunday pages.

I had concluded my "letter to Horst" with: "America was not as frightening and materialistic as some of our friends had lead us to believe. It was not all dull technology. But it was as not as pleasing as we had for years had imagined. You said you were disappointed and carried that feeling back to Indochina with you. I will be living with America for a while, and I am in no hurry to rush to final judgment. I would like to think that these harsh edges to American society that we found will get blunted by time, not more jagged or cutting. Good luck, Peter."

Horst Faas eventually moved on from Singapore to the London Bureau. He never did return to the U.S. on a photo assignment. Wes Gallagher, unsure of where to use me in the complex environment of AP headquarters, named me a Special Correspondent, a title also awarded Hugh Mulligan, John Hightower and Saul Pett, allowing me some independence as I covered stories in America and the rest of the World in my second and final decade with the AP.

Connecting wishes Happy Birthday



To

Daniel Haney - dghaney@earthlink.net

Stories of interest

Statue of Josephus Daniels, publisher and white supremacist, removed from Raleigh square (The News & Observer)



Workers with Carolina Stone Setting Company place the statue of Josephus Daniels onto a trailer after removing it from Raleigh's Nash Square early Tuesday morning, June 16, 2020. Ethan Hyman EHYMAN@NEWSOBSERVER.COM

BY MARTHA QUILLIN

The family of Josephus Daniels, former News & Observer publisher, U.S. Navy secretary and lifelong white supremacist, removed a statue of him from Raleigh's Nash Square Tuesday morning.

"The time is right," said Frank Daniels III, a former executive editor of The N&O who drove from his home in Nashville, Tenn., to watch the removal of the monument to his great-grandfather. "I don't think anyone would say that it's not the appropriate time to move the statue of Josephus to a more appropriate location."

Later in the day Tuesday, the Wake County school board voted to rename Daniels Middle School in Raleigh to Oberlin Middle School, in honor of the Oberlin community that was founded there by former slaves.

A crew arrived before daybreak Tuesday to begin disassembling the statue. Using a small crane, workers from Carolina Stone Setting of Morrisville extracted the sculpture and its granite base from the center of a group of plantings and placed them on a flatbed tractor trailer waiting on Hargett Street. The statue was covered with a blue tarp to protect it during travel.

The process took about 90 minutes.

Read more [here](#) . Shared by Dennis Conrad.

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William Gildea, Post sportswriter and author with a lyrical touch, dies at 81 (Washington Post)

By Matt Schudel

William Gildea, a longtime Washington Post sportswriter who wrote lyrical features on horse racing, football, boxing, the Olympics and other sports and was the author of several books, including a memoir about his boyhood love of the Baltimore Colts, died June 14 at a hospice facility in Rockville, Md. He was 81.

The cause was complications from Parkinson's disease, said his wife, Mary Fran Gildea.

Mr. Gildea (pronounced gil-DAY) spent 40 years at The Post, where he was hired in 1965 by the newspaper's renowned sports columnist Shirley Povich. Mr. Gildea covered the Washington Redskins and had a column for a few years, but he found his niche as a roving feature writer, covering the world's leading sports events — and other sports traditions fading into the past.

Scores and statistics found their way into his stories, but Mr. Gildea was known more for exploring the human dimensions of sports, from broken dreams to racial injustice. He labored over his stories, combining simple prose with complex thinking as he developed a reputation as one of The Post's most elegant and sophisticated writers, in any section of the newspaper.

Read more [here](#) .

Today in History - June 17, 2020



By The Associated Press

Today is Wednesday, June 17, the 169th day of 2020. There are 197 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:

On June 17, 1972, President Richard Nixon's eventual downfall began with the arrest of five burglars inside the Democratic headquarters in Washington, D.C.'s Watergate complex.

On this date:

In 1579, Sir Francis Drake arrived in present-day northern California, naming it New Albion and claiming English sovereignty.

In 1775, the Revolutionary War Battle of Bunker Hill resulted in a costly victory for the British, who suffered heavy losses.

In 1928, Amelia Earhart embarked on a trans-Atlantic flight from Newfoundland to Wales with pilots Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon, becoming the first woman to make the trip as a passenger.

In 1930, President Herbert Hoover signed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, which boosted U.S. tariffs to historically high levels, prompting foreign retaliation.

In 1933, the "Kansas City Massacre" took place outside Union Station in Kansas City, Mo., as a group of gunmen attacked law enforcement officers escorting federal prisoner Frank Nash; four of the officers were killed, along with Nash.

In 1944, the Republic of Iceland was established.

In 1953, U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas stayed the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, originally set for the next day, the couple's 14th wedding anniversary. (They were put to death June 19.)

In 1963, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Abington (Pa.) School District v. Schempp*, struck down, 8-1, rules requiring the recitation of the Lord's Prayer or reading of Biblical verses in public schools.

In 1967, China successfully tested its first thermonuclear (hydrogen) bomb.

In 1986, President Ronald Reagan announced the retirement of Chief Justice Warren Burger, who was succeeded by William Rehnquist.

In 1994, after leading police on a slow-speed chase on Southern California freeways, O.J. Simpson was arrested and charged with murder in the slayings of his ex-wife, Nicole, and her friend, Ronald Goldman. (Simpson was later acquitted in a criminal trial but held liable in a civil trial.)

In 2009, President Barack Obama extended some benefits to same-sex partners of federal employees. Nevada Sen. John Ensign resigned from the GOP leadership a day after admitting an affair with a former campaign staffer.

Ten years ago: BP chief executive Tony Hayward told a congressional hearing he was “deeply sorry” for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, but infuriated lawmakers as he disclaimed knowledge of any of the myriad problems leading up to the disaster. Israel agreed to ease its three-year-old land blockade of the Hamas-ruled Gaza Strip. The Los Angeles Lakers rallied in Game 7 of the NBA finals, defeating the Boston Celtics 83-79 to repeat as champions.

Five years ago: Nine people were shot to death in a historic African-American church in Charleston, South Carolina; suspect Dylann Roof was arrested the following morning. (Roof was convicted of federal hate crimes and sentenced to death; he later pleaded guilty to state murder charges and was sentenced to life in prison without parole.)

One year ago: Iran announced that it was breaking compliance with the international accord that kept it from making nuclear weapons; the announcement meant that Iran could soon start to enrich uranium to just a step away from weapons-grade levels. The Trump administration followed Iran’s announcement by ordering 1,000 more troops to the Middle East. Egypt’s first democratically elected president, Islamist leader Mohammed Morsi, collapsed in court while on trial and died; Morsi had been ousted by the military in 2013 after a year in office. Gloria Vanderbilt, an heiress and artist who later became a designer jeans pioneer, died at her New York home; she was 95. Gunfire broke out, and a stampede developed, as fans in Toronto celebrated at a rally for the NBA champion Raptors; four people were shot and thousands of others fled, just a block from the rally stage.

Today’s Birthdays: Actor Peter Lupus is 88. Movie director Ken Loach is 84. Actor William Lucking is 79. Singer Barry Manilow is 77. Former House Speaker Newt Gingrich is 77. Comedian Joe Piscopo is 69. Actor Mark Linn-Baker is 66. Actor Jon Gries (gryz) is 63. Rock singer Jello Biafra is 62. Movie producer-director-writer Bobby Farrelly is 62. Actor Thomas Haden Church is 60. Actor Greg Kinnear is 57. Actress Kami Cotler is 55. Olympic gold medal speed skater Dan Jansen is 55. Actor Jason Patric is 54. Rhythm and blues singer Kevin Thornton is 51. Actor-comedian Will Forte is 50. Latin pop singer Paulina Rubio is 49. Tennis player Venus Williams is 40. Actor Arthur Darvill is 38. Actress Jodie Whittaker is 38. Actor Manish Dayal is 37. Country singer Mickey Guyton is 37. Actor-rapper Herculeez (AKA Jamal Mixon) is 37. Actress Marie Avgeropoulos is 34. Rapper Kendrick Lamar is 33. NHL forward Nikita Kucherov is 27. Actor Damani Roberts is 24. Actor KJ Apa is 23.

Thought for Today: "One has two duties [-] to be worried and not to be worried." [-]
E.M. Forster, British author (1879-1970).

Got a story or photos to share?

Got a story to share? A favorite memory of your AP days? Don't keep them to yourself. Share with your colleagues by sending to Ye Olde Connecting Editor. And don't forget to include photos!

Here are some suggestions:

- **Second chapters** - You finished a great career. Now tell us about your second (and third and fourth?) chapters of life.
- **Spousal support** - How your spouse helped in supporting your work during your AP career.
- **My most unusual story** - tell us about an unusual, off the wall story that you covered.
- **"A silly mistake that you make"**- a chance to 'fess up with a memorable mistake in your journalistic career.
- **Multigenerational AP families** - profiles of families whose service spanned two or more generations.
- **Volunteering** - benefit your colleagues by sharing volunteer stories - with ideas on such work they can do themselves.
- **First job** - How did you get your first job in journalism?
- **Connecting "selfies"** - a word and photo self-profile of you and your career, and what you are doing today. Both for new members and those who have been with us a while.
- **Most unusual** place a story assignment took you.



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