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Connecting

March 1, 2023

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Colleagues,

Good Wednesday morning on this March 1, 2023,

The newly released AP book, “Eye on Solidarity” by colleague **Sonya Zalubowski** rekindled memories of AP coverage when labor unrest erupted in Communist Poland.

Robert Reid brings you his recollections.

Our colleagues **Peggy Walsh** and **Peter Arnett** share their thoughts on covering Jimmy Carter, continuing a series of stories that began when it was announced that our 39th president entered home hospice two weeks ago.

Here’s to the new month – have a great day, be safe and stay healthy!

Paul

New book unleashes flood of memories of Polish unrest

Robert Reid - Sonya Zalubowski's new book "Eye on Solidarity" brought back a flood of memories of the challenges faced by AP and others when labor unrest erupted in Communist Poland in 1980. We all knew we were at the cusp of something monumental. What we expected was a repeat of the failed Hungarian uprising of 1956 or Czechoslovakia's democracy movement of 1968 – both crushed by Soviet tanks.

What we got were the first cracks in the Soviet Empire, something that seemed too fanciful to imagine, much less to forecast in print on the AP wire.

Equally improbable was that AP managed to get any copy out of Poland at all, what with a small staff, no satellite or mobile phones, no stringer network, no cable television, no Internet, no robust local media and a Communist government that was, to say the least, hardly welcoming to foreign journalists.

When the Polish strikes erupted in the summer of 1980, I was AP's news editor in Bonn, West Germany, responsible for overseeing news coverage in much of Central and Communist Europe, including Poland.

AP's footprint in the region was thin. There was a well-staffed bureau in Moscow, with Russians and bilingual Americans -- talented journalists with solid academic and professional backgrounds.

However, in the so-called "Soviet satellites," we were winging it. We relied on a handful of underpaid English-speaking local nationals, who faced huge pressure to toe the government line.

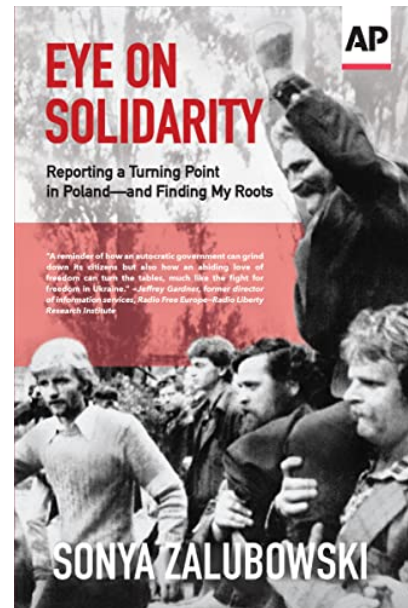
That was OK for routine copy but not for big global stories. For those AP sent reinforcements from Germany or Austria -- if they could get visas. None of us spoke Polish.

I left for home leave just as scattered walkouts were beginning at factories around Warsaw with workers protesting price increases. The prevailing wisdom was that these wouldn't amount to much unless the strikes spread to Gdansk, where bloody worker riots forced the ouster of a Communist Party leader in 1970.

By the time I returned, unrest was spreading to Gdansk.

Fortunately, while I was gone Bonn newswoman Susanne Schafer had gotten a Polish visa. She flew to Warsaw just before the Polish government clamped down on visas.

Getting there was only half the challenge.



Susanne and AP's chief Polish staffer, Jerzy "George" Brodzki, reached Gdansk just before authorities sealed off the city. All international communications lines to Gdansk were cut. George would have to drive out of the city and dictate Susanne's copy over a sketchy phone line to the office in Warsaw.

In Warsaw, Vienna staffer Roland Prinz, who was an Austrian could enter Poland without a visa, would relay the material by telex to Bonn, where we would write-in material from other sources and file to New York.

No stream of copy, no "breaking news." But plenty of rumors and speculation that the Soviets were coming.

With a government news blackout, we couldn't even get the regime's version of events.

At first, we didn't even know the name of the strike leader. When the name Lech Walesa emerged, we didn't know how to pronounce it because Polish has a letter that looks like an "l" but is pronounced "w." In desperation Radio Free Europe once called me asking if I knew how to pronounce the name. (I didn't.)

After about two weeks the government accepted the strikers' demands. It recognized their union, Solidarity, and for a time relaxed censorship and loosened restrictions on foreign travel. The improbable Lech Walesa became a global celebrity.

Through it all we kept wondering, what's taking the Soviet tanks so long?

The road to freedom proved rocky. After months of political turmoil, the government declared martial law on Dec. 13, 1981, rolled back concessions and imprisoned thousands.

Although martial law was lifted on July 22, 1983, after intense international pressure, Poles would not be truly free until the Communist government collapsed.

But the Soviet tanks never came.

Robert H. "Bob" Reid was Bonn news editor from 1979 until 1982. He was expelled from Poland in January 1981.

Connecting mailbox

Kathryn Johnson was one of his mentors

Bob Ingle - Often you realize only in retrospect how fortunate you were that your path merged with greatness. Thank you for the archives piece on Kathryn Johnson, one of my mentors.

A bundle of energy, innovation and talent, she worked 12 years in the Atlanta bureau as secretary before they let her write news. And only then, she told me, because the

men didn't want to cover the civil rights movement.

At 34, she posed as a student to cover the integration of the University of Georgia. Later, she hid under a table to monitor Alabama Gov. George Wallace doing his schoolhouse door act in Tuscaloosa. She made friends easily because people liked and trusted her, people like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and his wife, Coretta Scott King.



Like all great reporters, she told wonderful behind the scenes stories. And was candid. About one individual she confided, "He's just a dirty old man. And before that he was a dirty young man."

She was good friends with a fellow colleague, Laura Foreman, who went on to be the first female political reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer. Her journalism career ended in the Washington bureau of The New York Times after a scandal surrounding gifts she received from a politician when working in Pennsylvania. Foreman went on to author books.

Foreman taught me broadcast writing using a method I employed in my career: "Put a piece of paper in the typewriter and write what I tell you."

I left grad school on a Sunday and joined AP the next day. By far the youngest person in the bureau, although I had years of daily newspaper experience. Johnson called me "Sonny Boy."

When "The Soprano State" book hit the NY Times Best Seller list, I wanted to send her an autographed first printing as a token of appreciation for all the interest in me and support way back when. I didn't have an address, so I got her number and called.

"Do you remember me?" I asked. "Of course, Sonny Boy, who could forget you?" she replied.

Johnson passed away in 2019. She was 93.

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Florida freedom of speech

Ed Tobias - Re Edward Birk's "Fighting for free speech in Florida" – Florida House Bill 991 is a dangerous, dangerous measure, aimed at muzzling critics of elected officials, stifling serious political discussion and chilling accurate reporting by media, large and small. If you missed the post about this bill in yesterday's Connecting, please go back and read it. If you vote in Florida, as I now do, please contact your House member and urge him or her to vote "no" on HB991.

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Thrilled to see Terry Devine byline

Brent Kallestad - What a thrill to see Terry Devine's byline from Wounded Knee in Tuesday morning's "Connecting."

Terry and I were roommates at South Dakota Boys' State. I was chosen to be the editor and Terry, sports editor, of The Sunshine Scribe.

More importantly, however, 10 years later he was starting at AP in Sioux Falls and coaxed me into following him. Correspondent Bill Wertz and Minneapolis CoB Ben Brown signed off on it and my life's work was underway.

Unfortunately, we lost Terry in 2008 following a handful of years of poor health. Don't think his year in Vietnam with the Marines in the late '60s helped. He moved on from AP in 1981 after a variety of roles in Sioux Falls, Pierre and Minneapolis where he spent a few years as a broadcast executive, where I followed him yet another time.

And also today's "Connecting" piece by Ed Birk, who was on staff in Tallahassee when I arrived here as correspondent 1986. We have remained in touch, albeit sometimes sporadically, after Ed headed off to law school and a long distinguished legal career.

Made my day, Paul, AGAIN! This has become such a compelling read for me.

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What's your thought on advising Kremlin?

Cliff Schiappa - I've been wondering about one sentence in the pool report provided by The Wall Street Journal's Sabrina Siddiqui on the surprise visit of President Biden to Ukraine. Now I can't find the actual sentence, but in one of her pool reports, Siddiqui mentioned the White House had advised the Kremlin of the surprise visit ahead of time.

I'm hoping some of our Connecting colleagues might have insight into that remark. My first reaction was if it's a secret trip, why tell the Kremlin? But upon further thought, maybe it was safer to do that, knowing Putin would not want a rogue missile finding its way to Kyiv while Biden was there. The last thing Russia, or the world, needed was for Biden to be killed by Putin's army, or vice versa for that matter.

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Wounded Knee



[Barry Sweet](#) - Wounded Knee 1973. Spent weeks there taking photos. I was threatened by Indians. Told they were going to shoot me . Federal Agents lied every day about what was going on and made photos of only shooting death. It was quite an AP assignment.

Covering Jimmy Carter: What a way to begin her AP career



Peggy Walsh waiting in the Plains Baptist Church parking lot several days before the election as the church voted to uphold a resolution barring Black members.

Peggy Walsh - In some ways I owe the beginning of my AP career to Jimmy Carter.

He announced his candidacy for president in late 1974. I quit a tenured teaching job for a summer relief slot in Atlanta in 1975, hoping to get a full-time job.

He began campaigning in early 1975, long before his term as governor ended in December. In a crowded field of better known politicians he was derisively called "Jimmy Who?"

In 1975 for his lesser campaign stops in the state, the new kid, me, got some of the assignments. As his candidacy became viable, others took over, but I got questions

about his position at earlier stops. I guess it seemed like a good idea to keep me, so I got a full time job.

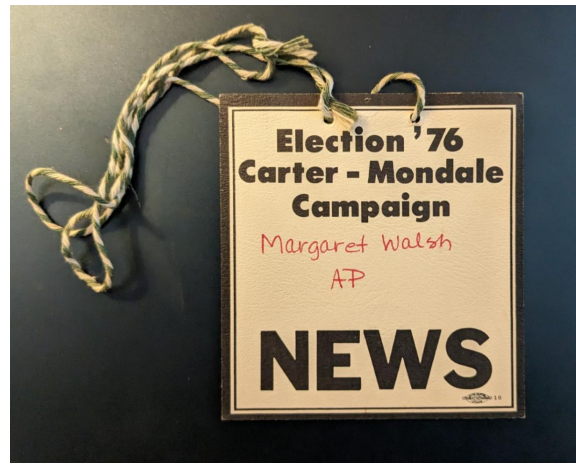
I got some great assignments:

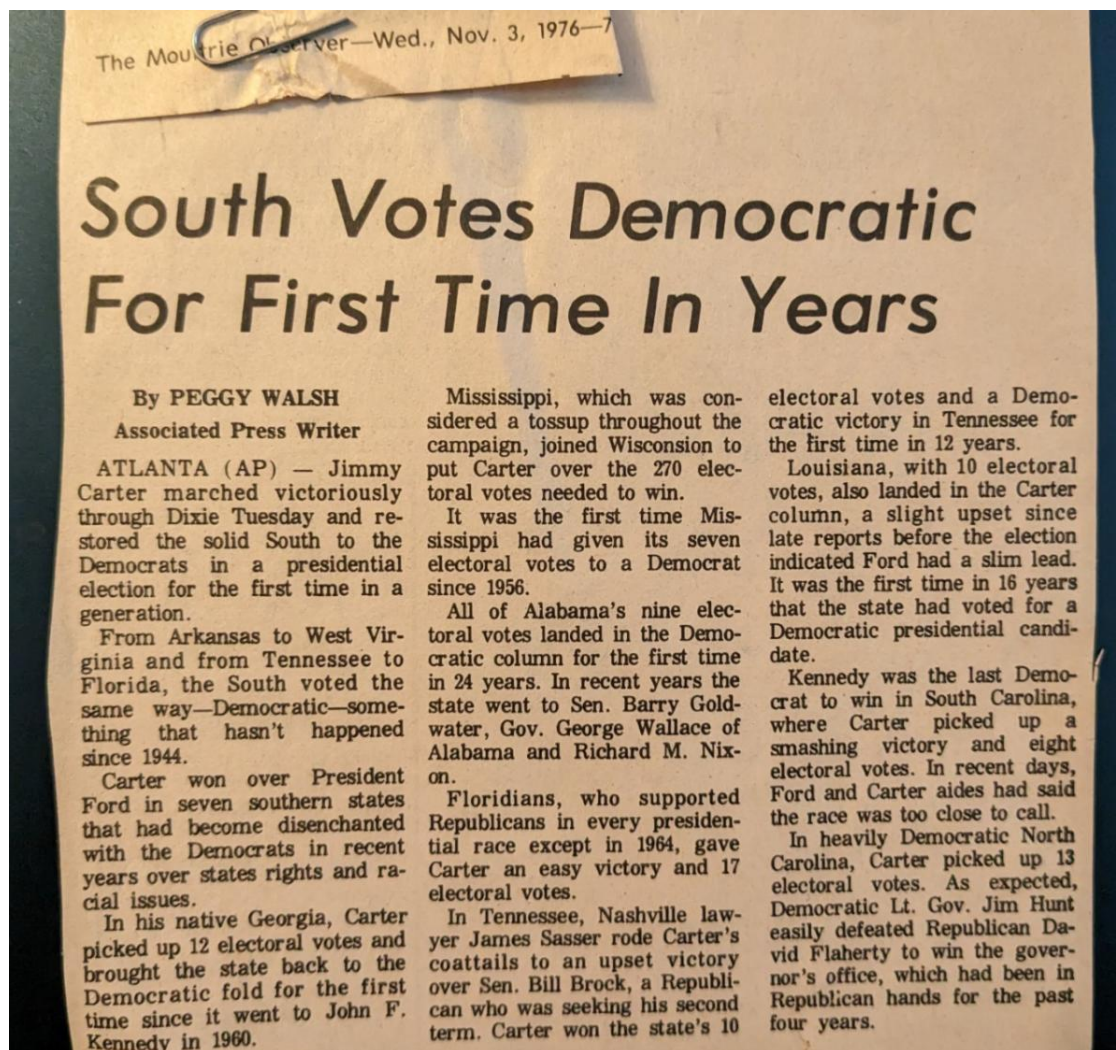
--Covering the pre-election controversy when Plains Baptist Church where Carter was a deacon upheld a 1965 resolution barring Blacks, refusing to hold services the Sunday before the election when a small group wanted to attend. Carter, who was out of town, had always opposed the resolution and said the church should accept any worshipper, regardless of race. He joined the newly formed Maranatha Baptist Church where he taught Sunday school until his health declined.

--I convinced COB Ron Autry that I could write the Carter Southeast election roundup election night and was thrilled to sit in a small room with the late, great Dick Pettys typing stories on carbon books that were punched on paper tape by operators and fed to NY.

--In 1977, Carter announced the first flight of the Friendship Force, an exchange of citizens from the U.S. and other countries where ordinary people stayed with people who had similar jobs. I had been writing about the Atlanta operation and convinced NY to send me to Newcastle, England. Rosalynn Carter's mother, "Miss Allie" Smith, went so I spent time talking with the family before we left. I stayed with a journalist in Manchester. We were treated like royalty, toured everywhere and even met Queen Elizabeth II at Durham during her silver jubilee, 25 years on the throne.

His campaign supporters the "Peanut Brigade," his unconventional approach to campaigning, even his main spokesmen produced many frustrations and anecdotes that have been told for years.





A favorite of mine was when NY called, wanting "quick" reaction before the election. Rudy Hayes, the late editor of the paper in nearby Americus, knew the family, had their personal phone numbers and was always happy to help.

I called the paper, a shaky older voice answered "Tahmes Re-CORD-ah" and when I asked for Rudy said in his thick southern drawl "jest uh min-it."

I then listened to him VERY, VERY slowly clop across the floor and back. "Ahm sorry," he said, drawing out every syllable. "Rudy's gone to sup-pa."

Having been raised with southern manners in Texas, I thanked him and said I would call back.

Needless to say NY did NOT understand why I couldn't tell him to find Rudy and immediately get the reaction. I remember some obscenities (not directed at me). I spared them the actual conversation. I got Rudy and the reaction after he finished his meal.

Despite the "peanut farmer" moniker, Carter's ambition, intelligence, devout religion and prescient devotion to the climate and human rights defined his presidency and post-presidential years. The evidence: The Carter Center, the Nobel Peace Prize and his work building homes with Habitat For Humanity.

My #@*^%*\$& 20-minute interview with Carter family rebel, Billy, and a later more amiable encounter with his famous brother



Former President Jimmy Carter's brother Billy Carter (left) is interviewed outside his gas station by CNN correspondent Peter Arnett (right) and camera crew in Plains, Ga, in the summer of 1981. At the time Billy was famous for his eponymous Bily beer, his questionable business dealings with Libya, and his spontaneous ribald outbursts.

Peter Arnett - In the spring of 1981 I left the venerable AP to join the upstart CNN as national correspondent and spent a few months in the company's head office in Atlanta. I reported directly to the dynamic Reese Schonfeld, former head of United

Press International Television News and an enthusiastic proponent of 24-hour cable tv news. He was Ted Turner's first choice to lead the new enterprise into solvency and acceptance. Schonfeld was a hands-on executive who closely supervised all assignments, emphasizing the need for "plenty of film product, we need to fill 24 hours each day," he told me. It was Schonfeld who sent me and a camera crew on the long drive from Atlanta to Plains GA on a summer morning in 1981 to interview Billy Carter.

A dozen years younger than the president, Billy took care of the family peanut warehouse and farm in Plains during the White House years and in so doing became almost as famous as his brother. Initially Billy was a favorite of reporters who traveled with the president's visit to his home in rural Plains and enjoyed Billy's colorful "red neck" image. But Billy's increasingly outlandish public behavior made him a major political embarrassment for the Carter administration, worsening when he admitted receiving "loans" from the Libyan government, leading to investigations for alleged influence peddling.

During Carter's hard-fought re-election campaign in 1980, the president announced that, "Billy has had no influence on U.S. policy or actions and he will have no influence in the future." By year's end and his defeat by Ronald Reagan, many of Carter's supporters bitterly denounced his errant brother for contributing to the defeat. Billy disappeared into Plains GA, running his gas station, and drinking Billy beer with his loyal good ol' boy buddies. He declared he was giving no more interviews to the media whose initial delight in his homespun ways was an amusing contrast to his brother's earnestness, but whose delight had turned to ridicule.

My boss Reese Schonfeld was not happy when CNN producers informed him of Billy's unwillingness to be interviewed by me or anyone else, calling me into his office, and ordering, "Get a crew and drive down to Plains tomorrow. Find Billy and get an interview. This will make news; no one's heard from him for months." Billy was not difficult to find. He owned one of the few gas stations in town, right on the main drag. My camera crew had been there during the president's visits.

We parked nearby, unloaded our gear and approached Billy's gas station. I was hoping that the celebrity that Ted Turner and CNN were enjoying in Georgia at that time might help get us an interview. I was wrong. Billy emerged from his gas station followed by a couple of pals, beers in hand. I introduced myself and stated my intention. I reached out to shake his hand and he half-grinned then spat out the words, "f--- you and the whole tribe you bastards come from." I heard a shout from his pals gathering around us, "Give them hell, Billy." I was almost chest to chest with the bulky, angry president's brother. I stuttered, "The camera's rolling Billy," as my audio man shoved a long mike between us. Then Billy grinned and said, "I'm giving you a god damned interview that CNN will never be able to air. Film this," as he delivered a steam of filthy barnyard epithets while glaring into the lens being held steady by the burly CNN cameraman behind me.

I had a choice. Back off quickly and get outa town. Or this: "How's your brother taking his loss?" I asked quickly. Billy's response was a rat, tat, tat of F words. I had the sense he was starting to enjoy himself, an opportunity to screw the hated media, responding with bursts of profanity as I stuck to the list of researched questions I had planned asking him. We remained standing close, like boxers, in the hot sun outside his gas

station for 20 minutes or so. Then he turned abruptly and went inside, his good Ol' boys with him.

Back in Atlanta I reported to Schonfeld. "We got the interview," I told him, "But we can't use it." He played the tape on his office machine. "Whadda mean we can't use it," he said. "It's Billy Carter, the former president's brother. It's news".

I responded, "By the time his profanity is bleeped there'll be nothing left." Schonfeld responded firmly, " We can do this. We're cable TV, we can broadcast anything, no bleeping needed." Cooler heads in the executive suite eventually prevailed. Billy Carter's confident assertion that he gave me an interview CNN could never use was correct. The tape was consigned to oblivion in CNN archives. But that hasn't stopped me from writing about it today for Connecting!



Over the years, Jimmy Carter arguably became America's greatest modern ex-president, with his approachable personal style, and with his humanitarian and diplomatic contributions to the nation's benefit that followed his departure from office in 1981. In this 1995 picture Peter Arnett enjoys chatting with the former president during a Chicago visit.

I had a chance meeting with former President Jimmy Carter in the executive suite at a U.S. publishing industry convention in Chicago in 1995. His famous welcoming demeanor was much evident in the 15 minutes or so we chatted about his current humanitarian projects. While I rarely covered American politics, I had reported on the 1976 campaign of Republican vice-presidential candidate Bob Dole for the AP, as

Walter Mears was embarked on his Pulitzer Prize winning way covering the successful Carter campaign. Presidential decisions inevitably involve international affairs, my specialty, and less than two weeks after taking office as President in January 1981 he made a policy decision that played into my own skills.

Carter spoke often during the presidential campaign of moving towards normalization of relations with Vietnam following the Fall of Saigon in April 1975. During the second presidential debate he attacked President Ford for not sending a mission to Hanoi to seek further information on missing American military men in the war. Now in office, Carter formed a Presidential Commission to travel to Vietnam and Laos seeking normalization of relations. And I was one of the five journalists chosen to join it.



This picture, taken at Andrews Airforce Base on March 13, 1977, is of some members of the Carter Presidential Vietnam Mission and reporters before they boarded an Air Force plane for the 13-hour trip to Hanoi. The woman at center is a commission member Marian Edelman, director of the Children Defense Fund and a confidant of the president. She is flanked by Peter Arnett, AP, to her right and a State Department security officer to her left. At her far right is CBS correspondent John Hart, with his cameraman Chip Brown to the rear. At Edelman's far left is Time magazine reporter Strobe Talbott.

Heading the commission was the president of the United Auto Workers Union, Leonard Woodcock, a senior statesman of the American Labor movement whose antiwar dissents earned him a place on Nixon's infamous enemies list. Also included in the commission was Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield, whom I had first met in a hotel room in Saigon in December 1962 when we discussed the problems with the Ngo Dinh Diem regime. I had covered an anti-war group visiting Hanoi in 1972, and at

that time saw a city with empty streets, bombed buildings, and the frequent blast of air raid sirens. On this return trip I saw that peace had clearly bought bonuses to the victorious north. The streets were busier, much food was in the stores, residents were better dressed. We were housed at a new five-story hotel on Ngo Quyen Street, much to the envy of resident diplomats who were living in the ancient Unification Hotel around the corner. They told us we had the best accommodations in town.

Woodcock was matched against the deputy foreign minister, Phan Hien, in his negotiations, a five-day marathon he later described as the toughest in his career. He brought a unique perspective to the talks, a private citizen rather than a professional diplomat. He told us over a beer the first evening that, "if a State Department official had been there with me, he would have died a thousand deaths. I emphasized that our two countries were meeting as equals. I told him that this would be the best group they would ever get from America, with men of stature like Mike Mansfield. I told them that if they closed the door on us on us then it might take ten more years before we are back." The Vietnamese official told him, "You will not be disappointed."

The Presidential Vietnam and Laos Commission returned home with the remains of 12 missing American pilots that were a few of the 795 then listed as still missing by the Defense Department. Hanoi also agreed to set up an office to receive information about the missing servicemen, but on an understanding that the group would take home the Vietnamese view that American aid and reconstruction for the war-torn country was required as "a question of humanitarian principle."

President Carter never did get his Vietnam policy off the ground. His administration tried hard, withholding its veto on Vietnam's admittance to the United Nations, but both Houses of Congress flatly refused to provide aid to the Hanoi Government. And the missing/prisoner of war question blew up into a passionate political issue that took years to resolve.

Pool reporting duty at site of commuter jet crash

[Chris Sullivan](#) - Enjoying your series on pool reporting, a duty I had a few times, most memorably when a commuter jet crashed on an icy December night in 1994 while approaching the Raleigh-Durham airport. I was a national writer at the time, based in Atlanta, and raced to North Carolina, joining dozens of other reporters from around the country. The fatal crash happened to come at a time of a number of such accidents (including one involving the same airline, American Eagle), which added to the news interest. Fifteen of the 20 people on board the plane were killed.

A day or so after the crash, the National Transportation Safety Board investigators announced to us all that the press would be allowed to go out to the site of the wreckage, which was in a dense pine woods just south of the airport. They said only one print reporter would be taken out there, and I was proud to be elected by the others to go and report back. We took a Humvee-type vehicle through the woods on a makeshift gravel path, and I did the best I could to record what was there. Any decent reporter wants to be accurate and thorough on any given story, but the responsibility of absorbing all meaningful detail for others to report forced me to concentrate even

more than usual, and I tried to note down everything. Imagining being on the other side of the microphone for a change, I wanted to be able to answer factually, despite the emotion of the place and time, any question when I returned to the scrum of reporters.

Looking back, I'm pretty sure I fielded their questions reasonably well. Details I recall most vividly that I passed along were two: In one cleared space, workers were gathering suitcases and handbags together in rows, to be taken to the families of those killed, a pitiful, unspoken memorial; the other image that stays with me was of the line of broken pine treetops, running at a clean 30-degree angle from the forest top straight into the ground.

On sources of news, choice of profession

[Lyle Price](#) - This is a response to a couple of somewhat-recent Connecting items.

First, in regard to a survey as to what type of news media information source that people use (the stats were contained in a "more"), I noted that a mere three percent did so via newspapers and seven percent via radio. I think all other media sources were higher. The Web and TV scored much, much higher. Unless my math and logic are faulty, that leads me to conclude that the high percentage of Americans who think poorly of the US media can't be drawing that conclusion from first-hand examination of newspapers and AP. (FYI, only once have I heard a right-winger deride AP, and that was in tossing it in with other media outlets).

(I allow that the Web and TV do often cite AP and newspaper reports in part or in passing. On the part of the conservative TV and radio talk hosts that I tune in on a daily basis, there is a constant drumbeat against the "liberal" media with The Washington Post followed by NYT as the most frequent targets.)

It also strikes me that it is easy to see opinions can be warped if a surveyed respondent gets their information from Fox News/Views and conservative radio outlets, which repeatedly brand what used to be regarded as middle of the road and impartial outlets as being biased in favor of liberals (which right-wingers more and more term Socialists).

As an aside there also continues to be occasional criticism of the traditional news media for allegedly indulging in superficial or insufficiently examined stories. This comes from what I consider an elitist left-wing attitude that I first encountered among non-journalism professors from time to time in my college days in the early 1960s and have heard expressed from time to time by what I consider basically enlightened commentators---including one with a public-service broadcasting platform (NOT PBS). I had something of the same view myself pre-Watergate.

A conclusion I draw from the above is that the scope involved in media surveys might be too narrow for legitimate, traditional journalism to know how to change or even that it ought to.

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A second topic. Connecting had an item that reported in a survey as I recall that 80 percent or more of surveyed journalists with five years as a professional journalist or less now wish they'd gone into a different line of work. I have to say that based on the current constant occurrence of crime and horrific happenings that I couldn't stand it either, unless I was allowed to analyze such matters in depth in an overview analysis that would get at why it's happening and what might be done. And I mean such analysis ought to be fair-minded. As a journalist, I always thought it my duty to get both sides of an issue and to tell me their views just as well as they could. That wasn't being high-minded as such: It was being clear-minded that if each side is presented in the best light possible short of fibbing, to my mind a fair-minded reader would have no trouble drawing a valid conclusion about things.

I also figure that those who go into journalism include many much like I was: Interested in the subject and working for years on school newspapers. So, I don't guess the current 80 percenters as different types compared to my day. BTW: Neither I nor anyone I know turned out to regret being a journalist. That isn't to say I didn't always work hard to make it better. I also think what I see of AP, NYT and Washington Post on a regular basis has never been better in taking an in-depth look at things. I rated AP as doing too little of that when I left its ranks in 1976 after a dozen years.

Connecting wishes Happy Birthday



[Melinda Smith](#)

[John Wylie](#)

Stories of interest

McCarthy defends Carlson's access to Jan. 6 footage, calls media 'jealous' (Washington Post)

By Jacqueline Alemany, Marianna Sotomayor and Leigh Ann Caldwell

House Speaker Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) on Tuesday defended his decision to give conservative TV host Tucker Carlson access to roughly 40,000 hours of security

footage from the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol, telling reporters that the footage will soon be released broadly and that his office is taking measures to address concerns about security risks.

“It almost seems like the press is jealous,” McCarthy said in a one-on-one interview with The Washington Post. “And that’s interesting because every person in the press works off exclusives on certain things.

“People like exclusives, and Tucker is someone that’s been asking for it,” said McCarthy, who characterized Carlson’s style of journalism as “opinion,” not news. “So I let him come in and see it, but everyone’s gonna get it.”

McCarthy has avoided repeated questions from reporters about his agreement with Carlson since the Fox News host announced last week that his team had access to security footage. Several media organizations, including The Washington Post, sent letters to McCarthy requesting the same access and raising concerns “that an ideologically based narrative of an already polarizing event will take hold in the public consciousness.”

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

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TIME's Creative Director on the Meaning of the Magazine's Cover (Time)

BY D.W. PINE

Thanks to a mom who archived my childhood, I still have my “artwork” from Mrs. Matousek’s kindergarten class 50 years ago. It’s where I learned to color inside the lines. Clearly, the instruction made an impression. As creative director of TIME, I’ve spent almost half of my life “coloring” inside the blank canvas of the magazine’s cover. Every issue, I aim to create a poster for our times within its border.

That frame came into being another half-century before my childhood artistic endeavors, when, in TIME co-founder Briton Hadden’s New York City office, a friend of his named Philip Kobbe took out a red crayon and drew a thick line around the cover of a 1926 copy of the magazine. These days, we’re often told that to be creative we need to think outside the box. But as 5,223 issues (and counting) have shown over TIME’s past 100 years, creativity can flourish inside the lines. Thank you, Mrs. Matousek.

What I love about TIME is its authority to cover any topic: from health to sports, climate to technology, business to culture, world leaders to society to the President. And that same variety holds true in how the 8-by-10.5-in. space that is the cover is approached visually.

Since the charcoal portrait and hand-drawn line work of the first cover—dated March 3, 1923—nearly every medium out there has been used to create a TIME cover. The first three decades were dominated by lithographs, gouache, charcoal, black-and-

white portrait photography, and watercolors. The 1950s and '60s featured a little more experimentation: collages, wax sculptures, bold typography, pencil sketches, acrylics, casein, infographics, wood sculptures, felt-tip markers, nickel-coated plaster, tempera, pastels, papier-mâché, cut paper, metal, clay, oil painting, bronze casting, crayon, and landscape photography were the primary forms. The 1970s, '80s, and '90s brought with them silk-screen printing, marble, slate, photo collage, political cartoons, news photography, and color portraiture.

Read more [here](#).

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Native son Greg Borowski named editor of Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

Bill Glauber
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

Greg Borowski, who has covered Milwaukee's City Hall, mentored numerous young journalists and edited national prize-winning stories, has been named the top editor of his hometown newspaper.

Borowski was appointed Tuesday as executive editor of the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

He succeeds George Stanley, who retired at the end of last year.

The announcement was made in the Milwaukee newsroom by Ray Rivera, the executive editor of The Oklahoman, who oversees Gannett Co.'s Middle America Region, which includes the Journal Sentinel. He was joined by Amalie Nash, senior vice president, local news and audience development at USA TODAY Network.

Read more [here](#).

Today in History - March 1, 2023



Today is Wednesday, March 1, the 60th day of 2023. There are 305 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:

On March 1, 1974, seven people, including former Nixon White House aides H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, former Attorney General John Mitchell and former assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, were indicted on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice in connection with the Watergate break-in. (These four defendants were convicted in January 1975, though Mardian's conviction was later reversed.)

On this date:

In 1815, Napoleon, having escaped exile in Elba, arrived in Cannes, France, and headed for Paris to begin his "Hundred Days" rule.

In 1867, Nebraska became the 37th state as President Andrew Johnson signed a proclamation.

In 1893, inventor Nikola Tesla first publicly demonstrated radio during a meeting of the National Electric Light Association in St. Louis by transmitting electromagnetic energy without wires.

In 1932, Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., the 20-month-old son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh, was kidnapped from the family home near Hopewell, New Jersey. (Remains identified as those of the child were found the following May.)

In 1945, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, back from the Yalta Conference, proclaimed the meeting a success as he addressed a joint session of Congress.

In 1954, four Puerto Rican nationalists opened fire from the spectators' gallery of the U.S. House of Representatives, wounding five members of Congress.

In 1966, the Soviet space probe Venera 3 impacted the surface of Venus, becoming the first spacecraft to reach another planet; however, Venera was unable to transmit any data, its communications system having failed.

In 1971, a bomb went off inside a men's room at the U.S. Capitol; the radical group Weather Underground claimed responsibility for the pre-dawn blast.

In 2005, Dennis Rader, the churchgoing family man accused of leading a double life as the BTK serial killer, was charged in Wichita, Kansas, with 10 counts of first-degree murder. (Rader later pleaded guilty and received multiple life sentences.) A closely divided Supreme Court outlawed the death penalty for juvenile criminals.

In 2010, Jay Leno returned as host of NBC's "The Tonight Show."

In 2015, tens of thousands marched through Moscow in honor of slain Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov, who had been shot to death on Feb. 27.

In 2020, state officials said New York City had its first confirmed case of the coronavirus, a woman in her late 30s who had contracted the virus while traveling in Iran. Health officials in Washington state, announcing what was believed at the time to be the second U.S. death from the coronavirus, said the virus may have been circulating for weeks undetected in the Seattle area.

Ten years ago: President Barack Obama, still deadlocked with Republican congressional leaders, formally enacted \$85 billion in across-the-board spending cuts a few hours before the midnight deadline required by law. In Bangladesh, protesters clashed with police for a second day and the death toll rose to at least 44 from violence triggered by a death sentence given to an Islamic party leader for crimes linked to Bangladesh's 1971 independence war.

Five years ago: President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. would impose steep tariffs on steel and aluminum imports, escalating tensions with China and other trading partners and raising the prospect of higher prices for Americans. The Norwegian Nobel Committee, which selects winners of the peace prize, announced that someone using a stolen identity nominated Trump for the award. The committee leader said it appeared the same person was responsible for forging nominations in 2017, as well.

One year ago: Russian forces escalated their attacks on crowded urban areas, bombarding the central square in Ukraine's second-biggest city and Kyiv's main TV tower in what President Volodymyr Zelenskyy called a blatant campaign of terror. In his first State of the Union address, President Joe Biden aimed to rally the American public to bear the costs of supporting Ukraine's fight to stave off the massive Russian invasion. He also outlined his plans to combat soaring inflation.

Today's birthdays: Singer/actor Harry Belafonte is 96. Rock singer Mike D'Abo (Manfred Mann) is 79. Former Sen. John Breaux, D-La., is 79. Rock singer Roger Daltrey is 79. Actor Dirk Benedict is 78. Actor-director Ron Howard is 69. Country singer Janis Oliver (Sweethearts of the Rodeo) is 69. Actor Catherine Bach is 68. Actor Tim Daly is 67. Singer-musician Jon Carroll is 66. Rock musician Bill Leen is 61. Actor Bryan Batt is 60. Actor Maurice Benard is 60. Actor Russell Wong is 60. Actor Chris Eigeman is 58. Actor George Eads is 56. Actor Javier Bardem is 54. Actor Jack Davenport is 50. Rock musician Ryan Peake (Nickelback) is 50. Actor Mark-Paul Gosselaar is 49. Singer Tate Stevens is 48. Actor Jensen Ackles is 45. TV host Donovan

Patton is 45. Actor Joe Tippett is 41. Actor Lupita Nyong'o is 40. Pop singer Kesha (formerly Ke\$ha) is 36. R&B singer Sammie is 36. Pop singer Justin Bieber is 29.

Got a story or photos to share?

Connecting is a daily newsletter published Monday through Friday that focuses on retired and former Associated Press employees, present-day employees, and news industry and journalism school colleagues. It began in 2013 and past issues can be found by clicking Connecting Archive in the masthead. Its author, Paul Stevens, retired from the AP in 2009 after a 36-year career as a newsman in Albany and St. Louis, correspondent in Wichita, chief of bureau in Albuquerque, Indianapolis and Kansas City, and Midwest vice president based in Kansas City.



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:

- **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.
- **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?
- **Most unusual** place a story assignment took you.

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