THE PAUL MILLER PAPERS: A RESEARCH EVALUATION

The Paul Miller Papers

Raised in rural, turn-of-the-century Oklahoma by loving parents in a Protestant Christian, middle-class home with what can only be described as small-town, "traditional" American values, Paul Miller rose to the very pinnacle of personal, financial, and professional success in his life-long pursuit of careers in journalism, business, civic affairs, and philanthropy. In 1982, he and his wife, Louise, donated his large collection of papers to his alma mater, Oklahoma State University.

The Paul Miller Papers consist of material ranging from 1898 to 1992, although most of it covers the period from 1957 to 1978. While most of the material is in English, some brochures, pamphlets and articles are in Chinese, French, German, Russian and Swedish. The Paul Miller Papers reside at the Oklahoma State University Library, in the Department of Special Collections and University Archives, and are stored in 28 record cartons, 14 document boxes, 7 oversized flat boxes, 2 negative storage boxes and 1 map drawer. Although there are no restrictions on access to this collection, usage is restricted; please consult the repository for details. Preferred citations include the following: [Identification of item], Paul Miller Papers, Special Collections and University Archives. Oklahoma State University Libraries.

The Paul Miller Papers consist largely of general correspondence, speeches, newspaper columns, photographs, and similar material related to the Associated Press, the Gannett Co. Inc., and other newspaper, radio and television concerns with which Miller became involved during his tenure there. In addition to providing biographical material on Miller and other leaders of the Gannett Group, the collection documents his

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four decades as both witness and participant in world affairs, his extensive contributions to developments in journalism and broadcasting, and his consistent involvement in civic affairs and philanthropy.

Paul Miller: A Brief Biographical Overview

Born in 1906 to a Disciples of Christ minister's family in Diamond, Missouri, Miller first experienced his passion for newspaper work in Oklahoma. While still in high school, he worked for the *Pawhuska Daily Journal* as reporter and city editor. In college, he worked for the Oklahoma City *Daily Oklahoman* in addition to student newspapers at the University of Oklahoma and at Oklahoma A & M (Oklahoma State University), the school from which he graduated in 1933 after having taken a one-year hiatus in 1931 to work as publisher and reporter for the *Okemah Daily Leader*.

Paul Miller's first job with the Associated Press began in 1932, the same year in which he met and married Louise Johnson. During their first eleven years of marriage, they moved ten times as the enterprising newspaperman worked for a variety of A.P. bureaus in Ohio, Missouri, Utah, Pennsylvania, and New York. Then in 1942 Miller became chief of the Washington bureau, where for five years he guided national political coverage for the Associated Press and headed the A.P. staff who reported the 1945 United Nations Organization conference in San Francisco.

In 1947, Frank E. Gannett persuaded the adept bureau chief to make another move and join his corporation. Ten years later Miller was elected president of Gannett Co., Inc. Under his leadership this major media group carried out a vigorous expansion program, and placed its stock on the public market.

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As president and chief executive officer of the Gannett Corporation from 1957 to 1978, and as president and chairman of the Associated Press from 1963 to 1977, Paul Miller traveled widely, reporting both on current events and on political, social, and cultural aspects of the countries he visited. He met with eight presidents and other world leaders and served as the national spokesman on journalistic affairs. In the latter capacity, he encouraged journalists to grow and keep abreast of changes in society and with developments in technology, and, especially, to preserve the integrity of their profession. Indeed, in one of his more well-worn maxims, Miller challenged journalists to rise to the highest of standards: "Our actions must be determined not by mere compliance with state or federal law, not by public attitudes, but on the basis of doing the right thing."

Box #2

Investigators intending to explore the Paul Miller Papers for possible scholarly projects may first wish to examine in depth the life and career of the man for whom the papers are named. The biographical data contained in Box #2 is the ideal place to start. [Research note: "Box #2/folders #2-8" would be abbreviated as **(B2/f2-8)**, and so on.]

(B2/f2-8) partially reveal the extent of Miller's journalism career both with the Associated Press (AP) from 1932-1978 and the Gannett Co., Inc., beginning in 1947. Miller first joined the AP at Columbus, OH in 1932, following his earlier newspaper work in Oklahoma. He later served as bureau chief at Salt Lake City, UT; Philadelphia, PA; and Washington, D.C.

By 1944, AP General Manager, Kent Cooper, had promoted Miller, at that time Washington Bureau Chief, to assistant general manager. In 1945, Miller directed the AP's coverage of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, and, later that fall, his

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bureau's coverage of the nation's industrial reconversion immediately following the Japanese surrender on August 14, 1945.

After a fifteen-year career with the Associated Press, Miller joined Gannett Co., Inc. in 1947 as Frank E. Gannett's executive assistant. Ten years later, Miller succeeded Gannett as president and chief executive. In 1970, Miller became chairman of the board of the newspaper chain which, by 1977, owned 55 papers in 19 states and Guam.

In 1963, Miller succeeded Benjamin M. McKelway as AP President, continuing his service to the worldwide news and picture agency. In 1965, Kent Cooper died at the age of 84, fourteen years after his retirement as AP executive director; Miller, in London attending Winston Churchill's funeral at the time of Cooper's death, hurried back to New York upon hearing the news. Miller later spoke of Cooper as "the great genius who laid the groundwork for the modern-day AP."

By 1973, Miller had become board chairman both for the AP and the Gannett newspaper chain – remarkable achievements, indeed. In April 1977, Jack W. Tarver succeeded Miller as Associated Press chairman, although he continued to serve as a director until his retirement in 1978.

(B2/f12) contains the March 1942 and August 1942 issues of *The Sooner Magazine*. In them we learn that in that year Miller was head of the AP Feature Service, membership promotion, and the business management of *Wide World*, an AP news picture service. The magazine expands upon Miller's earlier assignments with the AP by explaining that he served either as chief of bureau or as a member of the bureau staff at Salt Lake City, UT; Kansas City, MO; Columbus, OH; and Harrisburg and Philadelphia, PA. Miller's extensive newspaper experience in Oklahoma included stints with the *Pawhuska Journal-*

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Capital, *Guthrie Daily Leader*, *Okemah Leader*, the *Daily Oklahoman*, and the *Oklahoma City Times*. Earlier, Miller had married the former Louise Johnson, a graduate of Ohio State University, and by 1942, the couple had two children, son Ranne, aged seven, and a daughter, Jean, aged three.

(B2/f13) contains several issues of the *Sooner State Press*. The April 27, 1935 edition reveals that Miller was the night news editor of the Kansas City, MO, AP bureau. The June 11, 1949 issue names Miller as the editor of the Rochester, NY, *Times-Union*, and reports that he will represent the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the first convention of the International Federation of Editors and Publishers at Amsterdam, The Netherlands, from June 14-18, 1949. The February 28, 1953 edition credits Miller as vice president of Gannett Co., Inc.; while the November 7, 1953 issue announces his election to the presidency of the New York Publishers Association. The February 28, 1959 *Sooner Magazine* lists Miller as the president of Gannett Co., Inc. by the time he attended a Journalism Day banquet at the University of Oklahoma at Norman. Finally, the June 3, 1967 issue refers to Miller as national president of the Associated Press and reports on his May 27 address to the Oklahoma AP Editors at their spring banquet in Sequoyah State Park. The magazine assures us that after hearing his talk there could be little doubt that Miller "was still in love with his home state of Oklahoma, and that he was "still a good reporter" despite his position as AP president.

(B2/f14) contains details of Miller's 1967 Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism from the University of Missouri-Columbia, School of Journalism, and his honorary *Doctor of Humane Letters*, conferred by the same school in 1981.

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(B2/f16-19) hold William Allen White Memorial Lectures for the years from 1950-1963. Miller delivered his lecture, “Inside a Newspaper Group,” at the Fourteenth Annual on February 11, 1963.

(B2/f20-28) each have Paul Miller’s appointment books for the years from 1967 to 1980 (folder 25 covers the years form 1974-1976, and folders 27 and 28 both contain appointment books for 1980), respectively. Examples of the many noteworthy appointments logged in these appointment books include social functions at the Miller home and elsewhere attended by Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon, and their wives, and a “white tie” dinner at the White House for Emperor Hirohito and the Empress.

(B2/f29-36) hold material from several of Miller’s honorary degrees and awards: Honorary Doctor of Science, Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, NY, diploma, 1956; Honorary Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Missouri School of Journalism, University of Missouri-Columbia, certificate, 1958; Honorary Doctor of Civic Law, Union College, Schenectady, NY, diploma, 1965; Union College Commencement, June 6, 1965, photocopies of photographs; Distinguished Service Award, University of Missouri-Columbia, program, photocopies of two photographs; Doctor of Letters, Westminster College, Salt Lake City, UT, diploma, 1968; Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Transylvania University, Lexington, KY, diploma, 1974, with an address by Miller, Chairman, Gannett Co., Inc., Chairman of the Associated Press, *Not Cynicism but Hope*; Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, University of Missouri-Columbia, summer commencement program, diploma, 1981.

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(B2/f37) contains clippings from three newspapers that considerably expand our knowledge of Paul Miller's life and career(s); and that provide invaluable insight into several topics for possible scholarly projects.

For instance, from p. 4B of the Wednesday, July 29, 1981, *Rochester, N. Y., Times-Union*, we learn that Paul Miller was born in Diamond, MO, on September 28, 1906. His newspaper career began in Okemah, OK, a place he once labeled a "one water tower town," and where he earned $30 a week in 1926. A conservative Republican, Miller nevertheless was a close friend to eight U.S. presidents regardless of their party affiliation, particularly Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon. Miller met with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow in 1962, and ten years later with Chou En-lai in China. Under Miller's direction, the Associated Press won ten Pulitzer Prizes, while Gannett Co., Inc. increased its ownership from 22 to 78 newspapers. Allen H. Neuharth replaced Miller as Gannett chairman.

The Friday, July 31, 1981, *Columbia Missourian* reported on p. 8A that Miller earned a bachelor's degree in journalism from Oklahoma [A. and M. College] State University; and, that he joined the Associated Press in 1932, served as its president from 1963-1972, and as its chairman from 1972-1979.

The Friday, July 31, 1981, Rochester, NY, *Democrat and Chronicle* offered the following biographical information on p. 2B: Miller's newspaper career began at the age of 15 after he won a national high school editorial writing contest and haunted the office of the Pawhuska, OK, *Daily Journal* until that newspaper offered him a job. Within a year, he was a reporter, and by the time Miller was 18, he had briefly served as the city editor. Miller's tenure as chairman of the Associated Press lasted from 1963-1977 – 15

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years known as the AP's "Miller era" – and coincided with the period when the advent of the transistor and the computer dramatically impacted news- gathering and dissemination. And under Miller's leadership, the AP won 10 Pulitzer Prizes. Miller was elected president and chairman of Gannett Co., Inc., in 1957 and 1970, respectively. At the age of 74, Miller retired as Gannett chairman on December 31, 1978, after 31 years with the company, years that witnessed Gannett's expansion from 22 to 78 newspapers.

(B2/f38-40) hold 57 biographical sketches ranging from 1943-1979, and prepared by Miller's office staff for host organizations requiring material for introductions at meetings, dinners and conferences, particularly if Miller was to speak at a function. They are very useful both for cross-checking dates and for tracing the trajectory both of Miller's personal life and his professional career(s).

(B2/f41) contains a seventeen-page recapitulation of what his office staff entitled, THE PUBLIC LIFE OF PAUL MILLER (With apologies to "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty"). Dated December 25, 1969, it lists by day, month, and year (when known), approximately 200 personal and professional milestones in Miller's life during the years from 1932 to 1969, inclusive. It is an invaluable chronological record of Miller's assignments, promotions, honors and awards, speaking engagements, etc. The considerable effort that went into compiling this remarkable record may have been something of a labor of love, however, as the genuine affection Miller's secretaries must have felt for their boss is reflected in a poem they wrote and included on the title page:

We scoured the scrapbooks,
The date books, the files;
Had numerous discussions,
Revised, re-compiled,
We've probably omitted,
Or put too much in --

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But this is a record
Of how busy you've been.
It hits only the high spots
When you broke into print,
All the rest that you do
Would be TOO MUCH of a stint
For ANY secretaries, but especially

Mary
And
Joyce
(Signatures)

(B2/f42) encloses a fifteen-page, double-spaced biography of Paul Miller by Calvin Mayne, one-time editor of the *Times-Union* editorial page, which covers the period that begins with Miller's birth in September 1906 and continues through December 1973.

(B2/f43) is a twenty-nine page summary of Paul Miller's numerous speaking engagements that list, in chronological order from January1947 through May 1978, the day, month and year of the occasion, along with the name, city, and state of the organization to which the remarks were made. Titled, CHRONOLOGICALLY SPEAKING or "In Any Case . . ." , dated Christmas 1974, and submitted by secretaries Mary Golding and Peggy Danley, this document, too, includes a whimsical poem by Miller's harried office staff:

The Secretaries' Christmas Story

Mary and I'd get all records out,
Begin to compile with things all about
And in you'd come -- in your cheerful way --
With a smile and a "Hi!, whatcha doing today?"
With a sigh we'd put all the sortings away --
And then you'd decide to go to Hulu that day!
Once again, we'd sort and begin,
Only to find the Christmas cards in.
Needless to say, we'd tuck it away --
It sometimes went in and out three times a day!
So with comings and goings and no time to spare

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You may find some records need a bit of repair.
As editors we confess we're not ones you'd hire,
But please, Boss, before you get ready to fire
Return the book to your workers two
And we'll do our best to fill gaps for you.

Mary
Peggy
(Signatures)

(B2/f44-48) contain invaluable biographical data, much of it produced by Miller himself that includes biographical notes and career outlines prepared in 1979, autobiographical material, and several interviews. One of Miller's more significant hand-written notes from **(B2/f44)** suggests the following "possible book topics":

Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Broadcasting: Radio, TV
Staff Building
PM's dealings with other Gannett Newspapers
Acquisitions
Better Rochester Group with Joe Wilson
Xerox-Rank

The remaining eight files, **(B2/f49-56)**, include assorted genealogies, family histories, "reminiscences and reflections," and James Miller's (Paul Miller's father) 1947 radio talks for Station KSWM. Much of this material is particularly appropriate as background information that pertains to the extended Miller and Ranne families over a period of nearly two centuries.

Suggested Monographs and Articles

(Working book titles in Paul Miller's own handwriting)
(B2/f44)

Monographs

Rochester Civic Affairs

Trips

Broadcasting: Radio, TV

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Staff Building: Jones, *Heselden* [?], Neuharth, Purcell, McCorkindale

PM's [Paul Miller's] Dealings with Other Gannett [News]Papers

Acquisitions: esp. Fla (Naples, Ft Meyers, Cocoa [*Marie Holderman* ?]
San Bernardino, El Paso [*Dorrance Roderick*, see *LBJ* file ?]

Better Rochester Group w/ Joe Wilson

Xerox – Rank

Working book and article titles of additional possible scholarly projects:
*(Working titles)

Monographs

Paul Miller: A Biography

Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism

Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
(Boxes # 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30)

Gannett Co., Inc.: The Paul Miller Era, 1947-1978

Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979

Cold War Journalist: Paul Miller from Truman to Carter, 1945-1979

Articles

"Paul Miller: Oklahoma's 'Boy Sportsman'"

"Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate"

"The Conflicted Relationship of Paul Miller and Al Neuharth"

"The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946"

*** * ***

Paul Miller Papers Research Summary

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The suggested monograph and article titles listed above make it possible to examine all of the containers in the Paul Miller collection to determine which of them support the titles hypothesized above. Those findings appear below:

Box 1
Gannett Co., Inc.; Paul Miller's (Authored) Publications

Paul Miller: A Biography
Trips
Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
Cold War Journalist: Paul Miller From Truman to Carter, 1945-1979

"Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate"
"The Conflicted Relationship of Paul Miller and Al Neuharth"

Box 2
AP Pubs.; Serials & Misc. Pubs.; PM's Appt. Books; PM's Honors & Awards; Bio. Data

Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

"Paul Miller: Oklahoma's 'Boy Sportsman'"

Box 3
Family Personal SB; Personal SB; TF, 1904-1969; AP; Globester Flight; F.I.E.J. Amsterdam, 1949

Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
Trips
Cold War Journalist: Paul Miller From Truman to Carter, 1945-1979
Paul Miller's Dealings With Other Gannett Newspapers

"Paul Miller: Oklahoma's 'Boy Sportsman'"
"The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946"

Box 3a
Pan Am to S.A., 1950; Personal SB; TF, 1904-1969; Guatemala Trip, 1954

Paul Miller: A Biography
Acquisitions
Broadcasting

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Trips
Paul Miller's Dealings With Other Gannett Newspapers
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
Cold War Journalist: From Truman to Carter, 1945-1979
Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism

"From Ike to Watergate: Paul Miller and Richard Nixon"

Box 4
Personal SB; TF, 1904-1969; S.A., 1956; London & Cairo; France & Israel

Paul Miller: A Biography
Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
Cold War Journalist: From Truman to Carter, 1945-1979
Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism

Box 5
Personal SB; TF, 1904-1969; Russia, 1962; Photos (photocopies); Russia, Sweden & Berlin, 1962

Paul Miller: A Biography
Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism
Paul Miller's Dealings With Other Gannett Newspapers

Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
Cold War Journalist: Paul Miller From Truman to Carter, 1945-1979

"Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate"

Box 6
Personal SB; TF, 1904-1969

Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Acquisitions
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

"Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate"

Box 7

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Editorials, 1955-1979

Box 8
Speeches: Investment Analysis, AP; Gannett Co., Inc.

Rochester Civic Affairs
Staff Building
Acquisitions
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

Box 9
Speeches Continued

Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978

Box 10
Associated Press; Audio Tapes

Rochester Civic Affairs
Paul Miller: A Biography
Trips
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

Box 11
Oversized Material; AP Board of Directors Photographs

Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979

Box 12
Oversized Material Continued

Rochester Civic Affairs
Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

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Box 13
Associated Press; PM Elected to AP Presidency, 1967

Broadcasting: Radio, TV
Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

Box 14
Gannett Co., Inc.: Correspondence, Reports, Clippings

Staff Building
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
Acquisitions
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978

Box 15
Gannett Co., Inc.; "The Gulf Between Pulpit and Pew (correspondence);" WHEC-TV Inc.

Broadcasting: Radio, TV
Staff Building
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
Acquisitions
Better Rochester Group with Joe Wilson
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978

Box 16
Clubs, Organizations, Boards: Intl. Fed. of Newspaper Pubs.; Gridiron Club; AP, 1957-1972

Rochester Civic Affairs
Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

Box 17
AP: PM-Personal File; PM-Confidential Reports; Gannett Co., Inc.: Radio & TV Stations

Broadcasting: Radio, TV
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
Paul Miller's Dealings With Other Gannett Newspapers

Box 18
Subject Files: mainly correspondence, 1970s (A-G)

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Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Acquisitions
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979 *(Ford)*

Box 19
Subject Files: mainly correspondence, 1970s (H-L)

Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979 *(LBJ)*

Box 20
Subject Files: mainly correspondence, 1970s (M-Q)

Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
Acquisitions
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978

Box 21
Subject Files: mainly correspondence, 1970s (R-UK)

Acquisitions
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978

Box 22
Subject Files: mainly correspondence, 1970s (UN-X); mainly correspondence, 1960s (A-C)

Rochester Civic Affairs
Xerox-Rank
Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979 *(Carter)*

Box 23
Subject Files: mainly correspondence, 1960s (D-S)

Rochester Civic Affairs
Acquisitions
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

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Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979 *(JFK)*

Box 24
Subject Files: mainly correspondence, 1960s (T-W)

Rochester Civic Affairs
Paul Miller: A Biography
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979 *(JFK, LBJ)*

Box 25
Photographs, 1886-1965

Box 26
Photographs, 1966-1985

Box 27
Personal Scrapbooks, Trip Files: European Trip, 1970

Trips
Paul Miller: A Biography

Box 28
Personal SB, TF: China, 1972; Dedication of PM J & B Building, OSU, 18 March 1976

Rochester Civic Affairs
Trips
Staff Building
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
Acquisitions
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979

"Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism"
"Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate"

Box 29
Personal Scrapbooks, Trip Files

Trips
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1942-1979 *(Nixon)*

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Box 30
Personal Scrapbooks, Trip Files (Appointment Books)

Trips
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
Paul Miller: A Biography
Gannett Co., Inc.: "The Paul Miller Era," 1947-1978
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

Box 31
Personal Scrapbooks, Trip Files: China[?] Slides; Ellen Moore's Index; Old Address Files

Trips
Paul Miller: A Biography

Box 32
Personal Scrapbooks, Trip Files (Notecards: Authority Files)

Box 33
Personal Scrapbooks, Trip Files (Posters, AP Desk Blotter)

Box 34
Personal Scrapbooks, Trip Files (Newspaper/Magazine Articles)

Box 35
The Gannetteer **(July 1948-December 2000)**

Box 35.1
The Gannetteer **(January 2001-October 2008)**

Box 36
Copies of Photos (1945-1970), Negatives, Etc.

Box 37
Copies of Photos (1971-1985; Negatives (1949, 1956, 1962, 1964, 1978), Etc.

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Paul Miller's Life and Careers

The following three sets of suggested chapter titles and chronological periods apply to the three major aspects of Paul Miller's life and careers: (1) An all-inclusive biography utilizing all of the material in the collection; (2) Miller's careers as journalist, Rochester, NY, civic leader, and generous philanthropist; and (3) An examination of the nearly four

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decades during which Miller both witnessed and participated in many of the most significant world events of that period:

Paul Miller: A Biography

Titles:
All

Chapters:

ONE
Introduction

TWO
Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1925

THREE
The Apprentice, 1925-1932

FOUR
Rising Star, 1932-1942

FIVE
Washington, D.C., 1942-1947

SIX
Heir Apparent, 1947-1957

SEVEN
Transitions, 1957-1963

EIGHT
Mr. President, 1963-1970

NINE
Mr. Chairman, 1970-1979

TEN
Retirement, 1979-1991

EPILOGUE
End of an Era

*** * ***

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Paul Miller: American Journalist

Titles:
Chronological

Paul Miller: Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1932
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946
Paul Miller and the Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1979

Topical

Trips
Acquisitions
Broadcasting: Radio, TV
Staff Building
Rochester Civic Affairs
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers
The Conflicted Relationship of Paul Miller and Allen Neuharth

Chapters:

ONE
Introduction

TWO
Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1925

THREE
The Apprentice, 1925-1932

FOUR
Kent Cooper and the Associated Press, 1932-1947

FIVE
Frank E. Gannett and the Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1957

SIX
Mr. President, 1957-1970

SEVEN
Mr. Chairman, 1970-1979

EIGHT
End of an Era

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Paul Miller: Witness to History

Titles:

Chronological

Paul Miller: Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1932
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946
Paul Miller and the Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1979

Topical

Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
Trips, 1945-1976
Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism, 1945-1979
Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate, 1952-1974

Chapters:

ONE
Introduction

TWO
Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1932

THREE
Paul Miller: Rising Star, 1932-1942

FOUR
World War II and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1946

FIVE
Containment, The Marshall Plan, and Korea, 1947-1953

SIX
MADness: Massive Retaliation and Brinksmanship, 1954-1962

SEVEN
Into the Darkness: LBJ and the War in Vietnam, 1963-1968

EIGHT
New Directions: Nixon, Kissinger, and Ford, 1969-1975

NINE
American Malaise: The Carter Years, 1977-1979

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TEN
Epilogue: America "Reborn Hard"

Research Methodology

Notes for the suggested historical monographs and peer-reviewed journal articles listed above generally appear either chronologically or thematically. The research methodology described below applies to the detailed examination and partial transcriptions of the folders used to reconstruct chronological progressions of facts, correspondence, newspaper clippings, and other documentary materials included with the outlines for thematic titles. For example, for "Paul Miller: A Biographical Outline," the timeline runs from 1904 (the year of Paul Miller's parents' wedding) to 1991 (the year of Paul Miller's death). There are five major subsections, each designated by a Roman numeral: I. The Early Years, 1906-1932; II. Associated Press Jobs, 1932-1947; III. The War Years, 1941-1945; IV. Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1978; V. Retirement, 1979-1991. Major subsections are further broken down into single years or periods which correspond to Arabic numerals, and which are generally followed by a description of individual materials preceded by lower-case letters. Below is a representative example of this format (Note that Box and folder #s appear in bold print for ease of identification; photographs are generally identified by capital letters):

Paul Miller: A Biographical Outline

I. The Early Years, 1906-1932
(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979) **(B2/f44)**

1. 1904

   a. PHOTO: Wedding Pictures, Mother & Father, September 6, 1904 **(B3/f1)**

2. 1906

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a. Born Paul Turner Miller, September 28, 1906 at Diamond, Missouri
[To Rev. James Miller of Quapaw, OK (d. 1948) and Clara Ranne Miller (d. 1968)]

3. 1907

a. Wife Louise born November 28, 1907
b. PHOTO: Paul (age nine months) and Mother, Taken in Joplin, MO **(B3/f2)**
(Faintly legible on back: Davis New Studio, 1308 Main St., Joplin, Missouri)

4. 1908

a. **(B3/f2)**
PHOTO:
Paul Turner Miller and Gordon Ranne Love [Flora Olive's son]
age 1 year 11 months 18 days and 1 year 10 months 18 days
Taken August 15, 1908
b. Clara Elizabeth Miller [PM's sister] born October 9, 1908 at Diamond, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

5. 1909

a. James Miller moved his family moved to Joplin, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

Newspaper articles and correspondence usually contain a considerable amount of information, and appear in the following formats:

c. **(B3/f13)**
*****

Stillwater Daily Press
Tuesday, February 16, 1932

"PAUL MILLER GETS JOB WITH A.P. AT COLUMBUS"

Resignation of Paul T. Miller, director of the bureau of information and service, Oklahoma and Mechanical college [*sic*], effective March 1, was announced Tuesday morning by Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of A. and M.

Miller announced Tuesday that he had accepted a job with the Columbus, O. bureau of the Associated Press. He will assume his new duties March 1 . . . .

In this case, as in all documentary entries, the newspaper article is preceded by a lower-case letter. **(B3/f13)** indicates that it can be found in Box #3/folder #13. An asterisk (*) appearing directly beneath the box/folder symbol, e.g., **(B3/f13)**, alerts researchers that the entry which

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follows is abbreviated in some way. The title of the newspaper is italicized. The day and date of the issue appears, if known. The headline appears either in all capital letters or is self-evident. Finally, the text of the article or its partial transcription then follows. Note that in this example, the entire article has not been reproduced, but has instead concluded with ellipses. Ellipses in many other entries may be found periodically in the body of an article or letter, often followed by additional text. The goal has been to include as much *relevant* information as required for completeness and understanding.

*** * ***

Correspondence has been reproduced in a format as close as possible to the original for two reasons: (1) a great deal of history is uncovered in the details; (2) for ease of identification for any researcher returning to the boxes/folders for additional information. Here is an example:

c. **(B3/f22)**
The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.
March 26, 1936

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Miller:

Effective April 1, 1936, please put the following message upon the Utah-Idaho state wires, day and night:

Paul Miller is appointed chief of bureau at Salt Lake City, effective April 1, in charge of the entire states of Utah and Idaho, succeeding M. E. Barker, assigned to other duties.

The cooperation of members and their staffs is asked for Miller.

Kent Cooper.

I shall go along with you enthusiastically in your hopes and ambitions and never fail to call on me for any advice or action that will help you succeed.

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Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:C

Although this particular letter appears in its entirety, just as with newspaper articles it is often unnecessary to include all of the text in a given letter. The general rule for inclusion of either newspaper articles or letters is to render as meaningful and comprehensive as possible the flow and content of any particular outline (e.g., *Paul Miller: A Biography*; "The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files," *et al*.). Again, although such is not the case with the letter above, an asterisk (*) appearing directly beneath box/folder symbols, e.g., **(B3/f22),** alerts researchers that the entry which follows is abbreviated in some way. Finally, directly beneath the book/article headings below are listed all of the box numbers in which material for each title may be found.

*** * ***

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PAUL MILLER

The following three biographical sketches – (1) "Paul Miller's World . . . unabashed involvement, unsurpassed performance;" (2) "Paul Miller: A Biographical Outline, 1906-1991;" and (3) "The Eulogies: Paul Miller, 1906-1991" – each present different perspectives on Miller's personal life and professional careers. The first, an article written by a long-time colleague at Gannett Co., Inc. offers the author's insightful perceptions of Miller in all of his many guises: journalist, editor and publisher, successful entrepreneur, world traveler, civic leader, philanthropist, devoted family man, and a man who moved freely among many of the wealthiest and most powerful men and women of his day. The second is a comprehensive outline of Miller's life and careers compiled from the wealth of documentary material contained in the Paul Miller Papers. And finally, the third is a compilation of eulogies printed by several newspapers shortly after Miller's death in 1991. Combined, these three biographical sketches provide researchers with a solid overview of a multi-talented, complex, and highly-respected man.

Paul Miller's World

(B29/f8)
The Gannetteer
December 1978

Paul Miller's World . . .

. . . unabashed involvement, unsurpassed performance

Editor's note: Paul Miller is retiring Dec. 31 as chairman of the board and as an employee of Gannett Co., Inc. Al Neuharth becomes chairman and president on Jan. 1. Miller will continue as a member of the board of directors and chairman of the board's executive committee. We

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asked Stuart A. Dunham, editorial chairman of the two Gannett newspapers in Rochester, a Miller watcher for 30 years, to write some impressions.

By STUART A. DUNHAM

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – Over the years I have encountered Paul Miller in hotel lobbies in Washington, Montreal, Saratoga, San Francisco, Atlanta and Honolulu.

I have called his Rochester office and found that he was in Manila. I have received routine memos from him on stationery of the Mandarin Hotel in Hong Kong and the Savoy in London.

So how do you assess such a man when he won't hold still?

You don't.

But you can put together some reminiscences by yourself and your colleagues, and some of his own writings.

In that manner you may be able to hint at one of the broadest ranges of activity of anyone alive today, a career that included the leadership of The Associated Press and a Gannett newspaper domain that reaches from Vermont to Guam.

Along with his official duties, Miller has been an avid newspaper reader, critic, tipster, leg man, agitator, soother, soothsayer, golfer and gadabout.

* * *

The son of a small-town clergyman, Miller worked his way through the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State, and he lived the life of a reporter on a succession of small newspapers in Oklahoma in the mid 1920s and early 30s.

It is not surprising, then, that he obviously enjoys his environment today: An English manor-style house in a suburban/sylvan setting outside Rochester, an office of crafted wood and glass and lacquer, limousines, board memberships, company jet aircraft, golf club memberships (including Burning Tree, Augusta National and Everglades) comfortable hotel suites, and a house in Palm Beach that he rarely uses.

He has talked as an equal – and sometimes as a poser of tough, hard questions – with Nikita Khrushchev, Chou En-lai, Nelson Rockefeller and Billy Graham. He has been welcomed to the White House by eight presidents, and was much more than a casual acquaintance of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

* * *

In 1962, capitalist Paul Miller walked through the Kremlin gate with Nikita Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei, editor of Izvestia.

The Russian said to the American: "Have you seen anybody about to bite you?"

Miller replied cautiously: "Well, not yet."

* * *

While heading the Gannett empire, Miller for years retained the titles of publisher of the two Rochester newspapers and editor of one of them, as Frank Gannett did before him.

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When he withdrew from those positions in 1973, he retained a certain itch. While no longer taking part in editorial policy-making, he sometimes would let his views be known.

When the two newspapers supported Daniel Patrick Moynihan for U.S. senator in 1976, Miller was out of town. On his return he expressed disappointment that the newspapers had not supported an old favorite, James Buckley, for reelection.

Months later, having gotten to know Moynihan, he told the Rochester publisher, Eugene Dorsey: "You-all were so right to support Moynihan. . . ."

* * *

There is a widespread belief that newspaper people are anti-establishment. There is some truth to this. Paul Miller once recalled his early days:

"My first job as an editor was on a daily newspaper at Okemah, Oklahoma, a ranch and oil town.

"I was my own reporter; my own city editor too; so there was no excuse any time anything got in the paper that somebody didn't like. I couldn't blame it on somebody else. EVERY reader knew that if it was in there, I wrote it, and edited it, and put a head on it.

"So, half an hour after the paper was out one evening, I received a phone call from the son-in-law of the owner of the Okemah Hotel: 'Did you write that story about the raid on the card game in Dad's hotel last night?'

"And without waiting for me to try to get out of it, he said: 'I'm coming up and beat hell outa yah.'

"I thought pretty fast. This bird was big and tough. I was big, but I didn't feel very tough. So I did two things:

"First, I got the big Stillson wrench off the rack beside our old flat-bed press in the back room and laid it across the top of my desk.

"Then, I telephoned the high school coach, a friend of mine, and told him the story and asked him to come up and stand around in case my caller should bring along any help.

"Then I waited.

"The challenger must have decided to have one more sip of corn whiskey – this was in Prohibition days – before charging up the street, because my friend the coach arrived a step ahead of him.

"The hotel man strode in peeling off his coat.

"I was sitting at my desk fondling the Stillson wrench.

"As the fellow moved toward me, I told him to sit down a minute and let's talk this thing over.

"When, to my great relief, he did sit down, I told him we hadn't enjoyed printing the story he and his father-in-law disliked. Besides insuring their displeasure, we knew we'd make enemies of the card players picked up in the raid – and some of them were among the most prominent men in town.

"But I told him that as a newspaper we had to print news or get out of business. No honest newspaper could do otherwise. No reader would trust us on any other basis than that we print the news without any show, at least, of fear; and certainly without any favor. Self-respect aside, we couldn't afford to operate on any other basis. Somebody else would start a NEWSpaper if we didn't publish one, and run us out of business.

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"So I said: 'We want to do what's right. You give me your side of it – the hotel's side of it – and we'll print that tomorrow in the same place and with the same prominence as the story we printed today.'

"Though I still kept the Stillson wrench within reach all the while, our meeting wound up with this fellow and me together fixing up the story we printed next day.

"I think only the high school coach was disappointed. He'd thought he was going to see a good fight. Certainly I wasn't disappointed.

"I learned two things right there:

"First, most people who think a newspaper has wronged them can be made to understand, and even respect, a newspaper's position – once a newspaper's true function is honestly explained.

"Second, keep a wrench handy while doing the explaining."

* * *

As a newspaper reader, Miller can be just as cranky and surfeited and sometimes pleased as any other newspaper reader.

Over the years, his memos to Rochester editors often mirrored the mood of letters from readers.

Why such big play on social activist Saul Alinsky? Is Bobby Kennedy really worth all that attention? And those crime stories; there was a time when newspapers didn't use the word "rape."

Why don't newspapers do more with weddings and engagements, as they once did? What is the function of those lifestyle stories about "sleeping around" and such?

Some of those memos would be plaintive, some imperious. But there were many more that praised. "I don't recall a better job coverage." "There hasn't been a more comprehensive job in a long time." "The whole thing was quite impressive." "Congratulations to you and all concerned."

* * *

A recent interview with Miller:

How do you deal with the frustration when you see a news story that you feel is overplayed or badly handled?

"You have to realize that the criticism and the frustration are part of the business . . .

"There isn't anyone you can remove from the actual production of a newspaper who isn't always picking at it, one way or another.

"I hope never to lose contact with the people who put out newspapers. My idea of a place for an office, if I could have it without bothering anybody, would be right between the newsroom and the mechanical department. I just plain like newspaper people, that's all."

* * *

It has been hard for a man who once was a small-town Southwestern editor to shake off certain notions about what makes news.

Paul Miller has been distrustful of radicals, activists, demonstrators and others who he felt were out to break down the traditions of American life, as he saw them.

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In the aftermath of the Attica Prison riot in 1971, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle published blockbuster studies of the origins and handling of the outbreak, full of case histories, sociology, color, funeral orations, penology, theories and accusations.

Miller was upset. He wrote a memo. The coverage of the riot itself was good, but, he said, some of the later stories were overplayed under headlines that were "cockeyed and editorialized." The coverage of a prisoner's funeral was "excessive and unwarranted."

Nevertheless, another side of Paul Miller recognized that the day of personal journalism by newspaper owners – "press barons" – was gone.

"A press baron is an owner who dictates the policies of a number of publications," he said a couple of years ago.

"The fact is that today's leaders in American publishing and journalism are more often than not professionals who exercise a very light hold on the policies of their publications."

Since his relinquishment of the role of publisher of the Rochester newspapers, their editorial policies have moved away from a preponderance of Republican endorsements in elections.

In the 1977 local elections, in fact, the two newspapers supported more Democrats than Republicans, causing the county GOP chairman to complain about the "Gannett one-party press." Paul Miller expressed no such misgivings. In 1978, it happened that the newspapers supported more Republicans than Democrats.

* * *

Interview:

"I don't recall a time when any newspaper made a number of endorsements that I fully agreed with. I'm a conservative Republican, but I have a lot of friends who are liberal Democrats."

* * *

Miller uses his contacts. On a June night in 1967 he took a group of us to sit around the cabinet table with Lyndon Johnson.

In a low husky voice, the president talked for two hours about Vietnam, civil rights, poverty and just about everything else that was on his mind in a troubled time.

Walking back to the Statler-Hilton through a warm quiet night, most of us were pretty keyed up by this first-hand insight into a dynamic, driven, powerful, frustrated man.

But Paul Miller seemed simply interested and bemused, as though the evening had been just another in a parade of interesting encounters. The boy from Oklahoma was at ease.

* * *

Interview:

"When I look back over eight presidents, I have to say that I admire Truman as much as any. He came in at a very difficult time, frightened stiff. He got on top of the job and he took stands.

"I thoroughly enjoyed Lyndon Johnson. He had enormous energy and was a marvelous story-teller. I felt a real sense of loss when he died.

"Once I took Sol Linowitz and maybe Joe Wilson to a Gridiron dinner in Washington. There were parties afterward, and about midnight I decided to go to bed.

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"I had just gone into my bedroom. I had a little sitting room and three or four people came in. There was LBJ, who was vice-president then, and Sol Linowitz and a couple of other people, so I went back out and sat down and had a drink.

"Pretty soon I said I've got another day and I'm going in and go to bed. The next time I saw Johnson, just a few months later, he was president. I said, 'If I'd known you were going to be president I certainly would have stayed up.'"

In his relations with several presidents, didn't he have serious misgivings about some of their policies?

"I never voted for LBJ – I don't think I was ever in a position to vote for him, really. I don't agree with a lot of things Mr. Carter believes; I voted against him. But at the same time I like him and I hope he continues to do better.

"I've always thought it was part of a newsman's job to know people who were in public service. No matter what their politics, I've liked a lot of them, and that includes a lot of congressmen and senators. It included Nixon, whom I knew a good bit better than some, and certainly it included General Eisenhower, whom I didn't know that well. I was genuinely fond of Jack Kennedy."

* * *

The time is 1959. The scene is a hotel ballroom in Binghamton, N.Y. There is a banquet of Gannett Group executives.

The entertainment is a series of skits, written and acted by mischievous Binghamton reporters. They are poking fun at themselves and the Gannett executives.

In one skit, a Binghamton editor reluctantly accepts a collect telephone call from Miller, who is in Paris.

MILLER: I'm coming back for 10 days, back to the good old states. Then it's back to Europe for two years. I mean we've got to keep an eye on our friends abroad.

EDITOR: Yes, Paul. We need you over – there.

MILLER: Now during my visit to the States, I'm going to visit all the points in the far-flung Gannett empire: Utica, Plainfield, Albany, Danville, Rochester, Elmira – say, confidentially, where the hell IS Elmira? I mean, is it a city, or what?

Later we see the character playing Miller, replete with correspondent's trench coat, arriving in the Binghamton newsroom. He peers around.

MILLER: By God, I used to be a newspaperman myself, once. I was in the game, in fact. Scoop. First lead. Second lead. Stop the presses. Vote republican. Yessir, I was in the old harness myself once.

The series of sketches that night ranged over the whole hierarchy of Gannett executives, who were in the audience. Their foibles, real and imagined, were portrayed with gusto.

It would be good to report that the show brought the house down. It didn't. One executive said he was sure that such talented reporters could always find jobs anywhere – tomorrow.

The one exception in an otherwise somber audience was the boss, Paul Miller.

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He laughed and clapped inordinately. After the show he captured the cast and, in his hotel suite, mixed drinks and persuaded the reporters top repeat some of the songs, including one in which Miller was portrayed as nominating himself ("How About Me?") for president of the United States.

* * *

Interview:
"I still remember that night. I still have a picture in which I'm dying laughing, but there's an old boy in the picture who didn't know whether to laugh or not."

* * *

From Israel in October 1958, Miller wrote:

"We saw gun-bearing Israeli farmers, going on duty at dusk, red-eyed from a grind of harvest work by day and guard duty by night. . .

"In Jerusalem, you stand atop a bullet-spattered wall and gaze out over a barbed-wire entanglement. Beyond, perhaps 200 yards down the corky hillside, past the wire, armed Arab Legion border guards eye you closely from a sand-bagged post atop a flatroofed house."

* * *

There were always the plain people to be observed, and to be observed by. At Quishuyan Station in China in the summer of 1972, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Wes Gallagher disembarked from a stalled train to walk the platform. Miller wrote:

"Then developed the people traffic jam that developed almost everywhere we stopped.

"First a scattering of youngsters from houses near the tracks and working in nearby fields.

"Then Chinese passengers from cars up ahead of ours streaming out and crowding curiously toward us on the platform.

"Then more young and old running from nearby streets.

"At a respectful 10 to 15 steps they just stared at these strange visitors with the round eyes and odd dress – the two women, Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. Miller, in dresses and open-toe sandals; the men in seersucker trousers and leather shoes.

"As hundreds materialized out of the neighborhood, even the inevitable bossy type (who tried to shoo them to greater distance) proved unable to cope. Chased away, they would inch back, grinning and waving.

"Most turned shy when approached but finally shook hands, then jammed round, all now wishing to shake hands at once until chased to a distance again by self-appointed guards.

* * *

A reader of Paul Miller's dispatches often learned about the weather in far-flung places.

On the road along the Suez Canal during the 1956 crisis: "We made good time. The sun was bright and warm. The breeze was cool."

* * *

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Moscow, 1962: Miller asked Khrushchev about restraints on the press. Khrushchev replied, through a translator, that he was not about to lift travel restraints on U.S. journalists. It is necessary, he said, to keep an eye on them. Nor would he permit the sale of U.S. newspapers and magazines.

"People don't all like the same things," the Soviet leader said. "Americans chew gum, while Russians don't."

* * *

China 1972: "We have seen no drunks, the drug problem has been wiped out, thievery is rare, streets are safe at all hours, medical care is excellent and improving. . . ."

* * *

What would Miller's career have been without the airplane?

He took his first long air trip in 1945 when, as head of AP's Washington bureau, he was a passenger in an Air Transport Command flight that pioneered scheduled global service.

He wrote of circling the Pyramids and the Taj Mahal, of tossing in the wind above the Himalayas, of seeing "the peaked green mountains of China in early sunset," and viewing the "sickening" war ruins of Manila.

The logistics of flight intrigued him. In 1949, in the Berlin airlift, he and Mrs. Miller were passengers in a plane otherwise loaded with coal, and he wrote:

"The schedule, with planes flying from Frankfurt about three minutes apart, is so precise that if a pilot has to make a pass at the Berlin field without landing on the dot, he turns right around and goes back to Frankfurt because a second landing would interfere with the incoming plane behind him"

And only last month, miles above the night-cloaked Pacific, he had a sleeping berth on a Japanese Airline flight from Tokyo to Honolulu. He wrote:

"They were generous-sized single beds. Curtains enclose each sleeper. There is a sense of comfort and privacy . . . When awakened, I said I'd pass breakfast – and I went back t sleep."

* * *

Interview:

"I can do twice as much early in the morning as I can any other time of day.

"I'll very often lay aside things that might be difficult, or require more than just running through, and get at it at 5 o'clock or 5:30 in the morning."

* * *

It is considered sexist these days to write of the women in the life of a successful man, but no account of Miller's career would be complete without mention of his wife, Louise, and his long-time secretary, Mary Golding.

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He met Louise Johnson, woman's editor of the Columbus (OH) Journal, in 1932 when he was a rewrite man in the Associated Press office in Columbus. They were married seven months later. They have three sons, a daughter and five grandchildren.

As a companion to her husband, she rode the Berlin Airlift, visited the president of Guatemala, witnessed acupuncture-aided brain surgery in China (I stood it better than the men"), and still takes part in a busy social life with unfailing good cheer and kindliness.

As Miller's long-time principal secretary (he kept two busy), Mary Golding translated memos scribbled at 5 a.m., made hotel reservations in Prague and Peking, unraveled passport complications, juggled mail and flight schedules, received telephone calls from the boss in Moscow and Manila, and passed along comments and requests from "PM" to Gannett people.

She is said to be a master forger of his distinctive signature.

Now mostly retired (she still works a few hours a week on his personal business), Miss Golding found Miller exacting, demanding, fair, fond of all kinds of people, and, surprisingly, sometimes lonely ("Sometimes everyone goes to lunch and it never occurs to anyone to ask the boss along").

* * *

Interview:

"I don't remember that left-out feeling. I guess I might wander around and say, 'Has everybody gone to lunch?' or something. But lonely? No."

* * *

Reporters and editors like to think of themselves as detached from other pursuits such as business, social activism, politics and salesmanship.

Detached is one of their professional credentials, and they don't like the boss to be too close to the sources of power or too involved with the counting house.

Paul Miller's career has been one of unabashed involvement. The expansion of the Gannett organization – from 22 newspapers when he became president in 1957 to 78 newspapers today – took an uncommon talent in the market place.

A parallel, unlikely in some respects, is worth mention here. Ben Franklin became a newspaperman in a day when many colonial newspapers (not his) carried the imprint "by authority," meaning their content was reviewed by government in advance.

Franklin, however, was not just a journalist. He was an activist and a businessman. He felt that the quickest way to influence was commercial success.

He cultivated "connections" with influential citizens, but he also took bold stands on public issues and believed in fairness, in printing both sides.

With this canny mixture of idealism and commerce, Franklin acquired the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1729 and gradually created other spin-off newspapers.

What happened then is told by Edwin Emery in "The Press and America":

"Franklin established what amounted to the first chain of newspapers. True, each unit was independent in policy and direction, since Franklin exercised only a fatherly control over them.

"It was his custom to watch worthy apprentices, and then to help them set up shop when the articles of service had been fulfilled . . .

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"In this way he added indirectly to the power and prestige of the press by raising the standards of the craft."

It would be wrong to say that Paul Miller is precisely like Ben Franklin.

Miller does not wear the same kind of reading glasses, for one thing, and for another he is not a conspicuous supporter of the overthrow of the Establishment by guerilla warfare as Franklin was.

But Miller has been the key in assembling an organization of diverse newspapers that often engage in Franklin's kind of reform journalism.

Looking at Gannett newspapers in a lot of towns, one would find this kind of journalism today:

In Niagara Falls, an investigation of the Love Canal that began in 1976. In Rockford, Ill., a disclosure of mistreatment of retarded persons. In Rochester, N.Y., an unblinking coverage of a crisis in law enforcement.

In Honolulu, an examination of welfare inequities. In El Paso, a series of articles that led to the removal of a sheriff. In Huntington, W.Va., a probe into the death of a mental patient. In Springfield, Mo., a study of bigotry in an Ozark town.

In Burlington, Vt., disclosure about community homes for the elderly, handicapped and mentally ill. In Camden, N.J., a study of discrimination practices in private clubs. In Shreveport, La., an examination of slum ownership.

And all impossible without success on the business side and professionalism on the news side, a mixture that owes a great deal to the perceptions and energy of Paul Miller.

Marking Milestones

1906 (Sept. 28) – Born in Diamond, Mo., son of a minister.
1923-30 – Reporter and editor for various Oklahoma newspapers, including Pawhuska, Stillwater, Guthrie, Okemah and Oklahoma City.
1931 – B.S. with certificate in journalism, Oklahoma State University, also having attended the University of Oklahoma.
1932 (Oct. 19) – Married Louise Johnson at Columbus, Ohio, where he had joined the Associated Press as night filing editor and rewrite man.
1933-35 – Associated Press cable and general desk editor, New York City; Night news editor at Kansas City; Utah-Idaho Bureau chief. Salt Lake City.
1937-41 – Pennsylvania-Delaware AP bureau chief, Philadelphia.
1941-42 – Exec. Assistant to the general manager, New York City.
1942-47 – Chief of the Washington bureau and assistant general manager of The AP.
1947 – Joined Gannett at Rochester as assistant to Frank E. Gannett, founder and president. (Gannett then 20 daily newspapers.)
1948 – Named director Gannett Co., Inc. and Executive Vice President. Also editor, Rochester Times-Union, succeeding Mr. Gannett.
1949 – Succeeded Mr. Gannett as Times-Union publisher, becoming publisher of Rochester Democrat & Chronicle also in 1951.
1950 – Became only former AP employee ever to be elected a director of The AP serving until 1978.
1956-63 – Member Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board; also director American Press Institute, 1956; chairman, 1956-63.

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1957 – Succeeded Mr. Gannett as president of Gannett Co., Inc. and also as Chairman of the Frank E. Gannett Foundation (Gannett then 22 daily newspapers).
1963 – Elected president of The AP, becoming chairman 1972-77.
1967 – Gannett became public company (then 28 daily newspapers).
1970 – Named chairman and chief executive officer of Gannett Co., Inc.; presidency to Allen H. Neuharth.
1973 – Became chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc.; President Neuharth also named chief executive officer. (Gannett then 49 daily newspapers.)
1978 – Retires as Gannett board chairman and also as a Gannett employee; Neuharth becomes chairman and president on Jan. I, 1979 (Gannett now 78 daily newspapers.)

Honors and Awards

William Allen White Foundation Award for Journalistic Merit;
Brotherhood Award of National Conference of Christians and Jews;
Distinguished Service Award Ohio Newspaper Association;
Henry G. Bennett Distinguished Service Award, Oklahoma State University;
Oklahoma Hall of Fame Award;
Fellow and Honorary President, Sigma delta Chi.
Syracuse University School of Journalism Service Medal.

Miller is a member of the Gridiron Club of Washington, a member of the International Advisory Board of Sing Tao Newspapers, Ltd., Hong Kong; a trustee of the New York Racing Association and has received honorary degrees from eight institutions of higher learning.

The Miller Creed

(The following is Paul Miller's policy statement to Gannett executives, first distributed in 1956, reiterated and quoted many times since.)

Do the right thing.
Hire on merit. Recruit and employ without regard to sex, race, creed or color.
Do not abdicate management responsibilities in union departments.
Be alert to recognize outstanding enterprise and ability.
Constantly reappraise and reassess. Weed out early.
Our actions must be determined not by mere compliance with state or federal law, not by public attitudes, but on the basis of doing the right thing.
Do the right thing.

Paul Miller: A Biographical Outline

I. The Early Years, 1906-1932
(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979) **(B2/f44)**

1. **1904**

   a. PHOTO: Wedding Pictures, Mother & Father, September 6, 1904 **(B3/f1)**

2. **1906**

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a. Born Paul Turner Miller, September 28, 1906 at Diamond, Missouri
[To Rev. James Miller of Quapaw, OK (d. 1948) and Clara Ranne Miller (d. 1968)]

3. **1907**

a. Wife Louise born November 28, 1907
b. PHOTO: Paul (age nine months) and Mother, Taken in Joplin, MO **(B3/f2)**
(Faintly legible on back: Davis New Studio, 1308 Main St., Joplin, Missouri)

4. **1908**

a. **(B3/f2)**
PHOTO:
Paul Turner Miller and Gordon Ranne Love [Flora Olive's son]
age 1 year 11 months 18 days and 1 year 10 months 18 days
Taken August 15, 1908
b. Clara Elizabeth Miller [PM's sister] born October 9, 1908 at Diamond, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

5. **1909**

a. James Miller moved his family moved to Joplin, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

5. **1909-1910 (?)**

a. PHOTO: Grandmother Ranne, Paul, Elizabeth and Cousin Madge, Diamond, MO **(B3/f2)**

6. **1910**

a. James Miller moved his family to Vinita, Oklahoma in the fall **(B2/f54)**

6. **1910-1911 (?)**

a. PHOTO: Paul & Elizabeth **(B3/f2)**
b. PHOTO: Paul & Elizabeth, 5 & 3 years **(B3/f2)**

7. **1911**

a. Lulu Evelyn Miller [PM's sister] born March 16, 1911 at Vinita, Oklahoma **(B2/f54)**
b. PHOTO: Paul Miller - - 6 years of age **(B3/f2)**

7. **1912**

a. PHOTO: Paul Miller - - 6 years of age **(B3/f2)**
b. PHOTO: The Miller Family (James, Clara, Paul, Elizabeth & 3rd Child) **(B3/f2)**

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8. **1913**

a. "The Camel" (Written by Paul when 7 years old while in school at Vinita) **(B3/f3)**
b. James Miller moved his family (briefly) back to Joplin, Missouri **(B2/f54) [?]**
c. James Miller moved his family to Sulphur Springs, Arkansas in the early fall **(B2/f54)**

9. **1913-1914**

a. Excerpts [2] from letters written by Dad to his parents — **(B3/f4)**
(SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK. 1913/SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK. Nov. 4, 1914)
b. PHOTO: Sulfur Springs, Arkansas (Paul, Elizabeth & 3rd Child) **(B3/f2)**

10. **1914**

a. Letter from James Miller to PM **(B3/f4)**
[signed "Your papa"] from Quapaw, Okla. Sept. 15, 1914)
b. Letter from James Miller to PM ["My dear boy"] **(B3/f4)**
[signed "With lots of love and a kiss. Your papa"] from Howard, Kan., Oct. 6, 1914
c. Letter from James Miller to PM ["My Dear Boy"] **(B3/f4)**
[signed "Lots of love and kisses, from Your papa."] from Welch, Okla., Dec. 11, 1914

11. **1915**

a. Letter from James Miller to PM ["My Dear Boy"] **(B3/f4)**
[signed "Your loving father," James Miller"] from Claremore Okla., Nov. 4, 1915
b. Sara Louise Miller [PM's sister] born November 30, 1915 at Sulphur Springs, AR **(B2/f54)**

12. **1916**

a. From Dad to his parents – Neosho, Mo. – [May 29], 1916 **(B3/f4)**
b. James Miller moved his family to Neosho, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

13. **1917**

a. Horace Ranne [PM's brother] born on January 25, 1917 at Neosho, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

14. **1917-1918**

a. James Miller moved his family to Quapaw, Oklahoma **(B2/f54)**

15. a. Josephine [PM's sister] born on February 27, 1919 **(B2/f54)**

13. **1920**

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a. ADVENTURES ENCOUNTERED IN SCHOOL LIFE **(B3/f3)**
(A poem written on Jan. 27, 1920 by PM at age 13)

b. THE BOY SPORTSMAN **(B3/f5)**
(The Official Organ of The Lone Scout Athletic Club).
Vol. I, August 1920, No. 1
Published Monthly by Paul T. Miller, Quapaw, Okla.

14. **1921**

a. THE BOY ATHLETE: Every Boys Magazine **(B3/f5)**
(Stationary for first paper-1921)
Paul Miller, Editor, Quapaw, Oklahoma

15. **1921-22 (?)**

a. Won a national high school editorial writing contest at 15 years of age

16. **1922**

a. **(B3/f3)**
*****

Written and presented by Paul, age 16, when we lived in Quapaw, OK
Why we should complete the Church

1. Introduction
2. The Influence of a Church on a community
3. The "atmosphere" in . . . a church is more religious than in a public building
4. A church helps Sunday School activities
5. Conclusion
(Tell joke)

b. James Miller moved his family to Pawhuska, Oklahoma **(B2/f54)**

17. **1922-25**

a. Reporter for *Daily Journal-Capital*, Pawhuska, OK
b. City Editor for *Daily Journal-Capital*, Pawhuska, OK
c. High School Scrapbook, 1922-1925 **(B3/f6)**
Two Pictures: Football/Class

18. a. Editor of the *Wah-Sha-She* (Pawhuska High School newspaper)

18. **1925**

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a. **(B3/f4)**
"Memories"
(A poem written by PM and signed "—Paul Miller '25"

b. **(B3/f4)**
[Handwritten]
Mother's reply to Memories

c. Paul Miller's Pawhuska High School Diploma (Relocated to B12/f14) **(B3/f7)**
(Notes: flattened for preservation; copy left in B3/f7)

d. **(B3/f20)**

The O' Collegian
Stillwater, OK
C. Walker Stone, Editor-in-chief
(Copy of April 22, 1925 letter from Walker Stone to PM)

Mr. Paul Miller,
Editor The Wah-Sha-She,
Pawhuska High School,
Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have been authorized to invite twelve male editors of high school papers to the Gridiron banquet to be held under the auspices of the College Press Club at the A. and M. college cafeteria at 6 o'clock Wednesday, May 6. In looking over the list of high school exchanges, I have chosen your paper as one to be represented and hope you will find it convenient to be present at the occasion.

(3 additional paragraphs)
Please let me know if you can accept the invitation, and remember to make the O'Collegian office your headquarters while visiting in Stillwater.

Very truly yours,

Editor.

From:
Vera Kathryn Stevens Anderson, "A History of *The Daily O'Collegian*, Student Newspaper of Oklahoma A. and M. College: 1924-1934." M.S. thesis, Journalism, Oklahoma State University, 1975. 257 1.

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Information concerning Paul Miller as a student at Oklahoma A. and M. is found on pp. 151-57 and 170-74.

--whp
29 ja85

e. **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian
Tuesday Morning, September 15, 1925
MILLER ELECTED FROSH PRESIDENT \
Paul Miller Doubles Votes of Any One Opponent

19. **1925-27**

a. Attended Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, OK
b. Reporter for newspapers in Stillwater and Guthrie (?)
c. Joined Kappa Sigma (social fraternity)
d. Joined Sigma Delta Ki (journalism fraternity) (?)

20. **1927-28**

a. Editor: *Okemah Daily Leader*, *Okemah Weekly Ledger* and *Okfuskee County Weekly News*

21. **1927**

a. **(B3/f3)**
"Sketched in Parham's (?) Court"
(A caricature sketched by PM on August 25, 1927)

b. Paul Miller '29, Pawhuska_ _ _ _ _ _ _ Acting General Manager **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian, Wed., Feb. 2, 1927, p. 2 ("How many Times?")

c. **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian
Wed., Feb. 2, 1927, p.1

MILLER IS NAMED MANAGING EDITOR

d. **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian
April 8, 1927, p. 4
"In Reply to the conducting of a SMOKES AND SWEETS campaign by my friend."

e. **(B3/f8)**
Daily Journal-Capital

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Pawhuska, OK

PHOTO:
HEADS LARGE CLASS
Paul Miller

Stillwater, OKLA., Feb. 23—Paul Miller of Pawhuska, Okla., has the distinction of being president of the largest freshman class ever enrolled at Oklahoma A. & M. College. There are approximately 1,300 freshmen at A. & M., which is more than the total enrollment of the entire student body five years ago.
Miller was editor of the Pawhuska high school newspaper, "The Wah-Sha-She," which won national recognition last year and first place at both the Norman and Stillwater interscholastic publication contests. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity and is employed in the college publicity department.

f. **(B3/f8)**

Frosh Prexy Election
Catch the step and fall in behind Paul Miller for Frosh Prexy
He splits the wind of competition, ahead of all opponents, his mane is flying and his tail hoisted high because he was:
Captain of basketball twice and football once at Pawhuska High, all-state tackle in 1924 (Tulsa World selection); all-district center in basketball in Tulsa tournament, 1924; Editor of the "Wah-Sha-She," Pawhuska High School paper in 1924-25; winner of both state interscholastic cups and winner of four national cups. ("Some Bunk!!!")

g. **(B3/f8)**

The O'Collegian
April 12, 1927

Miller's Idea: A Representative Student Daily

This Is Miller's Paper
Today you will cast your ballot for one of two men for editor of the O'Collegian.
Compare It With The "Daily"
AGAIN—ABOUT EXPERIENCE
Paul Miller has had experience in newspaper work. He knows the business from selling to writing the editorials, despite continued attempts of his opponent to claim otherwise. He has been Managing Editor, Sports Editor, City Editor, and telegraph Editor on a large newspaper. In addition, he has worked on The O'Collegian two years, and on The Redskin two years. Also, he has worked in the college publications department. He is 20 years old. He is eminently fitted to edit your daily newspaper judiciously and intelligently.
SPEAKING OF BRIBERY

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Since he is now working his way thru college, Paul Miller can not [*sic*] afford to spend in the neighborhood of $200 for the office of editor, altho—frankly—he can not [*sic*] return to school next year without a job. . . .

h. **(B3/f8)**

The O'Collegian
Sunday Morning, May 29, 1927

MILLER TO EDIT OKEMAH "LEADER"

Paul Miller, present managing editor of The O'Collegian, will become editor of The Okemah Daily Leader at conclusion of this school term, it was announced Saturday.

i. **(B3/f11)**

FATHERS DAY [June 18, 1927] (Dedicated to my Dad—Jim Miller)
(Relocated for preservation)

j. **(B3/f11)**

Okemah Daily Leader
[June 27, 1927]

TWO NEW MEN ADDED TO LEADER STAFF

Miller, Is Editor, Queen New Advertising Salesman

Miller formerly has worked on the Guthrie Daily Leader, Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital, and as managing editor of the O'Collegian, student daily newspaper in Oklahoma A. and M. college, where he attended school the last two years.

k. **(B3/f10)**

Daily Journal-Capital
Pawhuska, OK
Oct. 2, 1927

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH HAS ENJOYED 100 PERCENT GROWTH IN FIVE YEARS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REV. JAMES MILLER

Rev. and Mrs. James Miller and Family
Top row standing left to right—Elizabeth and Mrs. Miller.
Top row seated left to right—Louise, Evelyn, Rev. Miller and Paul.
Bottom row seated left to right—Horace and Josephine.
"Greetings to the First Christian Church" [from] Spurrier Lumber Company
"Congratulations First Christian Church" [from] Millers: The Florists

l. **(B3/f11)**

[On *Okemah Daily Leader* and *Okemah Weekly Ledger* stationary]

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Letter from PM to "My dear Dad," written Monday Night, Nov. 10, 1927
(PM seeks advice from his father with regard to an offer of employment from Walter Harrison—"the dean of Oklahoma newspapermen"—of *The Daily Oklahoman* to PM)

22. **1928**

a. **(B3/f11)**
Okemah Daily Leader and *Okfuskee County Weekly News*
"Believe I was 21 then, so about 45 years ago, 1928."
PHOTO:
Back Shop

b. **(B3/f11)**
PHOTO:
PM at his desk at *Okemah Daily Leader*, Aug. 1928

c. **(B3/f11)**
Okemah Daily Leader
1928

PAUL MILLER LEAVES FOR NEW POSITION
Becomes Staff Correspondent for Daily Oklahoman

Paul Miller, who has been the popular editor of The Leader for the past fifteen months and who recently resigned to take up other work, was to leave Okemah Saturday for Norman.
At Norman Miller will enroll as a special student in the state university and will serve as staff correspondent for the Daily Oklahoman and Times.

d. **(B3/f17)**
Mortar Board Quarterly: Convention Issue
(November 1928, Vol. IV, No. 4), p. 36

Convention Delegates
Where They Hail From
Ohio State University—Louise Johnson, 147 South Monroe Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

23. **1929-1930**

a. Norman, Jan. 22, (n.d.) - - (Special) **(B3/f12)**

24. **1929**

a. **(B3/f12)**

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Daily Oklahoman
June 18, 1929, p. 1

Frankie a Good Woman, Even If Chicago Shies At Ballad of Her Life
But, You See, Johnnie "Done Her Wrong" And That's What Started Fireworks.
By Paul Miller

b. **(B3/f12)**
Daily Oklahoman
July 16, 1929, p.1
We Go A-Trolleying: Our Mr. Miller Shows 'Em How
By Paul Miller

c. **(B3/f12)**
Daily Oklahoman
Aug. 31, 1929, p. 2

Five Bucks and a Girl Make the Evening Complete
Parking Problem Bothers Our Lothario On $5 Date but He Manages.
By Paul Miller

d. **(B3/f12)**
Oklahoma City Times
Monday, Oct. 14, 1929, p.14
Norman Student, With Aid of Cupid, Crashes Into National Magazines

e. PHOTO: Signed "Sincerely Paul Miller 11-12-29" **(B3/f14)**

25. **1930**

a. **(B3/f3)**
Scrapbook—From Mother who had Kept; December 1959

(A poem [9/26/30] entitled "Defence" [*sic*] and "Written by Paul when he gave me [PM's mother] my wrist watch in Norman.")

b. **(B3/f12)**
Oklahoma City Times
Feb. 21, 1930

Men of Letters Flock to Norman to Dedicate Library
"Monument"
By Paul Miller
(of the Times staff)

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c. **(B3/f12)**

Oklahoma City Times
Sat., March 15, 1930, p. 3

Brass Hats of Phi Gam Alumni Drag O.U. to Peak of Scholarship
By Paul Miller
Member the Times Staff

d. **(B3/f12)**

PM
Spring 1930
For the Times
"The Crippled Girl"

e. **(B3/f12)**

For a Co-Ed's Birthday
By Paul Miller
College Humor Magazine paid me $25 for this. I was attending the U. of Oklahoma and working as O.U. correspondent for *The Oklahoma City Times*.

f. **(B//f12)**

Daily Journal Capital
Pawhuska, OK

Fraternity Honors Former Pawhuskan

Paul Miller, formerly of this city, now staff correspondent for the Oklahoma City Times, has been chosen president of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity at the University of Oklahoma.

g. **(B3/f13)**

O'Collegian
June 17, 1930

PAUL MILLER IS ADDED TO STAFF

Enlargement of the department of information and service, created at Oklahoma A. and M. college last February by President Henry G. Bennett, has been announced, with Paul Miller added to the staff, effective June 15.
Although only 23 years old, Miller has had wide training and experience in newspaper activities. For the last two years he has been a student at the University of Oklahoma. He was Oklahoma university staff correspondent for the Oklahoma City Times and was a feature writer for the Daily Oklahoman. While at Norman he was author of "A History of the Press Association Field Manager Movement in the United States," which is soon to be published.

Former Aggie

Miller was a student at A. and M. two years before going to Norman, where his parents live. His father, James Miller, is executive secretary of Oklahoma Christian churches.

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Before entering A. and M., Miller had been a reporter and desk man on the Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital and the Guthrie Daily Leader. At A. and M. he worked in the department of publications. After leaving Stillwater, he spent 15 months as editor of the Okemah Daily Leader and Okemah Weekly Ledger. He was president of the University of Oklahoma chapter of Sigma Chi Delta, national professional journalism fraternity, and is a member of Kappa Sigma, national social fraternity.

h. **(B3/f13)**

O'Collegian (?)
Oct. 2, 1930 (?)

IMPROMPTU SINGERS FURNISH MUSIC FOR FOOTBALL ELEVEN
By Paul Miller
Special Correspondent

26. **1930-31**

a. Attended Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, OK
b. Reporter for newspapers in Norman and Oklahoma City (?)
   i. Came to the attention of Leon Durst, AP bureau chief, OK City: "Here is a man [i.e., Miller] the AP should have."
c. PHOTO: Golf photographs with Carl Sandburg **(B3/f16)**

27. **1931**

a. **(B3/f13)**

THE A. AND M. COLLEGE MAGAZINE
(October, 1931, Volume 3, No. #1)

"That Homecoming Game"
By Paul Miller
(Assistant Director, Bureau of Information & Service)

b. PM graduated from Oklahoma A. and M. College [?]

II. Associated Press Jobs, 1932-1947
(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979) **(B2/f44)**

28. **1932**

Joined The Associated Press in Oklahoma City, OK

Thereafter with The Associated Press in Columbus, OH;

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New York City – AP Foreign Desk and Night General News Supervisor;

Kansas City, KS – Night News Editor;

Salt Lake City, UT – Chief of Bureau;

Harrisburg, PA – Chief of Bureau

Philadelphia, PA – Chief of Bureau

a. **(B3/f4)**

Two-page letter from James Miller to PM

(Letterhead)
First Christian Church
Claremore, OK
January 22, 1932

My dear Paul . . . .

(Handwritten postscript):
2 P.M. Just sent your ck. To mother, Hurry up to see us. M

b. **(B3/f13)**

The Redskin
1932
The Administration Staff

Paul Miller, as head of the department of information and research, sees to it that the name of the college is constantly kept before the attention of the people of the state. His chief function is the supplying of news matter regarding the school for the state papers.

c. **(B3/f13)**

Stillwater Daily Press
Tuesday, February 16, 1932

PAUL MILLER GETS JOB WITH A.P. AT COLUMBUS

Resignation of Paul T. Miller, director of the bureau of information and service, Oklahoma and Mechanical college, effective March 1, was announced Tuesday morning by Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of A. and M.

Miller announced Tuesday that he had accepted a job with the Columbus, O. bureau of the Associated Press. He will assume his new duties March 1 . . . .

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Miller came to the college staff in June, 1930, as an assistant to Randle Perdue. Since the latter's retirement last autumn, Miller has been director of the bureau. Considered a feature writer of marked ability, Miller is expected to be assigned to special feature work with the A.P.

The retiring director is a former student of A. and M., having attended the Stillwater school in 1925-1927. Later he attended Oklahoma university from 1928 to 1930.

At Stillwater, he was active in the publication of the Daily O'Collegian, college newspaper. At various times, he has been editor of the Okemah Daily Leader, reporter and desk man for the Guthrie Daily Leader and the Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital.

Miller has worked for the Associated Press as correspondent at intervals.

d. *Stillwater Daily Press*
Tuesday, February 16, 1932
A Little Daily
Otis Wile, Editor

A. and M. is sending another son to the big time.

This is an old story, of course; but it remains one that we delight in printing. This time the story is of Paul Turner Miller, youthful, brilliant preacher's son, news man. Paul goes early in March to try his feature writing on the Associated press at the Columbus, O. bureau. His fresh, sometimes humorous, always cleverly-slanted stories are no strangers to Oklahomans who have been reading his stuff for several years. Paul can make a story about a meeting of the poultry association readable and no higher compliment can be paid a feature writer. What we mean to imply (if all this explanation is necessary) is that the kid is clever.

e. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
Feb. 17, 1932
Paul Miller Resigns From Publicity Post

Miller attended A. and M. in 1925-26 and 1929-30 *[1926-27]*, serving as sports editor and managing editor on the Daily O'Collegian during that time. He attended O.U. in 1928-29 and 1929-30. He is a member of Kappa Sigma social fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic order, and Chi Chi Chi, interfraternity social-honorary organization.

f. **(B3/f13)**
Norman Transcript
Feb. 17, 1932, p.2

Paul Miller Resigns Place at A. and M.

g. **(B3/f13)**
The Oklahoma Daily

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Feb. 19, 1932

Below Parr
by Raymond Parr

The Aggies are going to miss this Paul Miller from their publicity department. He has accepted a job with the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio.
When he was around here he became well known for a basket shooter for Kappa Sigma and a word shooter for Oklahoma City newspapers.
When he was here his favorite trick was to take a picture of a silk-stockinged leg and write about two columns of verse about it. This was while he was writing on space. Of course, when he got on a straight salary he could describe the same leg in about two stanzas.
Since he went to Stillwater he's been doing lots of sports writing
He's the guy that's been making the Aggie basketball team sound so good when it was getting beat about 50 to 0.
Just awhile back he took some sub-cager over there and drummed up a four-column story that got printed in the Times. From the sound of that story I figured this player must have broken all world's scoring records.
But in the last line it said he had made two goals.
It's genius, I tell you, when you can make Oklahoma sports editors print four columns about two little goals.
That guy could make me look good on paper.

(Note accompanying article:)
PAUL MILLER
1932
Dear Dad:
Unless something interferes I hope to spend a couple of days in Claremore—probably next Wednesday and Thursday—leaving from there for Ohio, Friday.
Here's the latest—and to my mind best—clipping.
Lovingly, PT
PS It's from the Oklahoma Daily, the OU student paper.

h. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
Feb. 20, 1932

WATER TOWER TO BE ERECTED SOON BY A.H. BUILDING
Regents Accept Miller's Resignation, Plan for Elimination of Fire Hazards on Campus

i. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
Feb. 25, 1932, p. 4

Paul Miller Honored At Dinner

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Paul Miller was honored Wednesday with a farewell dinner at the Kappa Sigma chapter house. Miller leaves Stillwater March 1, to join the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio.

j. **(B3/f13)**

O'Collegian
Feb. 27, 1932, p. 1

Publicity Man Finds Desk Cleaning Hard Task; "Wish I Had a Month," Says Miller
Got "Grand Kick" Out of Aggies Winning Over Ohio, 6-0

k. **(B3/f18)**

Letter from Clara Ranne Miller to PM
(Friday Morning, n.d.)

My dear Paul:

Just a few more days 'till your wedding day. Doesn't that sound funny? I can scarcely realize it. I just know you are doing some rushing round getting all ready for the occasion.

I am sure the Johnsons are so much help to you about planning everything and talking things over, and Louise did so well I think to arrange for such a lovely apartment at such a reasonable rent.

I have wished so many times these last few weeks that we could be some help to you at this time when you are needing more money. Of course I knew you understood how we are situated but that didn't help either. I guess you will feel like you are going thru this eventful time in your life without much evidence that you have a family but if thinking about you would help and wishing things were different would help, everything would go thru some changes.

I have given up long ago any possible chance of coming to Columbus. Father being more of a bulldog nature doesn't give up so easily.

As this may be the last letter I will write you while you are single. I want to try to tell you that I am glad for so many things that you have brought into my life even "as the little boy that once was you" I enjoyed your high school days with you even to the football banquets and every especial achievement was a red letter day in my life.

Then the two years at Q.W. I have always been so glad for them, if you had married while at Stillwater and Okemah we'd have missed those days. then when you were on the Times in the summer how I enjoyed an occasional day in the city with you and how proud I was for you to have that position in Stillwater but how I hated to see you go! Then the trip with you to St Louis was I believe the biggest and best of all

Now this isn't to give you any feeling only gladness that you have meant so much to us, so many boys having married young, have not been situated so they could do so much for their parents. I just want to assure you again that we are so glad that you are to be married. I feel sure you will be happy in your own

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home, and that Louise is a lovely girl and will make you a real companion. I feel she will do her part, and I'm sure you won't mind your mother saying that you can't be too good to her, and we are anticipating the time when you can bring her home for a visit.
Lovingly, Mother.
(Aunt Flora writes that Gordon wishes an announcement. Just send it to Vinita c/o Sam and they'll get it.)

l. While in Columbus, Miller met (and later married) Louise Johnson, women's editor of the *Ohio State* [or *Columbus*?] *Journal*.

m. PHOTO: "A Picture For The Society Section" **(B3/f18)**

n. **(B3/f18)**

Ohio State Journal
September, n.d., 1932

PHOTO:

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED—Miss Louise Johnson's engagement to Mr. Paul Miller is being announced today by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Humphrey Johnson, 147 S. Monroe Ave. Mr. Miller, the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller of Claremore, Okla., is with the Associated Press.—Portrait by Bachrach.

o. **(B3/f18)**

J. Harry Cotton, Columbus, Ohio to The Rev. James Miller
September 30, 1932
Broad Street Presbyterian Church
Broad Street at Garfield Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

The Rev. James Miller,
Claremore, Okla.
My dear Sir,

The other evening I had the pleasure of meeting your son Paul who is engaged to one of the finest young women in our church, the daughter of one of our elders. They have asked me to unite them in marriage on October 19th. I only wish that you might be able to be here and take the wedding. But in your absence we shall be thinking of you and shall see that the knot is securely tied.

You can well feel proud over both of these young people. I hear the finest things about the quality of Paul's work with the Associated Press. Both Mrs. Cotton and I took a great liking to him. Louise is a lovely girl with fine character, and comes from one of the best homes in the city. I am very sure that their happiness will be full.

I must ask your permission to make a Presbyterian out of Paul as long as he is in Columbus. He has been coming with Louise to church and since they are being married here we shall want them to make this church their home.

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Accept my warm personal greetings.
Faithfully yours,
J. Harry Cotton (signed)

p. Married Louise Johnson, October 19, 1932 **(B2/f44)**

29. **1932-33 (?)**

a. Miller graduated from Oklahoma A. and M. [?] and began a 15-year AP career as a rewrite man and night filing editor at Columbus, Ohio (March 1, 1932-Fall, 1933)

b. **(B3/f19)**

5 page letter from Leon Durst, Oklahoma City, to PM at the beginning of his career at AP

The Associated Press
Oklahoma City, Okla.
303 Oklahoman Building
[n.d.] 1932

PM:
Here are some pointers I think will help you to size up AP: . . . .

All of this may seem complicated but it will soak in soon as each point is applied . . . .

LHD"

c. Miller became known as "a tireless leg man"
d. PHOTO: (Written on back of photo: Paul. Columbus AP August 1932.) **(B3/f14)**

30. **1933**

a. Miller graduated from Oklahoma A. and M. College [?]

b. **(B3/f21)**

Letter of Sept. 9, 1933.

Dear Mr. [Smith] Reavis:

I certainly would approve the transfer of Editor Paul Miller to New York if you feel he would be of more value on the cable desk than on the most important desk in Ohio. Very recently we had up the question of replacement of the Ohio regional man at Washington,

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and at that time I did not recommend Miller because I felt he was of greater value to the AP here than he would have been in that post.

Miller, of course, is more than anxious to take a shot at anything that means advancement. I'm fully convinced this young man is going far ahead in the A.P. Service, and it is my ambition to boost him along if at all possible. After thinking over the proposition today, Miller told me 'I think the cable desk offers an opportunity I can not [*sic*] afford to pass up, but I do think that if I take the job without an increase in salary, the expenses of the transfer should be taken care of (by the A.P.) The expenses, incidentally, would not be large. We have bought little furniture—with just such an exigency as this in mind. I hope Mr. Reavis will reconsider this phase of the transfer and find it possible, as I believe it is only fair, to take care of the expenses of moving.'

In a shifting around of the force here, I've used Miller as the "King Pin" of my new setup. He has brought results 100 per cent. Writing has improved; production of original stories and features has been increased double; and even the routine has reflected improvement, since Miller is thorough on detail.

If you think he would be of greater value in New York, just say the word and I'll go along. I could release him in two weeks, or about Set. 25. The coming two weeks will be about the busiest we have had in Ohio for many moons, and I would not want to take a chance on a change until we are over these bumps.

Very truly yours,

Chief of Bureau
R. P. Cronin, Jr.

c. New York, NY: AP Bureau—cable desk editor (Fall, 1933-Feb. 1935)

d. Paul and Louise Miller's ten-day-old daughter died on December 2, 1933.

e. **(B3/f21)**

The Associated Press
New York
December 6, 1933

Mr. Stratton:

Paul Miller, early morning cable editor, was absent from duty December 4 and 5, owing to the death of his ten-day-old daughter on December 2.

I suggest that the following show on Miller's personal file:

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The baby, which was the Millers' first child, was gravely ill from birth, but Miller stuck to his job without even reporting the matter to the office. His extraordinary devotion to duty brought him to work the morning the baby died. Mrs. Miller was still in a hospital at the time.

I greatly regret that I did not know what Mr. and Mrs. Miller were going through, as I naturally should have arranged to give him leave of absence. The only time he took away from work was the two days given above, to enable him to take the baby to Columbus for burial.

DM (initialed)

DM:GH

f. **(B3/f21)**
December 6, 1933

Mr. Mackenzie:

If you will tell me for his record you have told Paul Miller the conditions of his employment do not include salary for an absence such as you outlined in yours of December 6, and you think we ought not deduct; and that Miller fully appreciates the grant, and if you recommend it, no deduction will be made.

Executive Assistant

M

g. **(B3/f21)**
December 7, 1933

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

In connection with my absence from the office Monday and Tuesday, December 4th and 5th, I understand of course that I am not, under regulations, entitled to remuneration for the days on which I was away.

I regret that it was necessary for me to be away at a time when all available cable editors are sorely needed and appreciate the shifting around undertaken to permit me to go.

PM

31. **1934**

a. Ranne J. Miller, son (b. Dec. 12, 1934)

b. **(B3/f21)**
Monday, February 26, 1934
(5 page, typewritten letter from PM in NY to his father, Rev. James Miller)

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Dear Dad:

Your letter was a pip . . . .

First, though, a word about Eve's letter . . . .

It is snowing again and they say it is going to be worse than ever. It has been snowing almost steadily since 8 o'clock last night. Figure out for yourself where the drifts are. They say it is the worst winter in history in New York. We would have to move here in such a year!

Now, to answer your questions:

I am the early cable editor. The "early is the term we apply to that period between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. The night report (for morning papers) ends at 2 a.m. Then the early report starts - - in which the early staff is turning out stories for afternoon papers, stories that may be developing or perhaps have developed during the night and must be rehashed and built up with new angles. We prepare the general news budgets; i.e., I prepare the cable budget for pm papers. Mine this morning was something like this, with the numerals standing for the number of words:

500 - Vienna - - Forty thousand Fascist troops on Austro-German border
300 - Paris - Parliamentary probe in Bayonne bank scandal
250 - Moscow - Five hundred lost on ice floe in Caspian Sea
300 - Berlin - Four Million Germans pledge allegiance to Hitler

There were a couple more. I don't remember [*sic*] how many. A budget like this is made up in New York by the General Early Editor. I hand in mine and it comes under the heading of "Foreign News Leads" in the regular afternoon paper budget. With it are all of the other stories we will have placed on the wires by 7:40 in the morning. An editor may go over the budget and know at a glance what he has. It helps him make up his paper. He gets this budget about 3 or 4 a.m. and so knows what we are going to offer him all ready to use. Of course, new stories will break during the day. That is just the stuff we are prepared to lay down before the regular day wires open for developing matter for the day.

I go on at midnight, read the night report - - that is the stories the night editors have written and turned out before I come on. One [begin p.2] of the other boys, Ford Wilkins, the night editor, works from 6 to 2 a.m. Thus, until then, I can confer and advise with him on my budget and he often helps me when I have an extra heavy load of work. After I read over the night report, I hold out all of the stories which are new for the afternoon papers; i.e., which have "broken" too late in the afternoon for p.m. papers or at night.

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These, I size up for what they are worth and prepare my Foreign News Leads Budget schedule. I take this over to Dale, (Harrison) the General Early Editor and haggle with him. He may think I have some budgeted for too much, or vice versa. Maybe he likes a story I have decided to pass up, vice versa. He always wins, or nearly always; but, anyway, having determined what I am going to have and let him know, I then look over all of the stuff and see what if any of it can be rewritten for pms the next day without new cable.

Ordinarily, some of the stories can. For example, yesterday out in Morocco seven Frenchmen were killed by some berber rebels, or rebel berbers, as you will. All right, the story was that there was a battle. There could be no more developments of more importance - - except another battle. So, I rewrote the story with what we call a "fresh slant." That is, I think Ford had something like this:

. . . . . (I forget the town in Morroco), Feb. 25 - - (AP) - - Seven members of the French Foreign Legion were killed today in a clash with rebel berbers, last of the white barbarians, in the foothills of the such-and-such mountains.

I did it this way, so as to make it look as fresh as possible, and still tell about the same story:

. . . .Morocco, Feb. 26 - - (AP) - - The fierce rebel berbers, fighting a last-ditch stand against a French campaign to conquer the vast Moroccan territory, had turned to guerilla warfare today.

Dashing out of a storm of sand and rain, they slew seven French Foreign Legionnaires in the desert yesterday, and fled, etc.,

See the angle?

It's sort of hard to explain. Men spend years at it and still can't do it. I think I'm pretty much of a failure after four or five tough months on this job.

Well, there are many other stories.

Take, as an example of a big running story, the enthronement of Leopold III in Brussels. At 1 a.m. the day of the enthronement, last Friday, I cabled Brussels to know what time he would leave Laeken castle, on the ride to the parliament building for the rites. They said 9:30 o'clock. That is between five and six hours ahead of New York time. I wanted what we call a "running story" - - that is, one sent out bit by bit as it develops. I told them to start it at 5 a.m.

About that time, it started something like this on the cable printers right back of me. A bulletin came in like this, say:

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[begin p. 3] Crown Prince Leopold III, riding a brownhorse and attired in the uniform of a Lieutentnat [*sic*] Colonel, rode away from Laeken castle between closely pressed lines of shouting thousands this morning at the head of a procession to the Parliament building where awaited him the throne of little Belgium. (phew - - pretty bad . . .)

Something like that, anyway. Well, it came in on the cable highly abbreviated. We send everything that way, to save cable tolls of course. As he went on with the story - - our man in Brussels - - much of it was not in proper shape. It had to be rewritten. That is where the tough part comes in.

I have an assistant who is known as a manifolder; i.e., he manifolds for me, or writes on the t[y]pewriter on the books which make six or seven copies of each thing written - - two copies for my own desk files and one for each of the wires. I dictate, rather than write my own stuff. He is a college graduate and a smart boy. He also looks up dope for me in the very wonderful library just across the room. That saves me from having to waste time doing my own research.

This is rather an important part of the job - - looking up material. Names, places, spelling, references, an endless lot of matter has to be checked every time an important story goes out. And even the little ones offer many opportunities to make mistakes which drawn down the wrath of the executives.

When a big story like this is breaking on my time, meaning that I have not only to turn out my budget, but handle developing matter, too, I try to speed the handling of the budget, so I will be clear to handle the other as it comes. This is not always possible. Then I do sweat, sure enough.

The day cable editor, No. I, a chap who has worked in South American for the AP and in New York, too, comes on at 8. He has a manifolder too, of course. At 9, Smith Reavis, the Foreign News Editor, in charge of the cable desk, comes on. He does no writing, unless there is a big emergency - - such as the death of King Albert of the Belgians. At 9 also another day man comes on. At 11, the man who writes night leads - - the same job for a.m. papers that I have for p.m. ones - - comes on and works until 7 p.m. at 6, Ford comes on and, as I have told you, works until 2. We form the New York cable desk staff. Mr. Mackenzie, the Executive editor in charge of foreign news, has a desk right near ours and advises with the cable men frequently, but his work is mostly that of keeping a supervisory eye on the whole vast foreign newsgathering organization.

The foreign men send in their stories by cable, but few of them suit the cable editors handling them. We usually twist them a round, but anybody who puts the wrong meaning on one or rewrites the original reporter erroneously, is apt to lose his neck. All, however, call for considerable rewriting because they are so highly skeletonized, except in case of the very big stories - - such as the recent Paris riots - - where men are given pretty much the run of the cables.

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[begin p. 4] All of the New York news office is centralized in one big room. The cable desk is situated in one section of the room, with the printers (teletypes) on which come the cables right back of the four big flat-topped desks, which shoved up together, form working space for four or five men, and give us all close contact when several are laboring at once - - as happens when a big story breaks and some have called in to help the man or men on duty at the time.

I imagine 50 to 60 or 70 men may sometimes be at work in the general news office at once. The executive editors are all in the same office.

Then, up on the next floor, is the office of Kent Cooper, general manager, and the executives who are not directly connected with supervision of the news report.

I understand Mr. Cooper gets $25,000 a year. Probably more. I do not know.

The New York Times, Sun, Daily News, Post, and World Telegram all are Associated Press papers here. An Associated Press membership makes it obligatory upon the member to make any news handled by that paper, that is developed by the paper, available exclusively for republication to the Associated Press. There is protection, however. For example, if the Times had a story exclusive in New York, we might pick it up, rewrite it and put it on our wires - - for newspapers outside New York. It would be marked at the top (Sun, News, Post, World-Telegram OUT.) The wire to them would be cut off at that point. They would not get the story.

The AP is the world's largest newsgathering association. It is the only organization of its kind, being non-profit making and cooperative. It has 1400 members in South, Central and North America, as well as the Philippines and in Cuba and Alaska, to be more specific. Charges are made on a pro rata basis, the costs of the collection and dissemination of news being borne by each member according to a number of things - - such as circulation, etc., - - on an equal basis for all. We not only have a straight news service; we also have photo, feature and cartoon services now.

Our foreign service is approached by none.

The New York office is the central office in every way - - news, management, etc. All foreign news exept [*sic*] that from Manila and Honolulu, which is routed through a small cable desk in San Francisco, is dessiminated [*sic*]through the medium of the New York Cable desk.

When we came here I did aspire to go overseas. Now I don't know. I have about decided to stay here and see what turns up. I was just telling Louise when your letter came that I never had been in quite this frame of mind. Always before I have had some definite goal. Now I have none. If something good abroad came

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along, I would take it. But I can't imagine getting particularly excited about it. I am just going through a lackadaisical period for some reason. Perhaps, as I told her, it is because so many are ahead of me in experience and training here that I [begin p. 5] feel too keenly the need for further rigorous training to want to think about anything else very far beyond the job I'm in now. Frankly, I have not made the headway I expected to make. There have been many puzzlers. I have to study hard. I find I make a lot of little mistakes. I have to watch all these closely. But I am going a bit better now and that is something. I may amount to something yet.

I have studied at French in a book or two, but not very hard. Reason: I've lost the yen to get to Paris in a hurry. I'm satisfied right here for a while, though I suppose, as I have said in other letters, that something may be turning up and we'll be pulling out in six or eight months or a year.

Our big European bureau is in London. It sort of mothers the others, though all of the authority eminates [*sic*] from New York directly. We have bureaus in all the principal countries and contacts where we can be covered quickly in the smaller ones. We have bureaus in the orient, too. Heretofore we have cooperated with Reuters (British) News agency in an exchange agreement. Their men in the US were entitled to our general news matter to be cabled abroad. Our men received the same treatment in London. We have about broken, though, (this is a big office secret) and Ford Wilkins (the night man I was telling you about) is going out to India to establish an Indian bureau for us at Bombay. He is quite a boy. About 32, single, been around the world, etc., etc.

I haven't any map or any pictures of the office, but may be able to find something of the latter. Will try.

Hope this tires you as much as it has me.

-O-

Mr. Grinstead! Will wonders never cease . . .!!

I was close to Senator Anglin, but not the way you mean. I never missed a chance to lambaste him in the little Leader. I don't know anything against him, though, except that he was an enemy of a friend of mine at Holdenville, Tom Philips of the Holdenville Daily News.

-O-

Boy, ain't this awful . . . Oh, well, you asked for it.

Love to all,

Paul (signed)

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(handwritten note) NOTE(on back of p. 5): Paul asked me to say that for obvious reasons this letter must not be shown.

It is snowing very hard. It is a pretty sight but rather difficult to get around.

Love to you all,

Louise

32. **1935**

a. **(B3/f21)**
January 4, 1935

Mr. Stratton:

I recommend that Paul Miller's salary be increased from $250 to $290 monthly, effective February 1, 1935.

Miller has already demonstrated to me that he fits into the news staff and I think he deserves recognition. He is aggressive, careful and conscientious. He has a good background and I think he is potentially capable of developing in an executive news capacity. He came into the AP at $250 a month. He is back now to where he was when he started and he is undoubtedly more valuable.

I would like to see Miller's salary increased as above and to suggest him to News Editor Stanley at Kansas City as a successor to M. J. Sheen, transferred to Des Moines. With another two weeks here Miller will have sufficient idea of the general desk, with his previous experience on cable, to do what we want done for the night report in Kansas City. Mr. Stanley has told me he would like to have someone from here with such experience. If he agrees specifically on Miller, I will give you a later memorandum concerning that change.

Do you approve, please?

WFB

WFB:GH

b. **(B3/f21)**
The Associated Press
Columbus, Ohio
Day Office, Dispatch Building
January 18, 1935

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"Dear PM:

Your letter arrived while I was tied up on the state convention, and thus the delay.

Hearty congratulations on the fine promotion. I knew it would come to you and I feel certain that before many years pass we will have PM right up in the front ranks. You have a real opportunity at KX, one of the real AP hot-spots. But you will lick it, I know, and come out on top.

Have had quite a few changes here . . . .

Certainly was pleased to hear that youngster is all OK, and hope I'll get to see the baby while Mrs. M. is here. Also want to see you when you stop off enroute west. With Louise so much in love with her hubby, I'm sure she will be thoroughly satisfied in the West. In fact, I think she would be satisfied anywhere, just so Paul was nearby. You can see he will always be nearby by the look in his eyes. I really envy you your bliss, but hope that at 88 you will be as much in love as at present.

My abode remains unchanged—the Virginia Hotel. I seldom look backwards in a case of this sort, and if I should glance back this time it will be because of Ginger. At this date there is no indication or thought of a back-to-the-hearth movement.

Must get busy now so will ring off for the present. Best regards to all the NY boys I know, and better regards to Louise, the baby and yourself. As ever,

RPCJr. (initialed)"

33. **1935-36**

a. Kansas City, MO: AP Bureau (Feb. 1935-Mar. 1936)

b. PHOTO: (Written on back: "A.P. Kansas City 1935") **(B3/f14)**

c. PHOTO: "Checking East wire night file, Kansas City bureau, 1936" **(B3/f14)**

34. **1936**

a. **(B3/f22)**
The Associated Press
New York
Personnel Change No. 9608
L. F. Curtis, Treasurer
February 24, 1936

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Effective April 1, 1936, Paul Miller, of the Kansas City bureau, is appointed Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah, in succession to M. E. Barker.

There will be no change in Miller's salary.

The Associated Press will pay the moving expense of Miller which is estimated not to exceed $293.35, which amount he hopes to "trim". It is itemized as follows:

Moving household goods (packing and hauling in Kansas City, rail freight, uncrating and hauling in Salt Lake, insurance on goods in transit)…….$162.00

Automobile…….....61.35

Hotel and meals enroute……40.00

Temporary accommodations at Salt Lake City (approximate, of course)……30.00

$293.35

KC
ccPM

b. **(B3/f22)**

The Associated Press
New York
February 24, 1936

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Kansas City.

Dear Miller:

I wired you today as follows:

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS REACH SALT LAKE LATTER PART MARCH WRITING.

I am advising Barker that you will succeed him about April 1st.

Needless to say I like the enthusiasm your letter portrays and of course I have full confidence that you will succeed. Ask me for any help that I can give.

The statement of transfer expenses [$317.00] given by you is approved.

I am not going to make any change in your salary for a few months because I want to see how you take hold. The degree of your success will measure the degree of my action.

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Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K
cc CHKline-Kansas City

c. **(B3/f22)**

The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.
March 26, 1936

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Miller:

Effective April 1, 1936, please put the following message upon the Utah-Idaho state wires, day and night:

"Paul Miller is appointed chief of bureau at Salt Lake City, effective April 1, in charge of the entire states of Utah and Idaho, succeeding M. E. Barker, assigned to other duties.

"The cooperation of members and their staffs is asked for Miller.

Kent Cooper."

I shall go along with you enthusiastically in your hopes and ambitions and never fail to call on me for any advice or action that will help you succeed.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:C

d. **(B3/f22)**

April 5, 1936
Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

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An accounting of my transfer expenses, Kansas City to Salt Lake City, is enclosed.

My original estimate was $293.36. That estimate was made before I was instructed to stop at Denver. The stop at Denver, and a blizzard-enforced overnight halt at Rock Springs, Wyo., account for the fact the final total is $317.26.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau

Encl.

e. **(B3/f22)**

Personal July 13, 1936

Kent Cooper, General Manager
The Associated Press
383 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I guess we throw as many bricks at the Associated press as any member in this neck of the woods. It is only fair to toss a bouquet once in a while.

We like Paul Miller, Salt Lake bureau manager. I won't say the service is perfect. We don't always get what we want, even after we ask for it. But Miller tries to get it and there is a vast improvement since he took over the bureau.

I have not talked to all of them, but I think this is the majority opinion of the Idaho members. Miller has a keen news sense. What is just as important, he has an almost uncanny ability to size up situations in the individual offices, to sense what their needs are and to meet them if possible.

In the past I have frequently been irritated with an only partially concealed attitude which seemed to meet many requests. This attitude was, "Well, you're a member; we'll make a stab at getting it, but it shows you don't know a damn thing about newspapers." There was no such blunt expression, of course, but that was the impression left.

From the Salt Lake bureau the attitude has entirely disappeared and Miller must receive the credit.

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I regret that I was unable to see you when I was in New York because of your absence from town. Mr. Stratton, Mr. Brooks, and others in the office showed great courtesy. Will you give them my regards.

Sincerely,

Irving W. Hart
Editor

IWH v

f. **(B3/f22)**

THE IDAHO STATESMAN
Established 1864
Boise, Idaho

July 13, 1936

Paul Miller
Chief of Bureau
The Tribune Building
The Associated Press
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Paul:

I may be kicking you just as hard some day, so don't get too godam conceited.

Sincerely,
(signature)
Irving W. Hart

IWH v
Encl.

g. **(B3/f22)**

Salt Lake City
July 18, 1936

Mr. Irving W. Hart
The Idaho Statesman
Boise, Idaho

Dear Irving:

Mr. Cooper let me see your letter of the 13th. You know I am personally grateful. And Mr. Cooper will know, through a copy of this letter, that if some few things have

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been accomplished here they have been made possible in large measure by just such generous help and encouragement as your letter so plainly indicates.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller

CC Mr. Cooper

h. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
HELENA, MONT.
DAY OFFICE, RECORD-HERALD BUILDING
NIGHT OFFICE, INDEPENDENT BUILDING

Sept. 4, 1936

Chief of Bureau Miller
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Phil Curran, field representative for the United Press out of Portland, Ore., came in today and introduced a new correspondent sent from St. Paul to take charge of the Montana UP bureau.

During a casual conversation, Curran volunteered:

The AP's new bureau chief at Salt Lake City is doing a whale of a job. Too good to suit us. He's revitalized the bureau. We had to shake up our staff and send a man down there from San Francisco to try to hold our own. We used to have things our own way, but not now.

Curran's comment was entirely spontaneous and so sincere I felt it ought to be passed along.

Sincerely,

R.N. Cowell (signature)
Correspondent

R.N. Cowell
CC—Mr. Cooper

i. **(B3/f22)**

Salt Lake City
September 8, 1936

Correspondent Cowell,

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Helena, Mont.

Dear Cowell:

I thank you for passing along UP's Phil Curran's remarks in your letter of September 4. I have to confess, though, that although I do not know him, I suspect from what I hear that nearly anything the gentleman says should be taken with a grain of salt!

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller

CC Mr. Cooper

j. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

October 2, 1936

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Miller:

I hope you will see in the enclosed evidence of my satisfaction with your progress.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC
Encl.

k. **(B3/f22)**

Form E-14 2M-3-36 W.C.T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York

L.F. Curtis, Treasurer — Personnel Change No. 10978

October [date torn out], 1936.

This is the authority to increase the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah, from $310. To $325. Monthly, effective November 1, 1936.

KC
ccPM-Salt Lake City

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l. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
TRIBUNE BUILDING

Salt Lake City
November 19, 1936

Personal:

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

At the Chicago staff conference you directed that each individual who had talked with you about personal matters write reviewing the conversation. I do this, for my part, with reluctance; there are things one would rather say than write.

I sought an interview because I wanted, honestly, to tell you I felt capable of an assignment of considerably more responsibility and I respectfully submitted the record here for consideration, if desired, in light of that attitude. I suggested others be asked how the problems apparent here six months ago appeared to them to have been met.

You asked me if I merely sought more money. I conceded that was part of it, but I insisted it was an incidental factor, that the job was the thing. Then I confessed one major goal and one high ambition—to serve some time, in some capacity, as an executive assistant to Kent Cooper.

When I left New York for Kansas City in 1935, I went with but one aim—to try to prove myself to you further. Previously I had worked at every assignment in a typical bureau, Columbus; and I had been cable editor, membership department employe [*sic*] and general desk editor in New York.

Assigned to Salt Lake City, I undertook the work with the same aim as on leaving New York.

These things I had on my mind when I asked to see you in Chicago. Specifically, I might have said I desired a larger bureau or a division news editorship. But I should have had to add that no matter what may come—and no matter whether it is in New York or New Brunswick that you see fit to use me—the ultimate goal remains the same.

Maybe you think this odd. Maybe it actually is. But that's the way I feel. And I probably always shall.

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Sincerely,
Paul Miller (signature)
Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

m. **(B3/f22)**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York

November 23, 1936

Chief of Bureau
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

I am delighted to have your letter of November 19 for your personal file. I hope and believe that you have fine possibilities for the future. My one concern of an adverse nature is that you probably have the impatience of youth and you want to go faster than we go in The Associated Press. We go at the speed that I direct the engine, and I am convinced it is fundamentally unsound to go at a faster speed, just as I am convinced it would be wrong to go at a slower speed. Of the two, helter-skelter would be the worse.

e.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:K

n. **(B3/f22)**
"THE ROUGHEST, TOUGHEST DAWGONE WHISKEY YOU GOT"
Salt Lake City, 1936:
Written for fun after a trip to the Great Salt Flats

35. **1936-37**

a. Salt Lake City, UT: AP Bureau (Mar. [1 April]1936-Jul. 1937)

b. **(B3/f22)**
The Standard-Examiner
Ogden, UT
[n.d.]

PHOTO:
Utah, Idaho AP Members Discuss Problems of News Gathering at Convention in Ogden

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Caption:

ALL THEIR TALK IS NEWS . . . These Utah and Idaho Associated Press members met Saturday in the Hotel Ben Lomond to discuss ways and means of getting more complete and more prompt news service for the readers of their papers. Standing left to right, William Cady, Pocatello Tribune and Idaho State Journal; W.R. Bottcher, Boise AP correspondent; James E. O'Connor, Ogden Standard-Examiner; Irving W. Hart, Boise Idaho Statesman,; N.C. Christensen, Salt lake Tribune-Telegram; Bryce W. Anderson, Ogden Standard-Examiner; William Lowell, AP western field representative; seated, left to right, Will Bowman, Salt Lake Telegram; W.I.N. Cox, Ogden Standard-Examiner; Paul Miller, AP Utah-Idaho bureau manager. R.C. Tofflemire, Twin Falls News and Times, arrived too late for the photo. (Standard-Examiner photo.)

36. **1937**

a. **(B3/f22)**

ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York

January 4, 1937

Dear Miller:

The enclosed copy of notice to the treasurer carries with it to you not only an expression of my confidence, but of my continued hopes for the future.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:K
Encl.

b. **(B3/f22)**

Form E14 2M-3-36 W.C.T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York

Personnel Change 11628

January 4, 1937.

Effective January 1, 1937, the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Salt Lake City, is increased from $325. To $360. Monthly.

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KC
ccPM..Salt Lake City

c. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

Personal

Feb. 18, 1937.

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Miller:

What are your living commitments and who is the best man you know of and can think of to take your place there who could be as good a man or better than you are in the job, provided there is something else I want you to do?

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC

d. **(B3/f22)**

Salt Lake City
Feb. 22, 1937

Personal

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manger,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

My living commitments are such that I can leave any day you tell me to leave.

I recommend that George McIntyre, night general desk editor in New York, and W.E. Lowell, field representative at Denver, be considered for the job here. Temporarily, Day Editor Otis J. Pusey is thoroughly capable of filling in.

Sincerely,

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Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

e. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

February 25, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Thanks for your note. In my letter of February 18 I meant, who is the best man that you have trained in Salt Lake for the job?

I take it you feel Pusey has not developed sufficiently to take your job.

What I had in mind for you was a larger bureau with greater responsibility. I say this because you may have had a thought that I was thinking of a job in New York, which I am not. I say this so that you won't have any disappointment and your enthusiasm will not be unnecessarily dampened.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

f. **(B3/f22)**

Salt Lake City
March 1, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper:

When I wrote that Pusey was thoroughly capable of filling in here temporarily, I had in mind that you might want him to take over on that basis in the event I should be transferred and that, in a month or so, he might possibly convince you he should have the job permanently. He is handicapped by the fact his Associated Press experience has been confined to Salt Lake. However, I have sought to help him cultivate a broad view and for months I have had him read much of my correspondence.

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True, I did think of New York; but no more than I thought of other spots where it seemed possible you might wish to use me. I am more than eager to undertake anything you want me to—no matter where it is or what it is.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

g. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

March 3, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

There is just one fault I have to find with your letter of March 1: you should have sent a carbon in addition to the original so that one copy could be placed on Pusey's file and one on your own.

The extra copy is being made here this time, but for the future won't you please try to help by sending sufficient copies for the file of each individual mentioned in each letter you write. This will help tremendously.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

h. **(B3/f22)**

March 4, 1937.

General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

This sort of thing happens so seldom, I think you ought to know about it when it does:

Phil Curran, who until a few days ago was the business representative of United Press in this territory, dropped in to see me and while we were discussing mutual acquaintances, asked me if I knew Paul Miller, chief of bureau at Salt Lake City.

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Curran said the United Press used to get along pretty well in the country around Salt Lake until a year or so ago when things began to happen up there and the UP began to hear about Paul Miller and his activity among the papers. Curran said the UP formerly got beat out of that part of the country but had tough going now. He said Frank Bartholomew, Pacific Coast manager of UP, and he made their minds up to look up "this fellow Miller and try to hire him for UP." Curran said UP had made a change in its Salt Lake bureau personnel to try to meet the new AP competition.

I hope you will put this in Miller's personnel file.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

HaroldTurnblad.

i. PM sk **(B3/f22)**

Dear Paul :

Here 'tis. I had never met Curran before, but I have followed him around on trips to papers up here and he has a good record for persuasiveness. I'm glad he's quit—he quite [sic] because he got tired of traveling and said the UP didn't pay newsmen enough to make it interesting.

He said when he and Bart went to Sk on one of their trips and were ready to look you up, who should they meet in the Sk up bureau but you. They said you told 'me [sic] you wanted to buy a pony service and when they got all warmed up and interested, you told 'em who you were and they had a good laugh.

Curran is with a Seattle publicity organization now.

regards,

ht

Glad Healy is getting along OK. He made a good showing here as a filing editor until he took sick. I hope he's ok in that respect now. He looked it the last time I saw him. ht

j. **(B3/f22)**

Chief of Bureau Turnblad, March 13, 1937
Seattle.

Dear Turnblad:

Mr. Cooper saw your letter of March 4 and no better answer can be made than by quoting his penciled memorandum:

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"Please tell HT that I said thanks for the news of UP's discovery of Paul Miller and that I am glad Miller himself discovered The AP and that his opportunity is in it. Turnblad's letter most certainly goes on Miller's file and a copy of this also goes to Miller."

Your letter did not show a copy marked to Miller, so you may want to let Miller see what you said.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant General Manager

LS H
ccPMiller—Salt Lake City

k. **(B3/f23)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

June 11, 1937

(via airmail)

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Your next assignment is to take charge of the news service and personnel in the entire state of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg, some time [*sic*] the latter part of next month. In the interim I want you to fix your vacation dates and get yourself and your family transported. Please send me a statement of the cost of the transfer.

Some time before you actually take charge in Harrisburg, I want you to come in here and let us have a talk.

Meanwhile I can say to you that your unusual success at Salt Lake City has given me great confidence that you can do remarkable well in this new field.

You have a copy of Smits' letter of June 9, saying that he will be there on June 20. Stay along with him a week, and thereafter start on your vacation, a plan which I trust is entirely agreeable to you.

Sincerely yours,
KC
(initialed)

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KC:K

l. **(B3/f23)**

June 15, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Following is a statement of estimated expense for the transfer to Harrisburg, Pa,, from Salt Lake. I shall drive.

Moving furniture (includes hauling, etc.)	$328.00
Motor car mileage 2200 @ .05	110.00
Hotels, meals enroute, tips, etc.	45.00
	$483.00

Subject to approval, I should like to take my vacation June 29-July 13, allowing five days in addition for the trip. On this proposed schedule, I would be in New York Saturday July 17 or Monday July 19, if you desire it, or July 26, the latter date allowing a week for adjustment in the office, etc.

If feasible, I would appreciate an advance of $250.00 by June 24.

It seems hardly necessary to add that I am grateful for this opportunity and determined that you shall never have cause for regret that you are giving it to me.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

m. **(B3/f23)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York

June 16, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

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I have told Fernsler, at Harrisburg, that you would leave Salt lake City about June 27, take your two weeks vacation [*sic*], spend a day or two in New York and then proceed to Harrisburg to take up your new post. I have asked Fernsler to remain with you not more than a week before going to his new post, which is an assignment in charge of the regional service at Washington.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

n. **(B3/f22)**

PHOTO:
Leaving for the East
Caption:

Mrs. Paul T. Miller and little son, Ranne, who with Mr. Miller will leave Saturday for the east. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will visit in Columbus, Ohio and New York and after the middle of July make their home in Harrisburg, Pa.

o. **(B3/f23)**

Dear Paul:

"FYI" This A. M. and your letter tonight made today a blue Thursday for me. In fact for everybody in the Boise bureau.

I shall miss you. As a "partner" as you put it on your first visit to Boise, frankly, you've been a grand fellow. Your leadership has been characterized by fair play and sound judgment as I see it looking back over the past 14 months. It isn't hard for me to go down the line for a chief like that. It's those qualities, if the army books are right, that make generals.

It is refreshing to deal, as we have, free from the politics and personalities that characterized my earlier experience in the newspaper game. It was mighty fine of you to volunteer to pass on to your successor some words in my behalf. I shall carry on in the hope of living up to the expectations you instill in his mind. I too hope the relationship of the past few months may some day [*sic*] be resumed.

In your transfer, I see, despite the disappointing generalities, one bright angle: presumably it means another step up for you; another promotion, and for that nobody can be more sincerely happy than I.

Sincerely,

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Walt (signed) WRB June 17

p. **(B3/f23)**

819 Main Street
Telephone 58

THE CALDWELL NEWS-TRIBUNE
Published Evenings by the Caldwell Publishing Co.
CALDWELL, IDAHO

F.H. MICHAELSON, EDITOR
ADEN HYDE, BUSINESS MANAGER

June 21, 1937.

Dear Paul;

Noted advices on the wire today of your promotion.

Congrats and all that stuff !

But, doggone it, just when we get a good man, why can't we keep him long enough to get acquainted, at least ? I've been expecting this for some time; it goes back to the old fundamental that you can't keep a good man down.

But it does seem a shame that the A.P. brings a dust bowl denizen into the lap of the west's [*sic*] irrigated empire and just when we get him to a place where he can distinguish a siphon from a snow bank, the A.P. takes him away from us.

Seriously, though, I am sure that every Idaho member of the A.P. will be sorry to see you leave. That's no reflection on your successor either. But we all know what you've done for our service out of Salt Lake. Newspapers rarely are thanked for anything they do; they are too prone to keep mum themselves when there might be a few boquets [*sic*] to be handed out within their own family. But I suspect that all of us have thought, often enough, how well you've been doing at SK even if you didn't have our word for it.

Good luck to you among the Pennsylvania Dutch.

Sincerely,

Aden Hyde. (signature)

ONE NEWSPAPER
ONE COVERAGE
ONE COST

q. **(B3/f22)**

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THE TWIN FALLS NEWS
Twin Falls, Idaho

June 28, 1937

Associated Press
New York City

Dear Sirs:

As chairman of the Utah-Idaho Associated Press Conference, I feel that I am expressing the sentiment of all our members in saying that we regret very much to lose Paul Miller as chief of the Salt Lake City Associated Press Bureau.

In my opinion, Miller has made a brilliant record in the Salt Lake Bureau. He has tried his level best to get what the different member newspapers wanted and he has always let us be the judge of our needs. I think he has accomplished much in the way of building up the service while he was in charge of the Salt Lake office.

I have talked with various members of the conference and they were all of the opinion that we should speak a good word for Paul and voice our appreciation of what he has done for us.

Much as we hate to lose Miller of course it goes without saying that the conference wishes his successor good fortune and stands ready to extend him every cooperation.

Yours truly,

UTAH-IDAHO ASSOCIATED PRESS CONF.

(signed) R. S. TOFFLEMIRE

Chairman

r. **(B3/f22)**

July 2, 1937

Mr. R. S. Tofflemire,
Chairman,
The Twin Falls, News,
Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Mr. Tofflemire:

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One of the joys of my office is the opportunity of acknowledging a letter such as yours of June 28. I thank you sincerely for having written so graciously and warmly about Paul Miller and, because I believe you would not mind, I want him to see it.

It is equally gratifying to note your good wishes to Miller's successor, Mr. Smits, whom I am sure you will find of the same fine type and just as anxious to serve you.

With appreciation and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC H

nm cc PMiller
with copy Tofflemire letter.

KENT COOPER.
GENERAL MANAGER

s. **(B3/f23)**

Form E14 2M 1-37 T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York

L. F. Curtis, Treasurer Personnel Change No. 13326

July 2, 1937.

Effective August 1, 1937, the salary of Paul Miller, chief of bureau at Harrisburg, Pa. is increased from $360. to $450. monthly.

KC
CcPAULMILLER(Hold NY)

t. **(B3/f23)**

PA55HX

Harrisburg, Pa., July 19-(AP)-David Fernsler, since 1931 Chief of the Harrisburg Bureau in charge of the Pennsylvania Associated Press Service, was succeeded today by Paul Miller and will leave this week for Washington.

In Washington, Fernsler will be in charge of the Associated Press Regional Service. This branch specializes in news of interest to particular communities and states. The service, relatively new, has been expanded rapidly.

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Miller has been Associated Press State Editor in Ohio, Cable and General News Editor in New York City, News Editor at Kansas City and Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City.

AJ1129AES

u. Harrisburg, PA: AP Bureau (Jul. 19,1937-Nov./Dec. [?] 1937)

v. **(B3/f22)**

July 19, 1937

Mr. R.S. Tofflemire,
Publisher, The News and The Times,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Dear Tofflemire:

I have seldom had a more pleasant moment than that a few days ago when, on a visit in New York before coming in here, I was handed a copy of your letter to the office there and a copy of Mr. Cooper's reply. I am grateful.

There are 70-some-odd members in Pennsylvania, but I doubt if I shall be able to find in association even with such a large group a fellowship to top that of the members in South Idaho and Utah!

Most sincerely,

PaulMiller

Chief of Bureau.

Hj

w. **(B3/f23)**

Harrisburg, Pa.
July 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I went to work here today.

Sincerely yours,

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Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

x. **(B3/f23)**

Harrisburg, Pa.
July 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Beginning the latter part of this week, I would like to start getting out to member papers and next week some time I hope to go to Philadelphia. If agreeable, I would like to do these things as conditions permit, without awaiting specific approval for each trip.

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

y. **(B3/f23)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE. AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

July 27, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Harrisburg.

Dear Miller:

I want you to get acquainted with at least a good cross section of the Pennsylvania members as soon as possible, but the timing is important. You certainly want to be sufficiently well grounded in the major details of your staff and service setup before undertaking any discussions with members.

You know how it is – some of them will have things to say and talk about that require familiarity on your part. Otherwise, you risk making a poor impression.

With this I leave the selection of dates to you. However, it is necessary that you tell me in advance where you are going to be and the period of

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absence. Unless you hear to the contrary from me, you will know each trip is approved.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC H

z. **(B3/f22)**

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

August 3, 1937.

Mr. Paul Miller,
The Associated Press,
Telegraph Building,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Paul :

I certainly was glad indeed to get your letter of July 29th and to learn that so far you are getting along well in your new field. As far as the newspaper end is concerned. I never had any fears as to that part of it—politics is something else.

We are all intensely interested in following through with you, Paul, and will appreciate a note from you at any time you have a chance. We all miss you here; in fact your ears should burn, as we speak of you often. If there is anything we can do to help you out in any way, please do not hesitate to advise, for most certainly you are among friends.

With kind regards and all good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,
J.F. Fitzpatrick (signature)

Publisher

F-I

aa. **(B3/f22)**

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE — MORNING AND SUNDAY
SALT LAKE TELEGRAM — EVENING ONLY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

REYNOLDS-FITZGERALD, INC. THIS LETTER IS FROM

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515 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK CITY
360 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO
1734 LAND TITLE BLDG. PHILADELPHIA
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. DETROIT
58 SUTTER STREET SAN FRANCISCO
117 W. NINTH ST. LOS ANGELES
LLOYD BLDG. SEATTLE
IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL ADVERTISING

New York City,
Aug. 19, 1937

J.F. Fitzpatrick, Publisher,
The Salt Lake Tribune-Telegram,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear John:

It delights me to have your kind letter, telling of Mr. Paul Miller now in charge of the Associated Press Bureau at Harrisburg, Pa., and pointing out that Mr. Miller is worthy of the best we have in the way of assistance.

Yes, we know some important Pennsylvania Publishers and besides we are very well acquainted with Mr. William N. Hardy, the Manager of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association located at Harrisburg.

Mr. Hardy we know will be glad to use his good offices to assist Mr. Paul Miller and in addition to this, we will also request Pennsylvania Publishers to become boosters for Mr. Miller.

It is always a pleasure and it pleases us exceedingly to have your thoughtful suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry D. Reynolds (signature)

HDR m

(handwritten: "Dear Paul Note—Hope Everything going well with you. J.F.F.)

bb. **(B3/f23)**

C.H. Heintzelman
Editor and Owner

COPY
THE COATESVILLE RECORD
Coatesville, Pa.
Aug. 25, 1937

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Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
The Associated Press,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I like this man Miller you have put in charge of the Harrisburg office. He rings true.

Met him only once and he didn't make a single promise! He asked what we want and said he would try to get it. Within a week he gave us a Chester county scoop, right out of Harrisburg, and followed with an advance on the adjournment of congress, which came in mighty handy.

With all due respect to his predecessor, who was long on promises and short on fulfilling them, I just want to go on record as saying that if Miller keeps up the pace he has started he is going to make GOOD. Deeds, not words, count. Miller has less "bull" to spread than did Fernsler, but he is sure coming through with the deeds.
More Power to him!

Sincerely yours,

COATESVILLE RECORD

(SIGNED) By C. H HEINTZELMAN.

cc. **(B3/f23)**

August 26, 1937

Mr. C. H. Heintzelman,
Editor and Owner,
The Coatesville Record,
Coatesville, Pa.

Dear Mr. Heintzelman:

Your letter of August 25 gratifies me greatly. I had thought Paul Miller did ring true. You have told me some other things, as a keen observer, that I wanted to know.

With appreciation of your thoughtfulness and my kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

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KC H

nm cc PMiller-Harrisburg
with copy of Heintzelman's letter.

KENT COOPER
GENERAL MANAGER

dd. **(B3/f23)**

October 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

When I opened the envelope containing my check, I could only think:

"What can't a fellow lick when it's for such a man and for such a principal as, to me, that surprise represents!"

Sincerely,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.

ee. **(B3/f23)**

Harrisburg, Penna.
November 23, 1937.

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I plan to leave here November 30 for Philadelphia. Moving expense will not exceed $100. Do you approve the transfer on this basis, please?

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.

ff. **(B 3/f23)**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE

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383 MADISON AVE. AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 24, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller
Harrisburg

Dear Miller:

I approve your transfer to Philadelphia on an expense basis that is not to exceed $100.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:JE
Cc LFCurtis

gg. PHOTO: "Much love Eve! [Evelyn] Paul[,] Philadelphia[,] Christmas 1937" **(B3/f14)**

38. **1937-41**

a. Philadelphia, PA: AP Bureau (Nov/Dec. [?] 1937-Apr. 1941)

39. **1938**

a. **(B3/f24)**

No. 14675

January 5, 1938

Effective at the close of January 1, 1938, Julius Goodman, Jr., Harrisburg, is discontinued. This supplements Personnel Change No. 14672, suspending Goodman without pay as of the same date.

KENT COOPER

KC:JE

Cc PMiller-Philadelphia

b. **(B3/f24)**
COPY

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Harrisburg

January 4, 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
The Associated Press
New York City

My dear Mr. Cooper:

The facts in my suspension as Chief of Bureau Miller says he stated them to you are quite correct.

I was, I am afraid, interested only in getting and writing news. That I did both rather well no one can, or, I am sure, will deny.

I failed in not being punctual and in having little enthusiasm or talent for filling other people's stories and the general routine.

No doubt there are jobs with The Associated Press that I could fill to your satisfaction and mine, but since "suspension" and dismissal seem to mean the same there is little use in considering rather vague possibilities.

I would like to add, however, that my relations with Paul Miller have been most cordial at all times. Frankly, I feel more concerned with not having "made good on the job" for his sake than for anything else.

With regrets, but no bitter ones, I am

Very truly yours

ss. J. Goodman, Jr.

c. **(B3/f24)**

January 5, 1938

Mr. Julius Goodman, Jr.
Harrisburg

Dear Mr. Goodman:

I appreciate the courtesy of your writing me your letter of January 4 as requested, and we will let the suspension stand as termination of service.

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I am, of course, delighted at the fine compliment you payed [*sic*] Paul Miller and in return we all hope that you will have a fine future in any field that you select.

Sincerely yours,

KC:JE
Cc PMiller-Philadelphia

d. **(B3/f24)**

(handwritten across the top: "PM
all <u>yours</u>, say I !
<u>KC</u>")

January 16th, 1938

Mr. Marben Graham
The Associated Press
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Graham:

Your letter is an inspiration and I thank you for it, but I would be assuming credit where none is due if I did not tell you that thanks should go to Mr. Cooper—not to me. I merely recommend recognition in the form of salary increases. He grants the raises and, indeed, even in recommending, I am only doing what he wants me to do in the way of helping him note and see that reward is accorded those men who by their industry, loyalty and resourcefulness demonstrate their worth.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.
Cc (nm) Mr. Cooper

e. **(B3/f24)**

January 27, 1938

Dear Paul:

There have been reports—and reports—of state meetings. But I ran across the classic the other day. The first page contained a long list of "those present." The second page—six concise paragraphs of remarks by the bureau chief. And the

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third, the paragraph: “No member having any questions, criticisms or comment, the meeting was adjourned.”

What kind of spell has this fellow Miller cast over Pennsylvania, anyway?

Regards, LD (initialed)

L. Dawson, currently NPS

f. **(B3/f22)**

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Personal February 2, 1938

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Bulletin Building,
Juniper & Filbert Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Paul:

We were talking about you yesterday and I realized I had not written you for a long time; in fact not since you moved to Philadelphia.

I hope you are getting along as well as the reports I hear about you, which are all fine. I think it was quite a break to have the bureau headquarters transferred to Philadelphia—it puts you closer to the “seat of war.” It certainly will be helpful if Mr. McLean is made President of the Associated Press.

Everything here is going along about the same as usual. We are engaged in the work of remodeling the Thompson Building, preparatory to moving the Tribune-Telegram in there, but it will be some months before the work is completed.

We are still on the search for an all-around editorial man; a fellow about as good as Paul Miller, so if, in your wanderings, you come across any such fellow, be sure and let me know.

Outside of the plane crash, we have not had very many big news breaks. We have an upheaval in city government here, wherein they fired the Chief of Police, Finch, and it looks like Mayor Erwin’s resignation will be forthcoming.

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We have had the most delightful winter I have ever experienced in Utah. Today is like an early spring day.

With kind personal regards to you, and hoping you can find time to drop me a line, I am

Yours very sincerely,
J. F. Fitzpatrick (signature)

F:I

g. **(B3/f22)**

February 9th, 1938

Mr. J.F. Fitzpatrick
Publisher
The Tribune and The Telegram
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

It was good to hear from Salt Lake City—and having the letter come from you, at that, made it all the better.

Well, there have been a few problems in trying to get lined out in this state, and I confess things have not always gone as smoothly as I should like to be able to tell you; but some times [*sic*] I think I can see daylight.

We have taken a house in Wayne, a suburb community about 15 miles West [*sic*] on the main line of the Pennsylvania. The setup is pretty nice and, although I admit I frequently long for a look at Utah mountains and a few good sniffs of Utah air, the winter here has been pleasant—at least so far.

I am complimented that you would think a fellow of my qualifications might possibly help fill your bill, the more so because I believe you know me pretty well. My fear would be, perhaps, that the man probably would want more authority than the job you have in mind to fill and also that he would want considerably more money than you would feel it feasible to pay. I assure you I shall not forget your need.

Please give my very best to the others there.

Wishing you all the best,

Sincerely,

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Paul Miller

h. **(B3/f24)**

COPY

THE TIMES-NEWS

Mauch Chunk, Pa.,
April 5, 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper,
The Associated Press,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

As you know, we once submitted our resignation from the Associated Press effective in January of 1939.

Your Mr. Paul Miller was here today and we wish to advise you formally that we now desire to withdraw that notice of resignation immediately.

We are satisfied with our Associated Press membership and wish to continue that membership indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. J. Boyle
Times-Star

i. **(B3/f24)**

April 7, 1938

Mr. J. J. Boyle,
The Times-News,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Dear Mr. Boyle:

Your letter made every one of us here, as I know it will make Paul Miller, happy. We are inspired by it and will do the very best we can for the Mauch Chunk Times-News.

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I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of your letter to Paul Miller, of whose work I am extremely proud.

With my very best wishes to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC:R
cc-(NM)-Paul Miller-Philadelphia

j. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 7, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

The enclosed is really for you. I salute you!

Sincerely yours,

KC:R
Encl.

k. **(B3/f24)**

April 8th , 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I have a feeling of guilt about your exchange with the Mauch Chunk, Pa., people because I am sure they did not withdraw that resignation just because they have now decided the service is satisfactory. I just saw, in the course of my visit there, that I had happened to "hit them right," so I went to work and told them to fix up their letters to INS and to you to get themselves straightened around and out of commercial clutches, etc.

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The trip as a whole was fairly fruitful, with contacts more than pleasant all around. I attach some clippings from Leighton and Allentown about the talk.

Sometimes I do think progress is being made, but there are always those who honestly are far from completely satisfied—probably several—as against those who are happy.

Somehow I feel I would be less than honest if I did not write you these things now.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.

l. **(B3/f24)**

THE TIMES-NEWS
J. J. BOYLE, PUBLISHER
MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

April 11, 1938

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am enclosing a communication [handwritten across letter: "acknowledgement from INS] which I think may be of interest to you and would appreciate your returning it for our files.

I will personally look after forwarding you the returns of the May 17 Primary for Carbon County.

The family joins me in sending best regards. We are looking forward to entertaining you and Mrs. Miller at some time during the summer. Gertrude suggests that you name the date and that when you do we'll map a program that includes everything from golf to spaghetti dinners.

Sincerely.

Joe Boyle (signature)

m. Jean L. Miller, daughter (b. Apr. 12, 1938)

n. **(B3/f24)**

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 13, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

I have your humble letter of April 8 and still prefer to think it was you even if it was not. There are enough things that you do concerning which I do not write to commend you so you are still several up on me.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:JE

o. **(B3/f24)**

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(DAY OFFICE—BULLETIN BUILDING)
(NIGHT OFFICE—RECORD BUILDING)
P.O. BOX 708

Dear Mr. Cooper:

After I received this today, I concluded maybe those people at Mauch Chunk really were sold, at that—and maybe I did have a right to feel pretty good about it. If you'll return this, I'll promise never to mention Mauch Chunk again!

Paul Miller—April 14th
(signature)

(handwritten):

"Dear Paul-
This proves I was right. It's returned as requested. And it's great to have you with the AP."
KC (initialed)

p. **(B3/f24)**

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FormE14 2M 8-37 T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 15207

April 15, 1938.

Effective May 1, 1938, this is approval for increasing the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from $500. to $600. monthly.

KC
ccPM-Philadelphia

q. **(B3/f24)**

(handwritten: "May 24, 38")

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 26, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

I have a letter from Franklin F. Banker in which he expresses his view to The Associated Press morale, and concludes with this paragraph:

"On another subject, Bureau Chief Miller modestly left out the main point of the Pennsylvania primary coverage in his letter to you. The papers didn't use opposition general primary leads, no, they used the leads Paul Miller wrote. Credit for an all-around outstanding job goes to Paul Miller who worked like the devil to put it over."

I told him it was too good to keep and that I would quote it to you.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:JE

r. **(B3/f24)**

December 29, 1938

Dear Paul:

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Nothing that happened to me this Christmas means quite so much as that splendid note of yours. This is true because I know you mean what you say and are not just expressing a Christmas sentiment and because of the regard and affection I have for you. I think, as you say, that neither of us can be satisfied or ought to be satisfied with the progress made, but one of my principal consolations and assurances for the future is the expectation that your exceptionally capable services will continue to be available to The Associated Press for years to come. And I know that means you are going to go far in this organization.

I hope you had a good Christmas and will have an even better New Year.

Sincerely yours,

-Px- (initialed)

Byron Price:am

40. **1939**

a. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 4, 1939.

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia.

Dear Paul:

I was deeply touched by reading your letter of December 24 and heartily reciprocate every word you say, especially about <u>you</u> being here for a long long time to come.

Sincerely yours,
<u>KC</u> (initialed)

KC:mh

b. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 24, 1939.

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Penn.

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Dear Paul:

Just to let you know I am alive, thinking and appreciative.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC
Encl.

c. **(B3/f24)**

Form E14 2M 8-38-T

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 16558

January 24, 1939.

Effective February 1, 1939, this is approval for increasing the salary of CHIEF OF BUREAU PAUL MILLER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from $600. to $675. monthly, payable monthly.

KC
ccPM-Philadelphia

GENERAL MANAGER

d. **(B3/f24)**

January 25, 1939

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

The best way I hope to be able to show you I continue alive, thinking and appreciative is by producing in some measure at least the results required. In this assignment, I know I dub many a shot as surely as I know and am happy that I now and then get a decent score.

I hope you will believe, and that it will be some small comfort, that I am everlastingly in there trying for you—even when I appear the veriest duffer.

Sincerely,

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Paul Miller.

(B3/f24)

Mr. Bryon Price
requests the pleasure of the company of
Mr. Paul Miller
at the dinner of
THE GRIDIRON CLUB
at the NEW WILLARD WASHINGTON, D.C.
Saturday evening, the fifteenth of April [1939]
at seven o'clock

An early answer is requested
White Tie

e. **(B3/f25)**
PHOTOS:
Family Photos: Summer 1939

f. **(B3/f24)**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 21, 1939

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

I am glad you got a lot of good out of the meeting. There is one thing about you: besides being original, you can adopt the ideas of others, and the administration in Pennsylvania is rapidly reaching 100% perfection.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

M

g. **(B3/f24)**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

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December 28, 1939

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Paul:

I can't acknowledge the numerous more formal greetings that came and I can't myself give a formal greeting. That explains why I send no cards. To give a personal greeting to all the people that mean much to me would be beyond my physical capacity.

However, I do write to tell you that I appreciate your saying what you say and to repeat what you already know—that The Associated Press is fortunate in having you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

M

KENT COOPER

41. **1940**

a. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

March 25, 1940

Personal

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Paul:

One thing that you do is to inspire the boss, and the boss needs inspiration as much as any employe. Every time I see you I more than ever want to congratulate the Associated Press because of your connection with it. You are going places, fellow, and I am going right along with you!

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With affectionate regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

b. **(B3/f24)**

FORM E14 2M 10-39-T

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 18360

March 20, 1940

Effective April 1, 1940, this is approval for increasing the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from $675. to $750. monthly, payable monthly.

KC
ccMr.PaulMiller-Philadelphia

(handwritten):
Dear Paul: --
Keep up your good work.
KC

March 25 –
Dear Paul:
I forgot to give
you this when you
were here. Sorry !
KC

GENERAL MANAGER

c. **(B1/f10)**

The first time I met Frank and Kyrie Gannett was in 1940, during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia [June 24-28]. I was there attending the Associated Press arrangements for the convention, at which Wendell Willkie was nominated on the Republican ticket. I had a call and was invited to come down and meet Frank and Kyrie, and I recall thinking then, without any idea that we'd ever be associated with them, what wonderful people they really were.

d. **(B3/f29)**

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GAMMA PSI NEWS

"She Will Never Be Forgotten"
by
Paul Miller

"I Am One of Her Boys"
by
Walker Stone"

WE742PED

e. **(B3/f24)**
The Daily Tribune, Johnstown, PA
Saturday Evening
30 November 1940

PHOTO:
Three Leased Telegraph Wires Service Local Papers 20 Hours A Day

Caption:

This general view of the Philadelphia office of the Associated Press shows a part of the Pennsylvania Associated Press staff at work, preparing news for The Tribune and The Democrat and other newspapers of the Associated Press. In the background are teletypewriter machines which send the news over leased wires to The Tribune and The Democrat. Similar offices are maintained in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh to give readers of The Tribune and The Democrat complete coverage of Pennsylvania news as well as news of the outside world. Standing, hand on hip, in the center of the photo, is Paul Miller, chief of bureau. (Associated Press Photo).

f. **(B3/f27)**
PHOTOS:
1940

g. **(B3/f28)**
PHOTOS:
Paul Miller with Ambassador Joe Davies
Paul Miller with Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.

h. **(B3/f26)**
PHOTOS:
Christmas, 1940 (AP?)

III. The War Years, 1941-1945

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(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979") **(B2/f44)**

42. **1941**

The Associated Press, New York City – Executive Assistant to the General Manager in Charge of Promotion and Membership

Named head of the AP Feature Service

a. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

(handwritten):

"1/6 – 41

Dear Paul –
Thanks for <u>your</u> note.
With men like you <u>around</u> me
to <u>count</u> on – it's great to be
alive.

Affectionately
<u>KC</u>

Paul Miller –
CB Phila

b. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 22, 1941

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

Those are glad tidings in yours of January 21. I have in mind sending out the following to the chiefs of bureau and to the members of the Board of Directors, provided you say it accurately states the matter. If it doesn't, please correct it and say what did happen. Here goes:

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I have heard a good deal about the desirability of furnishing war correspondents as speakers for state meetings, Rotary Clubs and Sunday school associations. Indeed, I have been under some pressure to furnish them, usually on the ground that the United Press does this sort of thing and we ought to furnish
2-to-1 to overcome the United Press lead. Aside from the fact that this would disrupt our service abroad and could not be undertaken except at an expense far greater than it is worth, I doubted whether the thing does anything more than furnish entertainment.

Just what it actually means comparatively is evidenced by the following accurate report of the day of the luncheon meeting of Associated Press members at Harrisburg on January 18.

The meeting is described as far and away the best of its kind ever held in Pennsylvania. Attendance was very good, despite the fact that the United Press was host to a show and a luncheon at the same time just across the hall. One of the stunt speakers was Edward W. Beattie, Jr., United Press staffer, back from London. No members who were in town attended the United Press luncheon instead of ours, despite the number who buy U.P. service in the state. The inspiration was furnished by the members themselves, aided and abetted by Chief of Bureau Paul Miller, and the members paid for their own luncheons!

This seems to be an answer to these current proposals. It shows what a chief of bureau can do when he gets his teeth into his job and keeps them there.

I take it that everything that occurred, including the resolution respecting the General Manager, proves your worth. It would be useless for you to try to dissuade me from this conviction. The Pennsylvania members are responding to your efforts. They better had. And even though they are responding, I could not promise them that I am going to keep you in that one territory indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

K

KENT COOPER

c.

(B3/f30)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 4, 1941.

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Miller:

This is dictated before I leave on a trip and the answer can be withheld until I return the 28th of February.

I am interested in knowing what your living commitments are in Philadelphia and how soon I could count upon you for an opportunity in another field.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

d. **(B3/f30)**

February 5, 1941

PERSONAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

The answer as to when you can count on me is what it always will be: I'm ready, willing and eager to go anywhere you say any time—today, tomorrow or next month.

There is a 30-day clause in my house lease. To vacate march 15, notice should be given February 15. Monthly rental is $75.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

paul [*sic*] Miller

e. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 5, 1941

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Paul Miller, Chief of Bureau
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miller:

We have your letter of February 4, in regard to deductions made from your salary during 1940.

We have rechecked our records and find that all deductions were properly made. For your information, we deducted $131.64 on account of Philadelphia income tax and $30.00 on account of social security. In addition, you contributed $263.25 to the Pension plan and $72.00 for Insurance.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,
R(*unintelligible*) Booth (signature)
Auditor

RRB:hg:rgs

L.F. CURTIS,
TREASURER

f. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 5, 1941

PERSONAL

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miller:

Your letter was just read to me on the telephone, and it is of course what I expected.

I will be writing you the latter part of the month when I return to New York.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

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KENT COOPER

g. **(B3/f30)**

Form E14 2M 2-41-T

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 20039

Effective April 1[6], 1941, PAUL MILLER, at present chief of bureau of The Associated Press for Pennsylvania, is appointed Executive Assistant to the General Manager, in charge of membership and promotion, with headquarters in New York, in succession to O. S. Gramling, about whom you are being advised separately.

In due course you will be advised [of] the expense involved on account of the transfer.

KC
ccPM-Philadelphia

GENERAL MANAGER

h. **(B3/f31)**
Miami Daily News Record
Miami, OK
March 9, 1941

Son of Minister at Quapaw Gets High Position With A.P.

i. **(B3/f31)**
The Ponca City News
Ponca City, OK
Sunday, March 9, 1941

A.P Promotes Miller, Former Oklahoman

j. **(B3/f31)**
The Daily O'Collegian
Stillwater, OK
March 11, 1941

Ex-Aggie Gets High Post In (AP) Office

Paul Miller, Former O'Collegian Editor, Takes New Job Soon

A former A. and M. student, Paul Miller, who has been chief of bureau for the Associated Press in Pennsylvania, has been appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, (AP) general manager, the news service recently reported.

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Miller, 36, who is one of the younger (AP) executives, attended A. and M. two years and served in nearly every editorial capacity on the O'Collegian. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. The next year after graduating from O.U., he was back in Stillwater working under Randall Perdue in the now-extinct A. and M. public relations bureau. Shortly afterwards, he joined (AP) in Oklahoma City.

Many Offices

From Oklahoma City he was transferred to (AP) offices in Columbus, Ohio; Salt Lake City, Kansas City and New York City. He took over as chief of the Pennsylvania bureau about three years ago.

Miller will take up his new duties in New York April 1, in succession to O.S. Gramlin, who on that date becomes assistant general manager of Press Association, Inc. As executive assistant, Miller will be in charge of membership and promotion activities of the (AP).

Quapaw Parents

He is the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller of Quapaw. Before entering the service of (AP), he worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including Pawhuska, Stillwater, Guthrie, Okemah, and Oklahoma City.

Otis Wile, now editor of the Stillwater Press, who worked with Miller on the A. and M. student publications, Monday described Miller as a "brilliant journalist."

k. **(B3/f30)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Technical Journalism
STILLWATER

March 10, 1941

Mr. Paul Miller
Associated Press
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Paul:

I have just seen the item that you are to go to New York as assistant to Kent Cooper. I want to congratulate you on your promotion and tell you that all the folks down here are happy to see you going on. We have all had confidence in your ability and are not surprised at your promotion, but happy that it is coming. I am wishing you every success in your new place. Of course, if there is anything that any of us back here can do, feel free to call on us.

I don't know when you have been back in this part of the country and how well you keep up on A. and M. However, we are moving along and continuing to grow. We now have more than 6,000 students, and everything considered, are more crowded and rushed than ever. While we still continue to have a Department

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of Publications, we now also have a Department of Journalism and are planning to expand somewhat into the advertising field. We are still putting our emphasis on the special fields of writing, agriculture, home economics and commerce particularly.

Again, with best wishes and congratulations, I am

Very truly yours,
Clement E Trout (signature)
Clement E. Trout,
Head

CT:mc

P.S. I always have thought that you were pretty wonderful, but this amazes all of us!

V. Pope (signature)
Virginia Pope

l. **(B3/f30)**

March 14, 1941.

Prof. C. E. Trout
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Prof. Trout:

Naturally one of the most appreciated letters yet was the one received from you today! I am grateful and I reciprocate your good wishes 100 percent. I look forward to the time when we can get together again and talk over old times.

Meantime, with best wishes always,

Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

P.S. Please tell Virginia Pope thanks no end for her postscript!!

m. **(B3/f30)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

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March 18, 1941

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Paul:

It was with much pleasure that I learned of your recent promotion, and I cannot resist the temptation to write you a note of congratulation.

Knowing you as I do, I am not in the least surprised at your continued success. But I want you to know that I rejoice with you. Your many friends here at the College and in Stillwater join me in this word of felicitation.

I hope you will have occasion to visit Stillwater and the College sometime. I believe you would be interested in the many changes on the campus since you were here.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett
P r e s i d e n t

HGB:McN

n. **(B3/f30)**

March 25, 1941.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett
President
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Bennett:

Nothing could have given me greater pleasure today than your letter. I am most grateful for your generous remarks and good wishes, all of which I reciprocate to the full.

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I too hope the day is not distant when I can enjoy a visit. Where the time goes, I don't know. It seems only a little while since I was there – yet it's many years.

I shall be here in Philadelphia for a few weeks yet, getting ready for the move.

With renewed appreciation, and with warm personal regards always,

Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

o. **(B3/f30)**

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES
THE FARMER-STOCKMAN

Phone 2-1211
E.K. GAYLORD. PRESIDENT
EDGAR T. BELL. SEC'Y & TREAS.

THE OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANY
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

March 12, 1941

Dear Friend:

I predict you'll get a good laugh at seeing these photos we had in our files. Incidentally, you should send us a new one.

Congratulations on your elevation. I was glad to hear of it.

Sincerely,

J. H. McKiddy, Librarian.
McK (initialed)

Paul Miller
New York City

p. **(B3/f30)**

March 19, 1941.

Mr. J. H. McKiddy, Librarian
The Daily Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear McK:

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You were right – I certainly did get a laugh out of those photos you sent. Looking them over brought back a lot of happy memories of work on The Daily Oklahoman and Times. I appreciate your sending them more than I can say. I wondered how you happened to have them out. Your letter reached me here where I shall be until around April 10.

With appreciation and with best wishes always,

Sincerely your friend,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

q. **(B3/f30)**

WESTERN
UNION
[n.d.]

RXGA 751 63 14 EXTRA RUSH = CN PITTSBURGH PENN 5 824 P
PAUL MILLER =
DELIVER IMMEDIATELY BOOKBINDERS (NEW) SOUTH FIFTEENTH ST PHILA =
AMID ALL THE STEEL STRIKING AND SO FORTH WE STILL HAVE PAUL MILLER IN OUR HEART AND MORE INSPIRATION TO GO ON IN THE RECOLLECTIONS OF WORKING WITH HIM. ITS NOT FAREWELL BUT JUST SO LONG WITH OUR BEST WISHES FOR YOUR SUCCESS. SORRY WE CANT BE THERE TONIGHT. =
JOSEPH SNYDER MARBEN GRAHAM FRANKLIN BANKER EDWARD
HIGGS WILLIAM ALLEN IN FACT THE WHOLE PITTSBURGH STAFF.

MARBEN.

r. **(B3/f32)**

The New York Times
New York, NY
Friday, August 1, 1941

The Associated Press formally acquired the Wide World News Photo Service today from The New York Times and elected officers and directors.

The new officers and directors of Wide World, Inc., which becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of The Associated Press, are Kent Cooper, president; Paul Miller, vice-president; Lloyd Stratton, secretary; and L. F. Curtis, treasurer. They were elected to serve until the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press.

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Mr. Cooper announced that Mr. Miller would be directly in charge of Wide World operations until further notice and that the physical setup of Wide World and its offices would be at 50 Rockefeller Plaza in The Associated Press Building.

He said that The New York Times had placed at the disposal of The Associated Press the Wide World equipment which The Associated Press had not purchased, and certain space facilities to facilitate the transfer and assist the Associated Press in employing the largest possible number of previous Wide World men.

Cooper said that all clients of Wide World had been notified by The Associated Press that Wide World services would be continued wherever possible.

s. **(B3/f32)**

The Daily Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, OK
August 1, 1941 (p. 4)

"Photo Service Head"
(PHOTO)

PROMOTED – *Paul Miller*, formerly of Pawnee and graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Thursday became vice-president and director of operations of Wide World Inc., news picture service acquired by the Associated Press from the New York Times. Miller, graduated from the university in 1930, has been connected with the (AP) since 1931, has been manager of several bureaus, and recently was appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager.

t. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
303 OKLAHOMAN BUILDING

PERSONAL
Dear PM:

Perhaps I am out of line, but I can't help expressing my pleasure over your promotion.

To me, and to a lot of others throughout the service who recall the splendid way you handled your job at Kansas City, it is a definite indication that the spirit of enterprise and initiative is still in demand.

I'll never forget and never quit talking about the deft touch you had with messages. You had a faculty for drawing us out along the line and your helpful, friendly suggestions were of untold benefit to me, at least.

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The most valuable lesson I learned by watching your work was that it proved conclusively that the personal touch, applied with sprightly enthusiasm, is the secret of a fast-moving, well turned [*sic*] report.

After all, men need leadership and guidance, no matter how far they may go in the world, and always respond to the right kind.

This is a note I have wanted to write for a long time, and now that it is off my chest I hope I have said what I wanted to say in such a way that you will understand it is a personal tribute from a fellow worker who has no axe to grind and is interested solely in expressing appreciation for some mighty fine long-distance tutoring.

73's [?]
FEB (initialed)
Francis E. Barden

u. **(B3/f30)**

August 2, 1941.

Mr. Francis E. Barden
The Associated Press
303 Oklahoman Building
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Barden:

I appreciate probably more than you suspect the grand note you have written me. Here's hoping we meet one of these days.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL MILLER
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

(B3/f32)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MEMBERSHIP DEPT.
RECEIVED AUG 8 1941

(handwritten note):

Paul –

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I am disappointed in you. – In 1932 you told me that by this time you would have charge of some newspaper concern in a foreign country, and now you are only vice president and director of operations of Wide World Inc.

Congratulations Paul. I think of you often.

Forrest Burns (signature)

v. **(B3/f33)**

During World War II, while directing the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, Miller saved a file of confidential news reports.

Here, three weeks before Pearl Harbor, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, is confident that our defenses in the Philippines are adequate, and believes B-17 bombers can hit Tokyo and return.

Curator's note:

This report of a secret press conference with General [George Catlett] Marshall on Nov. 16 [actually the15th], 1941, was written by Edward Earle Bomar [EEB] to William L. Beale, Jr. [WLB] of the AP Washington Bureau, and Brian Bell (1890-1942), Washington Bureau Chief.

Upon Bell's death in the spring of 1942, he was succeed [ed] by Paul Miller. Beale later gave this report to Miller for his collection of reports on the war.

For further information on this press conference, see correspondence with historian John Toland and Time reporter Robert Sherrod (who was present) in folder 60-3.

w. **(B3/f33)**

(handwritten across top):

"PM—might add to your collection of off-record notes this one from Bomar

<u>Nov. 16, 1941</u> – WLB"

WLB

This for your info and Mr. Bell's only . . Sat about 10 AM Col. Grogan arranged a hurried press KFC with Gen. Marshall described as "not confidential but secret." Aside from Yr. Correspondent, hand picked conferees included Wilson UP; Hurd NY Times; one Slater of INS; Andrews of H-T; Lindley of News Week; man from Time; and maybe another; plus Gen Surles.

1. The General (Marshall) in strict confidence detailed just what forces we have built up in the Philippines since last May, displayed maps with circles and ranges

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to show how the big bombers could reach Japan etc., and how fuel and bomb dumps built up on a route via northern Australia.

The point was all this info seems to be an ace in hole for dealing with Kurusu and hope was expressed none of info would get out, with results US hand weakened, opinion in Japan inflamed etc; lessening chances for a face saving compromise.

Marshall opined our info on Japs far better than theirs on us; exuded confidence we in a position to give them a beating by air without risking fleet.

I made notes from memory afterward in case they required.

x. **(B3/f33)**

(handwritten by JT across top):
Dear Dr. Paine: You may quote the following – changes "awful" to "crucial."
John Toland (signature)

George Marshall has been enshrined as an almost faultless hero but the truth is far different. He was a good man, a fine officer and a patriot, but he made some awful [crucial] blunders—such as revealed in the Nov. 16, 1941 press conference. He actually believed B-17 bombers could hit Tokyo and return and that the war in the Pacific would be won by air and ground forces. He stated that the U.S. navy would play a minor role. That was our Chief of Staff!

--John Toland

y. **(B3/f33)**

ROBERT SHERROD
4000 CATHEDRAL AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

202/338-7381

September 29, 1984

Dr. Wilmer H. Paine Jr.
The University Library
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078

Dear Dr. Paine:

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I believe the enclosed pages from a book published by the Overseas Press Club in 1964 will give you the information you require concerning the secret press conference of General Marshall November 15, 1941 (not November 16). The original memo I wrote for the private information of my New York editors is with my personal papers at Syracuse University.

I gave Hanson Baldwin a copy of the memo after the war, and he sent it to General Marshall for confirmation, which he got (see enclosure). Forrest Pogue cited it in the second volume of his Marshall biography, which you have read, I'm sure.

In retrospect, Marshall's estimates twenty-two days before Pearl Harbor look ridiculous. I am a bit more tolerant of him than John Toland; we didn't know much about fighting a war in those days, as I found out after going out to the Pacific in February 1942. (MacArthur was further off base than Marshall, who simply took Hap Arnold's word for what the Army Air Corps could accomplish; MacArthur insisted he could defend every one of the seven thousand islands of the Philippines—and without any Navy except transports and PT boats.

With the possible exception of the INS man whose name I could not remember, the other six newsmen at Marshall's secret press conference are now dead. In 1964 I sent a copy of my I Can Tell It Now piece to Ernest Lindley, Lyle Wilson and Charles Hurd, and all agreed with what I had written.

I knew Paul Miller in his Washington days. In fact, he lived around the corner from me, and his son Randy [Ranne] and my son John got into all sorts of trouble together when aged about ten.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Sherrod (signature)

43. **1941-1942**

a. New York, NY: AP Bureau (Apr. 1, 1941-Jun. 1942)
b. Miller appointed Executive Assistant to the AP General Manager, Kent Cooper.

44. **1942-47**

(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979") **(B2/f44)**

a. Miller promoted to head of the AP Feature Service [?] (See B2/f41)
b. Chief, Washington, D.C. AP Bureau (June 29, 1942- July 31, 1947)

c. **(B3/f34)**
(PM's "Diary")

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It was, as indicated, a day in June – the 16th, to be exact – when KC suddenly and unexpectedly informed me:

"You know, you are the new Bureau Chief at Washington."

As casually, and as KC, as that. WE had just taken a Fifth Avenue apartment, moving up from Long Island in anticipation of transportation troubles, rationing and more transportation troubles. We had known that, after ten moves in ten years, we'd be settled in New York for some time, no doubt. So we took the duplex at 1165, and on an 18-month lease, and we spent Two Thousand Dollars (that amount rates capitalization any time in my book) furnishing some special parts of the place, and we gave a combination housewarming and reception for KC and Sally who'd just been married, and we put Ranne in Trinity School across the Park – and we loved it.

So, inevitably and as naturally as day follows night, we were transferred.

I was delighted. So was Louise. Like Will Rogers, who said he never met a man he didn't like, Louise and I never made a move we didn't like.

Two weeks later I was in Washington and Louise, Ranne and Jean were in Columbus with her family and on June 29, 1942 I wrote KC a letter I had written previously from Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Harrisburg and Philadelphia:

"I went to work here today. Sincerely yours."

I was talking with Colonel Fitzgerald the other day about mutual efforts to improve transmission of news from the North African war zone. He said he would discuss some of our ideas with Milton Eisenhower [associate director of the Office of War Information]. I asked him if it would help if I saw Eisenhower, too. He said he didn't know but no harm done. He added that he didn't know much Eisenhower would really do enthusiastically. "I understand he's not very happy over there (at OWI)," Fitz added. I said:

"Who is happy where he is, in this town? Everybody I have met here wants to be somewhere else doing something different." Colonel Fitzgerald laughed. "Except myself," I went on. "I'm the only person here who's satisfied." And that, I believe, was true.

The first months here found me concentrating on learning my way about.

I'd never been in Washington previously, except for brief visits. I didn't know where anything was. I didn't know anybody. Impressions swirled around in my brain grewer [*sic*] brighter or dimmer, gave way to new and better ones . . . [.]

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The greatest satisfaction to me in my first months at Washington was the realization that the Staff and I were getting along and that all of us were plugging away at telling the Story of Washington with an enthusiasm and a fidelity that were getting some good results. I had felt in my earlier experience with The AP, viewing the AP news reports from Washington from an outlying bureau, that we often were old maidish and stilted and sissified. There were little things: The insistence through habit of writing with wases and weres and hads instead of ises and hases and haves, where proper, affected me like the sound of fingernails on a blackboard. I was the new boss and I knew it. I always had a violent aversion myself to a new boss who walked in, took a look around and started moving furniture. I never worked that way. As opportunity afforded, I talked with individuals informally about this and that. I went around urging "Write like you talk! Why back up into some special style just because you are telling it on a typewriter rather than face to face?" The report began to unbend and the process continues. And I'd always felt we were too much inclined to be relayers and not enough inclined to be reporters from Washington. By the time I felt in position from all viewpoints to tackle that one, the relationship in the staff was such that the point could be made with emphasis and even harshness where worthwhile. The new boss business had worn off. We were in there slugging all together. No one, I felt sure, thought that I criticized to be criticizing. All knew I had confidence in every key man and most of the others and that in riding them eternally on "reporting not relaying" I was interpreting to them the voice of the membership we served . . . I often thought, as I often think still, that this soft-voiced manner of handling a staff may not get results as quickly as the loud shout and the heavy pencil and the abrupt right-now. But I always come back to this: It gets the results over the long haul and a brusque, overly-ambitious new boss may ruin many of his men at the start. Certainly he will ruin them insofar as self confidence is concerned. And in this business, the best reporter and writer is the one who writes with easy self confidence; the best employe the one who likes and respects his boss.

You don't find a place to live in Washington; you just fall into one – if, that is, you get a place at all. Like this:

When I came down from New York, Casey Jones with typical generosity offered the help of The Post in my hunt for "a large apartment right in town, within walking distance of the AP" which is on the Third Floor of The Evening Star building at 11th and Pennsylvania. The Post wantads [*sic*] draw, make no mistake about that. But you can't get blood out of a, etc. No house, no response. For a solid week the biggest house-wanted ad in The Post was in my behalf. But no one even called up to say who is it wants the house, and how much willhe [*sic*] pay.

Then Louise came on to take charge, as always, of the real down-to-earth house-hunting. And, second day after she arrived, we were at the Walker Stones.

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In dropped Dr. John Paul Ernest and Mrs. Ernest. Eventually, I described our plight. Offered Mrs. Ernest:

"Right across from us, a block from here, the people are getting ready to move to New York."

The very next day, Louise leased the typical old Washington house – basement kitchen, three flights of stairs, parlor on first floor and living room on second.

I thought it was a dump on first look. But that was before I came to the full realization of the sparseness of the market. Later I was to take people around and up and down and brag about the roominess, as well as the location ("a block off Connecticut, 2 blocks above DuPont Circle") which was in convenience for transportation and really was not unpleasant hiking distance of 11th and Pennsylvania.

c. Miller directed national political coverage for the AP, including national conventions

45. **1942**

a. **(B3/f38)**

Sooner Magazine
March 1942 (p. 28)

AP Official
PHOTO:
Paul T. Miller, '30

A series of promotions during the last ten years has brought Paul T. Miller, '30, former Oklahoma newspaperman, to one of the highest ranking executive positions with the Associated Press.

His most recent appointment, head of the AP Feature Service, followed executive staff changes completed in January. Besides being executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the entire AP setup, Mr. Miller also has charge of membership promotion and the business administration of *Wide World*, an AP news picture service.

His association with the news-gathering agency has taken him across the United States, almost to the Pacific coast and back to New York City where he now works. He has been chief of bureau or a member of the bureau staff at Salt Lake City, Utah; Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Ohio; and Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including the *Pawhuska Journal-Capital, Guthrie Daily Leader, Okemah Leader,* and the *Daily Oklahoman* and *Times*.

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He and Mrs. Miller, the former Miss Louise Johnson and a graduate of Ohio State University, live on Long Island, New York. They have two children, a son, Ranne, 7, and a daughter, Jean, 3.

b. **(B3/f38)**

The Daily News-Press
Stillwater, OK
Thursday, June 18, 1942

Miller to AP Post
(handwritten across top):
Regards to Roosevelt, Paul, and congratulations to you[.] O.W.

Announcement from Washington Thursday that Paul Turner Miller will become chief of the Associated Press bureau in the nation's capital, stirs the memories of many in Stillwater, where Miller began his journalistic career.

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated press, Thursday announced that Miller was being shifted from the New York office to the Washington job, the most important bureau post in this major news-gathering agency. (The Stillwater News-Press holds membership in the AP.)

Miller, who succeeds the late Brian Bell, has had experience in various departments of the organization and has headed three bureaus, those of Utah, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

He goes to Washington from a position as executive assistant to the general manager in New York, a place he has held for the last year.

Stillwater citizens remember Miller as a personable youngster who came to A. and M. from Pawhuska in 1925 to enter A. and M. college. He was prominent in student publications during those early years of the Daily O'Collegian campus newspaper.

Miller later attended Oklahoma university [f]or a short time, returning to A. and M. in the late 1920s to be associated with Randle Perdue in the department of publications and to take his degree from A. and M.

When the Perdue-Miller news team was ordered dropped during the administration of Gov. W. H. Murray, Miller entered the Associated Press, and his career with the (AP) has advanced steadily upward since that time. He, with Walker Stone, Scripps-Howard chief in Washington, are A. and M.'s ranking alumni in the field of journalism.

c. **(B3/f38)**

June 24, 1942

Mr. Otis Wile
The Daily News-Press
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Otis:

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Just a note to say many, many thanks for your kind words.

All the best always.

Sincerely yours,

B

PAUL MILLER.
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

d. **(B3/f38)**
(*newspaper unknown*)
[from] Washington
June 27, 1942

(handwritten across top):

!! Eve too! !!

Another State Man on Top In Washington
Paul Miller Named Chief of Bureau By The Associated Press

DEAR SUE:

TIME WAS WHEN AN OKLAHOMAN coming to live in Washington for the first time might feel something of a stranger, but now he can expect to find dozens of old friends already on the job. What with countless military assignments in and around the capital, besides the expanding civilian army, Washington is really on the boom these days.

An impressive addition to the Oklahoma colony here is good-looking Paul Miller, who while still in his early 30's has stepped up to one of the most important executive positions in the entire newspaper profession. He's the new chief of the Washington Associated Press bureau, successor to the late Brian Bell. Although Paul has had various positions with the (AP), most recently he was assistant to the general manager in New York City.

Former O. U. friends in the late 1920's and early 30's recall that even then Paul had his eye out for news and with his camera strap over his shoulder was ready to record it all. A tall brunet who always drew a big reception around the sorority houses, Paul wore the star-and-crescent of Kappa Sigma. <u>His equally attractive sister, Evelyn</u> (underlined by hand), who is well known on Oklahoma City's "Capital Hill," was a Delta Delta Delta.

AND WITH PAUL MILLER AT THE (AP) desk, we might mention that Oklahoma can claim a big share of the big-wig newsmen in the capital. On the United Press side, the bureau chief is Lyle Wilson, an Oklahoma City man. George B. "Deke"

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Parker, O. U. grad, is editor-in-chief of Scripps-Howard, and Frank Dennis is assistant managing editor of the Washington Post. Cecil Dickson, former I. N. S. ace now with the Chicago Sun bureau, hails from Hugo, while many other Washington reporters have formerly worked in the state.

e. **(B3/f38)**

Sooner Magazine
August 1942 (p. 18)

News Chief
PHOTO
PAUL MILLER, ’30

Paul Miller, ’30, has been promoted to one of the top journalistic positions in the world—chief of the Associated Press bureau in Washington, D. C., which is now the vital news center of the world.

Formerly executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the AP in New York City, Mr. Miller has been connected with the news service for the last 10 years and has held various executive positions. He is remembered in Norman as a newspaper correspondent handling O. U. campus news while he attended the University.

c. **(B3/f39)**

“A HOP, SKIP AND JUMP---THAT’S THE AP’S PAUL MILLER”
By Harold L. Wiand
1942

A young man going places fast---that’s Paul Turner Miller, new head of the Associated Press Bureau in the Nation’s Capitol [*sic*].

Only ten years ago Miller joined the AP at Columbus, Ohio, and with a hop, skip and jump has landed in one of the world’s most important news spots.

Now that Washington has become the most important Capitol of the World with Churchills, Molotovs, Kings and Queens coming and going the Chief of Bureau there for the world’s largest news gathering organization must be “tops” and Paul Miller, now only 35, is just that as a writer, editor and news executive.

In fact, many newspapermen who have worked with Miller believe that someday he may even become successor to Kent Cooper as General Manager of the Associated Press.

Here are the hops, skips and jumps in Miller’s fairy tale climb:

A year after joining the Associated Press at Columbus he was transferred to the foreign news desk in New York; the next year he was night editor in Kansas City and in 1936 Miller was given his first executive assignment, Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah. The following year he became Bureau Chief for Pennsylvania and Delaware and then in 1941 returned to New York as Executive Assistant to Mr. Cooper. He began his present assignment in June of this year.

An immaculate dresser the six foot-two black-haired, brown-eyed newspaper executive would pass for a motion picture star---in fact he once was invited to

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make movie tests in Hollywood and might have become a matinee idol had he decided to shelve his newspaper career.

Miller's rapid climb from an unheralded newspaper reporter to his present position is a story of sheer ability and dominating personality. He's at his best pounding out election leads 36 hours at a stretch, filing a news wire or writing a tear-jerking feature yarn---a newspaperman's newspaperman all the way.

His early life was typical of one of a large family of a struggling Mid-west preacher. Born in the village of Diamond, Missouri, on September 28, 1906, he got his schooling wherever his father, the Rev. James Miller, was assigned as a minister for the small Campbellite denomination.

Oklahoma A. and M. had the nation's best wrestling team but Paul Miller told the world about it as he worked his way through that college as the team's publicity man. He also found time to play a "mean tackle" as he puts it on the football team.

It's this story that he likes best about his Alma mater. While living in New York City he was a frequent visitor to the University Club. One night a Harvard graduate asked him: "And which is your university Paul, Harvard, Yale or Princeton?"

Miller drawled back: "Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College---and proud of it too." He recalls there were a few raised eyebrows but he remained a member of the club.

After college he worked on half-a-dozen Oklahoma dailies before joining the AP at Columbus. It was at Columbus that he met the future Mrs. Miller, blue-eyed attractive Louise Johnson, then society editor of the Columbus Dispatch.

The AP office was on the same floor as the Dispatch city room and Miller frequently watched pretty Miss Johnson as she wrinkled her brow while answering letters to the lovelorn.

Even in those days Miller was a go-getter and he decided to give Miss Johnson a real lovelorn problem. He left this note on her typewriter: "What can a lonely newspaperman do in Columbus on his night off ?"

A copy boy brought back this reply: "You could take me out tonight." He did and the next month they were married.

In 1933 Miller was sent to New York to "learn the ropes" at the press association's headquarters. Apparently he learned rapidly as one afternoon he telephoned his bride:

"Pack the suitcases we're leaving on the night plane for Kansas City, we've been transferred." The former society editor fast was learning the hops, skips and jumps in the rising young newspaperman's life.

In 1936 he hopped to Salt Lake City for a year and then skipped to Harrisburg, Pa., to head the Pennsylvania-Delaware service.

During the 1940 Republican National convention at Philadelphia Miller became intimately acquainted with the late Brian Bell whom he was ultimately to succeed as head of the Washington Bureau. Bell, who died last June, had brought his staff from Washington to cover the convention which was to nominate Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency.

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The youthful Miller and the fast graying Bell sat together in the press section as father and son, the veteran outlining details for covering such a convention with the possible foresight that someday the dynamic young man at his side might succeed him. Bell even explained why two cases of candles had been brought from Washington: "You see, Paul," he said in his fatherly-sort-of-way, "several years ago the electric power failed at a convention and our men couldn't get their stories out. We're not going to be caught that way again."

Then in April, 1941, Cooper called Miller to New York as an Executive assistant and placed him in charge of the newly-created Press Association Inc., which provides feature service to independent organizations and news service to radio stations. He also took charge of the AP membership department and promotion service. When AP purchased World Wide Photo Service from the New York Times Miller was placed in charge and the Photo service was merged with the AP's special feature service to form the Wide World News Service. Then in June, 1942, came his appointment to the top Capitol post, Chief of Bureau at Washington.

The Millers have two children, seven-year-old Ranne, who wants to be an engineer, and four-year-old Jean, who hasn't made definite plans for the future yet---maybe she will follow her mother's footsteps, be a society editor and marry a handsome young newspaperman.

He's had a lot of hops, skips and jumps in ten years but every one has been in the right direction---up.

---30---

Harold L. Wiand
214 Claremont Road
Springfield, Delaware County, Pa.

46. **1943**

a. PHOTO: Jan. 1, 1943, Guy David Bowman (photographer) **(B3/f14)**

b. **(B3/f39)**

White House
Correspondence Association
20th Annual Dinner
Friday, February 12, 1943
HOTEL STATLER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Miller sat at the Head Table with N. Rockefeller, Cabinet secretaries, Adm. E. J. King, et al.)

c. **(B3/f39)**

Columbus, Ohio
August 2 [*or* 3], 1943

PHOTO:

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Summer Visitors From Washington

Caption:
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, Jean and Ranne

One of the most interesting group of summer visitors to arrive in Columbus this year has been the Miller family of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Miller, who may be remembered by her local friends as Louise Johnson, is here with her daughter, Jean, and her son, Ranne, as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Johnson, 2476 Bexley Park Rd. Mr. Miller, who is chief of bureau with the Associated press, returned to Washington late last week following the wedding of his sister-in-law, Miss Jean Johnson, to Mr. Allison Buell Hart. Mrs. Miller and the children will remain in Columbus until the end of this week—Journal Photo.

47. **1944-1947**—Miller served as Assistant General Manager of the AP

48. **1944**

a. **(B3/f40)**

Frank B. Noyes
GOLDEN JUBILEE
1894-1944
AP
Noyes Golden Jubilee
1894-1944

To Frank B. Noyes,

Greetings:

On February 14, 1944, you will complete fifty years of continuous service as a director of The Associated Press, first of the Illinois Corporation and since 1900, of the present Associated Press.

You are one of the three men who contributed most to the creation and development of the organization. The debt to you of those who believe in an honest, thorough and unbiased news report as the cornerstone of a free press is beyond calculation.

And so is our love for you, who have ever been our defender, our leader and our friend.

Honoring
Frank B. Noyes

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AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB
NEW YORK

January 20, 1944

Paul Bellamy
George F. Booth
E. H. Butler
James E. Chappell
Kent Cooper
W. H. Cowles
L. F. Curtis
E. K. Gaylord
Alan J. Gould
Oliver S. Gramling
Josh L. Horne
Claude A. Jagger
J. R. Knowland
W. J. McCambridge
Robert R. McCormick
B. M. McKelway
Robert McLean
Paul Miller
Fleming Newbold
L. K. Nicholson
Paul Patterson
Stuart H. Perry
E. Lansing Ray
Roy A. Roberts
Frank J. Starzel
Arthur Hays Sulzberger
O. S. Warden

Menu
PHOTO

b. **(B3/f39)**
June 14, 1944
PHOTO:

3805
ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM WASHINGTON
CAUTION: USE CREDIT

MISS GAYLORD BECOMES PRESS CLUB PRESIDENT

Miss Edith K. Gaylord (left) Associated Press writer formerly of Oklahoma City, who tonight (June 14) became President of the Women's National Press Club, chats with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, (second from left) a member of the club; Elisabeth May Craig, correspondent for Maine papers and retiring president, (second from right) and Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press and Chief of the AP Washington bureau, at the inauguration ceremony.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
WX LOCALS-WF-NEG TO NY
F6/14/44STF-GBF 1O:30P

c. **(B3/f41)**
PHOTO:
Chicago Hilton
Democratic National Convention
Chicago, IL

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July 19-21

c. **(B3/f39)**
The Dominion-News
Morgantown, WV
November 18, 1944

(p. 1)
"AP OFFICER"
PHOTO
Caption:
Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press in charge of the Washington bureau, spoke to the West Virginia members of the AP yesterday and is scheduled to be the luncheon speaker today at the West Virginia Newspaper Council's concluding session.

(p. 2)
Paul Miller, assistant manager of the Associated Press in charge of its Washington bureau, told state publishers and editors of AP papers that Donald Sander has been assigned to handle Washington news events of particular interests to the region embracing Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

d. **(B3/f39)**
Newsweek
November 27, 1944 (p. 36)

Terry's and Prist's deaths were the twelfth and thirteenth American civilian correspondent fatalities of the Pacific war and the 25th and 26th on all fronts.

In Washington recently, Paul Miller, Associated Press bureau chief, ordered leads on all stories restricted to 30 words with a "bouquet" to those who kept them within twenty. Last week, AP men produced these samples:
"The Army has discontinued recruiting physicians."
"Road oil is back."
"Matches are scarcer."
A deskman wisecracked: "AP leads are shorter."

49. **1945**

First Round the World Pan American Globester Flight (September 28-October 4)

a. Paul Talford Miller, 2nd son (b. March 6, 1945)

b. **(B3/f39)**
Goldsboro News-Argus
Goldsboro, NC

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Tuesday Afternoon, April 10, 1945

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER, assistant general manager and head of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press speaking at the annual dinner of the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce Monday night.

(p.1)

AP Executive Cites Need For Free Flow of News Everywhere

"The world needs an international news service, which will make it impossible for any country like Nazi Germany to isolate its people from the truth for years until the seeds of a World War are sown," said Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Washington bureau, as he addressed around 300 persons at the annual Chamber of Commerce dinner held at Hotel Goldsboro Monday evening. The occasion noted the 60th anniversary of the Goldsboro News-Argus. Numbers of persons of prominence in the journalistic field from the state were special guests.

Two points stressed by Miller in the interest of free exchange of world news were: [1] that there should be an agreement among all nations not to interfere with the inflow and outflow of news or with those who are getting, writing, transmitting and printing it. [2]There should be a world-wide cable and wireless service set up at low rates equally to encourage full exchange of information.

(p. 5, continued from p. 1)

"Cities"

Miller in his talk spoke of propaganda methods employed in news service during the war and in editorial policy. Some factions still want to keep propaganda in the news, but there is a stronger side fighting for legitimate truth in the news of a postwar world, he said. There is great danger in propaganda, he emphasized.

The nations must get to know each other truthfully if peace throughout the world is to be maintained, he said in substance.

In taking his stand for the release of legitimate news Miller said it was seldom helpful to morale, to the war effort or to anything to withhold the truth. He said he was not speaking of information that would give aid and comfort to the enemy.

He referred to several misguided news blackouts which brought about unhappy situations and misunderstanding. These were [1] the famous soldier slapping incident "involving one of the greatest soldiers of all times, General Patton." [2] Second, China's tragic weaknesses in the war effort and [3] third, the story of the Yalta agreement on Russian and U.S. voting power in the proposed world organization.

Miller said that he expected the San Francisco Conference to take a stand for free exchange of news at the meeting there this month.

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The AP executive declared the routine in the actual breaking of the news to the public in all three cases referred to above almost followed a pattern.

First, secrecy or silence; second, a leak by somebody on the inside; third, wholesale disclosures as those who had known it all along tell all when the lid comes off; and, finally, a formal statement of what happened from a quarter that could have issued such a statement in the first place.

"However," Miller concluded, "For every individual who, through ignorance or design, mistakenly holds up something that ought to come out, there are many working hard in the opposite direction. Maybe officials can learn from these past mistakes"

c. One of 3 newspaper representatives who made the Air Transport Command's first regularly scheduled round-the-world flight, completing 23,000 miles in 6 ¼ days.

d. **(B3/f39)**
April 15, 1945
PHOTO:
(handwritten at bottom):
"F.D.R. funeral
Hyde Park
4/15 – 45"

e. Directed AP staff at UN Organization Conference in San Francisco (April 25-June 26)

f. **(B3/f42)**
San Francisco U.N. Conference Clippings & Photographs

g. **(B3/f42)**
Assignment San Francisco
(PHOTOS: A. Vandenberg, A. Gromyko, et al.)

From five world capitals, Associated Press diplomatic news reporters converged on San Francisco on April 25 to bring to the world news of the momentous United Nations security conference.

During the convention session, Jack Bell, Washington's political news editor and head of the Senate staff, saw a messenger go down the aisle to Secretary Stettinius. Next to the Secretary was Senator Connally, vice chairman of the American delegation, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. Stettinius and Connally conversed briefly, and then both left.

Bell ran downstairs, meeting Connally at the door. Of course, he knows Connally intimately. They talked for several minutes in the street. Bell dashed to AP's convention bureau in the Veteran's building, where AGM Miller from Washington was in charge, and Washington News editor W. L. Beale on the desk.

Bell said he had been told the Germans had surrendered unconditionally, and an announcement was expected momentarily. He pounded out a bulletin. Miller and

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Beale considered it. Here was a story from one of AP's greatest reporters, from the next to the top man in the American delegation. (p. 4).

High on the [United Nations] conference agenda was the matter of free interchange of news among nations—a subject to which KC has devoted much time and interest in the belief that it is one of the keys to a lasting world peace. (PHOTO, upper left, p. 5).
Before the [United Nations] conference opened, newsmen ran into difficulties with state department employees who tried unsuccessfully to put a gag on members of the American delegation.

Next day, Bell and Paul Miller obtained from Homer Byington of the state department assurances that there would be no further efforts to bar reporters from the fifth floor of the Fairmont [Hotel] and no requirement that reporters make engagements with the delegates, through state department press officers, as also had been discussed. (pp. 5, 30).

h. **(B3/f42)**

The New York Times Clippings on U.N. Conference
April 25-June 27,1945

1. **April 25, 1945**

46 NATIONS READY
TO ORGANIZE PEACE
ONLY POLES ABSENT

Stettinius Arriving for Opening
Today, Sets Keynote for
Forming World Agency

DETERMINED MOOD NOTED

Conference 'Must Not Fail'
This Time, He Says—Decision
On Poland Up to Stalin

2. **April 25, 1945**

MOLOTOFF ARRIVES,
SILENT, AT PARLEY

With Harriman, Who Meets
Him and Gromyko, He Avoids
Official Hotel

PHOTO:
132

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A RUSSIAN DELEGATE ARRIVES FOR MEETING
Caption:
Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff tipping his hat to W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, who was waiting for him at the airport at San Francisco. Associated Press Wirephoto

3. **April 25, 1945**

TRUMAN WILL OPEN THE PARLEY TODAY

4. **April 25, 1945**

STETTINIUS FIXES
PARLEY STAFF JOBS

Allocation of Responsibility
Among Our Delegates at
San Francisco Announced

5. **April 26, 1945**

JUSTICE PUT FIRST

We Will Bow Only to That
'Power' the President
Tells Delegates

ASKS A TRUE PEACE

Above Personal Interest
—Stettinius, Warren
Welcome Visitors

[Texts of President Truman's and other addresses, Page 4.]

6. **April 26, 1945**

TRUMAN'S APPEAL
OPENS CONFERENCE

7. **April 26, 1945**

TEXTS of ADDRESSES at
OPENING OF UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE in SAN FRANCISCO

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President Truman
Secretary Stettinius
Governor Warren
Mayor Lapham

8.

PHOTO:
THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO THE CONFERENCE
Caption:
Mr. Truman at the White House broadcasting his message
to the delegates assembled at San Francisco Associated Press Wirephoto

9. **April 26, 1945**

EGYPTIANS SEEK
LARGER COUNCILS

They Argue That Interests of
Smaller Nations Would
Be Better Protected

10. **April 26, 1945**

WORLD DELEGATES
FOR LABOR MEET

Conference Opens at Oakland
With 5 Nations Represented
—Group Strife Mars Start

JURISTS ARRIVE
WITH COURT PLAN

Their Proposal for Reconstitu-
tion of The Hague Court Seems
Favored by Conference

12. **April 27, 1945**

Molotoff Says Russia Is Willing
To Amend Dumbarton Oaks Plan
By Russell Porter
Special to The New York Times.

13. **April 27, 1945**

Speeches of Stettinius, Molotoff, Eden
And Soong Before the

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United Nations Conference

PHOTO:
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SOUTHERN NATIONS MEET
Caption:
Juan Jose Serrato (left) of Uruguay greeting Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico at the opening session of the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco yesterday. Associated Press Wirephoto

14. **April 27, 1945**

MOLOTOFF OBJECTS

He Opposes Stettinius as
Permanent Chairman
Demands There Be 4

BUT PREDICTS AMITY

And Says Polish Issue
Can Be Settled—Stettinius, Eden Speak

15. **April 27, 1945**

Transcript Of Molotoff Interview

Million Parley Stamps
Sold on First Day of Issue

16. **April 27, 1945**

GOOD FAITH PLEDGED
AT PARLEY OPENING

Spokesmen for 4 Sponsoring
Powers Heard Before an
Audience of 3,000

17. **April 27, 1945**

‘LITTLE PEOPLE’ PUT
HOPES IN PARLEY

Many of Them Are Skeptical,
However, That Conference Will
Succeed in Halting Wars

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BOOTBLACK IS OPTIMISTIC

Porter Sums Up General Feeling by Saying, 'I Don't Know What to Think About It'

18. **April 28, 1945**

MOLOTOFF CENTER OF FLOOR GROUPS

More Delegates Seek Out Soviet Commissar Than Any Other Seated in Orchestra

SMALL NATIONS TELL VIEWS

Belgian and Brazilian Leaders Stress That Size Is Not Sole Factor in Security

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

19. **April 28, 1945**

Parley Sessions Opened to Press

20. **April 28, 1945**

RUSSIAN ISSUES OUT

Plea for 4 Chairmen Won but Stettinius Will Head Vital Committees

EQUALITY CALLED AIM

Heads of 14 Delegations Are Named as members of Executive Group

By JAMES B. RESTON

21. **April 28, 1945**

FRENCH POSITION

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IS STILL IN DOUBT

It Still Seems Likely She Will
Join Great Powers Instead
of Championing the Small

22. **April 28, 1945**

BIG ISSUES UNITE
CROWN DELEGATES

But Britain and Dominions Are
Not Operating Their Six
Votes as a Group

23. **April 28, 1945**

MOLOTOFF IN PLEA
FOR AUTONOMIES

Commissar Tells Status of
White Russia and Ukraine,
Says Envoys Are Not Chosen
By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

24. **April 29, 1945**

RUSSIANS DEMAND
IMMEDIATE SEATING
OF TWO REPUBLICS

Latin-Americans Then Insist
That Argentina Be Admitted
—Settlement Is Likely

PEACE TALK STIRS PARLEY

Small Countries Find the Big 4
Striving to Speed Actions
Before V-E Day Comes

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

25. **April 29, 1945**

For World Peace

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26. **April 29, 1945**

CONFERENCE MOVES TOWARD ITS REAL PROBLEMS

Russians, Having Shown Their Hand,
May Cooperate From Now On

By JAMES B. RESTON

27. **April 29, 1945**

BIRTH OF NEW LEAGUE
UNLIKE 1919 PROCEDURE

Then War Was Over and Issues Fixed
Whereas Now War Continues and
Peace Terms Are Unknown

PROSPECTS CONSIDERED GOOD

By EDWIN L. JAMES

28. **April 30, 1945**

BIG POWERS SCAN
4 OAKS CHANGES
PROPOSED BY U.S.

Revising of Charter by Later
Parley and Wider Scope for
Assembly Are Emphasized

LEAGUE FUNCTIONS KEPT

Soviet-Latin Trade on Bids to
Argentina and Lublin
Reported Sought

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

29. **April 30, 1945**

WILSON FORGOTTEN
AT SAN FRANCISCO

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Masaryk of Czechoslovakia Is
First to Mention Our World
War I President

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special to The New York Times.

30. **April 30, 1945**

MASS FOR PARLEY
ATTENDED BY 10,000

'World Is Waiting for Gestures
of Unselfishness' Throng
at Auditorium Is Told

31. **April 30, 1945**

WORLD COURT PLAN
LOOMS AS CERTAIN

Deep-Seated Differences Are
Lacking Among Delegates on
General Judicial Aim

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

32. **May 1, 1945**

PRAVDA IS HOPEFUL
PARLEY ENDS ROWS

Says Problems Facing Dele-
gates Are 'Not Insurmount-
able,' Attacks Pessimists

33. **May 1, 1945**

Molotoff Appeals to the Press
In Fight to Aid 'Lublin Poles'

He Puts United States 'On Spot' by Asking
if Argentina Changed to Democracy
After Verbal Blast by Roosevelt

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

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Special to The New York Times.

34. **May 1, 1945**

ROOSEVELT CALLED
'SPIRIT OF PARLEY'

Chinese Paper Says Success Is
Assured if Every Delegate
Remembers Late President

35. **May 1, 1945**

MOLOTOFF'S MOVE
DISRUPTS SESSION

Most of Time Consumed by His
Demand to Delay Argentina
Bid and Latin Opposition

LUBLIN HIT AS PARALLEL

Support for Russia Dwindles
To 4 Votes in Tense Drama
of the Final Count

36. **May 1, 1945**

PARLEY, 31-4, VOTES
TO SEAT ARGENTINA;
MOLOTOFF BEATEN

Fight on Proposal Carried to
Open Floor After Its Adoption
in Two Committees

POLISH EXCLUSION STANDS

Russian Links Issues in Asking
Delay on Latin Nation—White
Russia and Ukraine In

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

37. **May 1, 1945**

LONDON POLES SEND

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MESSAGE TO PARLEY

Exiled Government Asks for
Amendments to Dumbarton
Oaks Proposals

BROAD 'SECURITY' SOUGHT

Also at San Francisco, Krzycki,
Slav Congress Head, Tells
of Polish Labor Bid

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

38. **May 2, 1945**

BIG 3 CHAIRMEN
SEATED TOGETHER

Their Appearance at the First
Night Plenary Session Stirs
Throng of Spectators

39. **May 2, 1945**

PRESS BAN LIFTED
FOR U.S. DELEGATES

40. **May 2, 1945**

POLISH ISSUE CLOUD
CASTS SHADOW AFAR

Delegates at Conference Weigh
Molotoff's Fight for Warsaw
Group and Its Implications

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special to The New York Times.

41. **May 2. 1945**

New Peace Era Visioned

Receptive Spirit to Soviet Views Suggested
Lest She Withdraw From Building Peace

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By ARTHUR KROCK
Special to The New York Times.

42. **May 2, 1945**

SMUTS EULOGIZES
WILSON AT PARLEY

South Africa's Elder Statesman
Says lessons Since 1919
Will Help Us Now

43. **May 2, 1945**

VETERAN HEAD ASKS
PARLEY 'POKER' END

44. **May 2, 1945**

MOLOTOFF EASES
PARLEY TENSION;
NEW MOVES BEGUN

Russian Says Country Will
Cooperate in World Plan
Despite Argentina issue

4 COMMISSIONS SET UP

They Will Deal With Council,
Assembly, Court and Some
General Problems

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

45. **May 2, 1945**

SMALLER NATIONS
RECEIVE KEY POSTS

Belgium, South Africa, Norway
and Venezuela Are to Head
Four Major Commissions

By RUSSELL PORTER
Special to The New York Times.

46. **May 2, 1945**

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FIVE POWERS WEIGH
TRUSTEE PROJECTS

British and Americans Are Said
to Differ on Programs for
Administering Base Areas

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

47. **May 3, 1945**

HINTS FRANCE ASKS
MAJOR-POWER ROLE

Bidault Tells Press That Since
World Parley Is On, All Nations
Are Now Its Sponsors

48. **May 3, 1945**

CONFERENCE TALKS
STRESS UNITY PLEA

Ministers of Latin-American
Countries, Norway, Yugoslavia
and Syria Voice Hopes

PHOTO:
BIG THREE LEADERS IN HAPPY MOOD AT SAN FRANCISCO
Caption:
Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden during Tuesday's session of the United Nations Conference. Associated Press Wirephoto

49. **May 5, 1945**

RUSSIANS DEMAND
RIGHT TO MAINTAIN
PRESENT ALLIANCES

Molotoff Asks Time to Weigh
Vandenberg Idea and Com-
promise on Bilateral Pacts

OTHER PLANS ACCEPTED

Big Four Agree on Joint Pro-

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gram for Liberalizing Proposals of Dumbarton Oaks

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

50. **May 6, 1945**
(*New York Times Magazine*)

San Francisco: Battlefield for Peace

There 46 nations are trying to find something better than an enemy to unite and hold them.

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

51. **May 6, 1945**

UNCIO Progress

Despite Polish Issue

i. **(B3/f39)**
Editor & Publisher
for
June 2, 1945

"Miller, AP, Optimistic On World Free Press"
By Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager, Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31—(Special to EDITOR & PUBLISHER)—Here's one man's appraisal of the status of the American crusade for world freedom of information . . . .

52. **June 24, 1945**

Charter for Peace

UNCIO Ends its Task

53. **June 26, 1945**

Historic Plenary Session Approves World Charter

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Opera House Throng Cheers Rising Vote
of Delegate Chiefs of Fifty United
Nations—Signing Follows Today

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

54. **June 27, 1945**

TRUMAN CLOSES UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
WITH PLEA TO TRANSLATE CHARTER INTO DEEDS;
B-29'S KEEP UP ASSAULT ON HONSHU PLANTS

PHOTO:
PRESIDENT WITNESSES SIGNING OF SECURITY PACT
Caption:
Mr. Truman looking on as Secretary of State Stettinius affixes his name to the document

Nation After Nation Sees Era
Of Peace in Signing Charter

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

TRUMAN WILL HAND
CHARTER TO SENATE

President Will Speak Before
Chamber Monday—Plans
for Ratification Pushed

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.

j. **(B3/f39)**

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
August 23, 1945 (p. 2)

"Truman and Byrnes Reaffirm Attitude on Free Press for World"

. . . Mr. Byrnes said he regarded the Potsdam declaration that the Big Three had no doubt that Allied correspondents would be able to move and report freely throughout Eastern Europe as a definite commitment . . . .

Mr. Truman's views were expressed to Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press . . . .

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. . . Mr. Byrnes said he has no doubt that Russia will live up to the commitments which he said Premier Stalin made at Berlin to allow reporters to move freely and write without censorship throughout Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe . . . .

k. **(B3/f39)**

Editor & Publisher
for
August 25, 1945

"Truman Wants Equal Access for Newsmen"
(*The following was written*
Especially for Editor & Publisher,
by Paul Miller, assistant general
manager of the Associated Press,
and head of its Washington Bureau).

l. **(B3/f3)**

Tulsa Daily World,
Sunday, November 4, 1945
"Rogers Memorial Graced By Home-Like Atmosphere"

m. **(B3/f20)**

The Gridiron Club
of
Washington, D.C.

Winter Dinner
Sixtieth Anniversary
The Hotel Statler

December Fifteenth
1945

(Paul Miller was absent; Rev. James Miller attended in his place; see map of seating arrangements and list of active and associate members and distinguished guests, including Truman, Eisenhower, Adm. Nimitz, Adm. King, Adm. Mitscher, etc.)

n. **(B3/f20)**

Postcard
Miss Eve Miller
Adams Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma

12-19-45

Dear Eve: Great trip; plane grounded at St. L. and I came on by train to Baxter. Lots of fun. Big doings. Wonderful visit with Paul's. Truman was glad to see me! Several wanted my advice on how to run the government! Paul's job gigantic.

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To church to hear one of my old classmates, Ranne. Jamie and Tally terrific. Louise a queen and equal to any occasion. I am looking for a visit from Barclay, Farley, Hallifax [*sic*], Eisenhauer, [*sic*] Nimitz, etc. I am dizzy. More when we meet. Mother only fair but better. Dad.

50. **1946**

a. Kenper W. Miller, 3rd son (b. July 23, 1946).

51. **1947**

Delivered Commencement Address at Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, OK (June)

Joined Gannett Co., Inc. as Executive Assistant to Frank E. Gannett (August 1)

a. **(B3/f51)**

WESTERN
UNION

AA44
A.KMA775 PD=STILLWATER OKLA 5 536 P 1947 MAY PM 7 10
PAUL MILLER, VICE PRES AND DIRECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON BUREAU
=ASSOCIATED PRESS WASDC=

THE BOARD OF REGENTS, THE FACULTY, AND SENIOR CLASS JOIN ME IN EXTENDING YOU CORDIAL AND SINCERE INVITATION DELIVER COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT TEN OCLOCK MONDAY MORNING JUNE SECOND. YOUR MANY FRIENDS WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU RETURN TO CAMPUS ON THIS OCCASION. I HOPE YOU WILL FIND IT POSSIBLE TO ACCEPT YOUR FRIEND=
HENRY G BENNETT.

b. **(B3/f51)**

WESTERN
UNION

May 7, 1947

DR. Henry G. Bennett
President
A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

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Glad accept your invitation for the commencement talk and appreciate any further details as to time and place and length of speech desired.

Paul Miller
Assistant General Manager
The Associated Press

c. **(B3/f51)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

May 8, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
Assistant General Manager
The Associated Press
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

We are all delighted that you will be with us to give the Commencement address to our spring graduates on the morning of June 2.

The exercises will be held in the Field House (Gallagher Hall) at 10 o'clock a. m. Academic costume will be worn and if you want us to reserve cap and gown for you, please send me your head and chest measurements. Likewise, I wish you would have some newspaper mats of yourself sent to me by return mail.

I want you to feel free to take as much time as you care to for your address. Such talks usually run around thirty minutes. We expect 700 graduates in the spring class, and this number together with the parents and other visitors and faculty and townspeople will give you an idea of the large audience you will have. This will be the largest class in the history of the College.

It has been so long since you were on the campus that I am sure you will be interested in developments, and I look forward eagerly to your visit. We are in the middle of a huge building program that I know you will find interesting.

If you will let me know at what time you expect to arrive and where, we will meet you and bring you to Stillwater. Why not bring your family with you? We would enjoy so much the opportunity of visiting with all of you.

Assuring you of my warm personal regards, I am

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Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett
P r e s i d e n t

d. **(B3/f51)**
*****

The O'Collegian
Saturday Morning, May 10, 1947

Associated Press
Official To Speak
At Commencement

Aggie Graduate and
Bishop Angie Smith
To Address Seniors

Paul T. Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, Washington, D. C., and an A. and M. graduate, will address graduating seniors at the spring commencement exercises Monday, June 2, Dr. Henry G. Bennett, college president, announced Friday . . . .

e. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Stillwater (Ok.) News-Press
Thursday, May 22, 1947

Kappa Sigma
Alumni Plans
Miller Honor

f. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Tulsa Daily World

726 To Gain
A-M Degrees

Largest Class Since 1941 to
Graduate June 2, at
Stillwater

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World's Own Service

STILLWATER, May 22 – The Oklahoma A & M college, in a year of enrollment exceeding all former ones, will present degrees to 726 candidates in the largest graduating class since 1940 and 1941 . . . .

Baccalaureate service will be held June 1, at 8 p. m. at Field House.

Commencement exercises will be conducted there June 2, at 10 a. m. . . . .

g. **(B3/f51)**

*****

The Tulsa Tribune

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER
. . . A. & M. Commencement speaker.

Press Official
Aggie Speaker
For Graduation

Special to The Tribune

STILLWATER, May 23. – Paul Miller, distinguished Aggie alumnus, will deliver the commencement address to 726 candidates in the 1947 graduation class at the Oklahoma A. and M. college, and Methodist Bishop W. Angie Smith of the Oklahoma-New Mexico area, will present the baccalaureate sermon . . . .

h. **(B3/f51)**

(1.) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

May 17, 1947

Dear Keegan:

I received your note and was amazed to learn that Paul Miller had attained such a position in society as to be called upon to advise "young and innocent" people how to conduct themselves and direct their footsteps toward the path that leads to success and fame. I fear that "Red" has been under the wrong impression for these many years as to my facility of literary expression. Had I this gift of "throwing the BULL I would presently be engaged in some branch of the press rather than attempting to gain a meager livelihood by smoothing the paths of humanity. (Incidenty [*sic*], I've been informed indirectly that Oklahoma roads are none too smooth).

After some reflection, I believe Paul might wisely advise those just now emerging from the egg stage and entering the world of business they would do

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well to consider the following as the lower eight rungs of the well known [*sic*] ladder to success.

1. That they themselves believe in their own abilities.
2. That they try to think, plan and carry on in terms of the long future and not merely the present.
3. That they be more impatient to learn than to tell about thier [*sic*] learning.
4. That they be intrigued, not paralized [*sic*], or even discouraged by the seemingly impossible.
5. That thier [*sic*] word be as dependable as a formal contract with signatures and seals.
6. That they adopt a policy of complete straightforwardness if they would advance.
7. That they so conduct themselves as to obtain the confidence of those with whom they have business dealings.
8. That they associate with the right kind of people even though it might appear opportunity would be greater otherwise.

When the above has received your review and consideration and found to be of value it may be forwarded to "Red" as an initial installment of my contribution to the COMMITTEE TO HELP OLD PAUL. I am sure with a few ideas to guide him he will be able to fashion a speech so that not more than 50% of the audience will fall asleep. Anyone that can talk thier [*sic*] way into a trip around the world at the expense of the taxpayers should encounter no difficulty in such a minor engagement as a Commencement Address.

I am hardly in accord with the suggestion of red's that arrangements be made for a banquet or party and will endeavor to make arrangements to attend if at all possible. It is further suggested, after discussion with Jess Hoke and others that the party be scheduled for Monday Nite June 2 at Stillwater as being the most logical place and date. Those not attending the "Address" could drive up for the "evening event". There are a lot of Kappa Sigs in Stillwater.

Please advise of any later developments.

A E K D B
E. E. S.
E. E. Stubblefield.

(2.) WALKER STONE
1013 THIRTEENTH ST. NW
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 22

Dear Keeg:

You got ahold of the wrong Stubblefield.

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Hell, Big Stubb is literate. I was thinking
About Little Stubb. He's the lad who
should write the speech.

Little Stubb once said to
a rushee: "There's Kappa Sigs all over the
world just like I and Old Paul." Which was
just what the rushee was afraid of.

Anyhow, I am passing Big Stubb's
pertinent suggestions on over to Paul.

Sincerely,

(3.) (Handwritten):

18 May '47

Dear Keegan: –

I'd like to be counted in on whatever plans you make – regarding proper ceremonies for 'Old Paul!

I'll see Jack Woodward and Dick Walker here in Muskogee and Bob Brewer in Chelsea.

If you have a get together in Tulsa, I'll bring Jess Mayer from Pryor. As you probably know, Jess is paralyzed – all left side of his body – but he would enjoy seeing all the old tribe.

Advise me what you want done

Regards
'Bogue'

'Red' Blake called last night and is coming out today. I'll give him the word.

(4.) PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
1310 NORTH PEORIA AVE.
P. O. Box 1121
TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA

SALES DEPARTMENT PHONES . . . 4.2111
G. R. AMES LD 617
DIVISION MANAGER

(Handwritten):

5-23-'47

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Dear Red –

"Cooking on front burner", you have a dinner arranged for 20 places in the French Room, with Bar attached at the Mayo, for evening of May 31 –

Afraid to ask anyone else as Harry Wyrick just told me that Bill Skelly & a few more of your ol' cronies were planning on eating on you that night & with the one's coming now, we'll need to put on some side-Boards –

We can listen to "Ol' Paul" in comfort there & when he comes up for rebuttal Monday at Stillwater, we can slip out & have a drink –

See you Fri –
Keegan (signed)

(5.) WALKER STONE
1013 THIRTEENTH ST. NW

(Handwritten across top):
Mail to Paul Miller

May 26

Dear Keeg:

I don't see any reason why that oil crowd should mix into this party. Harry Wirick is the only one among them who is a friend of Paul's. And Buddy Buell, our old TNE compadre, is the only [one] who has ever had any connection with A. & M. I wouldn't want to exclude Bill Skelly or anyone else who wants to do honor to Paul, but I think it should be made clear that this is a reunion of Paul's friends. Please talk it over with Harry.

The Dinner, I think, should not be limited to 20, but expanded to include whatever number of Paul's friends wish to attend. If the French Room is not large enough to accommodate more, get a larger room. If you run into some of Paul's friends who, in your opinion, might be so embarrassingly short of cash as to make paying their share of the dinner a personal problem, please invite them to come as your guests --- and I'll reimburse you.

Only limitations I would suggest is that we have only fellows who still hold their liquor. Paul's father probably will be there, and we should make it an occasion which will add to rather than subtract from his pride in his son. Any heavy drinking that might be called for we can attend to later, after Paul's father has retired for the evening.

Paul and I will bring along as much booze as [we] can conveniently carry by plane. It probably will not be enough, but I am sure Harry can make up any liquid deficit. Paul and I appreciate the way you are taking over this deal. We'll be seeing you.

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(6.) INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SUBJECT

5-26-47.

Dear Red:

Thisn' ain't goin' to be no fall-down drunkand to assure you that you're putting on the dog and cooking strictly on the front burner, you've ordered the super-delux at the Mayo's French Room at 8:00 P.M. for 20 places at 4 bucks per which in my cow-college arithmetic adds up to $80.00 and ifen you want the Bar attached with the floor-show, it'll be slightly higher?

Now so far as I know, the following have promised to be in attendence [*sic*] and I could easily double it, if you say so. Sparks, McSpadden, Gilstrap, Heiligman, Wyrick & two or three of his friends, Dr [*sic*] Orr, mebe Al Darlow & Paul Brock, Martin Rust for sure and Gus Fields and Virgil Curry, mebe Clark Bledsoe, you & me, Pauls [*sic*] Dad and OL Paul and that adds up to 18 or 19 and who'd I forget, sure asked more than that?

Maybe we'd best get the main dining hall at the coliseum or just hold it in the local tavern. A friend of mine here that owns a nice beer joint is doing 30 days and won't be using it for a couple of weeks yet, and am sure he wouldn't mind a bunch of us intellectuals using it sat [*sic*] evening.

And be the way, where the hell is that real dumb Stub, if Paul knows where he is, wire me and will attempt to fetch him in.

See you Sat & if you think your committee needs goosen, sound off.

Yours in, helpin ol' paul,
Claire (signed)
Keegan.

HONESTY, LOYALTY, AND COOPERATION BUILD THE FOUNDATION FOR PROGRESS, SUCCESS, AND HAPPINESS.

(7.) GLENCOE – VACHERIE PLANTATIONS

Purebred Brahman Cattle

Star Route B, Box 132 Telephone 6302

FRANKLIN, LA.

(Handwritten):

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May 28 – 1947

Dear Keegan:

The copy of Red Stone's letter with your note on it reached me today via Guymon, Oklahoma, etc.

I know of nothing that would please me more than seeing all of you again.

I am trying hard on short notice to be in Stillwater for Brother Paul's Fiasco and Brother Red's return along with the other Brethren.

Thank you and Red so much for having remembered me –

Sincerely
Ed Morrison

h. **(B3/f51)**
*

Oklahoma City Times
Monday, June 2, 1947

AP Executive
Spurs A&M
Graduate Class

STILLWATER, June 2 – (Special) – Paul Miller, Associated Press executive from Washington, D. C. , Monday emphasized the importance of choosing the right line of work when he spoke to 693 graduating seniors at Oklahoma A. an M. college . . . .

(8.)

LAW OFFICES
SPARKS, BOATMAN & FARRIER
WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

REUBEN K. SPARKS
W. H. BOATMAN
JAMES A. FARRIER

July 3. 1947

Mr. O. C. Keegan,
Phillips Petroleum Company,
Tulsa, Oklahoma. Personal

Dear Claire:

I want to tell you what a swell time I had over the week-end and particularly compliment you on the making of the arrangements and the carrying out of the party.

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I thought everything was well in hand and I know everyone had a grand time and that the entire responsibility was on your shoulders.

Very sincerely yours,
Reuben K. Sparks (signature)
REUBEN K. SPARKS

RKS:JR

(Typed at bottom of the Sparks letter):

Red: Twas sure a swell party & was proud of OL Paul Ed Morrison would sure been there with a little more warning. Hell, I couldav' had fifty there if I'd known that Paul's Dad was surea [*sic*] good guy and that you were fetchin' that much likker. Probably better that we didn't try to go all out on the first attempt, kinda' feel our way for one bigger and better next year. Then we can celebrate Gilstrap getting his masters or something of equal importance.

And why the hell didn't you call me on your way back thru here:

Be seein' you,
Keegan (signed)
Keegan.

i. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Stillwater- (Ok.), News-Press
Tuesday, June 3, 1947

Kappa Sigma Honors Miller and
Stone At Monday Reception

j. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Tulsa World
June 3, 1947

2,000 Seniors
Get Degrees

AP Official Tells Graduates
Of A-M to Pick Out
Work They Like

k. **(B3/f51)**

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THE SECURITY OF THE WILL

Speech before Graduating Class of 1947, Oklahoma A. and M. College

June 2, 1947

(Attached to title page of PM's commencement address):

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

June 12, 1947

I have read "The Security of the Will". Since it contains considerable detail as to your own life and your own philosophy, I would like to keep it, if I may, on your personal file.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

(9.) WALKER STONE
1013 THIRTEENTH ST. NW
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

June 12

Dear Keeg:

Thanks for sending the Sparks and Morrison letters. I am passing same along to Paul, who is accumulating quite a file on our happy event.

When you arrange the inauguration of Gilstrap as President of OMA, Paul and I will come down for the Victory Dinner.

I didn't pass through Tulsa on my way back, but flew directly from Dallas to Washington overnight.

Paul tells me that you broke an arm, strained a tendon, or something, hanging out a clothesline. We're taking that as fair warning not to engage in such heavy work at our time in life.

Going from Stillwater to Oklahoma City, we stopped off at the Bierer Wayside Inn, and put the Jedge [?] to work on the Gilstrap matter. In the City we found Forrest McIntire and Paul Reed embarrassed, chagrined and already pulling strings to correct that gross error of the Turner Administration.

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Keep us posted.

red

l. **(B3/f51)**

June 13, 1947

Dear Dr. Bennett:

I was just thinking as I have so many times, of my pleasant day with you there at the College and I remember you asked me to send a copy of my talk for the record. I enclose one.

I feel very humble about having been asked to come out, and grateful to you personally for what was, to me, and I believe many of my friends, the opportunity of a lifetime.

Most sincerely,

Dr. Henry G. Bennett
President
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANGER

m. **(B3/f51)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

June 20, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
330 Star Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

This will acknowledge, with thanks, your recent letter and copy of your address to our Spring Graduates.

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I want to tell you again how very much we all enjoyed your visit, and how well your address was received. I have heard many favorable comments on your message.

We were also delighted that Walker Stone and your family could come with you. It was fine to have the privilege of meeting your father and mother again.

Assuring you of my kindest personal regards and very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett
P r e s i d e n t

n. **(B3/f51)**

*****

THE SECURITY OF THE WILL

Speech before Graduating Class of 1947, Oklahoma A. and M. College
June 2, 1947

o. **(B9/f40)**

"The Security of the Will"
Speech before Graduating Class of 1947 (partial)
Oklahoma A. and M. College
June 2, 1947

"Now, I never sat as you are sitting today to receive a degree from A. and M. Mine came by mail, a year after I had left the campus, by dint of special work by me, and even more special dispensation by a long suffering faculty.
Even so, though I did not enjoy graduating formally with my class . . . ."

p. **(B3/f51)**

The A. and M. College Magazine
(Vol. 18, no. 9, June 1947, p. 5.)

PHOTO:
At 1947 COMMENCEMENT. Above picture shows Dr. Henry G. Bennett, college president; Paul Miller, former Aggie, AP staff executive, Washington, D. C., and Col. R. T. Stuart, chairman of the board of Regents. The picture was taken as the faculty cavalcade started its march to commencement exercises.

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q. **(B3/f51)**

JAMES MILLER
***** Tuesday

Dear Louise:

I have been trying to find time that I might write you about events and happenings of the past ten days, or two weeks, in this part of the country; particularly as pertains to the Miller tribe . . . .

. . . For the most part I have been "up in the air" the past two weeks! Even today I don't know whether I am coming or going.

Anyway, it has been a great time we have been having. Paul will tell you about it, and no doubt other members of our family will write you about it. I shall just touch the high spots as I recall them this morning.

Knowing Paul was to reach Tulsa Friday Mrs. Miller and I left here Thursday in order to spend a night and day in Claremore with L. and H. H & D. had gone to McAlester when we arrived in Claremore and left their children with D's parents. L. and hers were at home and we visited them but slept at home of H. where we had it all to ourselves, with meals at L's. Friday afternoon we took off for Tulsa with Louise, Libby and Suzy along, parking at Eve's. There we found Eliz. And Isaac, as was Jo. Some gang had now got together, but not quite all of them for H. and D. plus Paul were still to come; and did, H. and D. before nightfall and Paul at 8 P. M. accompanied by Walker Stone. There we were all at the Airport to see them, HIM, get in. Walker's relatives were there, some of them. A good time was had by all! And when the plane landed another good time was had by all. And this included ALL. For the first time in a dozen years or so the family had got together. (I really do not know how long it had been). After "felicities" we were on our way to Mayo Hotel and a big dinner, which had a birthday tinge for a cake was brought in at the last to celebrate the Old Man's 69th, the day being May 31, 1947. You see, he was born in a log shack that day 1878, up in the Michigan woods, Stockbridge.

More visiting in rooms and then scattering to bed. Saturday morning saw much stirring about . Paul to Muskogee for AP meeting; Isaac, Jo, Camille, and Elizabeth off for Tenn. Sat. nite the dinner reception by Kappa Sigs for Paul at the Mayo, Horace and myself being present. A very fine affair with wonderful eats and lots of talk, most of which followed after Paul had given us a "brief" of what he was going to say at Stillwater as his Commencement "address." His brothers really got him "told" as to the merits and demerits of his speech to be. It was a gay "stag" party which went from the sublime to the ridiculous and back.

Banquet over and more visiting in rooms of Paul and Walker. Then to retire.

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Sunday Paul back to Muskogee for speech. Some here, some there. Mother, Eve, and I to First Christian Church for worship by partaking of Communion and hearing good singing and a fine sermon . . . . Then to lunch with Mother and Eve at Adams Hotel. Then to rooms and preparation for trip to Stillwater. Horace and Eve went together in his car. Mother and I in our car. Paul with some of his buddies in R. Sparks' car, I believe. Then to our rooms in Cordell Hall which had been arranged by Dr. Bennett . . . .

As we lay down that Lord's Day night, we thanked God for all his gracious Providence which had been so manifest, and still was.

COOMENCEMENT! When we knew Paul was to deliver the address we had hoped you, Louise, would come out with him and be here for this day. I told Mother at the airport that it would not surprise me to see you get off the plane, too. But that was not to be and we shall try to give you some idea of our greatest COMMENCEMENT. Of course, MY greatest commencement was the day when I received my Diploma in Kentucky University from the College of the Bible, June 6th, 1906, Lexington, Ky., and handed me by the sainted J. W. McGarvey, the greatest Bible teacher and most godly man I have ever known, who then was President of the College of the Bible. Yes, that was [a] great day for both Mrs. Miller and myself.

But this COMMENCEMENT was our greatest in a different way. It was June the second and a beautiful day. I was up early and out by myself for a walk, and a talk with God as I walked. How many times I have done just that! No finer time than when the day is breaking, sun rising, the day will soon be on in full force. But, I found Paul and Walker had been up even earlier; or at least "out." Back to room and with Mother to breakfast with a Mr. [H. Clay Potts] who had come after us. He was wonderful to us, and most gracious. And so back to room, again. We had told Paul "Good luck," as he left to meet Dr. Bennett and the graduating class and prepare for the services of COMMENCEMENT. Soon Mother and I would be off for Field House, too. How anxious we were! How our every being felt; felt as no one else could feel, for no others were Paul's parents. Why? Because we wanted that Paul would make good. We had heard him read his Speech to us. We had kept the manuscript one night and read it. How good was it? How good would others think it. Was the thought of it good? Was it short enough? Was it too short? (Brief). Would it please DR. Bennett? Would the delivery be good? Would he be at ease? Would he be as good looking up there as the others? Would the class like it? Would he forget to take his cap off? Would our friends like it? Would Kappa Sigs like it? Not the least, would God like it? So, we thought and said to each other. And then , I said, "Mother we have done all that we know to do that Paul may be successful in his effort today as he stands there before that class and great audience of parents, relatives and friends of the class. There is yet one thing we can do. Come over here by my side and we will pray." And sitting there we prayed. Mother never doubted but that Paul would make good. I confess to you, I

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wondered. I felt better after we prayed. Then up and away to Field House with Eve and some of her friends, Horace and others of our bunch. In the auditorium with good seats and soon the Hamiltons from Pawhuska sitting with us. Soon the march of Dr. Bennett, Paul as guest speaker, deans of departments, honored guests and grads was on. Some words and then a prayer by Christian Church minister, Brother [W. Angie] Smith. A solo by a young lady. Very fine. Introduction of speaker in chosen and appropriate words by Dr. Bennett. Yes, he had removed his cap and brushed his hair back with his hand. So far so good. He arose and with ease took his place. Then a sup of water. His "THE SECURITY OF THE WILL" placed. A dignified turn to Dr. Bennett and addressing him and others on platform, and class and audience. I felt better. At least he had got started! I did not know where he was going but he was on the way. His appearance was all I had hoped for, and more. Like Saul of old, he was "head and shoulders above" others on the platform. You would have thought so far that he was an old hand at Commencement speaking. I could not recall at any time when I had seemed to do better myself. His voice was just right. It was so easy to hear him and his enunciation and emphasis was better than I thought could be. I guess he was rising to the occasion. And the audience seem[ed] to "fall for him" from the first words on. I wanted to say aloud "AMEN" but that would have broken up the meeting. His introduction caught the audience. There was enough humor, levity, or what have you, to assure the audience "all was well." Then to the serious an d some thinking as he told them what he meant by "The Security of the Will." Up to this point our dreams had come true. But when he began to paint the glories of Oklahoma and her people I knew then he had a "place in the sun." Oklahomans don't like for anyone to make fun of them. I felt like singing "O what a wonderful morning, O what a beautiful day." And then! What I have never learned to do when I preach, he stopped. I wish you could have seen and heard that ending. A pause. A pause. A look over the audience, and the class particularly. Upraised hand. And then. "GOD BLESS YOU ALL." For twenty minutes all had listened "enrapt." They had hung on his words and wanted more. You could have heard a pin drop. And then cheering. I reached across the lady next to me, Mrs. Hamilton, and pinched Mrs. Miller. She reached back and pinched me. We took that way to say to each other that he had made good. Just then my friend Mr. Hamilton sitting on my other side said to me. "Mr. that was a great speach [*sic*] He wasn't just talking. He was saying something." Dr. Bennett said to me afterwards, "Now if that had been you or me, we would have said friends this is so good I will tell it to you again." But Paul quit when he got through. He had good terminal facilities. And two people at least, his parents, felt "easier." Yes, and thanked God.

Presentation of Diplomas and Conferring of Degrees, etc [*sic*], did not take too long. We were out by noon. Then to rooms and soon off to dine with Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, the Board of regents, Deans and heads of departments, and with us our son Horace and Walker Stone. And this was a most delightful and meaningful occasion. Rooms again and to get a phone call saying our dear Louise Miller Ogilvie was in the Franklin Hospital in Claremore. Then soon readied for our trip

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back to Tulsa and Claremore, stopping briefly at Kappa Sig house where a reception was being had for Walker Stone and Paul.

At the field house just after commencement so many had spoken to us in praise of Paul. This continued when we went to lunch and heard so many fine words for Paul from Regents, Deans, etc. And at Kappa Sig house in the few minutes we were there many, many fine words for Paul. One lady put it this way, "This is a field day for Kappa Sigs." Kappa Sigs had come from all over the state. One of their brothers was riding high and taking all of them along.

Louise, this letter would be a complete failure if I did not try to tell you how wonderful Walker Stone has been to our family. Paul will tell you details. Mrs. Miller and I feel that we shall never be able to say or do enough for him. We pray God's blessings upon him and his.

Well, there is always the last word, and this time by far not the least. Through all that I have written, above it, beneath it, back of it, is your shadow, without which it would have been impossible. Mrs. Miller and I do not need to be told how you felt, prayed, waited, carried on from the time Paul left you until he returned. We did not forget you and nothing could have given us more sincere pleasure than for you and those four children to have been here with us. It did not seem to be God's will. When I began writing this I spoke of His gracious providence. Let us trust there may be others [*sic*] days to come when in His own good time He shall in His own good way bless all of us.

I wonder what I have written. It is now 12:45 P. M. I am alone. Mrs. Miller in Claremore with Louise. I shall read this in a few minutes and see how it sounds. I trust all of you are well. Paul's clubs should reach him soon, minus a golf ball or two. These are great days in this world and God alone knows the issue.

Love and best wishes to all.

As ever,

Dad. (Miller).

r. **(B3/f39)**

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM WASHINGTON

CAUTION: USE CREDIT

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS

President Truman poses on the White House steps today (June 26) with a group of press, radio, and movie representatives who discussed with him freedom of expression and communications. In the group are: Front row (L to R) Justin Miller, National Association of Broadcasters; President Truman, and Melton

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Minton, American Book Publishers Council. Second row (L to R) Donald F. Nelson, Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; J, Hale Steinman, American Newspaper Publishers Association; William Chenery, National Publishers association; David Howe, American Newspaper Publishers Association; Harry F. West, American Book Publishers Association. Back row (L to R) Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press; A.D. Willard, Jr., National Association of Broadcasters, and Kenneth Clark, Motion Pictures Association of America.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
WX-[B?]M NEG TO NY
[y?]6/26/47STF-WJS5:46 PED

IV. Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1978

(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979") **(B2/f44)**

52. **1947**

a. August 1, 1947
Joined Gannett Co., Inc. as Executive Assistant to President Frank E. Gannett

b. Miller first became prominent in Rochester's [NY] civic affairs in 1947 as chairman of the mayor's committee that was primarily responsible for construction of the Community War Memorial.

53. **1948**

a. **(B1/f11)**
(B3/f53)
Editorially Speaking
1948
Eye Appeal Bolsters Brain Appeal

b. **(B3/f53)**
Senior Scholastic
(Vol. 52, no. 16, May 24, 1948)

Quill and Scroll
Journalism Awards

Quill and Scroll Society, international honorary society for high school journalists, has sponsored the journalism division of Scholastic Writing Awards for the past 14 years . . . .

The group of distinguished journalists who selected the prize-winners are pictured on this page . . . .

PHOTO:

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Caption:

PAUL MILLER
The Gannett
Newspapers
Rochester, N. Y.

c. **(B3f53)**
*****
Evening Telegram
Malone, N.Y.
Saturday, June 26, 1948

Newspaperman
Will Address
Kiwanis Club

Paul Miller of Rochester, Gannett newspaper executive and former assistant general manager of the Associated Press, will the Malone Kiwanis Club at its luncheon-meeting Tuesday [June 29] noon at the Franklin Hotel . . . .

d. **(B3/f53)**
*****
Syracuse Herald-Journal
Monday, September 27, 1948

PHOTO:
Caption:
PRINCIPALS AT EDITORS' MEETING. Discussing "What Readers Want in Their Newspaper," at the opening session of the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors at Hotel Syracuse today were, left to right, Paul Miller of the Gannett newspapers, the Rev. Aloysius Coogan of New York City, Mrs. Rhea M. Eckel, Syracuse, Stewart F. Hancock, Syracuse attorney, and Dean M. Lyle Spencer of the Journalism School, Syracuse University.

54. **1949**

a. Made Editor and Publisher of Rochester Times-Union
Vice President and Director, Gannett Co., Inc.

b. Represented American Society of Newspaper Editors at International Federation of Editors, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

c. Chairman of Mayor's War Memorial Committee

d. Delivered Commencement Address at Rochester School of Commerce (August)

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e. General Chairman of Better Business Bureau Membership Campaign (September)

f. Chairman, Fund Drive, Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross

g. Reported from Berlin during the airlift

h. Represented the American Newspaper Publishers Association at the International Congress of Publishers and Editors at Amsterdam

i. January 6, 1949 – named Editor *Rochester Times-Union* (1949-1973)

j. January 6, 1949 – elected Vice President and Director, Gannett Co., Inc.

k. November10, 1949 – named Publisher, Rochester Times-Union (1949-1973)

l. PHOTOS: Clara Ranne Miller, March 1949 **(B3/f1)**

55. **1950**

a. Chairman, Fund Drive, Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross

b. Elected a Director of The Associated Press (April)

c. Guest of Pan American World Airways on trip to South America with group of publishers, radio executives and officials (July)

d. Awarded Citizenship Medal of National American Legion

e. From 1950 to 1959, Miller served as a Director of the Associated Press—he was the first former employee to be elected to the AP Board—and in 1960, the first director to be re-elected after having retired in accordance with the by-laws at the end of the regular term.

f. Miller was in a group of American newspapermen who visited Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina [June 29 – July 7, 1950].

g. **(B3a/f70)**

(1.) **HARTWOOD HILL**

Paul Miller Day

September 29, 1950

(2.) (27) PHOTOS:

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56. **1951**

a. Abroad for Reuters Anniversary (July-August)

b. Made Executive Vice President of Gannett Newspapers

c. Miller became executive vice president of Gannett Co., Inc.

d. The Millers were guests at the Centennial celebration of Reuters, British News Agency at London and Mr. Miller went to Paris for an interview with General Dwight D. Eisenhower about reports that the General might be a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1952

e. December 11, 1951 – named Publisher of the *Democrat & Chronicle* (1951-1973)

f. December 11, 1951 – elected Executive Vice President, Gannett Co., Inc.

57. **1952**

a. Elected to The AP Board of Directors Executive Committee (April)

b. Elected Vice President of New York State Publishers Association at Lake Placid, NY (September)

c. **(B3a/f72)**

Brighton-Pittsford Post
November 20, 1952

Ran into Louise Miller, with her beautiful daughter and two of her boys at a prominent restaurant, sitting up at the counter enjoying a quick meal. We know of no one with more grace and ease, always cordial, putting herself out to speak, than the same Mrs. Paul Miller. We are always running into her unexpectedly. This time, we were getting coffee and sandwiches for the office people working late. She tells us that Paul doesn't get home for dinner any oftener during the week than we do. We always thought the heads of dailies got away regularly. We will say that the effect of Paul Miller is quite noticeable even to us, on that Gannett setup, and he takes his part in the front line with the rest of them. It is interesting to watch the developments there under his coaching.

58. **1953**

a. Principal Speaker at Oklahoma Publishing Co.
50th anniversary honoring president E. K. Gaylord (March)

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b. Re-elected AP Director (April)

c. Elected Board of Directors of Gannett Foundation (July)

d. Elected President of New York State Publishers Association at Lake Placid, NY (October)

e. Elected to Board of Directors of American Press Institute

f. Appointed to Harvard University Committee for selecting candidates for Nieman Fellowships (1953-1954)

g. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

[source unknown]
[*Gannetteer*?]
July 1953

Foundation Elects
Miller; Gannett Co.
Board Adds Bitner

THE boards of directors of The Gannett Company Inc., publishers of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, and of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc., filled vacancies at meetings June 5.

PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Company, has been named t to the board of the Gannett Foundation.

LYNN N. BITNER, general business manager of the Gannett Group, has been elected a director of the Gannett Company . . . .

59. **1954**

a. Appointed to Harvard University Committee for selecting candidates for Nieman Fellowships (1953-1954)

b. Elected Director of Rochester Convention and Publicity Bureau (May)

Guatemala trip (November 6-14)

c. Miller visited Guatemala after the anti-Communist counterrevolution and wrote a series of first-hand reports. He visited Guatemala with other U.S. newspapermen to note conditions and prospects under the then-new Castillo government [?].

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60. **1955**

a. Represented American Newspaper Publishers Association at meeting of American Bar Association regarding news coverage of court trials (April)

b. Reappointed to Advisory Board of American Press Institute, Columbia University

c. Re-elected to AP Board Executive Committee

d. Named to Dr. Albert D. Kaiser Memorial Committee (November)

e. May 19, 1955 – named by Frank E. Gannett as "Operating Head in Fact"

f. The Millers lived on a country place near Rochester with their 17-year old daughter and two sons, 9 and 11 years old. A third son, 20, was in Okinawa with the United States Marines.

61. **1956**

a. Latin American Tour – Caracas, Venezuela; Panama Canal Zone; Guatemala City; Mexico City (January 23-February 15)

b. Elected to Board of Directors of Stecher-Traung-Schmidt Corp. (March 27)

c. Elected to Board of Trustees of Eastman House (April 6)
(resigned in March 1968)

d. Re-elected to AP Board of Directors (April 24)

e. Elected to Advisory Board on Pulitzer Prizes (May 7)

f. Received Honorary Doctor of Science Degree at Clarkson College of Technology at Potsdam, NY (June 4)

g. Elected to Board of Directors of Lincoln Rochester Trust Co. (June 29)

h. London, [London Conference] Cairo trip regarding Suez Crisis (September 18-27)

i. Elected Associate Member of the American Institute of Management **(B4/f3)**

j. Named Vice-Chairman of the 1956 combined Red Cross-Community Chest drive (February)

k. Re-elected (again) to AP Board (April)

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l. Attended both the Democratic (August 13- 17) and Republican (August 20-23) Conventions

m. **(B4/f14)**

*****

Potsdam Courier and Freeman
May 10, 1956

Miller to Speak, Receive Degree From Clarkson

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., Inc., will be the guest speaker at the 63rd commencement at Clarkson College of Technology Sunday, June 8. According to an announcement made today by Dr. William G. Van Note, president of the college, Miller also will receive an honorary degree of doctor of science from Clarkson . . . .

n. **(B4/f14)**

Times-Union
May 10, 1956

Rochesterian Will Speak At Clarkson College

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will be guest speaker at the 63rd commencement of Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, Sunday, June 3. Clarkson will grant him the honorary degree of doctor of science in the exercises.

o. **(B4/f14)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
May 11, 1956

Paul Miller to Get Clarkson Degree

p. **(B4/f14)**

[Source unknown]
June – 1956

Honorary Degree for Paul Miller

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An honorary doctor of science degree will be conferred June 3 by Clarkson College of Technology at Potsdam, N.Y., on PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers. Miller will be the speaker at the college's 63rd commencement exercises.

Last month Miller was one of four newspaper executives elected to the advisory board on Pulitzer prizes at Columbia University. The 14-member board recommends to Columbia trustees outstanding examples of meritorious journalism, which the trustees consider in making of annual Pulitzer awards.

In April Miller was reelected a director of the Associated Press and was named to the board of trustees of Eastman House, photographic museum in Rochester.

q. **(B4/f14)**

Rochester Institute of Technology

65 PLYMOUTH AVENUE SOUTH

ROCHESTER 8, NEW YORK

May 11, 1956

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your honorary degree from Clarkson. You have done a great job in this community and are deserving of all the honors and recognition that can be given you.

Your many friends rejoice that this tribute has come to you.

Sincerely yours,
Mark (signed)
Mark Ellington
President

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Co., Inc.
55 Exchange Street
Rochester 14, New York

r. **(B4/f14)**
*****

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COMMENCEMENT
EXERCISES

CLARKSON COLLEGE
OF
TECHNOLOGY

SUNDAY, JUNE THIRD
NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX
POTSDAM, NEW YORK

s. **(B4/f14)**
*****

(1.) *Malone Evening Telegram*
Malone, N.Y.
June 4, 1956

Miller Tells Clarkson Grads Job Mastery Best Insurance

Potsdam, — Paul Miller, executive vice-president of The Gannett Newspapers said Sunday "the world has never needed more from a new crop of college graduates."

He added:

"The indicated rewards are commensurate with the requirements. But there is no guarantee that the surplus of good jobs will continue indefinitely."

*** * ***

Miller was guest speaker at the 63rd commencement at Clarkson College of Technology here. He also received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Clarkson, presented by Dr. William G. Van Note, president. Clarkson graduated 177 of whom approximately 75 percent were engineering students, 20 percent in business administration and 5 percent chemists.

Taking note particularly of industry's call for engineers, Miller said:

"There is nothing to indicate any early slackening in the demand for engineering graduates and others, often at quite fancy pay. Still, the smart new grad will not assume that this happy situation is necessarily built-in. It isn't.

"And anyway, getting the job is only the start of it.

"I believe the booming U. S. economy is apt to go right on booming, give or take a slack period here and there, now and then.

"But I also believe in insurance.

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"The surest job-insurance comes from job-mastery. The surest way to promotion and pay lies in giving all you've got. The man no company can afford to lose is the one who's always doing something extra, and willingly.

"Be that old-fashioned type and you can write your own success story, if being self-reliant is your idea of success; it's mine. Of course, if you go into business for yourself, you'll have to be that type or starve."

* * *

Miller told the class, "It's a great world into which you are being graduated. There are wondrous opportunities. And I am not like those Sunday newspaper ads, speaking just to you engineers. The opportunities are there for the rest of us , too, including newspapermen"!

Calling attention to a recent "speculative Projection" by the California Institute of Technology, Miller said.

"In essence, the report held that man is on the threshold of remarkable new advances in civilization. Brainpower, it was said, is the key. Given continued world peace, even of today's uneasy variety, the prospects stretch the imagination.

"Many of you will share in developments now clearly foreseen. You have been given the tools. Most of you have the will. It is a thrilling prospect."

* * *

Mr. Miller is well-know[n] in Northern New York as executive vice president of Gannett Company, since five North Country newspapers are members of the Gannett Group, including the Malone Telegram, Massena Observer, Ogdensburg Journal, Potsdam Courier-Freeman and Ogdensburg Advance-News. He has been a speaker in Malone on two occasions . . . .

PHOTO:
Paul Miller

(2.) *Massena Observer*
June 4, 1956

Self Reliance Stressed by Gannett Company Executive

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., Inc., was main speaker at the annual Clarkson College commencement yesterday in Potsdam. He was also presented with an honorary degree. Mr. Miller is shown as he spoke at yesterday's graduation.

(3.) **Courier Freeman**
Potsdam, N.Y.
VOL. 106 NO. 6 POTSDAM, N. Y. 16 PAGES PRICE 10 CENTS

Clarkson Awards
Degrees to 174

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Degrees were awarded to 171 undergraduates and three graduate students by Clarkson College during 63rd commencement exercises held Sunday at Clarkson Arena.

Honorary Degrees

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, was the commencement speaker and received the honorary degree of doctor of science. **(See story, page 8, second section.)**

Miller Foresees Continued Prosperity, Tells Graduates Self Reliance Key to Future

(3) PHOTOS
Caption:
HONORARY DEGREE RECIPIENTS at Clarkson College commencement held Sunday were William C. Decker, president Corning Glass Co.; William B. Gero, manager of lamp division, Westinghouse Corp.; Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett newspapers; Clarence H. Linder, vicepresident of engineering, General Electric, and Robert Van Houten, president, Newark College of Engineering.

(4.) *Niagara Falls Gazette*
Monday, June 4, 1956

Miller Tells College Grads Hard Work Vital to Success

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER
Receives Honorary Degree

(5.) *Ogdensburg Journal*
Monday, June 4, 1956

Need for College Graduates Stressed by Clarkson Speaker

Citations for Honorary Clarkson Degrees Listed

The citations for honorary degrees awarded at the 63rd commencement at Clarkson College of Technology Sunday were as follows:

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PAUL MILLER—Able journalist, proficient executive, outstanding civic leader.

You have achieved great prominence in journalism leading to your present high position as executive vicepresident of the Gannett Company. Your cooperation, as Publisher, of the Rochester Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle has been characterized by the success of these newspapers in showing themselves to be good citizens and trusted confidants.

Your important contributions to the task of keeping the public well informed have been recognized by the Associated Press, Columbia University and the New York State Publishers Association. You have served as a member of the Associated Press Board and of the advisory boards of the American Press Institute and the Pulitzer Prizes at Columbia University; you revealed high qualities of leadership as president of the New York State Publishers Association. Your journalistic competence was further acknowledged when you were chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press and assistant general manager of the Associated Press.

In 1949 you ably represented the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American Publishers Association at the International Congress of Publishers and Editors at Amsterdam.

As a member of numerous public boards and committees for the Rochester Community War Memorial, the Red Cross and the Community Chest, you have devoted much time untiringly to public service.

Ability as a journalist, proficiency as a businessman, and notable civic service make up your exemplary career.

Now, therefore, President Van Note, I commend to you for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science, PAUL MILLER.

(3) PHOTOS

(6.) *Democrat and Chronicle*
June 4, 1956

Prospects Bright Today, Miller Tells Graduates

(7.) *Ogdensburg Advance News*
Sunday, June 10, 1956

P. Miller Is Honored By Clarkson

(5) PHOTOS

t. **(B4/f14)**

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AMERICAN AIRLINES
CABLE ADDRESS AMAIR
100 PARK AVENUE * NEW YORK17, NEW YORK

June 14, 1956

Dear Dr. Miller:

I received a great big newspaper, the Potsdam COURIER FREEMAN, with all that unbelievable information and those incredible pictures of you as a Doctor of Science. I have given up all faith in newspapers and colleges and science. It is comforting to know that Ralph Damon (God rest his soul) did not have to see this happen.

My only consolation is that June and the family are on the coast and I have every intention that it will be a long time before they hear about the unfortunate accolade.

My condolences to your family and friends who will have to suffer through this additional distinction.

Several desperate gestures have occurred to me because I feel a need of some satisfaction to my conscience. I thought very briefly of resigning from Kappa Sigma, but I feel that I could not do that to the fraternity as long as it still has people like Walker Stone and C. R., who is mercifully in Canada fishing and out of range of newspapers, radio, television and such things with which you are becoming familiar, my dear Doctor.

I am sorry that my heart is too full to say more.

Very respectfully yours,

Rex (signed)
Rex Smith

Dr. Paul Miller
Gannett Company, Inc.
Times Square
Rochester 4, New York

P. S. Copy, in Braille, to Walker Stone who is by now, I am sure, blinded by your new magnificence.

P. P. S. Your speech was very good, and I liked the sidebars on page one, too.

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u. **(B4/f14)**

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
PUBLIC RELATIONS – LATIN AMERICA – BOX 817, INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT- MIAMI 48, FLORIDA

20 June 1956 Wee

S. ROGERWOLIN
MANAGER
PUBLIC RELATIONS

Dear Paul:

We have just learned that you were awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Clarkson College of Technology at recent commencement exercises. This is pleasant news indeed, and the honor couldn't have been awarded to a nicer - - or more deserving - - fellow.

If you will just read back over your citation, you'll see how we feel about you, too. The college took the words right out of our mouth when it said "able journalist, proficient executive, outstanding civic leader . . . ."

Congratulations and best personal regards.

Cordially,
Roger (signed)
S Roger Wolin

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Rochester 14, New York

cc : Sys Pub Rel Mgr Creedy – NYC

v. **(B4/f3)**

[source unknown]
Oklahoma?
June 1956

People and Places

By VIRGINIA MORRIS

Evelyn Miller and her sister Louise Oglivie welcomed their distinguished brother, Paul Miller, Tuesday. He comes from Rochester, N. Y., but is a former

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Oklahoman and a nationally known newspaper executive with the Gannett newspapers. Paul continues to receive honors in his field. Recently Clarkson college [sic] of Potsdam, N. Y. conferred upon him an honorary doctor of science degree when he was speaker at the college's 63rd commencement exercises. Last month he was one of four newspaper executives elected to the advisory board on Pulitzer prizes at Columbia university. The 14-member board recommends to Columbia trustees outstanding examples of meritorious journalism, which trustees consider in making annual Pulitzer awards. In April Paul was elected a director of the Associated Press and was named to the board of trustees of Eastman House, photographic museum in Rochester.

w. **(B4/f14)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

July 5, 1956

Mr. Paul T. Miller
Rochester Times-Union
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

Allow me to join your friends and associates in congratulating you upon being elected to a three-year term on the advisory board for Pulitzer prizes.

This is indeed an honor and attests to the esteem in which you are held by others in your field. I know that you were proud to be selected for this honor, and we are proud of you. Your remarkable record in the newspaper publishing world has given you training that will be extremely valuable to an advisory board such as this one.

A great many of your friends and teachers are still on the Oklahoma A. and M. College campus and are following your career with a personal interest. We hope that you will likewise maintain an active interest in the affairs of the Oklahoma A. and M. College. We point with pride to you as one of our outstanding graduates, and we should be pleased to have you return for a visit to your alma mater whenever the opportunity presents itself.

I send you my very best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,
Oliver S Willham (signature)
Oliver S. Willham

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OSW/mw

x. September 18-28, 1956 – made a flying trip to London and Egypt to study the Suez crisis first-hand and wrote a series of articles about it for newspapers of the Gannett Group and others

y. The Millers lived on a country place near Rochester with their 18-year old daughter and two sons, 9 and 11 years old. A third son, 21, was in Okinawa with the United States Marines.

62. **1957**

a. Started Saturday *Times-Union* column (February 1)

b. Elected President of Gannett Co., Inc. (April 12)

c. Elected First Vice President of The Associated Press (October 9)

d. Attended NATO Conference, Paris, France (December)

e. **(B4/f25)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
January 17, 1956

Miller to Address
Southern Editors

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will address the North Carolina Press Assn. at Duke University at Durham, N.C., Jan. 25.

He will address a dinner meeting which is a feature of the association's midwinter institute Jan. 24-26 at Duke University and at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

f. **(B4/f25)**
*****

The Durham Sun
Durham, N.C.
January 26, 1957

N. C. Editors, Publishers Hear Warning At Duke –
Segregation Said Top Problem

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North Carolina newspaper editors and publishers were told at Duke University last night that the racial segregation issue is the "foremost" problem facing the state.

Thomas L. Robinson, publisher of the Charlotte News and president of the N. C. Press Assn. said there is a "tendency among Tarheels to consider the (segregation) matter closed now that North Carolina has its Pearsall Plan and its pupil assignment law.

Robinson spoke at the annual Duke University dinner meeting of the Midwinter Press Institute. The institute ended today after a morning session in Chapel Hill.

In his address, Robinson called on the state's newspapers to "answer the continuing challenge of our times – how to help our state realize its destiny."

He said the state's Pearsall Plan and Pupil Assignment law are "limited tools" in the segregation issue, and said a solution to the problem still must be worked out "by responsible citizens who will act with calm, constructive good will and a respect for human dignity."

Robinson urged that newspapers place "reason above rant and never give aid and comfort to the voices of hysteria and confusion."

Another speaker, Paul Miller of Rochester, N.Y., executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers, told the group that Tarheel newspapers are among the best in the country, but urged the newsmen to strive for an even better product.

He told the N.C.P.A. members that "All you have to do is build and sell ever better newspapers despite ever higher production costs, in the face of ever tougher competition, and for a rightly ever more demanding readership."

He cited the ever increasing cost of publishing newspapers and noted that there is no "Univac" or "patent medicine-type relief anywhere in sight" for the newspaper ills.

However, he did point out that newspapering offers many compensations and noted that "the opportunities are greater today than ever for young people."

Miller challenged the newspaper men and women present to make their newspapers more useful; to keep them "local, but not isolated" and to make them "stand for something."

He cautioned publishers to keep themselves close to readers and advertisers by finding out just what these people think about their newspaper; and also urged the publishers and editors to exercise more care in hiring and developing personnel, "never forgetting that it is as important to weed out misfits promptly and considerately as to recognize and encourage the qualified" . . . .

g. April 11, 1957-Miller succeeded Frank E. Gannett as President and Chief Executive of Gannett Co., Inc.

h. April 11, 1957- He also became President of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation (which owned 20% of the stock of Gannett Co., Inc.) and of WHEC and WHEC-TV.

i. **(B4/f26)**

*****

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
April 12, 1957

(1.) ***Paul Miller Elected Gannett Co. President***

Founder Gets
Emeritus
Post

Paul Miller yesterday was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc., which operates a group of 23 newspapers, five radio stations and three television stations in four states.

Frank Gannett was elected president-emeritus by the directors of the company which he founded and which he actively directed as president until two years ago when he suffered a mishap and other complications which have confined him to his Rochester home.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC, Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary.

The Foundation was set up by Gannett in 1935 to guarantee the continuation of his newspapers. It holds 67 per cent of the operating company's outstanding common stock. The bulk of the Foundation's net income is distributed for public, charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes in the areas where Gannett newspapers circulate generally.

Tripp Still Chairman

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, longtime associate of Gannett, and for many years general manager of the company, continues as chairman of the board. In addition, Tripp becomes the president of all of the other subsidiary companies in the organization . . . .

(2.) ***Started Reporting at 18***

Miller Takes Over Job After Wide Experience

Paul Miller, son of a Southwestern minister and eldest of a family of six, has been in newspaper work since he was 18. He began in Oklahoma as reporter and editor on various newspapers . . . .

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER

j. **(B4/f26)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union

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April 12, 1957

Gannett Co. Elects Paul Miller President

Founder Is President Emeritus

Paul Miller is the new president of the Gannett Co., Inc. . . . .

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER

k. **(B4/f26)**

Brighton-Pittsford Post
April 18, 1957

the *E*ditor's window

Mr. Miller

People who have worked with Paul Miller will applaud his deserved elevation to the presidency of The Gannett Co. He's a thorough-going professional with an astonishing broad background in the newspaper business – and a light, sometimes irreverent sense of humor which makes his stories of nation's [sic] great political leaders a continuing delight.

People in this area realize that Miller has a national reputation, but few people know its extent. There are few figures in public life here or in Europe whom he has not met – and with many he is on terms of close personal friendship.

I experienced at first hand some of the magic of the Miller name a few years ago when doing articles in Europe for The Times-Union. Before I left he had quite unobtrusively given me a handful of calling cards with brief messages written on the back for various people in Europe, including many journalists.

These little calling cards miraculously produced office space, typewriters, all manner of interviews, invitations for weekends, quantities of food, and even a U.S. Army pass to go through the then rigid Iron Curtain.

Possibly the most unusual result came in Paris, where one of the Miller cards produced an invitation to have lunch with the American Press Club.

My host was a former associate of Mr. Miller, an individual who had spent long years in Paris, and apparently had known everyone from Hemingway to Carpentier, the boxer.

He muttered something like, "Come along for some eggs at the Press Club."

I came along, and there were eggs – Eggs Florentine with a delicious fluffy sauce I still can taste – sandwiched in among five other courses – all washed down with five different kinds of wine starting with an appetizer and ending with a cordial.

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The small luncheon, which had begun at 12:30 ended at 2:50 p.m. – and two appointments were missed. But the conversation had been fascinating – and I was able to reduce the food expenditures for days afterward.

I found out later that many of the members, working for American afternoon newspapers, labor from the wee hours of the morning – and that the light lunch was really a dinner for them.

But my host seemed partially retired – and certainly not subject to any early hours. I decided he had truly conquered the world of journalism.

And I should advise anyone travelling to get a few of Mr. Miller's cards with the mysteriously-effective notes on them.

l. **(B4/f26)**

*****

Gannetteer
June 1957

Paul Miller: New President of Gannett Co. And of the Gannett Foundation

PAUL MILLER on April 11 was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc. He succeeded FRANK GANNETT, its founder, who has become president emeritus.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary of the Gannett Co. . . . .

PHOTO:

THE PRSIDENT'S FAMILY: A favorite picture of the

Miller family shows Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller

with their four children (from left) Ranne Miller, a member

of the Marine Corps; Paul Talford Miller; Kenper Wright Miller

and Miss Jean Miller, a student in Pine Manor Junior College.

The black miniature poodles, family pets, are Amie (in front of P.M.)

and her first puppy, Jet, held by Jean.

m. **(B7/f6)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, September 14, 1957

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AS I SEE IT

A Dad Writes His Son: Some Pointers on College

Rochester, N.Y.
Sept. 14, 1957

Dear Son:

It's been only a week since you were honorably discharged as Corp. R. J. Miller, U.S. Marine Corps, after a three-year enlistment that took you to Parris Island, Camp Pendleton, Japan, Okinawa, Panama, and Florida.

Now, without even time here at home to get all your old civilian clothes in shape, you're off to the University of North Carolina.

I've given up trying to get in a serious word about college since you and your pal arrived here after driving that 1950 Pontiac from Miami in two days and a night. There's been so much horseplay and so many other things to gab about.

Now here you are, packed and on your way. Maybe it's best to put my thoughts in writing, at that: Then you can read them when you've nothing better to do!

* * *

FIRST OFF, and I have to begin this way just as all fathers, I guess, your going inevitably reminds me of a day 32 years ago. That's when I headed out across the Oklahoma prairie in a Model T Ford driven by the Oklahoma A. & M. College (now Oklahoma State [May 15, 1957]) senior who was helping me get into that school. He was "Red" Stone of Okemah, Okla., then. He's Walker Stone, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers now. Last I heard from him, a week ago, he was in Scotland shooting with Robert Ruark, the writer. Ruark, by the way, studied at North Carolina, as you're going to do.

Boy, was I green! I imagine you have visited almost as many nations as I had visited towns – although my father, as you know, was a pioneer minister to whom more than a few years was much too long in any one community.

. . . People Stay Same

Yes, things WERE different then, as you grin and read this. But not too different, old boy. And here, again like a father, I have to get in a bit of moralizing or philosophizing; it's this:

At 50, crowding 51, and after having been around a bit myself in the years since college days, I know the truth of what we so often read or hear from someone else

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who thinks he's made a discovery; namely, that the things around people change but people themselves stay pretty much the same.

I know that there's as much difference between my sun-baked Oklahoma campus of 30 years ago and what you'll trod [*sic*]at Chapel Hill as between daylight and dark.

But I also know that the classmates and teachers you'll meet down there will be basically so much like the ones I started with that I could, I believe, almost match 'em type-for-type given a week with you at Carolina!

You'll find at least one upperclassman glad to listen and glad to help.

You'll come quickly into contact with at least one professor who will clearly take an interest in you and your problems.

You will gang up with half a dozen freshmen as perplexed and yet as thrilled by the whole business as you are.

And you will spot at least one terrifically beauteous sophomore or junior co-ed whom you'd call for a date if you had the nerve – but you won't.

All the while, you will be trying to get set, to shake down, to find or make a place for yourself – just as you will go through the whole business again, pretty much, when you leave college and go to work.

* * *

I DIDN'T DO such a great job of it at the time, but I saw a lot as I went along. Brace yourself, then, for here come the pointers that you're going to get at no extra charge along with my reminiscing:

Get into things. Be a part of what is going on around you. Identify yourself with worthwhile projects, places, and people. You can sit it out, feigning a kind of sophisticated contempt for it all. But don't; you won't have half as much fun or get half as much out of college if you do – unless you're a brain on laboratory bent. And you aren't. You couldn't be. You're too much like your old man.

You might start with the "Y." Why? It's a wholesome place and alive. The associations will be good for you, can be helpful too. You won't want to hole up there, but establish yourself there, at least.

Show you are on the ball by going to see Dean Luxom at the School of Journalism. Sure, you've got to do two years of liberal arts before you can qualify for his school. But see him and let him know you are around and looking forward

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to studying under his faculty. He won't be too busy to see a freshman; he'll appreciate your call and be pleased with your interest.

When the first Sunday comes around, rouse yourself and go to our church. I know what you think; you think you don't need it. When I went to college, I was convinced that I'd already done my church-going, too much church-going I thought as a preacher's son. I didn't go 'round for a couple of years.

In that time, I went through the period of doubt and cynicism that most, though not all, go through in the late teens and early twenties.

Later, when I started going back, I realized that I'd just missed so much by the years I'd stayed away. You've probably got rid of the cynicism-and-doubt business during your three years in the Marines. If YOU don't attend church, it will more likely be laziness or lack of interest than stubbornness. Put your membership in there and make yourself go a time or two; you'll wake up wanting to go on Sundays after that.

You know my fraternity. If the Kappa Sigmas rush you, I hope you'll pledge in time. But it's your decision. Take the bid that most appeals to you, if any do. And, being older than freshmen without their military service, you probably will be less enthusiastic about fraternity life – at least at the outset – than many. OK, stick with your independence for a while or indefinitely. In any event get your grades in hand before you pledge. And you and I won't come to a parting of the ways, even if you pledge some other fraternity, or none at all. Again: it's your decision.

Clothes can be important on a campus as elsewhere. But this doesn't mean that you have to own a flashy wardrobe. There's a fine line between being a natty dresser and a nutty one.

When I went to college, loud knickers, called plus-fours, were the thing. I gather that conservatism is the collegiate sartorial watchword today. And neatness is No. 1 – not being flashy, not being gaudy; just neat. "A place for everything, everything in its place." If you follow that out, you can be neatly dressed all the time at half the expense of the fellow who throws his clothes over chairs. Hangars can save you a lot of pressing bills; cared-for clothes last longer and look better.

You were talking about football the other day. You have the build and the weight. Go on out and get your block knocked off, or knock off somebody else's. "It can't hurt you, and it might help you." I went out for football, but quit when a job opened up on the college daily newspaper. Something had to give then. Football did. And later basketball. But all I cared about was newspapering.

I haven't said anything about studies. I take it I don't have to beyond that I hope and pray you'll be a much better student than your dad. All I can tell you is that you can't do any of the rest of it if you don't keep up your grades. They

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weren't as strict, I guess, when I was in school. I don't believe life itself was as demanding. Or that as much preparation was required.

Now, it seems, something happens every day to emphasize the need of grinding work and study, real scholarship. I am sure it was easier in my day. The youngsters coming into the newspaper field today, or radio and TV or whatever, know more – and HAVE to know more – than their fathers ever did or could.

. . . Do Think About It!

I'm not going to "sum up." I have rambled on just as if we were talking; different, though, because if we were talking you'd be asking me questions, or catching me up on this or that. This way, I can toss it out without having to field any tough ones batted back at me.

Write home once a week. All of us will be eager for every letter. Yet it's more than that: The very writing of a letter reviewing your work and fun, will be useful and helpful to you, too – will sort of get your thoughts straightened out for you.

You don't need to answer any of this or comment on it. But do think about it. We'll all be thinking about you – event he poodles.

DAD

(Editor Paul Miller is the Dad who wrote the above letter. He Shares it here with other parents whose sons are college bound.)

n. **(B4/f29)**

(1.)

TICKET

OF

ADMISSION

ADULT

THIS Ticket entitles the Holder to vifit the Exhibition Buildings of

COLONIAL
WILLIAMSBURG

as often as defired until expiration Date indicated below. This Ticket is not transferable.

All income derived from the Exhibition Buildings is ufed to maintain & develop

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Colonial Williamfburg and to carry for-
ward its educational Program.

Admiffion $3.00
Pleafe Sign below:

Expiration Date:
October 17, 1957

[map of Colonial Williamsburg on back]

(2.) IMPORTANT NOTICE

This Room No. *149* is definitely reserved for
the visit of Queen Elizabeth on October 15 and 16.

We thank you and appreciate your Cooperation.

THE MANAGEMENT

over –

Gretchen T Byrd

To
The Prince Paul, Duke of Rochester
from. Harry F. Byrd Jr.

(3a.) 1607-1957

In honor of
Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II
and
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

The Governor of Virginia
and
Mrs. Thomas Bahnson Stanley
The Virginia Three Hundred and Fiftieth
Anniversary Commission
and
The Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown
National Celebration Commission
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller
Wednesday, the sixteenth of October

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at half after four o'clock
Garden of the Governor's Palace
Williamsburg, Virginia

Please reply *Dress Informal* *Guests are requested to*
The Secretary, Travis House *arrive not later than five o'clock*

(3b.) *Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller*

To Guests at the Garden Party Honoring Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Arrival at the Governor's Palace: All guests are urged to arrive at 4:30, and under no circumstances later than 5 o'clock, in order that they may pass through the receiving line and be served prior to the arrival of the Queen and Prince Philip at 5:30 o'clock.

Parking at the Palace: A parking sticker is enclosed which will admit you to a restricted parking area in the Matthew Whaley school playground adjacent to the Palace.

Admittance to the Palace: It will be necessary to present this card at the Palace gates in order to be admitted. None except invited guests will be admitted. Children are not invited. Please do not bring cameras.

In Case of Rain: Parking will be at the Information Center and Shuttle Bus transportation will be furnished from the parking area to the Palace. A canopy will be erected over a portion of the Garden to prevent inconvenience to guests.

Presentation of Guests: Because of the pressure of time, it will be possible to present only a very few of the guests to the Queen and to Prince Philip. Your co-operation is requested.

Departure of the Royal Party: Guests are requested t defer their departure until the Royal party has left the Palace, at about 6:30.

THE VIRGINIA 350TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION
THE JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN
CELEBRATION COMMISSION

o. **(B4/f29)**

Congratulations

WU3 CGN WINCHESTER, VA. 9:27 AM 19TH [OCTOBER, 1957]

MR. & MRS. PAUL MILLER
5455 CLOVER ROAD, PITTSFORD

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DEAR LOUISE AND PAUL:

YO VIRGINIA COUSINS WISH YO A VERY HAPPY TWENTY-FIFTH WEDDIN'

ANNIVERSARY AND MANY MO YEARS OF BLISS.

GRETCHEN AND HARRY

1:00

B Y W E S T E R N U N I O N

p. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

1957: It Was Year When . . .
1958: May Be Even Better

By PAUL MILLER

1957 doesn't look so good in some respects on its way out, but wait a minute – 1957 was the year when:

Russia exposed the superior power of its rocketry as it launched Sputnik I and thereby woke us up to a peril of which we might not otherwise have learned in time.

Wall Street slipped enough to alarm, but not enough to ruin. We thus got a valuable new reminder that nothing, but nothing, goes up, up, and up, without something coming down.

The crucial need for better educated men and women brought our whole educational system under review. Our schools need a lot more money. Indeed, money should be secondary to reorganization for better utilization of personnel and facilities available right now. (What do your children do? Ours go to school from 8:30 to 2:30 and come skipping home at 3 p.m. with not enough assigned work to keep them busy half an hour.)

Changes and illnesses in our national government brought us into closer touch with new men coming up and we found them good. Examples: McElroy will certainly outshine Wilson at Defense; Anderson is a worthy successor to Humphrey at Treasury.

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Congress finally waded into union messes which many had suspected for years but walked gingerly around for political reasons. Proposed corrective legislation will be watered down, but it will be better than none. Some big union bosses who had the run of Washington for two decades are either keeping blessedly quiet or showing a humility and a regard for the welfare of members and public undreamed of only a few years ago.

No matter for what reason – whether because we were scairt (as the cynics say) or more socially minded (as others say) or in trouble and hence more basic (as it seems to me) – we turned long new looks on religious matters.

We got reacquainted with national humility after Russia's triumphs and our busts in the missile field. For the first time in the memory of living negotiators, we went into an international conference with more to ask than to give. There were signs that the new experience was good for us.

* * *

1957 FOSTERED some reassuring recollections:

While worried by the Sputniks, we recalled that in 1942, we had nothing ready to match the Jap Zero fighter in the Pacific, and before that little to aid the staggered heroes of Britain's sky battle. Yet soon the great U.S. production tide was started; soon our aircraft had established clear superiority; soon our supremacy was apparent.

Business slumped in 1957, but the nation's money managers – right or wrong – had the courage to take unpopular deflationary steps at a time when they thought them necessary, the Patmans and Kefauvers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yes, 1957 was a good year in many ways.

* * *

WHAT ABOUT 1958? There are many indications that it will be even better.

Better as we confidently join the life or death battle, unhappily neglected awhile, for control of outer space.

Better as we profit from temporary setbacks and go on to sounder business and industrial achievements.

Better as we take a searching look at our whole educational system, not neglecting an especially close look at that key factor, ourselves as parents.

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And certainly, better as we recall again, facing into the new Year:

"For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

This is still America.

Luke 11:10 is still true.

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

WALL STREET '. . . nothing goes up, up, and up'

BILLY GRAHAM '. . . long new look at religious matters'

q. December, 1957 – attended sessions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris for a first-hand report of the "Summit Conference"

r. The Millers lived on a country place in Rochester with their two sons, 11 and 12 years old. A third son, 22, enrolled as a Freshman at the University of North Carolina, after three years in the United States Marines. Their 19-year old daughter attended Pine Manor Junior College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

63. **1958**

a. Elected to Board of Directors of Brand Names Foundation (April 16)

b. Elected to "Rochesterians" Founders Committee (May)

c. Kiwanis Public Service Award Citation (May 1)

d. Elected Chairman, Advisory Board of American Press Institute (May 29)

e. Rennes-Israel trip (October 1-31)
(two separate scrapbooks)

f. Elected to Board of Directors of Automobile Club of Rochester (December)

g. Chairman of Monroe County Chapter of American Red Cross – Community Chest

h. October, 1958 – Miller reported from Israel ("and from many other places around the globe"), France (as a member of the Rochester delegation which first paid a return goodwill visit to the City of Rennes, in West France)Switzerland, and Italy.

i. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the American Press Institute of Columbia University, and of the Pulitzer Prize Board.

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j. The Millers attended Third Presbyterian Church in Rochester

k. Miller was a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and of Rochester Institute of Technology, and a member of the Founders Committee of the Rochesterians.

l. He was a Director of the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company, of Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corp., and of the Automobile Club of Rochester.

m. Miller was Chairman of the Monroe County Chapter of the American Red Cross

n. He was then President of Gannett Co., Inc. which controlled the 22 newspapers, four radio stations and four television stations of the Gannett Group in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, and California.

o. He was also President of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation and of WHEC and WHEC-TV, Rochester, New York

p. Miller was a member of the Gridiron Club and of the National Press Club of Washington

q. Miller was presented with the first annual Public Service Citation of the Northeast Kiwanis Club of Rochester and at the same time was an honorary member of the club; also honored as the 1958 "Fall Guy" of the Rochester Tom Thumb Tent of the Circus Saints and Sinners; and received the citizenship plaque of Damascus Temple in recognition of "signal enterprise and accomplishment in the press"

r. Miller served as Honorary Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Missouri School of Journalism, University of Missouri-Columbia.

64. **1959**

a. Temporary! Retirement from AP Board of Directors (April)

b. Addressed Students at University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, on Journalism Day (May 9)

c. Received Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree at Ursinus College, Collegeville, PA (June 8)

d. Camden [NJ] *Courier-Post* joined Gannett Group (September 4)

e. Miller was a Thirty-second Degree Mason, Member of Seneca Lodge No. 920, member of the Rochester Consistory, and a Shriner of Damascus Temple

f. He and Mrs. Miller—herself a former newspaperwoman and former Chairman of the Monroe County Library Board—lived on a country place in Rochester

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g. The Millers attended Third Presbyterian Church in Rochester; Miller was a trustee. He was also a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and of Rochester Institute of Technology, and was a member of the Founders Committee of the Rochesterians. He was also Chairman of the Monroe County Chapter of the American Red Cross and Community Chest.

h. In many ways Paul Miller was an exemplar of the newspaperman of a bygone era—of the days when publisher and editor generally were synonymous. Not only was he the very active president of the Gannett Group, he was also extremely active as editor and publisher of the *Rochester* [NY] *Times-Union*, for which he wrote the following article as a signed editorial when the Camden [NJ] *Courier-Post* became the fourth largest newspaper in the Gannett Group on Sept. 1, 1959.

i. "Welcome to Autonomy" By Paul Miller in *Editorially Speaking* 1959 **(B1/f11)**

65. **1960**

a. Elected President of Rochester Convention and Publicity Bureau (January) (served two terms)

b. Presented Lester P. Slade Award for "outstanding journalistic contributions" (January 20)

c. Trip to Havana, Cuba (February 27-29)

d. Re-elected to AP Board of Directors (April 26)

e. Re-elected to Board of Directors of Brand Names Foundation (May 11)

f. Re-elected to third term as Chairman of American Press Institute Advisory Board (June 10)

g. Miller received public service awards from the Real Estate Board of Rochester, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the American Red Cross.

h. Paul and Louise Miller—herself a former newspaperwoman and former Chairman of the Monroe County Library Board—lived in a country place near Rochester. At that time, their three sons were aged 25, 15, and 13, and their daughter was 22.

66. **1961**

a. Named National Chairman of Newspaper Committee for Brotherhood Week (January 29)

b. Named to Board of Directors of New York World's Fair (February 27)

c. Citation for "outstanding service to the cause of brotherhood," National Conference of Christians and Jews (April 12)

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d. Named to host committee for Inter-American Press Association Convention, New York City (April 18)

e. Re-elected to The AP Board of Directors Executive Committee (April 26)

f. Award by Civic Committee of People-to-People Program for establishing "sister cities" relationship between Rochester and Rennes, France (June 12)

g. Re-elected to fourth term as Chairman of American Press Institute Advisory Board (June 15)

h. Appointed by Governor Rockefeller to Commission observing 100th Anniversary of Morrill Land-Grant Act (September 22)

i. Addressed Niagara Falls Industrial Management Club (October 25)

j. Addressed State University Collegiate Press Association, Albany, NY (October 27)

k. Elected Honorary President of Sigma Delta Chi (October 30)

l. Miller was National Press Chairman for "Brotherhood Week," sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

m. The Millers attended Third Presbyterian Church in Rochester. At that time, their three sons were aged 26, 15 and 14, and their daughter was 22. They had also welcomed an infant granddaughter into their family.

67. **1962**

a. Elected Chairman, Temporary Commission on the Celebration of the Centennial of the Morrill Land-Grant Act (January 3)

b. Invited to White House Lunch by President John F. Kennedy with other leading newspaper executives (January 23)

c. Renamed Chairman, National Brotherhood Week Press Committee for second year (February 18-25)

d. Re-elected First Vice President of The Associated Press (April 24)

e. Re-elected to fifth term as Chairman of American Press Institute Advisory Board (June 8)

f. Trip to Russia with other United States Editors (June 25-July 25) (two scrapbooks)

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g. Addressed Leadership Training Conference, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Towne House Motor Inn (September 8)

h. Launched Greater Utica Fund Drive (September 28)

i. Published *Russia: 1962* (October)

j. Addressed Inland Daily Press Association, Chicago, IL (October 17)

k. Addressed Elmira Service Clubs: Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions (October 25)

l. Elected to Board of Trustees of National Conference of Christians and Jews (November)

m. Addressed Chamber of Commerce, Beacon, NY (November 2)

n. Master of Ceremonies at Rochester Chamber of Commerce 75th Anniversary Dinner (November 8)

o. Addressed Sigma Delta Chi, Tulsa, OK (November 15)

p. Addressed Hartford Club Luncheon, Hartford, CT (November 27)

Re-elected to Board of Directors of Automobile Club of Rochester (December)

q. Miller visited the Soviet Union w/ a dozen other American newspapermen on a 23-day tour climaxed by an interview with Nikita Khrushchev and a trip to Berlin with one of his closest friends, the late Walker Stone, at that time editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

r. The Millers had three sons, aged 27, 17 and 16, a daughter, 24, and two granddaughters.

68. **1963**

a. Elected President of The Associated Press (January)
(separate scrapbook)

b. Addressed Ninth Annual Methodist Laymen's Conference, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School (February 3)

c. Presented William Allen White Award (February 11)
(separate scrapbook)

d. Addressed Monroe County Bar Association, Manger Hotel, Rochester, NY (February 21)

e. Re-elected President and Director of The Associated Press (April 24)

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f. Inducted into Oklahoma State University Alumni Hall of Fame (May 27)

g. Addressed Washington Sigma Delta Chi Chapter (June 13)

h. Addressed Rochester Rotary Club (June 18)

i. Purchased WREX –TV, Rockford, IL (July 10)

j. Addressed International Association for Identification (police group) at Manger Hotel (July 19)

k. Genesee Hospital – Diverticulitis! (July 21-28)

l. Addressed National Conference of Editorial Writers, Sheraton Hotel (October 3)

m. Attended International Press Ball, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City (October 9)

n. Addressed National Newspaper Promotion Association, Camden, NJ (October 15)

o. Elected fellow of Sigma Delta Chi at convention in Norfolk, VA (November 10)

p. Addressed Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, Boca Raton, FL (November 18)

q. Attended Funeral Services for President John F. Kennedy, St. Mathews Cathedral, Washington, D.C. (November 25)

r. Luncheon Guest of President Lyndon B. Johnson, White House (December 11)

s. Honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity

t. January 17, 1963—Miller elected AP President (and re-elected annually until his resignation as Chairman in 1977) after former AP President Benjamin M. McKelway retired

u. February 11, 1963—Miller, then President of The Gannett Newspapers and The Associated Press, presented the Fourteenth Annual William Allen White Memorial Lecture entitled "Inside a Newspaper Group."

v. William Allen White citation for journalism merit at the University of Kansas

w. Alumni "Hall of Fame" of Oklahoma State University

x. At that time, the Millers had three sons, aged 28, 17 and 16, a daughter, 24, and two granddaughters.

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69. **1964**

a. Addressed California-Nevada Newspaper Publishers Association at Coronado, CA (February 7)

b. Purchased Westchester-Rockland Newspapers (April 1)

c. Addressed Saratoga Chamber of Commerce Annual Dinner (April 10)

d. Trinity Tripod Lecture, Trinity College, Hartford, CT (April 14)

e. Re-elected President of The Associated Press (April 22)

f. Genesee Hospital – Detached Retina! (April 30-May 6)

g. Sigma Delta Chi "Distinguished Service Award," Phoenix, AZ (May 2) (In Absentia)

h. Pulitzer "Special Citation" to Gannett newspapers for special coverage of positive aspects of integration (May 8)

i. Presented Sigma Delta Chi Fellowship Award, New York City (August 15)

j. Elected President of Rochester, NY, newly-formed chapter of Sigma Delta Chi (September 22)

k. Attended Inter-American Press Association Convention, Mexico City (October)

l. Principal Speaker, *Hartford* [CT] *Courant* Bi-centennial [*sic*]

m. Attended Inaugural of President Gustav Diaz Ordaz, Mexico City (December 9)

n. Miller helped lead local opposition in Rochester [NY] to militant organizer Saul D. Alinsky's work following the Rochester riots of 1964.

o. Yet Miller also visited the inner city to talk with black leaders of the new FIGHT organization founded with Alinsky's help.

p. And Miller conceived the idea of a far-ranging series of reports on the positive aspects of racial integration in many communities that won a 1964 Pulitzer Special Citation for Gannett—the first Pulitzer award ever bestowed on a newspaper group or chain.

q. Elected Fellow of Sigma Delta Chi "for outstanding achievement in the profession of journalism

r. Miller was a Director of the 1964-65 New York World's Fair.

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s. At that time, the Millers had three sons, aged 29, 18 and 17, a daughter, 24, and two small granddaughters.

70. **1965**

a. Attended Inauguration and Inaugural Ball of President Lyndon B. Johnson (January 20)

b. Attended Funeral of Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London (January 30)

c. Addressed Advertising Council of Rochester, Sheraton Hotel (February 4)

d. Named to Board of Trustees of University of Rochester (February 6)

e. Re-elected President and Director of The Associated Press (April 20)

f. Presented Syracuse University "Distinguished Service to Journalism" Award (April 25)

g. Addressed National Awards Banquet of Sigma Delta Chi, Philadelphia, PA (May 9)

h. Purchased *Cocoa* [FL] *Tribune* (June 1)

i. Received Honorary Doctor of Civil Laws Degree and Made Honorary Chancellor of the University, Union College, Schenectady, NY (June 7)

j. Mass Media Brotherhood Award of National Conference of Christians and Jews presented to Gannett Newspapers (June 17)

k. Gannett purchased Newark [NJ] *Courier-Gazette* and *Lake Shore News* (June 30)

l. "Paul Miller Day" at Oak Hill (July 28)

m. Guest of Vice President Hubert Humphrey at Capitol (August 26)

n. Principal Speaker at 85th Anniversary Dinner of Kansas City Star (September 18)

o. Addressed Associated Press Managing Editors Association Convention, Niagara Falls, NY (September 30)

p. Gannett purchased the *Titusville* [FL] *Star-Advocate* (October 2)

q. Addressed Florida Association of Broadcasters, Silver Springs, FL (October 9)

r. Addressed Alexandria (VA) Chamber of Commerce honoring the *Alexandria* [VA] *Gazette* (October 14)

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s. Addressed Florida Press Association, Winter Park, FL (October 29)

t. Sigma Delta Chi Foundation Lecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI (December 2)

u. President of "Lend-a-hand" (December 19)

v. Gannett purchased WEZY, Cocoa, FL (December 28)

w. In 1965, Miller and the Gannett newspapers won the top Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

x. Honorary chancellor of Union College and University

y. Kent Cooper died. Paul Miller, in London for the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, returned to New York.

aa. "Distinguished Service Award" of Syracuse School of Journalism

bb. "1965 Honorary Chancellor" of Union College and University

cc. June 6, 1965—Miller received an Honorary Doctor of Civic Law degree from Union College, Schenectady, New York.

dd. The Millers had three sons, aged 30, 19 and 18, a daughter, 27, and two small granddaughters.

71. **1966**

a. Addressed Arizona Newspapers Association, Phoenix, AZ (January 8)

b. First Issue of new Gannett Florida newspaper, *TODAY* (March 21)

c. Paul Miller tribute to Kent Cooper. Kent Cooper Scholarship for Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN (March 27)

d. Re-elected Associated Press President and Director (April 26)

e. Gannett bought Suburban Newspaper Group, Inc. (April 30)
(10 weeklies at Cherry Hill, NJ)

f. Elected to Bausch & Lomb Board of Directors (May 17)

g. Appointed to President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped for 3 year term (May 25)

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h. Addressed Utah, Idaho, Spokane Associated Press members, Park City, UT (June 6)

i. Presented Prophet-at-Sight Master Mason Award (June 16)

j. Inter-American Press Association Convention, Lima, Peru, San Salvador (October 19-26)

k. The Millers had three sons, aged 32, 21 and 20, a daughter, 28, and two small granddaughters.

72. **1967**

a. Appointed Member of Retirement Committee Automobile Club of Rochester (January)

b. Visited President Lyndon B. Johnson at White House (January 22)

c. *Hartford Times* – 150th Anniversary Banquet (April 7)

d. Gannett bought Rockford, IL newspapers (April 12)

e. Re-elected President of The Associated Press (April 26)

f. Presented University of Missouri Award for "Distinguished Service in Journalism," Columbia, MO (May 5)

g. Addressed Oklahoma State Associated Press Editors, Sequoyah State Park (May 27)

h. Gannett stock "public" offering (October 25)

i. Addressed "Deadline Club" at luncheon, Overseas Press Club, New York City (November 29)

j. University of Missouri medal for distinguished service to journalism and elected member of the university journalism school's Hall of Fame

k. 1967-1968—Member of the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes

l. Miller took Gannett public in 1967 after an expansion program that saw 13 daily newspapers acquired and one, *TODAY at Cape Kennedy*, started from scratch, within three years. The expansion continued and accelerated. Gannett newspapers now number 53 in 16 states.

73. **1968**

a. Elected Director of Saratoga Performing Arts Center, Saratoga Springs, NY (January 24)

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b. Presented Ohio Newspaper Association “Distinguished Service to Journalism” Award, Columbus, OH (February 8)

c. Addressed New York Society of Security Analysts, New York City (February 26)

d. Re-elected President of The Associated Press (April 22)

e. Addressed Rochester Society of Security Analysts (May 22)

f. Received Honorary Doctor of Letters Degree, Westminster College, Salt Lake City, UT (May 25)

g. Received Honorary Doctor of Letters Degree, Niagara University, Niagara Falls, NY (June 1)

h. Pan American Inaugural Flight – New York to Moscow passenger service (July 15)

i. Addressed New York State Associated Press Meeting, Towne House, Rochester (September 16)

j. Elected to Board of Directors of Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corp. (October 21)

k. Named by Governor Rockefeller to Urban Development Business Advisory Council (November 19)

l. Addressed Oklahoma Associated Press Managing Editors, Oklahoma City, OK (November 30)

m. Re-elected Director of Automobile Club of Rochester (3 years) (December 2)

n. “Distinguished Service Award” of the Ohio Press Association

o. Thirty-third degree Mason

p. Miller received an Honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah.

74. **1969**

a Gannett bought San Bernardino, CA newspapers (January 3)

b. Addressed Faculty Club Annual Dinner, University of Rochester (February 1)

c. Addressed California Newspaper Publishers Association, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, CA (February 7)

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d. Addressed Financial Analysts, Boston, MA (February 14)

e. Addressed United Community Services Campaign Dinner, San Bernardino, CA (February 18)

f. Elected to Board of Directors, Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corp. (March 7)

g. Gannett Co., Inc. on New York Stock Exchange (March 10)

h. Attended Sunday worship services at White House, at President Nixon's invitation (April 1)

i. Addressed Hartford Group at "Art McGinley dinner (April 11)

j. Re-elected President of The Associated Press (April 23)

k. Paid tribute to Gene Pulliam at dinner, Phoenix, AZ (May 2)

l. Gannett bought Pensacola, FL newspapers (July 1)

m. Gannett Stock Split 3/2 (July 3)

n. Luncheon for Former President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson at Cape Kennedy Hilton (July 15)

o. Addressed Illinois Associated Press Editors Association, Rockton, IL (September 13)

p. Addressed Associated Press Managing Editors Association, Hartford, CT (October 1)

q. Addressed Financial Analysts, Chicago, IL (October 9)

r. Attended White House dinner with other Associated Press executives (October 12)

s. Addressed Dedication Dinner, Gannett Memorial Building, Rochester Institute of Technology (October 24)

t. Addressed Rochester Advertisers, Eddie's Chop House, Rochester (October 28)

u. Mr. and Mrs. Miller—she a former newspaperwoman—lived on a country place near Rochester. They had a married daughter living in Denver. One son lived at home and was employed in the investment department of a Rochester bank. Their two older sons were in the newspaper business, one at Rochester and one at Newark, New York. The Millers also had two small granddaughters and one grandson.

75. **1970**

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a. May 26, 1970—Miller became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Gannett Co., Inc., and shifted the title of President and Chief Operating Officer to Allen H. Neuharth, whom Miller had brought in from Knight Newspapers (now Knight-Ridder) in 1963 as general manager of the Rochester newspapers and key executive on special projects.

b. 1970-1971—Member of the President's Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations

c. In 1957, the Gannett Group included 19 dailies and seven broadcasting stations in four states. By February, 1970, it embraced 34 daily newspapers and eight broadcast stations in six states. Gannett daily newspaper circulation grew from 775,000 in 1957 to 1,472,000 by February, 1970. Gannett revenues advanced from $46,382,102 in 1957 to $148,986,668 in 1969.

d. Mr. and Mrs. Miller lived on a country place near Rochester. They had a married daughter living in Golden, Colorado, near Denver, one son in the investment department of a Rochester bank, and two older sons who were in the newspaper business, one at Rochester and one at nearby Newark, New York. The Millers also had three small granddaughters and a grandson.

76. **1971**

a. Mr. and Mrs. Miller lived on a country place near Rochester. They had a married daughter living in Golden, Colorado, near Denver, one son in the investment department of a Rochester bank, and two older sons who were in the newspaper business, one at Rochester and one at Ithaca, New York. The Millers also had three small granddaughters and a grandson.

b. On Far Eastern tour before Gannett Group was joined by the six newspapers of Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Inc., Paul Miller (*left*) was welcomed to Seoul by Bong-Kyun Kim, superintendent general and chief of foreign affairs division, Korean National Police, and Lee, Eun-woo (*right*), vice president, Donghwa News Agency." (PHOTO) In *Editorially Speaking* (Volume 29, 1971). **(B1/F11)**

77. **1972**

a. April 25, 1972—Miller became Chairman of the Associated Press (retitled from "President of the Associated Press")

b. In July and August of 1972, Miller and another close friend, Wes Gallagher, president of the Associated Press, visited the Chinese mainland for three weeks with their wives. After both visits to the Communists countries [1962 visit to the Soviet Union], Miller wrote and spoke extensively about what he saw and heard.

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c. In 1972, he took a group of AP executives to China and negotiated an agreement for regular news exchange between AP and the Chinese news agency. For the first time in twenty-two years, an American news agency had a regular news channel with China. Stories penned by Miller during and after his China trip, later became the booklet, *China Opens the Door* (1972).
(*Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, OHS)

d. Henry G. Bennett Distinguished Service Award" of Oklahoma State University

e. "Outside" directorates included the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company, Lincoln First Banks, Inc., and Hotel Waldorf Astoria

78. **1973**

a. In January, 1973, Miller traveled to Paris with Secretary of State [William Pierce] Rogers for the signing of the Indochina peace treaty.

b. In January, 1973, Miller passed the publisher titles of the afternoon *Rochester Times-Union* and the morning *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* to Eugene C. Dorsey, who had been general manager of the two newspapers. The title of Editor of the *Rochester Times-Union*, which had been held only by [Frank] Gannett and Miller, was discontinued.

c. In January, 1973, Miller was selected as "outstanding newspaper executive" by the readers of "The Gallagher Report," a confidential letter to marketing, sales, advertising, and media executives.

d. *New York* magazine listed Miller as one of the ten most influential men in the communications business.

e. June 26, 1973?—In May, 1973, Miller became Chairman of the Board of Gannett Co., Inc., while President Neuharth moved from Chief Operating Officer to Chief Executive Officer.

f. Elected to Oklahoma Hall of Fame

g. Distinguished Salesman of the Year (Rochester Sales Executive Club)

79. **1974**

a. Miller received an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; Miller, then Chairman, Gannett Co., Inc. and Chairman of the Associated Press, delivered the commencement address entitled "*Not Cynicism but Hope*."

80. **1975**

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a. *U.S. News and World Report* named him one of the five most influential newspaper executives in the United States.

b. Miller served as AP director (1975-1978)

c. Miller traveled widely, usually on Gannett business, but also to a lesser extent for the A.P. His travel by air in 1973 was 125,963 miles, including a Pacific swing toward the end of the year, and in 1974, it totaled 80,816 miles. That year, his second China visit, capped a 28,000 mile Pacific are tour.

d. From 1957 to 1975, Gannett daily newspaper circulation grew from 775,000 to 2,115,000, Gannett revenues from $46,000,000-plus to $355,000,000-plus.

81. **1976**

a. Oklahoma State University named its new journalism building the Paul Miller Journalism and Broadcasting Building

b. *U.S. News and World Report* named him one of the five most influential newspaper executives in the United States.

c. Rochester Museum and Science Center Civic Award Medal

d. University of Southern California 1976 Distinguished Achievement Award

e. In May/June of 1976, he traveled to Taiwan (Republic of China), Hong Kong and Japan, a distance of 22,500 miles.

f. By September, 1976, Gannett embraced 53 newspapers in 18 states and Guam. Additionally, Gannett had interests in television, CATV, and in a Canadian newsprint mill.

g. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were members of the Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, New York, and had their principal residence near Rochester, with a home also at Palm Beach, Florida. They had a married daughter living in Golden, Colorado, one son in business in Rochester, and two sons in the newspaper business, one at Rochester and one at Plainfield-Bridgewater, New Jersey. The Millers also had three granddaughters and two grandsons.

82. **1977**

a. *U.S. News and World Report* named him one of the five most influential newspaper executives in the United States.

b. *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* publisher Jack W. Tarver succeeded Paul Miller as AP board chairman.

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c. Gannett Co., Inc. Growth: In 1957—when Miller succeeded Frank E. Gannett as President and Chief Executive Officer of Gannett Co., Inc.—the Gannett Group included 19 dailies and broadcasting stations in four states. By 1977 it embraced 77 daily newspapers and broadcast stations in 30 states, Guam and St. Thomas Virgin Islands, as well as interest in a Canadian newsprint company and Gannett-owned Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Gannett daily newspaper circulation grew from 775,700 to 3,000,000. Gannett revenues grew from $46,000,000 in 1957 to $557,000,000-plus in 1977.

d. Miller's travels had taken him and his wife Louise, herself a former newspaperwoman, throughout the nation and the world, covering as much as a quarter of a million miles in a year.

e. The Millers had a married daughter living in Golden, Colorado, one son in business in Rochester, and two sons in the newspaper business, one at Rochester and one at Honolulu, Hawaii. The Millers also had three granddaughters and two grandsons.

83. **1978**

a. December 31, 1978—Miller retired as Gannett Co. Inc. chairman after 31 years with the company.

b. Miller and his achievements for Gannett Co., Inc. were the subject of articles in the national press, including *FINANCE* magazine (?), *Time*, *Forbes*, *Wall Street Reports*, *The Wall Street Transcript*, *Business Week*, and others.

c. Member, International Advisory Board, Sing Tao Newspapers, Hong Kong

d. Member, The Gridiron Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Burning Tree Club of Washington, D.C., the Everglades Club of Palm Beach, and the Gulf Stream Club of Del Ray, Florida; the Augusta National Golf Club, Augusta, Georgia; and the Country Club, Oak Hill and Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, New York.

e. National Director, Boy's Club of America

f. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were members of the Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, New York and had their principal residence near Rochester, with a home also at Palm Beach, Florida. They had a married daughter living in Golden, Colorado, one son in business in Rochester, and two sons in the newspaper business, one at Rochester and one in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Millers also had three granddaughters and two grandsons.

g. **(B2/f52)**

"George Miller (1796-1873) and
the War of 1812"
(6 pp.)

by Malloy Miller

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a great-great-great grandson

P.O. Box 284
Dedham, Mass 02026

February, 1978

V. Retirement, 1979-1991

84. **1979**

a. January 1, 1979—Director and Chairman (Retired) of Gannett Co., Inc.

b. January 1, 1979—Chairman of the Executive Committee

c. **(B3/f23)**

To: Mary Golding August 9, 1979

Mary:

One of the things I would like to refresh my memory on is an interview I had with old Mr. Hershey, founder of the Hershey Company, in Hershey, Pennsylvania, in the summer or fall of 1937, when I was based at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. I drove down and visited with him and lost a little interest in the interview when he told me he didn't believe in advertising, however, I went ahead and wrote the interview and it got considerable use around the country.

But—the other interesting thing was when I got ready to leave he called a woman in—we were in a suite built over the three or four car garage at his home across the street really from a Hershey store. Anyway, he called in the woman and said, "take Mr. Miller over to the store and give him a good assortment of our products –oh, about a dollar's worth."

85. **1981**

a. July 31, 1981—Miller received an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from the School of Journalism, University of Missouri-Columbia, Missouri Center for Professional Journalism.

86. **1991**

a. After suffering a debilitating stroke, Miller died on August 21, 1991, in West Palm Beach, Florida.
(*Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, OHS)

<u>Tributes to Paul Miller, 1906-1991</u>
(B30/f19)

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Newspapers

Rochester, NY *Democrat and Chronicle*, 22 August 1991 **[DC]**
Rochester, NY *Times-Union*, 22 August 1991 **[TU]**
Chicago Tribune, [n.d.] August 1991 **[CT]**
Stillwater, OK *News Press*, 22 August 1991 **[NP]**
Dunmore, PA *The Dunmorean* 16 October 1991 **[The Dunmorean]**
Brighton, Pittsford, Mendon, and Honeoye Falls, *The Brighton-Pittsford Post*, 28 August 1991 **[B-PP]**

Early Years (1906-1932)

He was born Paul Turner Miller (he apparently disliked his middle name as he never used it) in Diamond, MO, 28 September 1906 to Reverend James Miller of Quapaw, OK and Clara Ranne Miller. He founded his first newspaper—The Boy Sportsman—in 1925 with $25. Miller won a national newspaper writing contest in high school. Before he went to college, Miller had already been the city editor of the Pawhuska, Okla., Daily Journal.

He attended Oklahoma A&M (now Oklahoma State) and the University of Oklahoma, and worked for major state newspapers while going to school.

Miller left college at age 20 to work as editor of the Okemah, Okla., Daily Leader and the Okemah Weekly Ledger. "That," he remarked later, "could be a tough town, at times, for a young newsman." Readers in Okemah, irritated by something in the paper, would often bluster into Miller's office "to beat the hell" out of him. "I would tramp back to the shop and get the big, long-handled wrench off the old flat bed press and lay it prominently on my desk. Usually, by fondling the wrench and talking, I could stave off combat," Miller later wrote.

The Associated Press (1932-1947)

Impressed by the feature stories Miller developed and wrote, Leon Durst, bureau chief of the Associated Press in Oklahoma City, recommended Miller for a job. In 1932, Miller became a

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rewrite man in Columbus, Ohio. He became well known for his pursuit of stories. In the Ohio capital, he met and married Louise Johnson, women's editor of the Columbus Journal.

Miller then received AP assignments with increasing responsibility in New York, Kansas City, Salt Lake City and Pennsylvania before becoming chief of the Washington bureau in 1942. In that post, he not only covered news but directed a topflight AP staff.

E. Keith Fuller, a retired president of The Associated Press said:

> Paul had a lot of pull in Washington. He could open a lot of doors and had a lot of news sources. Those were the good years in Washington when a young, attractive fellow like Paul could move in high circles, and he did. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Fuller said Miller, who later rose to assistant general manager of The AP in charge of its Washington operation, would have been "in the hunt" to become president of the wire service. But while in Washington, Miller came to the attention of Frank E. Gannett and his associates in Rochester. And in 1947, Miller was persuaded by Gannett to leave the AP and join him in Rochester as executive assistant to the president.

While still in Washington, Miller was no conventional administrator. For example, on one occasion, he notified Kent Cooper, AP general manager, that he intended to reimburse an AP staffer for $30 he lost in a poker game with President Harry Truman. "After all," Miller wrote, "this is a pretty good contact."

In fact, Miller knew all the U.S. presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt and was especially friendly with Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon. He was on a first-name basis with many leading figures in government, politics, business and other fields.

Miller later renewed his relationship with the Associated Press in 1950 when he became the first former AP employee ever elected to its board. In 1963, he was elected president and was

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reelected annually for 14 years (the title was changed to chairman in 1972). Although Miller stepped down in 1977, he remained on the board of directors until 1978.

Louis D. Bocccardi, president and general manager of the AP said:

Paul Miller was not just AP's chairman. He was its champion, always challenging us to do better but never failing to hail a job well done. He had many interests and many successes but we always knew he loved the AP. **(NP 22 Aug. 1991)**

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, remembered Miller as a man who

. . . certainly made his mark on AP. It's an excellent news organization. I think he set very high standards. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Broadcasting: Radio & TV

Thomas Powell
1610 Adams Avenue
Dunmore, Pennsylvania 18509

January 17, 1992

Mrs. Paul Miller
2963 Clover Street
Pittsford, N.Y. 14534

Dear Mrs. Miller:

This is certainly belated but I thought you might like to have a copy of the column I wrote about Paul.

The Dunmorean is a small, weekly with a circulation of about 6000. The column is one of several things I have been doing to stay busy since I left WDAU-TV to dabble in public relations.

I look back on my period of activity with the Associated Press as the unquestioned high point of my career.

To have known such outstanding men as Paul, Wes Gallagher, Bob Eunson and others was a rare privilege.

You have my deepest sympathy.

Sincerely,

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Tom Powell (signature)

"Remembering a journalism 'giant'"
by
Tom Powell

They wrote the obits last week for Paul Miller, a true giant of American journalism.

It was my privilege to have been a friend, maybe even confidant, of Paul's during the years he was simultaneously the chairman of the Associated Press, the world's largest newsgathering organization and of Gannett Corporation, which he turned into the nation's biggest newspaper chain.

The first time I met him, I fully expected an adversarial relationship. As the newly-elected president of the Associated Press Broadcasters, it fell to me to appear before AP's corporate board to demand a larger voice for radio and television in the policy-making of the wire service.

I should explain, parenthetically, that AP was founded by a group of newspaper publishers; that it took a ruling by the United States Supreme Court to force AP to make its news report available to broadcasters and that, even in 1969, some of the publishers sitting on the board thought the transmission of news electronically was a passing fad.

In fact, as I made my presentation, citing radio and TV as a growing revenue source for the cooperative and urging that seats on the board be opened to broadcast associates, a couple of the Neanderthals noisily suggested that I be thrown out of the room.

Paul Miller rapped the gavel "Let the young man finish," he said firmly. When I did conclude, he made a little speech admonishing the greybeards and asked the board to give serious consideration to the proposals advanced. A few days later, he called me and said he felt that resolution of the broadcaster issue could not wait for the next AP board meeting, three months away. He put his corporate jet at my disposal so that we could meet in Rochester, Gannett headquarters.

Tom Frawley of the Cox Broadcasting Company and I made the trip. We met in the executive dining room of Gannett with Al Neuharth, Paul's hotshot successor and founder of USA Today, serving as bartender.

Paul suggested that I be seated immediately as a corporate board member on an ex-officio basis and that the by-laws be amended subsequently to open three additional seats to broadcasters.

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We agreed without hesitation and so Tom Powell, a little guy from Dunmore, Pennsylvania, became the first corporate board member of the Associated Press representing the interests of radio and television.

The term "little guy" is not an attempt at modesty or self-deprecation. On the AP board, I was surrounded by multi-millionaires. There was "Punch" Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times; Katherine Graham of the Washington Post; Otis Chandler, head of the far-flung Times-Mirror Company[;]Jim Copley, of the Copley chain[;] and Jim Knight of Knight-Ridder. I was the only one in this elite group who had to worry about the next mortgage payment.

One thing I must say about the AP board members is that they knew how to pick meeting sites. Some of the quarterly sessions were held at such exotic spots as Rancho Santa Fe, California; Greenbrier, West Virginia; Key Biscayne, Florida; San Francisco and Hawaii.

Always there was a golf course nearby and even though I'm a hacker, Paul, a low-handicap golfer himself, invited me to play. I've frequently thought that Paul befriended me because he wanted the perspective of someone who had to cope with the daily grind. He started his career with the Pawhuska Daily Journal in Oklahoma and climbed the ladder.

I remember on the flight back from that critical meeting in Rochester—he had decided to come along for the ride—how he reminisced about the time he spent in Pennsylvania as an AP regional representative. He knew Ed Lynett and B.B. Powel and other doyens of the regional press but mostly talked about the impact of the depression on northeastern Pennsylvania.

He was a man of extraordinary courtliness, unfailing good humor and an uncanny ability to knife through nonsense and get to the heart of the matter whether it was a bell-ringer news story or a blockbuster business deal.

From the little guy in Dunmore, a final salute to good friend, Paul Miller.
(The Dunmorean, 16 October 1991)

Gannett Co., Inc. (1947-1978)

[Frank E.] Gannett had a successful career, beginning with purchase of the Elmira Gazette in 1906 with Erwin R. Davenport. After some rough years, they moved to Rochester, acquiring and consolidating two weak newspapers to develop the afternoon Times-Union. Gannett also expanded the newspaper group and became prominent in national Republican politics.

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In 1947, at age 40, Miller joined the Gannett Co. as assistant to president and founder Frank Gannett. The job was seen as a steppingstone to the leadership of the company. Miller eventually became executive vice president in 1951, operating head in 1955 and president in 1957, shortly before Gannett's death. Gannett Co., Inc. then included 19 daily newspapers and broadcasting stations in four states. Miller was also editor and publisher of the Rochester, NY *Times-Union* and *Democrat and Chronicle*.

David J. Mack, president and publisher of the Times-Union, said:

> [Miller] helped establish many of the traditions of quality journalism that continue at the newspapers today, and he began the growth that became a trademark of the Gannett Co. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Acquisitions

As president of Gannett, Miller soon began a vigorous expansion program. With his extensive contacts, Miller personally persuaded several owners and publishers to sell their properties to Gannett. Gannett daily newspaper circulation soared from 776,000 in 1957, when Miller became president, to more than 2.3 million in 1973 and 3.56 million in 1980. Its gross revenues leaped from $46 million in 1957 to more than $1 billion anticipated in 1979.

Andrew D. Wolfe, editor and publisher of The Brighton-Pittsford Post, wrote:

> Miller's soft-spoken, pleasing personality, his deft, gentle sense of humor, and the wide circle of friendships he had established with the AP then were to play a pivotal role in the Gannett Co.'s rapid expansion under his leadership.
>
> When financial considerations or family disputes prompted many newspaper owners to consider selling, many thought of Miller.
>
> Many of the major chains that could have been buyers were not well regarded, but "that nice Mr. Miller at Gannett" could be trusted by owners seeking to sell.
>
> From 19 newspapers and a daily circulation of about 750,000 in 1957, the company grew to more than 50 newspapers and a circulation of about 2,300,000 in 1973, when Miller's tenure as chief executive officer ended.

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> Although his successor, Al Neuharth, made headlines with his eccentricities, purchase of large newspapers and other businesses, feuds, odd personal practices, and establishment of the USA Today newspaper, thoughtful newspaper people attribute the company's success to the work of Miller and to the foundations set in place by Frank Gannett. **(B-PP 28 Aug. 1991)**

> Miller explained the company's acquisition policy this way:
>
> Newspapers for some time now have been going through a period of grouping and consolidation that other professions, businesses and industries have found helpful—even necessary. There are more groups, or chains, and they are growing. We are interested primarily in newspapers which are dominant in medium-sized, growing areas. We are not in America's larger cities, with their king-sized problems and uncertainties that affect some. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

Tall, with a commanding presence and a reputation for unflappability, Miller loved to talk about newspapers and newspaper work. He knew most publishers of the nation's daily newspapers on a first-name basis, and these wide contacts resulted in many Gannett acquisitions.

E. Keith Fuller, a retired president of the AP said:

> Paul was very popular in the publishing fraternity. That helped Gannett a great deal in acquiring papers. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, said Miller had a knack for charming both men and women. In turn, people in the newspaper industry were willing to turn to him when they were looking to sell their newspapers.

Sulzberger said:

> He could really charm the pants off you, which I think played no small part in the growth of the Gannett Co. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of The Washington Post, said it was natural that many mid-size dailies sought out Mr. Miller and Gannett when they were looking for purchasers.

Graham said:

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> He played golf with every publisher in the country. Those newspaper families turned to Paul because, A, they knew him, and, B, they liked him. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Calvin Mayne, editor of the *Times-Union* editorial page, said:

> [Miller was] a master at acquisitions. He was a bulldog. He knew everybody. People had confidence in him. He would work for years on an acquisition, and was very proud of the growth of Gannett, although it was sometimes miniscule by today's Gannett standards. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

As Gannett expanded the number of its newspapers, the company also invested heavily in plant modernization and new production processes.

During Miller's tenure, Gannett founded the *Today* newspaper at Cape Kennedy (now Cape Canaveral), the first newspaper to use computer terminals for writing and editing. But Miller made it a policy that no employee would be laid off as a direct result of such innovations.

Miller also continued the policy of local news and editorial autonomy established by Frank Gannett.

Miller wrote:

> We believe and preach and, I hope, practice the old-fashioned doctrine that each individual newspaper should 'stand for something.' A newspaper should stand for everything that is best for its community and vigorously oppose the bad, as the local management sees it. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

Andrew D. Wolfe, editor and publisher of *The Brighton-Pittsford Post*, wrote:

> A genuinely modest man, completely uninterested in any cult of personality, Miller had a lifelong love affair with newspapers and newspapering. From his long service with the AP[,] Miller believed strongly that journalism could be fair, unbiased, and dispassionate, or almost so.
>
> He felt strongly that monopoly newspapers had a deep responsibility, in his phrase, "not to push people around."
>
> After I had left the company in 1951, flatteringly, he twice asked me to return in a position of considerable responsibility. I did not accept, giving as one of my reasons "concern about monopoly journalism."

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> "I often share some of that concern," he replied, "but the economic logic doesn't support it. So we've got to make it work as best we can."
>
> Miller's lifelong respect for E.K. Gaylord, the legendary publisher of the *Daily Oklahoman*, tell a great deal about the Gannett leader.
>
> "People are at the heart of our business," Miller once said. "Great people make great newspapers, and great newspapers make great communities. E.K. Gaylord had a magnificent concern for people and a total dedication to the profession. Any newspaper headed by an E.K. Gaylord will be a great newspaper."
> **(B-PP 28 Aug. 1991)**

A key expansion during the Miller years occurred in 1965, when Gannett bought two dailies near Cape Kennedy, Fla. From this base in 1966, the daily newspaper *Cocoa [Tribune] Today* was launched under the leadership of Allen H. Neuharth. Neuharth had come to Gannett from the Knight newspapers in 1963 and succeeded Miller as president and chief operating officer in 1970, as chief executive in June 1973, and as chairman 31 December 1978. Neuharth has since retired from Gannett, and now runs the Freedom Forum—the successor to the former Gannett Foundation, which Neuharth moved from Rochester to Arlington, Va.

Expansion didn't stop with *Cocoa [Tribune] Today*, and Gannett stock was taken public in 1967 as an over-the-counter stock. Later that year, the stock qualified for and was listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

His son, Kenper, of Pittsford said his father was a pioneer in taking Gannett public:

> I am a stockbroker and one of my memories is that he really took the newspaper industry to Wall Street. That was a very significant development in media history.
> **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

His son, Ranne, of Canadice, Ontario County, said:

> Just as Frank Gannett will always be known as the founder of Gannett Co., Inc., Paul Miller will always be known as the builder of the modern Gannett Co.
> **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

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Miller and many other Gannett investors became wealthy because of several splits in Gannett stock. , both when the company went public and later, and because of the stock's increasing market value.

Trips

Throughout his Gannett career, Miller reported from abroad—from Berlin during the 1949 airlift, from Guatemala after a 1954 revolution, from London and Cairo during the 1956 Suez crisis, from Paris during a conference attended by President Eisenhower in 1956, from Israel in 1958 and from many other places around the globe. In 1962, Miller visited the Soviet Union with a dozen other American newsmen. In 1972, Miller and the AP's Gallagher visited China for three weeks with their wives. He returned to China later and helped arrange for AP reporters to be stationed there. In 1973, Miller traveled to Paris with Rogers for the signing of the Vietnam peace treaty.

Retirement

In May 1970, when Miller moved from president to chairman while retaining the title of chief executive officer, he told colleagues that his goal was a $300 million company before he became "just plain chairman of the board." Three years later, when the goal was in sight, Miller turned the chief executive title over to Neuharth. When Miller assumed the title of chairman of the board in 1973, Gannett's holdings included 53 newspapers and broadcasting stations in 16 states and Guam.

Miller's retirement as Gannett chairman ended a remarkable career—twin careers, really. For nearly twenty years he was a top figure in American journalism as president and then chairman of the nation's largest newspaper company in number of newspapers, and as head of The Associated Press, the world's largest news-gathering organization.

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His wife, Louise, said:

> We had a wonderful life. The AP was probably just as important to Paul as his Gannett career. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Andrew D. Wolfe, editor and publisher of *The Brighton-Pittsford Post* wrote:

> Playing a major role in Miller's career, but never intruding, was his wife, Louise. A former women's editor in Columbus, [OH], Mrs. Miller was bright, warm and endlessly diplomatic. Miller often said her judgment was flawless, and it was clear he often sought her advice. **(B-PP 28 Aug. 1991)**

Before Miller retired in 1978, he had directed the acquisition of 78 daily newspapers.

Former U.S. attorney general and secretary of state William P. Rogers said that Miller was

> known and respected by leaders of both political parties and often called upon to consult with and give advice to presidents. We (the firm of Rogers and Wells) were lawyers for the AP and in a position to observe the affection that publishers and reporters and others had for him all over the country. I don't know anyone in the profession more highly regarded, and with as much affection as Paul Miller. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

Gannett Chairman and CEO John Curley said:

> He was a great statesman and a wonderful person. He did a great job in leading Gannett in becoming the company it is today. We'll miss him, of course. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

Honors and Awards

His authority and knowledge in the field of journalism earned him recognition, honors and friends throughout the world. Among the numerous awards Miller received were the 1964 William Allen White Award for Journalistic Merit; Brotherhood Award of National Conference of Christians and Jews; Distinguished Service Award, Ohio Newspaper Association; Henry G. Bennett Distinguished Service Award, Oklahoma State University; Oklahoma Hall of Fame Award; fellow and honorary president, Sigma Delta Chi; Syracuse University School of Journalism Service Medal; University of Missouri Medal for distinguished service to journalism and admittance to the university's Journalism Hall of Honor; Civic Medal of the Rochester

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Museum & Science Center; honorary degrees from Clarkson University, Union College, Niagara University, Hobart and William Smith Colleges in New York state, Ursinus College in Pennsylvania, Transylvania University in Kentucky and Westminster College in Utah; and selection by *New York* magazine as one of the 10 most influential persons in the communications business in 1972.

Democrat [and] Chronicle and *Times-Union*

In addition to being former president and chairman of Gannett, and former chairman of the Associated Press, Miller was also a former publisher of the *Democrat and Chronicle* and *Times-Union*.

Syndicated columnist Jack Germond of the *Baltimore Sun* said he was a young reporter at the Times-Union in the mid-1950s when he first knew Miller, of whom Germond said:

> Paul was a great newspaperman himself and, as I discovered as a young reporter, a man willing to promote and push young people to bigger and better things. I've always been grateful to him. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

At the Rochester newspapers, Miller took a deep interest in the daily editing and reporting process. He frequently phoned editors with suggestions for stories or editorials, and he was impatient with inaccuracy and wordiness.

Calvin Mayne, editor of the *Times-Union* editorial page, said Miller's often-expressed "creed" as a newsman was:

> Substance ahead of form; balance ahead of speed; completeness ahead of color; accuracy ahead of everything. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Mayne also remembered:

> He hated stupidity. He didn't forgive mistakes very easily, and you would hear about it. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

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Archie Clarke, retired *Times-Union* circulation manager and golfing buddy of Miller recalled that he liked to arrive at work early and

> breeze his way through the various departments on his way in. We used to look forward to his visits through the building. I enjoyed his company. I think he was a great fellow, very easy, very friendly. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

When in Rochester, Miller worked primarily from offices on the fifth floor of the Gannett Rochester Newspapers building at 55 Exchange Blvd. and, after 1977, on the 15th floor of Lincoln Tower in Gannett's former corporate headquarters. His office walls always displayed pictures and other memorabilia showing Miller with friends from all walks of life. For 25 years, one of his secretaries was Mary Golding, whom Miller kept busy with memos, letters, phone calls and meeting and travel arrangements.

Golding said:

> [He] was a challenge and kept me on my toes. I had to go with him on various occasions when he met with top newspaper men in the country, and he was always looked up to. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

> [Mr. Miller's] dedication to his work, his integrity and fairness evoked the respect of family, friends and co-workers. In a gathering of top newspaper executives, the high regard for Mr. Miller was easily apparent. I witnessed it many times. He didn't demand respect, he earned it. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Another person who worked closely with Miller was Vincent S. Jones, former executive editor of the Gannett newspapers.

Jones said:

> He was a very stimulating employer. He was demanding but appreciative, a rare combination for an employer, and a nice one. (**TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

A tall man with a commanding presence, Miler loved to talk about newspaper work, but he was no glad-hander. He drank only socially and smoked an occasional cigarette. Miller knew

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many employees on a first name basis and often walked through the Gannett Rochester building shaking hands on the day before Christmas.

Phil Currie
Vice President/News
Gannett

Sept. 23, 1991

Dear Louise:

I have been slow to write to you following Paul's death, but it has not been because I haven't thought a lot about it. It was more that I wasn't sure what to say.

I began at the Times-Union in January 1964, a green kid from Iowa who had finished graduate work at Penn State. I spent about a year reporting and then moved to the editorial page, working with Cal Mayne. At that point in my life, getting to be an editorial writer was one of my ambitions, and therefore I was pretty happy to be doing it so quickly.

In that role, naturally, I began to have some contact with Paul, since he regularly reviewed editorials and also wrote his Saturday editorial-page column for so many years. I was about as young as you can get in that role, but Paul always was kind to me and helpful as well. I suspect he tolerated some "green kid editorials" too, without saying so.
I have two particular young-fellow memories of Paul (and you) which I'll share. I doubt that you'll recall these since you have had so many contacts over the years, but if you do, you can share the smile with me.

The first had to do with a piece I wrote during a blizzard in Rochester. My wife and I had been at some friends' house for an evening, and we got stuck there when the blizzard hit and we couldn't get our car out of our friends' driveway. A number of relatively funny things happened that night, and I wrote a piece for the T-U when I finally did get to work. I got a call at home that evening—from you as I recall—passing along Paul's enjoyment of the piece and saying the only thing the paper did wrong was play it inside instead of Page One. Imagine how it felt to have such a call as a young reporter!

The second story has to do with my oldest son. When he still was a youngster, he was struck by a car and hospitalized (although we were very fortunate that the injuries were not serious). At the time, I was working on the editorial page, and Cal Mayne must have mentioned the incident to Paul. A couple of days later, some nice toys arrived at our house with best wishes to our son and his fast recovery. The card was signed Paul Miller.

These incidents both were 25 or more years ago, and it is significant to me that such kindly gestures still can be remembered after all these years. Indeed, I have tried to follow the same concern myself when people I work with do an especially good job or are faced with some

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personal crisis that can be helped by some kind word or gesture. It not only was an act of personal kindness; it was a management lesson to be learned, too.

Of course, I also have much respect for Paul in terms of the way he worked with people, the way he helped build the company to what it is today, and the way—amid it all—he was a gentleman to be admired and respected.

I actually have thought of him often during the years since he left the company.

I did see him on a few occasions and speak with him, but of course, that was not too recent. I regret that I did not write to thank him personally for his kindness over the years. (of course, I did thank him at the time of the events mentioned, but I'm speaking in terms of an overall "thank you.") Perhaps it will help in some small way to tell you now.

Additionally, I hope that you personally are doing well. All of us have admired your loyalty and your spunk over these many years, and you are in our thoughts in this difficult time.

I wish the very best for you.

With highest regards,

Phil Currie (signature)

Miller took a keen interest in the daily editing and reporting of the Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle. He often phoned editors with suggestions for news stories or editorials, and was impatient with inaccurate reporting and wordiness. His comments, both critical and complimentary, often scrawled with a felt-tip pen on note paper, drew instant attention in Gannett newsrooms. But he respected opposing views and strengthened Gannett's principle of local autonomy in editorial matters.

Mayne said:

> He had a ready sense of humor and would laugh heartily at a good joke, even on himself. A tough taskmaster, but understanding of others' problems, he could 'read out' an editor for a mistake one day and then send a note of appreciation, occasionally accompanied by a small gift, the next day, if something pleased him. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Former president and publisher of the *Times-Union* and *Democrat and Chronicle* and retired Gannett Rochester Newspapers Chairman Vince Spezzano remembered:

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> Because he was so stately and tall, a lot of people didn't realize how shy he was. They held him in awe. He loved jokes, loved to laugh. (**DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

Miller's ability to gain respect from associates was outstanding, said Eugene C. Dorsey, who succeeded Miller as publisher of the Rochester newspapers. On Christmas Day in 1972, Dorsey recalled being summoned to Miller's home to receive the news of the succession.

Miller then told Dorsey:

> But it's a holiday, and I'm afraid you'll have to write your own news release. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Dorsey also remembered:

> He was distinguished as a leader in the growth of the newspaper industry, was admired for his integrity and values and loved as an individual who genuinely cared about others, especially those who worked for him. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

> [Miller] loved the written and spoken word. He was a highly principled and caring leader who achieved great stature in the newspaper industry and was consulted at the highest levels of government. He was not ruthless or unscrupulous. His achievements were accompanied by the love and respect of all who knew him. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Before retiring as Gannett chairman in 1978, Miller remarked in an interview:

> I hope never to lose contact with the people who put out newspapers. My idea of a place for an office, if I could have it without bothering anybody, would be right between the newsroom and the mechanical department. I just plain like newspaper people, that's all. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

That was the truth said retired Democrat and Chronicle columnist Henry W. Clune:

> I was very fond of Mr. Miller. He was always very kind to me. I remember one day he called me in and said, 'Henry, do you want to go to Europe for the weekend?' He told me to go to Miami, and I got on a plane there Friday noon with a bunch of bigshots in the business. It was all brass-hat stuff. I was probably the only working stiff on the plane. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

Editorials

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For years Miller wrote a column for the Times-Union Saturday editorial page. In his columns he commented, often sharply, on local, state and worldwide affairs, drawing heavily on his travels and personal contacts.

His political philosophy was generally conservative, his outlook usually optimistic. He frequently criticized government spending and controls he considered excessive, violent demonstrators, newspaper detractors and what Miller believed was “fuzzy” or “silly” thinking.

He opposed the late Robert F. Kennedy during his 1966 campaign that unseated the late Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester as U.S. senator, but invited Kennedy to a luncheon with him and Gannett colleagues shortly after the election.

Miller also helped lead local opposition in Rochester to organizer Saul D. Alinsky’s work following the Rochester race riots of 1964. Yet Miller also talked with black leaders of the FIGHT organization, founded with Alinsky’s help. And he conceived the idea of a series of reports on the positive side of racial integration in many communities that won a 1964 Pulitzer Special Citation for Gannett—the first Pulitzer award bestowed on a newspaper group.

Miller was grieved by the Watergate scandal but blamed Nixon’s resignation on the arrogance and ineptness of his staff more than on Nixon himself.

Rochester, NY

During all his years with Gannett, he lived in Cloverstone, a large English manor-style house amid a rolling lawn at 2963 Clover Street near Stone Road in Pittsford. He often read into late evening and sometimes woke before dawn to jot down ideas. A sunroom was converted into an auxiliary office with a direct phone line to Gannett headquarters. Until the mid-70s, Miller’s home phone was listed and he frequently took calls himself, either attempting to answer questions or referring them to the right person at the newspapers.

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Miller was usually at Cloverstone from May to October. An enthusiastic and competitive golfer, he occasionally scored in the high 70s at the Country Club of Rochester and Oak Hill Country Club and often took his clubs with him while traveling.

His personal friends included the late John W. Remington, Rochester lawyer and banker; the late Carl S. Hallauer, once head of Bausch & Lomb Inc.; Alton K. Marsters, retired B&L executive; and Wes Gallagher, retired president of the AP and a Gannett director.

He was especially friendly with U.S. presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon. Nixon visited Miller in Rochester occasionally for golf before he was elected to the White House and attended a reception at Miller's home during a 1972 visit.

Vince Spezzano recalled that Miller was a gracious host and representative of Rochester. The first time the Rev. Billy Graham came [to Rochester], the Millers met him at the airport and invited him to stay at their home.

Spezzano remembered:

> Billy Graham was impressed by their thoughtfulness, and he never forgot it. When he returned to Rochester years later, he asked to see the Millers. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

A. Vernon Croop, a former managing editor of the Times-Union said:

> [When Miller came to Rochester, he] helped bring the Gannett newspapers national recognition and became a firm Rochester booster. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Miller traveled widely on business and spent frequent, though short, winter vacations in Florida.

Rochester Civic Affairs

In addition to his newspaper work, Miller held many civic leadership positions in Rochester during the more than three decades he lived there.

Calvin Mayne remembered:

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> It wasn't just his money. He was a doer. He could make things happen in this town. He was admired for that, and they were pretty constructive things, particularly building the War Memorial and developing downtown Rochester, that kind of thing. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Miller first became prominent in Rochester's civic affairs in 1947 as chairman of the panel that was responsible for construction of the Community War Memorial.

Andrew D. Wolfe of Pittsford, builder of a chain of weeklies around Rochester after working at the *Times-Union*, and Miller's assistant in some community activities said:

> He had great vision. When he was called in to work on the War Memorial, which in many ways was a thankless project, he was able to push it through to completion. **(DC 22 Aug. 1991)**

Shortly after Miller's death, Mary K. Menzie, President, Historic Pittsford wrote:

> The trustees and members of Historic Pittsford are saddened by the news of the death of Paul Miller. Miller was a generous supporter of this local preservation organization, and it is because of his several special gifts to us that we have been able to sponsor and underwrite projects which annual membership fees alone could not support.
>
> Sidewalk benches and wooden trash receptacles for the village, funding for a planning consultant to aid in the selection of village street lighting, symposiums and studies for land preservation, the "Architectural Consultant Program" which has served almost 100 village and town homeowners—all these were ultimately made possible by the beneficence of Mr. Miller.
>
> We will forever be indebted to Paul Miller for providing us the means by which we can continue our work in the interests of preservation and the community of Pittsford. **(DC 5 Sept. 1991)**

Miller also served at one time or another as chairman of Monroe County Chapter, American Red Cross; a trustee of Third Presbyterian Church, International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and an officer or member of several other community organizations.

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For nine years, he was a member of the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board and was also a past president of the New York State Publishers Association. Miller was a former trustee of the Rochester Institute of Technology. He was a 33rd Degree Mason.

Miller's activities also included five years as chairman of the advisory board of the American Press Institute of Columbia University; national director of the Boys Club of America, honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, the national professional journalism fraternity; and a member of the President's Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations.

Later Years (1979-1991)

Miller was a Gannett director and consultant after his retirement as chairman of the company's board in 1978.

In January 1980, a year after he retired as Gannett chairman at age 73, Miller suffered a stroke at his home in Palm Beach. The stroke affected his right hand and leg and impaired his speech.

Wilmot R. Craig, retired chairman of Lincoln First Banks, Inc. (today Chase Lincoln First Bank) recalled:

> [Miller] had an indomitable spirit. Even after he suffered a severe stroke, he fought hard to keep it from conquering him. An avid golfer, he still went to the golf course to practice his swing and sometimes to play a few holes. I played with him on such an occasion a few years ago and admired his determination to play the game despite his difficulties. This characteristic [had been] evident in his business life as well. In building the foundation for today's Gannett Co., he pursued acquisitions with zeal and unusual success. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

Calvin Mayne, who, as editor of the *Times-Union* editorial page, worked closely with Miller when he was the paper's editor and publisher, said it was "a great tragedy" that after Miller retired, he and his wife, Louise, "had so little time to enjoy . . . his retirement." **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

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Allen H. Neuharth, who succeeded Miller as Gannett president, wrote about that in his book, *Confessions of an S.O.B.*; saying it was too bad Miller couldn't have retired earlier.

In a statement today in Berlin, Neuharth said:

> [Miller] was the journalistic giant of his time. As head of Gannett and The Associated Press, he left legacies that will benefit the media and the public for years to come. We shall miss him as a professional associate and as a friend. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

And Mayne added:

> But to Paul, work was the greatest thing in his life. He didn't have any problems enjoying the fruits of his labor. Paul took the vacations he wanted and traveled where he wanted. But newspaper work was everything. It was just a consuming part of his life. He was reluctant, very reluctant, to give it up. **(TU 22 Aug. 1991)**

He and his wife moved permanently to 121 Woodbridge Road, Palm Beach, Florida, 33480, in 1982. Although the Millers had donated their home in Pittsford, New York to the Rochester Area Foundation in 1980, they had also temporarily retained use of the house.

In 1986, the Gannett Foundation established a $1 million program named for Miller for reporting Washington stories of regional or local interest.

During Miller's last visit to the Oklahoma State University campus in 1988, he returned to the same room in Old Central where he had worked as a public information officer in the early 1930s.

Marlan Nelson, director of OSU's journalism and broadcasting school said:

> He always prided himself that his major role as a journalist was as a reporter. He also remembered where he began and was eager to work with young people. **(NP 22 Aug. 1991)**

In the mid-1970s, Miller had challenged newspaper editors in the state to build an up-to-date journalism facility. He had then donated $100,000 worth of Gannett Co., Inc. stock for the effort.

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As a result, in 1976, the Paul Miller Journalism and Broadcasting Building was dedicated on the OSU campus.

Nelson said Miller visited OSU several times in the 1980s and always talked with students informally while on campus. He was concerned about the drop in enrollment in news-editorial majors.

Nelson said:

> He could just not imagine students coming to a university and not majoring in news-editorial. **(NP 22 Aug. 1991)**

Harry Heath, former director of the journalism school said:

> [Miller] never forgot his Oklahoma roots and he never forgot his friends. On every trip to Stillwater, he made it a point to get together informally with those he had shared college experiences with. He never ceased being a reporter. Even as Gannett's chief executive officer and later as chairman of the board he continued to write. His 1972 series of dispatches from China, where he had gone to complete arrangements for a news exchange between the official China News Agency Hsinhua and the Associated Press, were acclaimed for their accurate detail and readable style. **(NP 22 Aug. 1991)**

Heath also said:

> The entire Miller family has shown its interest in, and appreciation for, the part A&M and OSU have played in his life. **(NP 22 Aug. 1991)**

In addition to his contribution for the journalism building, Miller and his wife Louise created an endowment that finances annual lectures in Stillwater by outstanding journalists. The Millers have underwritten scholarships, enabled the school to buy modern equipment for the teaching program and donated Miller's large collection of news reports, speeches, photographs and other memorabilia. These items are now in the Edmon Low Library in a room dedicated to Miller, said former President Robert Kamm. It is only one of four such rooms in the library, he added, which shows OSU's recognition of Miller. "We are much indebted to him," Kamm said. Kamm was president during the time when Miller donated the share for the journalism building. He

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remembered that, at the dedication luncheon, he and Miller admired each other's ties so much that they exchanged them at the table.

Miller was admitted to Good Samaritan Hospital on Monday, 19 August 1991 with pneumonia. He died of cardiac arrest about 9 p.m., Wednesday, 21 August, 1991. He was 84.

At the time of his death, Miller was survived by his wife Louise and sons, Paul T. II of Morristown, N.J., Ranne and Kenper, a daughter, Jean Miller Gordon of Golden, Colo.; two sisters, Mrs. J. Roy (Elizabeth) Wright and Mrs. Louise Campbell, both of Clarkesville, Tenn.; a brother, Horace R. Miller of Seattle; 10 grandchildren and one great-grandson.

Memorial services were held at Third Presbyterian Church at 4:00 p.m. on 28 August 1991. Remarks given by former U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

Andrew D. Wolfe offered the following eulogy:

> A tall, graceful, and handsome man, Miller had a manner so unassuming that it is sometimes difficult to understand that from the 1930s to the 1970s, he stood at the very heart of American journalism, quietly influencing it always to be more professional and more responsible. He clearly was one of the great journalists of his time. **(B-PP 28 Aug. 1991)**

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PAUL MILLER: A BIOGRAPHY
(All boxes and folders)

Two award-winning volumes of the Oxford History of the United States span nearly all of Miller's active professional life and, combined, provide an exhaustive reference for much of the secondary literature that addresses various aspects of that time: *Freedom From Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929-1945* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), by David M. Kennedy; and *Grand Expectations: The United States. 1945-1974* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), by James T. Patterson, winners of the 2000 Pulitzer Prize for History and the 1997 Bancroft prize, respectively. Their significance for any biographical study of Paul Miller is difficult to overstate considering the momentous national and world events through which Miller lived and worked: the 1920s, the first "modern" decade; the Great Depression and the New Deal legislation of the 1930s; the Second World War; the founding of the United Nations and the onset and intensification of the Cold War during the 1950s and beyond; Vietnam, the modern civil rights movement and the counterculture of the 1960s; the information and communications revolution, and the economic recession and political upheavals in the Middle East during the 1970s. All this and more Paul Miller experienced, and through it all he triumphed both personally and professionally as he rose from humble beginnings to become a successful journalist, college graduate, stable family man happily married for nearly sixty years, president and chairman of both the Associated Press and Gannett Co., Inc., personally wealthy, well-known to eight American presidents and close friend to two, highly-respected public servant and philanthropist, and the recipient of

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numerous honorary degrees and civic awards. Indeed, so eventful was Paul Miller's life that any comprehensive study of it may conceivably require either multiple volumes or, alternatively, a single volume of extraordinary length.

The biographical narrative which follows contains finding aids for chapters two through five listed below. They cover the years from Miller's birth in 1906 through his resignation as assistant general manager of the Associated Press and simultaneous hiring by Frank Gannett as his executive assistant in 1947. And while the suggested organization for *Paul Miller: A Biography* differs from that recommended for the proposed monographs, *Paul Miller: American Journalist* and *Paul Miller: Witness to History,* the material included here naturally applies to all three.

* * *

Paul Miller: A Biography

Titles:
All

Chapters:

ONE
Introduction

TWO
Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1925

THREE
The Apprentice, 1925-1932

FOUR
Kent Cooper and the Associated Press, 1932-1942

FIVE
Washington, D.C., 1942-1947

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SIX
Heir Apparent, 1947-1957

SEVEN
Transitions, 1957-1963

EIGHT
Mr. President, 1963-1970

NINE
Mr. Chairman, 1970-1979

TEN
Retirement, 1979-1991

EPILOGUE
End of an Era

* * *

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

*** * ***

CHAPTER TWO

Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1925
(Boxes # 2, 3)

This chapter covers Paul Miller's early years from 1906-1932. The title refers to Miller's first adventure in journalism, *The Boy Sportsman*, whose first issue in August of 1920 announced it as "The Official Organ of The Lone Scout Athletic Club," to be "Published Monthly by Paul T. Miller, Quapaw, Okla." As Miller remembered with pride during an interview he gave in 1932, he lived eighteen of his first twenty-five years in the state. Paul grew up in a close and affectionate family, the son of a "pioneer preacher," as he later referred to his father, a genuinely-decent man, and a loving, devout, and well-

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educated mother. Paul graduated from high school in Pawhuska, and attended both Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, and the University the University of Oklahoma at Norman. And, it was in Oklahoma that Paul acquired his earliest experiences in newspapering. In a five-year period from 1927 to 1932, he worked, at various positions and at different times, for the Pawhuska *Daily Journal-Capital*, Okemah *Daily Leader* and *Weekly Ledger*, Guthrie *Daily Leader*, *The O'Collegian*, Stillwater *Daily Press*, and, at Norman, the *Oklahoma City Times* and the *Daily Oklahoman*. As early as 1930, he came to the attention of Leon Durst, Associated Press bureau chief for Oklahoma City. Durst believed that Paul was "a man the A.P. should have," and subsequently helped arrange Miller's first job with that organization in its Columbus, Ohio bureau.

I

Paul Miller was born on September 28, 1906, in Diamond, Missouri, to the Rev. James Miller, an itinerant Protestant minister, and his devoted wife, Clara Miller nee Ranne. Over the course of the next thirteen years, the Millers added four daughters and a second son to their "brood" as Clara affectionately referred to her children. Between the time Paul was born and the year of his high school graduation in 1925, the Millers moved no fewer than seven times to small towns in Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, a circumstance that seems not to have affected Paul then or later. One reason may be that, despite his family's peripatetic lifestyle, the Miller home, wherever it happened to be, seems always to have been a source of warmth and affection and, at the risk of offending advocates of political correctness, traditional Christian values. **(B2/f54)**

Clara Miller later shared her reminiscences of life in Sulphur Springs, Arkansas:

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> I remember what lovely weather we had that year [1914]. Sometimes I would fix lunch and the children and I would have a picnic. There were loads of hickory nuts and we gathered lots of those. I canned apples and pears and made pickles. We burned wood for heating and cooking, too, and Jim always got a good supply in when he was home. He always enjoyed the time he was home between meetings. He got a gun for Paul, and together they would go hunting, sometimes bring home a rabbit or squirrel, but they would have had a good time together out in the woods, even if they got nothing.

Later that year, however, Clara remembered that "the weather was very cold, as Louise was born on November 30, and in December we had some extremely cold weather. Paul was so young, only eight years old, but he carried wood in and chopped kindling for me."

(B2/f54)

James Miller's work as an itinerant evangelist necessitated frequent absences from his family. Apparently, however, he wrote home often. An educated man, and a devoted husband and father, his surviving letters to Paul, while filled with practical advice, also clearly reveal the depth of a caring father's love for his son:

(B3/f4)

[Handwritten]

> Quapaw, Okla.
> Sept. 15, 1914
>
> My Dear Boy: –
>
> Here is a pair of "overalls", the best made, and I hope you will be glad to get them. And that you have not already bought some in Sulphur. You can put these on and help mamma. They will be good to wear when you cut kindling and carry in wood.
>
> This leaves me well and I hope you are feeling fine and like to live in Sulphur. School began here yesterday. Take good care of mamma and the girls. You will have to take my place while I am away. Good by [*sic*]. Write me a letter.
>
> Your papa.

(B3/f4)

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[Handwritten]

Howard, Kan.
Oct. 6. 1914.

Master Paul Miller,
Sulphur Springs, Arkansas.

My dear boy: –

I have thought several times that I would write you a letter and send it to you in a separate envelope, but always I have just said a few words in the letters I have written to your Mamma. So this morning I am going to write you a letter all by yourself and send it so you will get it before I come home. I suppose our meeting here will close next Sunday night and then I will come home Monday or Tuesday.

Last Saturday there was a party across the street from where I was staying. There were [*sic*] a large number of boys and girls, some about your size and most of them larger. They played games out in the yard and made lots of noise. I guess they had a fine time. It was a birthday party, and it made me think of your birthday. I have thought what a big boy you are getting to be, and how proud I am of you. Mamma tells me of the things you do for her and that make me happy. All good boys like to help their papa and mamma. And when I am away you will have to take my place. There are so many things you can do for your Mamma.

Well, it began raining here last night and has been raining some this morning. It won't be long now until snow will come then you can coast on the hills around there. I guess you are getting ready for school now. It is 8:15 by my watch. I hope you and Elizabeth like your school. You must help Elizabeth all you can. I laughed about you carrying water for that little train down in the park. That was a good way to get a ride. Maybe some day [*sic*] I can get you a pony or horse to ride. That would beat the engine.

I must close now. I hope you are all well. I will be home next week. Goodby [*sic*]. With lots of love and a kiss.

Your papa.

(B3/f4)

[Typewritten]

Welch, Okla.
Dec., 11, 1914.

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Mr. Paul Miller
Sulphur Springs, Arkansas.
My Dear Boy: –

I planned to write you when I was at Ventralia, but failed to do so. Since coming here I decided that I would not put it off again. So, here I am writing to my dear boy and partner. I hope you will be glad to hear from me and to get this letter all your own.

I can scarcely think that you are getting to be such a big boy, past 8 years old. I see so many boys who are older than you but not as large. Mr. Robert's boy here where I am staying is 10 but he is no larger than you, if as large. I saw Gordon the other day and he lacks a whole lot of being as large as you, though he is older. I seldom ever see a boy your age who is as large as you are. I guess you are going to be larger than your papa. But remember that I weigh 192 lbs.

How are you getting on in school? I hope you and your sister are making it fine. I was proud that Elizabeth could cipher so well in that march the other day. I know you were proud of her, too. You must study hard and learn all you can and when you have got through there you can [go] to some other school. Your papa is expecting some good things from you when you are grown. So, you must learn all you can while you are a boy. The boy or girl who prepares for life stands a better show to make a success of it. So, you must fill your brain with knowledge and when you get to be a man you will have use for all of it.

Christmas is almost here. I want to be at home on that day am [*sic*] will try to be, but am not certain that I can. Probably I will. Do you know why we have Christmas and what it is to remind us of? I am sure you do, and I want to tell you that Christ is the one you want to take as your guide in life. You are not too young now to be thinking about going into the church. You know more about the Bible and God, and Christ than most boys your age. That is because your good mother has taught you so many things bout [*sic*] them. I would like to see you go into the church this year, that is before you are 9 years old. I want you to live all your life for God. He wants you to do so. Some day we will talk it over.

I will tell you that I have been looking at some guns, real guns. I may get you one, but may wait until I come home and we can get it at home. I looked at the air guns, but that would not do you any good. I may get you a target rifle. We will see. Must close. Take good care of mamma and the girls. There are four girls in our home now and just two boys and we will have to work hard. Lots of love and kisses, from, Your Papa.

(B3/f4)

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[Typewritten]

Claremore, Okla.
Nov. 4, 1915.

Mr. Paul Miller,
Sulphur Springs, Ark.
My Dear Boy:

I suppose you are at school this morning and your mother is on the train going to Joplin and will come from there to see me tonight. I have been thinking of writing you for several days but have been busy and failed to do it. Now that your mother is away and I will not have to write her I will write to you.

I wonder how you are getting along in school. I want you to write and tell me all about your school and what books you are studying and which you like the most. When I was a boy I liked arithmetic very much. I can remember the day I went into the fourth reader and I felt mighty good about it. You are just at the age to begin hard work now. Don't waste your time playing too much. Play is alright, but not too much of it. Learn while a boy how to work hard. Study hard each day. You will have plenty of time for play. If you learn to study hard now it will be easy for you when you are a man. When I come home I have lots of questions to ask you. I think I will be home in about two weeks. I cannot say for certain. I may be home sooner.

Last Monday I was out to the Eastern Oklahoma State College and spoke to students there. There are over 200 boys and girls in the school and I enjoyed talking to them. It will not be long until you will be old enough to attend some good school like this. Tomorrow they are going to have a game of foot-ball and I expect your mother and Sarah Louise and I will go see it. I will tell you about it.

I guess you and Pa have a good time. You must take good care of everything while mamma is down here. Help Ma and Pa, and take care of Lulu Evalyn [*sic*] and Elizabeth. Goodby [*sic*] for this time.

Your loving father,
James Miller (signature)

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Years later**,** having moved away from his family to attend college, Paul wistfully reflected on his high school years in Quapaw, Oklahoma, and expressed his melancholy in a short poem:

(B3/f4)

MEMORIES

A day ago, or was it two?
I sat idly by and dreamed of you,
Old Huskyland.
I visioned days far gone, when by
Your ivied walls held in, I
Dropped my chin in cupped hands,
And thought of ties as iron bands,
That bound me to Old Huskyland.

And now, it seems, I realize,
As I peer back through mist-filled eyes,
How much I missed.
If only now I could go back,
Could play on gridiron, court, and track,

(As once I did in Huskyland)
I'd forego all the honor won,
And forfeit every race I've won,
Just to know that same old fun
In Huskyland.
– Paul Miller, '25

Clara Miller responded to her son in a poem that achingly conveyed her own loss:

(B3/f4)

[Handwritten]

<u>Mother's reply to Memories</u>

Just to have you back my son
The little boy that once was you
I'd forfeit every honor too
I'm recalling days far gone
When you were little at my knee
How we talked and planned for the future

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And what you were going to be

The summers then the winters
How the[y] passed on wings
How problems in times past
Seem now but little things
The vacations then the school years
Seems now twas but a day
Your High school days were over
And then you went away.

Fragments of three letters written by James Miller to his parents between 1913 and 1916 tell of a man for whom his family in general, and his children in particular, were never far from his thoughts. The letters also reveal a man with a strong Protestant work ethic, a rather conservative approach to childrearing, a hearty sense of humor, and an appreciation for the simple joys of life – all qualities passed down from father to son:

(B3/f4)

(1.) SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.
1913

> . . . kindling. Also put up the heater. This is such a quiet place that it is a treat to come here for rest. I am very tired from my work and need the rest. I expect to take a hunt while here. The children have a lot of walnuts and hickory nuts gathered. We got a nice wagon for them. They use it for everything. Paul and Elizabeth are in school and seem to be getting on very well. They saw a boy get a hard whipping the other day and nearly scared them to pieces. I think it will do them good. I guess the Professor did lay it on hard, for they had him arrested and then decided to drop the case. It should prove a good thing for the whole school. I like that kind of a teacher. The boy was a very bad one and needed all he got. It is taking several books for the children. I wonder if they will really use them all. Their teacher's name is Miller and must therefore be alright. I will have to visit them before I go away again, I think.

(2.) SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.
Nov. 4, 1914

> We have a good girl. Paul and Elizabeth are in school. We are liking it here very well. Of course, I am not here much. I went

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hunting yesterday evening and got two squirrels and we had them for breakfast. Took Paul with me. I don't know how well he is doing in school. I fear he will not make the progress here he did in Vinita. The other day the teacher told him to take his gum out of his mouth and he told her she was chewing gum. She said he was not her. I thought he had aright [*sic*] to say something to her. We laughed about it considerably. E. started to sneeze the other day and said, "O, I thought I was going to shoo." Well, of course, these things mean more to us parents than to anyone else.

I will close now. I was in Neosho Monday morning. Will go through there again last of week. I hope this finds you all well. Best wishes and kindest regard to all.

Yours as ever,
James Miller (signature)

(3.)

RESIDENCE 214 W. HICKORY ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 400

JAMES MILLER, MINISTER
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
NEOSHO, MISSOURI

May 29, 1916.

My Dear Parents:

I tried yesterday and again this morning to get Walter's over the phone, but something was wrong with the lines and I faild [*sic*]. So, I am writing you this letter. If you had a phone in your home I could talk to you.

This leaves us all reasonably well. Paul has been picking berries for more than a week and has gone again this morning. He is picking for one of our members and they take him out in a truck, and back, so it is convenient. He has not made very much, but has done better than nothing. He bought a bicycle and spends all his spare time with it. He came near having a bad accident Saturday evening. He was in a mix-up with two autos, got knocked off his wheel and scared considerably, but not hurt. We were glad he was not hurt, though so near. He is so wreckless [*sic*]. I think that will be a lesson for him. Elizabeth wa[n]ted to go to the berry field today , but we didn't want her to go, so we promised her she can go tomorrow if all is favorable. We have had berries almost every meal, and such fine ones.

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Two years after leaving home, Paul gratefully acknowledged the enduring and positive influence that his parents had exercised over their son's formative years. For instance, in the moving Father's Day tribute below, he thanked his father:

(B3/f11)

FATHERS DAY

(Dedicated to my Dad – Jim Miller)

> Anybody can write one of these platitudinous letters in which all of the so-called greats are quoted tritely, and after the piece is done nothing worthwhile readily stands out as more than the commonplace expressions of stereotyped meaninglessness.
>
> And I'm afraid that's about the best I can do in trying to write in this letter some things that would be appropriate for a boy named P. T. M. - - 20 years old - - to write to his dad on Dad's day.
>
> As I look back now, from the vantage point of a view obtained after more than two years away from home. I can see that about all my early life was little else than "son's day."
>
> It seems, now, that the things I had to enjoy so far outnumbered the things I thought I lacked and wanted that there is no room for comparison.
>
> There is little but pleasantness to ink the pages of any autobiography of my life that I could write for the first 18 years.
>
> The other two, perhaps, are not as pleasant. But even the shadow of unpleasantness which now seems to play on those two years may be driven away by the enlightenment of future experiences.
>
> And so it is that - - summing it all up - - it seems that if my life has been such a succession of "son's days" – surely there must have been reason for that routine of ordered happiness.
>
> It is to you - - my Dad - - that I give credit for a great deal of that happiness. Especially from 10 years on. You were at once an inspiration and an example. While Mother supplied the literary background to back up everything you did.
>
> There is no more wonderful combination.

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I know this is weak, incomplete, and perhaps a feeble effort.

I'm doing it on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock - - just before the big grind starts which will carry me into the realm of the news of the day until well into Sunday morning.

But, despite the weaknesses, the utter inadequacy of this letter - - all I can hope for it is that in some measure, it will convey to my dear dad just a little of the warmth of my regard for him.

Paul T. Miller
June 18, 1927

Paul Miller (signature)

II

Paul Miller early on showed a predisposition for writing. One of his poems – typed on stationary emblazoned with the letterhead of the insurance company his father worked for, and composed at the tender age of thirteen – exhibited traces of the wit, charm, and tongue-in-cheek humor that would later make his newspaper columns and editorials so interesting and readable:

(B3/f3)

CHARTERED 1849
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company
of Springfield, Massachusetts

WESTERN DEPARTMENT
200 West Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO

BINGHAM & MILLER, Agents
QUAPAW, OKLA.

January 27, 1920

ADVENTURES ENCOUNTERED IN SCHOOL LIFE
I go to school 'most every day
and sure do have some fun
Although the teacher has a funny? Way of making me stay in
'Smorning I hit Charley with a paper wad I made
The Teacher said: "Paul stay in"

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And you can bet your socks I stayed.
But now the recess bell is clanging
So I guess I better stop
'Cause if I do'nt [*sic*] get some exercise
I wont [*sic*] come out on top.
The teacher reads the roll-call
on the first day of each moon
And the Kid that makes the best grades
Is the one that takes the "palm".
This is only part of my adventures
And as I hav'ent [*sic*] mentioned this before
I'll tell you now that I'm most filled with joy
When I'm passing out the door

Paul Miller's first experiment in journalism occurred just a few months later with the publication of Vol. I, August 1920, No. 1, of *The Boy Sportsman*. Miller pronounced it "The Official Organ of The Lone Scout Athletic Club," and proudly informed his readers that it would be "Published Monthly by Paul T. Miller, Quapaw, Okla." The first issue featured articles by Associate Editor, L.S. Theodore Burt; L. S. Forest Stile, President – L.S.A.C., and L.S. Harry Billings. And, foreshadowing years of involvement with advertising for literally dozens of newspapers, Paul's name featured prominently under the following heading:

(B3/f5)

CLASSIFIED ADLETS

The rate for advertising under this heading is one cent per word. Each initial, or group of figures counts as one word and the Name and Address must be counted. Write to PAUL MILLER, Quapaw, Oklahoma.

The success – or not – of *The Boy Sportsman* is unknown as, for whatever reasons, Paul moved on the very next year to publish *The Boy Athlete*. Subtitled "Every Boys Magazine," this time his name appeared on the cover as "Paul Miller, Editor, Quapaw, Oklahoma." Again, its success, or failure, remains a mystery. **(B3/f5)**

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Miller's earliest experiences with newspapering must have prepared him well for greater journalistic responsibilities. At the age of fifteen, he won a national high school editorial writing contest, and, as a senior, secured top honors in a similar competition held by the University of Wisconsin. Also in his senior year, Paul served as the editor of *The Wah-Sha-She* (Osage for "the water people"), the Pawhuska High School newspaper, which, under his direction, earned national recognition by winning several interscholastic publication contests. **(B3/f8)**

Paul's award-winning editorship of the *Wah-Sha-She* earned him a professional invitation from C. Walker Stone, Editor-in-Chief of *The O'Collegian*, the student newspaper of Oklahoma A. and M. at Stillwater, Oklahoma, to attend a Gridiron banquet in the spring of 1925. Stone wrote that "under the auspices of the College Press Club," he had "been authorized to invite twelve male editors of high school papers to the Gridiron banquet" on Wednesday evening, May 6, at the A. and M. college cafeteria. The invitation marked the beginning of a deep and lasting friendship between the two men as, later that summer, Stone convinced Miller to rush Kappa Sigma fraternity, after which Paul moved into the house prior to classes beginning in later that fall. **(B3/f20). (**See also "Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller," by David C. Peters, *STATE Magazine*, Fall 2013.)

In addition to his high-school editorship of the *Wah-Sha-She*, Miller also demonstrated his considerable abilities in sports, outside activities, and academics. Paul was captain of the Pawhuska Huskies football team, as well as a *Tulsa World* selection for all-state tackle in 1924. He was twice captain of the school's basketball squad, and all-district center in the 1924 Tulsa basketball tournament. Paul worked periodically as

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both reporter and city editor for the *Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital* – his first experience in the larger world of journalism, and one that provided him invaluable knowledge in newspapering. He graduated from high school in the spring of 1925, with a scholastic record strong enough to qualify him for admittance to Oklahoma A. and M. College at Stillwater, Oklahoma. **(B3/f8)**

CHAPTER THREE
The Apprentice, 1925-1932

Paul Miller, ambitious and driven, wasted no time at college. In his first semester, he ran for and won the election for president of the freshman class. The September 15, 1925 issue of *The O'Collegian* announced Miller's victory, and further informed its readers that he had won by double the votes of any other opponent. The *Journal-Capital* ran a small column on February 23, 1926 in which it declared that "Paul Miller, of Pawhuska, Okla., has the distinction of being president of the largest freshman class ever enrolled at Oklahoma A. and M. College. There are approximately 1,300 freshmen at A. and M., which is more than the total enrollment of the entire student body five years ago." The paper went on to remind its readers that Paul had been the editor of *The Wah-Sha-She* – winner under his watch of interscholastic competitions at both Norman and Stillwater – and that he was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, and worked in the college publicity department. The photograph that accompanied the column showed a strikingly-handsome young man of nineteen whose rather intense eyes seem to be gazing off into the distance – one might easily imagine, toward a successful and prosperous future. **(B3/f8)**

In his sophomore year, Miller continued to gain experience as a newspaperman at the same time that lack of money threatened to force him to leave school and get a job. Paul had already served as assistant sports editor for *The O'Collegian* when he became its

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acting managing editor on February 1, 1927, and managing editor on March 29, 1927. Despite those promotions, however, he faced stiff competition from former sports editor Otis Wile in the campus-wide election for editor of the paper. In an effort to contrast Paul's qualifications and campaign strategies with his opponent's, the April 12, 1927 edition of *The O'Collegian* published a column under the headline, "Miller's Idea: A Representative Student Daily." A portion of the column read:

(B3/f8)

Compare It With The "Daily"

AGAIN—ABOUT EXPERIENCE

PAUL MILLER has had experience in newspaper work. He knows the business from selling to writing the editorials, despite continued attempts of his opponent to claim otherwise. He has been Managing Editor, Sports Editor, City Editor, and telegraph Editor on a large newspaper. In addition, he has worked on The O'Collegian two years, and on The Redskin two years. Also, he has worked in the college publications department. He is 20 years old. He is eminently fitted to edit your daily newspaper judiciously and intelligently.

SPEAKING OF BRIBERY

Since he is now working his way thru college, Paul Miller can not [*sic*] afford to spend in the neighborhood of $200 for the office of editor, altho—frankly—he can not [*sic*] return to school next year without a job. . . .

Unfortunately for Paul, he lost the election to Wile by 24 votes out of a total of 1744 votes cast – a number thirty percent higher than the total votes cast for any other elected position. His supporters had cautioned that if their candidate lost the election Paul would be unable to stay in school – a prophecy fulfilled that nevertheless offered him other opportunities in newspapering. **(B3/f8) (**See also "Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller," by David C. Peters, *STATE Magazine*, Fall 2013.)

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I

A short column in the Sunday morning edition of *The Okemah Daily Leader* for May 29, 1927 advised its readers that "Paul Miller, present managing editor of The O'Collegian, will become editor of The Okemah Daily Leader at the conclusion of this term." It was a position that he would hold for the next fifteen months. Yet another short piece in the June 27, 1927 issue of the same newspaper mentioned that Paul had worked previously for the *Guthrie Daily Leader* and the *Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital*, in addition to his experience at the *O'Collegian* noted earlier. Many years later, Paul recalled for a gathering of Kiwanians in Malone, New York, one of his more entertaining anecdotes from his time with the paper:

(B3/f5)

> . . . My next recollection of Kiwanis is painful. As editor of The Daily Leader at Okemah, Oklahoma, some 21 years ago, it was my duty as a reporter to dine with the Kiwanians on Tuesday, the Lions on Wednesday and the Rotarians on Thursday.
>
> Think of it: guest speakers, breaded veal cutlet and potato salad three days straight! Yes, and I used to think as I – and probably you – think right now, that the combination of the two, the food and the guest speaker, could be fatal. Whether some such combination affected my reporting of the luncheon meetings, I don't know. Apparently it did.
>
> One day the Kiwanis club voted to sponsor a new municipal airport. For reasons I never was able to explain, even to myself, The Okemah Leader came out that evening with a banner headline reading :
>
> "LIONS Club to sponsor airport."
>
> I never lived down this boner with any of my Kiwanis friends in Okemah. Leon Turner never could have persuaded your program committee to accept me here today, probably, had the circulation of The Okemah Leader not been limited pretty much to the town from which our sterling daily took its name.

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James Miller must have been a source of great strength and inspiration to Paul during this uncertain period in his life. On October 2, 1927, the *Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital* included a story with a headline in bold letters:

(B3/f10)

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH HAS ENJOYED
100 PERCENT GROWTH IN FIVE YEARS UNDER
THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REV. JAMES MILLER

The photograph that accompanied the article is of an attractive family of eight identified by the following caption:

REV. AND MRS. JAMES MILLER AND FAMILY

Top row standing left to right—Elizabeth and Mrs. Miller.
Top row seated left to right—Louise, Evelyn, Rev. Miller and Paul.
Bottom row seated left to right—Horace and Josephine.

In the picture, the Miller children divide evenly in likeness to their parents: Elizabeth, Louise, and Josephine resemble their mother; while Paul, Evelyn, and Horace – all singularly attractive – strongly favor their father, a fine-looking man whose short biography contained in the piece below described a man of faith and achievement:

> About twenty-five years ago a tall and stalwart youth received his diploma from Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. He had been one of the star performers on the University's athletic teams and had exerted his influence in all his school activities for the bigger and better things of life. His college career was over. He was now ready to enter the field for which he had prepared himself. That field was the ministry and that youth was the Rev. James Miller pastor of the First Christian Church of Pawhuska.
>
> For twenty-five years he has preached the gospel of Jesus Christ in a fearless and soul-winning manner having held pastorates in Vinita, Quapaw, Oklahoma; Joplin, Neosho and Diamond Missouri. Five of the twenty-five years of his service has [*sic*] been spent in general evangelical work, having held meetings at

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> Quapaw, Dewey and other cities in Oklahoma and Kansas City and other cities in Missouri.
>
> For two years Mr. Miller was a representative in the state legislature from Ottawa County. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club over which body he ruled as president for one year. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner.
>
> Five years ago, Mr. Miller and his family moved to Pawhuska. He came determined to build a bigger and better church, with a new church building one of the big items on his program. He has succeeded. Under his direction the Christian Church has grown and prospered, having increased 100 per cent in membership and Sunday his big project of building a church will have become history.
>
> While attending Transylvania University, Mr. Miller met Clara Ranne, who later became Mrs. Miller. A beautiful family life is to be found in the Miller home, in which there are six children . . . .

Throughout his adult life, Paul displayed all of his father's splendid characteristics: intelligence, athletic ability, devotion to family, piety, a strong work ethic, and public service. **(B3/f10)**

In addition to inspiring his son to excel by his own example, James Miller also served as Paul's trusted confidant, and the father to whom he freely turned for advice. In a letter written from his office at the *Okemah Daily Leader*, Paul related a job offer from the *Daily Oklahoman* in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, confessed his fears and hesitation at accepting the offer, and asked James "to help get me off this hot stove-lid of surprise and uncertainty." The letter is worth reproducing here in its entirety as it showcases so many of the attributes that would later characterize Paul throughout his careers as both newspaperman and business executive, qualities such as his fluid, no-nonsense style of writing, sincere diffidence, sense of humor, loyalty to others, and professional ambitions. But perhaps Paul Miller's most admirable quality, evident in the letter reprinted below,

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was his unwillingness ever to compromise his better nature in the pursuit of success at his chosen profession:

(B3/f11)

OKEMAH DAILY LEADER and OKEMAH WEEKLY LEDGER

GOOD NEWSPAPERS FOR A GREAT COMMUNITY

Published By The
OKEMAH PUBLISHING COMPANY

Daily Circulation
Over 3,100

Weekly Circulation
Over 1,500

MEMBER OF THE UNITED PRESS * * NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION

OKEMAH, OKLAHOMA

Monday Night
Nov. 10, 1927

My dear Dad: –

The shrapnel has burst; and with inestimably more concussion than I had anticipated.

As a result, I am more or less wrought up, and really feel like telephoning, but the skelotinized [*sic*] condition of my wallet prohibits that little dabble in extravagance.

I mean, by all the preliminary, that I received a phone call from the manager of The Daily Oklahoman this afternoon offering me a job. In fact, actually urging me to take it.

Just as the paper was going to press the call came. I supposed somebody wanted to know how our big election protest trial was coming along and gave the matter no thought, other than to holler a harried hello in the mouthpiece.

Somebody said: “Say, do you ever come to Oklahoma City?”

“Yes,” I said, “every few weeks.”

“Well, how do you like it? Why don’t you ever drop around and see us?”

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But that made me inquisitive and I asked him, rather impatiently, what in the heck he was driving at anyway, and if he didn't want anything why didn't he hang up, or words to that effect.

"Well, this is Walter Harrison," the voice said, almost knocking me off my tilted chair, "and I want to know how much per week it would take to tear you away from Okemah?"

"For once I was smart. I told him I had a "wonderfully good thing" - - doncha know - - and that I really couldn't think of leaving.

But I did condescend to mention that I could possibly be in the City this weekend, and I would drop around and talk it over with him.

He said that would be fine, for me to make a special trip if necessary, and hung up.

I thought of calling you to find what you think of the thing. I have known that I "Could get a job" there at times since I came down here, but to be asked in such an insistent voice is more honor than I expected for several years - - if ever.

My first fear was that he would be disappointed in me, when he saw the rather youthful look on my mug, and other little disappointingly revealing evidence bits, that may tend to militate against me in my so far unsuccessful attempts to fein [*sic*] austerity.

I am determined to turn them down when I go up there this weekend - - if I do go.

But if they offer me $50 [$680 in 2015] or more a week I am going to snap onto it, but not take the job until the first of the year.

I feel that I owe it to Strong, Raymond and all concerned to stay here at least until next Spring. They have been mighty nice to me and I really am liking Okemah more all the time.

However, if the Oklahoman really thinks I would be worth something to them, and I am not just stewed up over a sort of insinuation of unsuspected reputation, I hardly can overlook the jump to the center of state politics.

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> It all seems silly, that anybody would be trying to beg me to go to work for them, but that is exactly what Walter Harrison - - known as the dean of Oklahoma newspaper men - - did this afternoon.
>
> I need a letter from you to help me get off this hot stove-lid of surprise and uncertainty.
>
> PTM

If James Miller did answer his son's letter, it has not survived. And if Paul did "drop around and talk it over with Walter Harrison" in Oklahoma City either that year or early the next, he did not accept any offers of employment at that time, but chose instead to remain in Okemah.

Two photographs of Paul taken in 1928 at the Okemah Publishing Company have survived and, at the risk of inferring too much from them, they do reveal something of the budding young newspaperman who one day would dominate his chosen profession. One photograph is of Paul in the back shop alongside the newspapers 'publisher, G. M. Strong, and its other employees: printer, pressman, mailer, linotype operator, foreman, and an employee who Paul – for reasons long since lost to time – whimsically labeled the "devil." Interestingly, he is the only other person besides Paul who wears a smile. And it is the smile and look of contentment on Paul's face that is so revealing, for regardless of the position he held or the amount of money he made or where he had to live at any given time, Paul Miller simply loved newspapering. The second photograph shows Paul sitting at his rather modest wooden desk in the corner of a room. His "office" boasts a typewriter, electric fan, and a Hill Motor Company calendar for April, 1928. This time, however, Miller is not smiling. Instead, he has a serious though hardly menacing countenance, and although he is looking in the general direction of the camera, he is not

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staring at it directly. Indeed, here Paul seems to be gazing beyond the camera toward a professional destiny far beyond his present circumstances. Almost as if he somehow knew what lay ahead.

II

Although Paul remained on the staff of the Okemah Publishing Company for fifteen months, he did eventually move to Norman, Oklahoma, where he became a feature writer for the *Oklahoma City Times*. While losing the election for the relatively high-paying job of managing editor for the *O'Collegian* had earlier forced him to leave Oklahoma A. and M., his new position with the *Times* made it possible for him to return to school at the University of Oklahoma. Paul's decision to enroll there may also have been influenced by his parents' move to Norman where James served as executive secretary of Oklahoma Christian Churches. But for whatever reason or reasons Paul decided to make the move, in the late summer or early fall of 1928, the Okemah *Daily Leader* reported the loss of its "popular editor," and noted that he had recently resigned and was to leave Okemah for Norman. There he would "enroll as a special student in the state university," and "serve as staff correspondent for the Daily Oklahoman and Times." **(B3/f13)**

Whether or not the fact that James and Clara had chosen to live in Norman figured in any way into Paul's decision to leave Okemah and return to school, his warm and loving relationship with his parents continued. His mother clearly cherished that bond as she carefully preserved a poem that Paul wrote for her on September 26, 1930. He titled it "Defence," and indeed it was. In thirty humorous yet lovingly-composed lines, Paul set out to justify spending a considerable sum on a gift for his mother – at the beginning of a national economic depression that undoubtedly affected them all. The deep affection he

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felt for her is evident in every clever stanza. And, across the bottom, Clara penned the words: “Written by Paul when he gave me my wrist watch in Norman.” The poem appears below:

(B3/f3)

DEFENCE

To Justify Expenditures
For little presents, such as yours,
Is something I detest to do;
Yet, I feel bound to – knowing you!

Yes, I know you, and I know what
You’ll say when you learn I have got
You quite the finest thing in town.
(I turned all the cheap ones down!)

So I must gird me for the match,
Must start in early, now, to hatch
A line of lucid argument
On why this lovely gift is sent.

First, then, doggonit, let me say,
In quite my most convincing way.
That there is no one anywhere
To whom I’d hand a gift as fair.

Most men I know at twenty-three,
Are scattering gifts lavishly
‘Round some demure but dumb young thing
Who really craves a wedding-ring.

They hock their frat pins, pawn their coats,
And give their best friends worthless notes
All just to buy more gifts to please
Some dimpled, blondined, trimbuilt tease.

Now if you’d rather , I can be
One of that sap company
But I’d much rather buy for you,
Rather get you something new,
Than please a thousand girls I know

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– Now, don't you rather like me so?

Paul Miller attended school at the University of Oklahoma from the fall of 1928 to the spring of 1930 while at the same time pursuing his new duties as a correspondent both for the *Daily Oklahoman* and the *Oklahoma City Times*. Interestingly, while he undoubtedly took his work seriously, most of his stories from 1929 seem to have been on the lighter side. For example, consider the rather long-winded headline for his column in the June 18, 1929 issue of the *Daily Oklahoman*: "Frankie a Good Woman, Even If Chicago Shies At Ballad of Her Life: But, You See, Johnnie 'Done Her Wrong' And That's What Started Fireworks." The headline for Miller's piece in the August 31, 1929 issue of the same newspaper rather light-heartedly announced: "Five Bucks and a Girl Make the Evening Complete: Parking Problem Bothers Our Lothario On $5 Date but He Manages." Paul's work during his second year at the University of Oklahoma, however, assumed a more serious tone. For instance, a column entitled "Men of Letters Flock to Norman to Dedicate Library" in the February 21, 1930 edition of the Oklahoma City Times, contained the following, rather somber, poem:

(B3/f12)

Monument

By Paul Miller
(of the Times staff)

ITS massive stone foundations are the men
Who wrested from their virgin prairie claims
The sustenance for power, tested when
They swaddled the state in noble aims

ITS high-arched halls seem bowered by the green
Of forest aisles, that thread a verdant way
Through quiet Kiamichis, or are seen

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When stretching shadows mark the waning day

***F**AIR citadel of culture in a sea*
Of sprouting gold and mounting wealth that rears
A mortared masterpiece, it is to some; and yet, to me,
A monument to faith of pioneers.

And at some point during his time in Norman, Paul became president of the University of Oklahoma chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalism fraternity. **(B3/f12)**

Paul Miller's professional writing during this period expanded beyond his work for the two Oklahoma City papers. According to the June 17, 1930 issue of the *O'Collegian*, he authored a study entitled, "A History of the Press Association Field Manager Movement in the United States." Despite the paper's claim that it was "soon to be published," there is no evidence that he ever did so. Miller also received twenty-five dollars from *College Humor Magazine* for the following poem:

(B3/f12)

For a Co-Ed's Birthday
By Paul Miller
I.
Oh, I would buy you diamond rings
And ermine coats and other things.
Your red-hot roadster should defy
The brilliance of both earth and sky.
There would be lustrous strings of pearls
And coronets to grace your curls.
Why, nothing that you may desire
Can touch the trinkets I aspire
To heap in gay profusion at
Your pretty feet. Consider that!
A pair of jewel-studded heels
Should click well with that coat of seals
That I would get should you decide
To keep me High Man at your side.
II.
And that's not all that should be bought
For you, but now I ask,
"With what?"

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III.
Exploding all such flights of fancy
Dealing in dreams wild, romancy,
I sadly ponder (more than broke!)
The question,
"How'd she like a coke?"

The poem is noteworthy as yet another example of Paul Miller's notoriously dry and witty – though, almost never sarcastic – sense of humor. With it he would delight, comfort, and educate all those within his personal and professional circle from casual acquaintances to heads of state throughout the remainder of his life.

III

The June 17, 1930 issue of the *O'Collegian* featured a column proclaiming Paul's return to Stillwater: "Enlargement of the department of information and service, created at Oklahoma A. and M. college last February by President Henry G. Bennett, has been announced, with Paul Miller added to the staff, effective June 15." The paper went on to say that Paul "had wide training and experience in newspaper activities," specifically, the Oklahoma City *Times*, and *Daily Oklahoman*, Pawhuska *Daily Journal-Capital*, Guthrie *Daily Leader*, and Okemah *Daily Leader* and *Weekly Ledger*. Two years later, as head of the department, Paul's duties, according to the Oklahoma A. and M. college yearbook, *The Redskin*, were to see "to it that the name of the college is constantly kept before the attention of the people of the state. His chief function is the supplying of news matter regarding the school for the state papers." In addition to his staff duties with the department, Paul also wrote for *THE A. AND M. COLLEGE MAGAZINE*, and served on the staff of *The Redskin*. **(B3/f13)**

Paul remained in Stillwater and attended Oklahoma A. and M. until February, 1932, by which time he had accepted an offer to work for the Associated Press at Columbus,

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Ohio. In Norman, Paul apparently had impressed Leon Durst, Oklahoma City AP bureau chief, who said of Miller: "Here is a man the AP should have." Although Paul still had not graduated, financial considerations may have contributed to his decision to leave school.

A letter from James Miller to "My dear Paul," written from Claremore, Oklahoma, on January 22, 1932, starkly reveals the effects of the Great Depression on the extended Miller family. Although James chose his words carefully, he nevertheless conveyed in subtle yet poignant language the plight of a rural Oklahoma family struggling to deal both spiritually and financially with an unprecedented economic catastrophe:

(B3/f4)

First Christian Church
JAMES MILLER, MINISTER

CLAREMORE, OKLAHOHOMA
1 – 22- 32.

My dear Paul:

Your letter and check just came. I called mother after you phoned me last night and told her what you were doing. Both of us are very grateful to you, and want you to know never have we needed help more. The children were happy over it too, though they do not know anything about details, which is best for them.

Now, about your P. S. I can understand just how you feel but I am not feeling toward my brethren as you do. I think had I gone to them and told them the whole story they would have done some thing [*sic*]. But I had too much pride to do it. Maybe I should but if you and I can fight our troubles through I much prefer to do it that way. I was getting ready to go see Grinstead when you called me. Perhaps I could have got more from Mrs. Brookshire. But, frankly I am glad we could keep our troubles in the family. Perhaps you have been embarrassed by this too much. I hope not. Moreover, I will get going after while [*sic*]. Times are not going to be as they are now forever. And again. Do you know that we are in better shape than the great majority of people! Many of our ministers don't know where to turn nor what to do during these

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trying days. Churches can't meet their debts, are not preaching in many places. And once again. Do you know that we are not having any burdens to carry like Christ and the early church had! We dislike to carry our loads but many times they are just what we need. Every apostle suffered martyrdom. Really we don't know what suffering is.

Now then. You will think there is no hope for me! I still have faith inmy [*sic*] brethren and mankind generally. Everybody has trouble, disappointments, sorrow and dark days. Some more than others, and all told we have had lots of bright days. God is not dead and He knows all about our circumstances.

Well, here are the children for dinner. They like it here very much. School is not so hard for them, they say. We are getting on very well. I mean getting the meals. Must close now. Will be seeing you before long. Come up when you can.

Conclusion. It's great to have a boy like you. And you will not know until you get in a like position just what a help you have been to me! Love and good luck.

Yours,

Dad.

[Handwritten]:

2 P.M. Just sent your ck. To mother.
Hurry up to see us.

JM

Despite his brave attempt to appear cheerful in the letter, James may have been distressed by having to send it at all. While hoping Paul is not "embarrassed by this too much," he nevertheless confesses that he has "too much pride" to ask his church brethren for help, and states his desire to "keep our troubles in the family." Paul, though, may have reacted with considerable bitterness to the crisis as James also feels the need to reassure his son that "we are not having any burdens to carry like Christ and the early church had," and that "we don't know what suffering is." James then goes on to explain further that "we are in better shape than the great majority of people," and that while "everybody has trouble, disappointments, sorrow and dark days . . . we have had lots of bright days." Still the gravity of their situation also forces James almost to plead with Paul to remember that "God is not dead and He knows all about our circumstances." Typically,

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though, James concludes by expressing his appreciation to Paul for "a boy like you," and urging his son to "come up when you can." James Miller did not have long to wait. **(B3/f4)**

On February 16, 1932, the *Stillwater Daily Press* ran a column headlined "Paul Miller Gets Job With A.P. At Columbus." In it the paper informed its readers that the "resignation of Paul T. Miller, director of the bureau of information and service, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, effective march 1, was announced by Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of A. and M." The paper went on to say that Miller was the director of the bureau, a "feature writer of marked ability," and would "be assigned to special feature work with the A.P." **(B3/f13)**

Another article appeared in that same issue written by Otis Wile, Paul's old nemesis from the 1927 election for general manager of the *O'Collegian*, and the newly-appointed editor of the *Stillwater Daily Press*. If any animosities lingered from that time, they clearly were not his as Wile wrote generously of Paul's "fresh, sometimes humorous, always cleverly-slanted stories." Wile then went on to claim that Paul could "make a story about a meeting of the poultry association readable and no higher compliment can be paid a feature writer."

Other papers also reported on Paul's resignation, including the *O'Collegian* and *Norman Transcript*. But his favorite column on the subject came from the pen of Raymond Parr of *The Oklahoma Daily*, the University of Oklahoma student newspaper. In a letter to his father, written sometime in late February, 1932, Paul said he planned to spend "a couple of days in Claremore" before leaving for Ohio, and included a copy of

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the article by Parr, “the latest - - and to my mind best - - clipping.” In common with Wile, Parr acknowledged Paul’s extraordinary ability both to inform and entertain his readers:

(B3/f13)

Below Parr

By Raymond Parr

> The Aggies are going to miss this Paul Miller from their publicity department. He has accepted a job with the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio.
>
> When he was around here he became well known for a basket shooter for Kappa Sigma and a word shooter for Oklahoma City newspapers.
>
> When he was here his favorite trick was to take a picture of a silk-stockinged leg and write about two columns of verse about it. This was while he was writing on space. Of course, when he got on a straight salary he could describe the same leg in about two stanzas.
>
> Since he went to Stillwater he’s been doing lots of sports writing
>
> He’s the guy that’s been making the Aggie basketball team sound so good when it was getting beat about 50 to 0.
>
> Just awhile back he took some sub-cager over there and drummed up a four-column story that got printed in the Times. From the sound of that story I figured this player must have broken all world’s scoring records.
>
> But in the last line it said he had made two goals.
>
> It’s genius, I tell you, when you can make Oklahoma sports editors print four columns about two little goals.
>
> * * *
>
> That guy could make me look good on paper.

Paul Miller’s last week on campus was a busy one. On February 25, 1932, *The O’Collegian* reported that his fraternity brothers at Kappa Sigma had honored him with a farewell dinner at their chapter house. Two days later, the paper published an interview with Paul conducted while he cleaned out his desk. The interview is remarkable for what it reveals. In it Paul Miller – still a young man at only twenty-five years of age – candidly admits that he knows precious little concerning his new responsibilities with the

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Associated Press, and that he will be "hopelessly homesick." Yet despite whatever misgivings he may have felt, Paul was obviously filled with a fierce pride in the A.P., and calls his new job "the greatest work in the world." And considering the enthusiasm with which he described the Associated Press as "the greatest newsgathering organization in the world," and what it meant to the world of journalism, he may have been dreaming even then of a career that would, a little over thirty years later, climax with his election to the presidency of the A.P. An excerpt of the interview follows below:

(B3/f13)

Publicity Man Finds Desk Cleaning Hard Task; "Wish I Had a Month," Says Miller

> Having heard a lot about the Associated Press, but little about "an AP man," the interviewer asked questions. "What are you going to do at Columbus?" The O.D.C. [Miller] looked up and grinned.
>
> "You're asking ME!" he wisecracked. "I wish I knew. About all I know is that I'll be at Columbus. Columbus is the Ohio AP headquarters . . . .
>
> "The Associated Press is the greatest news-gathering organization in the world. Trunk lines carry in a thrilling parade all of the news of the day into the Columbus office. These stories are in turn relayed from the Columbus office to papers with the AP service in all parts of Ohio. In addition, the Columbus staff of writers and editors prepares special stories and shoot[s] them out, too – not only to all parts of Ohio but to all parts of the world. Meantime, correspondents in communities over Ohio are telephoning and telegraphing over other wires the news of their districts to the Columbus central clearing office. Some of these are rewritten, edited and disseminated . . . .
>
> "It's the greatest work in the world," he finished.
>
> "But don't think I shan't be hopelessly homesick back there. I've lived in Oklahoma 18 of my 25 years. I've been in contact with friends in Stillwater since I came here as a freshman seven years ago. Boy, I'll miss this place! This is the finest bunch of boys and girls in the country – and don't forget to put that down" . . . .

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Paul Miller never forgot his years in Oklahoma. Indeed, even the title of this chapter reflects his enduring associations throughout the remainder of his life with so many of the people who lived there. Even as late as the 1980s and in failing health, Miller returned to the state on a number of occasions, particularly to the Oklahoma State University campus.

* * *

CHAPTER FOUR
Rising Star, 1932-1942

Introduction

Paul Miller's first Associated Press assignment began on March 1, 1932 at Columbus, OH. While there he met and married the former Miss Louise Johnson. A steady succession of assignments and promotions soon followed: New York City, A.P. Foreign Desk and Night General News Supervisor; Kansas City, MO, Night News Editor; Salt Lake City, UT, Chief of Bureau; Harrisburg, PA, Chief of Bureau; Philadelphia, PA, Chief of Bureau.

Throughout all of these moves, the correspondence between Miller and Kent Cooper, A.P. General Manager, reveals how over time Cooper came increasingly to respect Miller's work ethic, professional competence, and loyalty until in 1941 Cooper brought Miller to New York City as Executive Assistant to the General Manager in Charge of Promotion and Membership. The following year proved to be even more significant for Miller.

In the wake of several staff changes in January of 1942, Cooper named Miller head of the A.P. Feature Service. But Miller's most rewarding opportunity that year turned out to be his appointment in June to head the A.P.'s Washington bureau, the news-gathering

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organization's most important bureau, especially as World War II raged around the globe. And because of that conflict, one of the more interesting highlights of Miller's Washington assignment turned out to be the periodic confidential briefings which he attended from 1943 to 1946. The extensive notes and memoranda that resulted from those briefings suggest a possible peer-reviewed journal article with the working title, "The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946."

Several significant events marked Miller's A.P. career in the two years prior to his move to Gannett. In mid-1945, he directed the A.P.'s coverage of the United Nation's Conference in San Francisco, CA. Miller also accompanied the first round-the-world Pan American "Globester" flight in the fall of that year. In June of 1947, the accomplished journalist delivered the commencement address at his alma mater, Oklahoma A. and M. at Stillwater, OK. By August 1 of that year, Miller had joined Gannett Co., Inc. as Executive Assistant to Frank E. Gannett. Documentary material from Paul Miller's A.P. career from 1932-1947 suggests four possible books and one peer-reviewed journal article: *Cold War Journalist: Paul Miller from Truman to Carter, 1945-1979*, *Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979*, *Trips, Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism*, and "Paul Miller's Confidential Files and the Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1946."

But Miller's departure to work for Gannett did not spell the end of his career with the Associated Press, however. In April 1950, Miller became a member of the A.P. board of directors – the first former employee ever to be so honored. Two years later, he was chosen to serve on the A.P. Board of Directors Executive Committee in 1952. And in 1963, he was elected to the presidency of the Associated Press (Miller was re-elected

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annually for 14 years; the title was changed to chairman in 1972). Although Miller resigned the chairmanship in 1977, he remained on the AP board of directors until 1978.

Of his A.P. career, Louis D. Boccardi, president and general manager of the A.P. at the time of Miller's death, wrote: "Paul Miller was not just AP's chairman. He was its champion, always challenging us to do better but never failing to hail a job well done. He had many interests and many successes but we always knew he loved the AP." **(B30/f19)**

1932

(B2/f48)

> Below is an excerpt of an [1972-1979?] interview conducted by Ellen Sachar, widely regarded as the best possible analyst in the field of communications and who kindly consented to conduct this interview. Other excerpts from her interview appear throughout the remainder of this narrative.
>
> Ellen Sachar:
>
> I guess the one that is unusual or unique about you particularly in the AP is that you're only person really to see it from both sides in that you've worked in the AP and then you rose to become chairman of it. When you started out with the AP was it something like every boy should become president and I'm going to be head of the company some day? Did you actually think about it?
>
> Paul Miller:
>
> Lord no. I thought I wanted to be a famous foreign correspondent when I went with the Associated Press. I had been a feature writer for the Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times and I had worked on other papers in Oklahoma also and it was due to the recommendation of the AP bureau chief Leon [Durst] in Oklahoma City that I was offered a job although I had not applied for a job with the AP, or thought much about it. However, I did think I would like to be a foreign correspondent. So, when I finally accepted a job with the AP in 1932, at that time I was working and going to school both at Oklahoma State [Agricultural and Mechanical College] University at Stillwater, Oklahoma. I was offered a job in the Columbus bureau and I went there thinking that

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> I hoped to get in the foreign service for the AP. But it never occurred to me that I might challenge Kent Cooper.

From March 1, 1932 until sometime in the fall of 1933, Paul Miller worked as a rewrite man and night filing editor for the Associated Press [Associated Press State Editor?] at its Columbus, Ohio bureau. Few records of his tenure there survive. Nevertheless, Miller's first A. P. assignment may arguably have been the most important job he ever held; as it was in Columbus that he acquired and first applied the knowledge that allowed him to excel as an "A.P. man." And, perhaps even more significantly, it was in Columbus that he met and married twenty-five year-old Louise Johnson.

Leon Durst had not forgotten Paul Miller. In his capacity as chief of bureau for the Associated Press at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Durst had, from Miller's earlier work for the *Oklahoma City Times* and the *Daily Oklahoman*, recognized Paul as "a man the A.P. should have." Shortly after Miller's move to Columbus, therefore, Durst sent his onetime protégé a five-page, single-spaced letter under the heading: "Here are some pointers I think will help you to size up AP." The document is remarkable both for its clarity and for its completeness. And, although it is too lengthy to include here in its entirety, portions of Durst's letter may provide some idea of the complexity of Paul's work:

(B3/f19)

> PM:
>
> Here are some pointers I think will help you to size up AP:
>
> Begin now observing our stories in the papers, especially the ones from the East. You will observe we have no "style," the only object being to write colorful, comprehensive, concise and accurate stories. . . .

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An AP man must be an editor and a writer (all around, sports, etc.); in some of the larger bureaus he may be allowed to specialize.

As an editor, he should be able to sit down to any wire in a bureau and satisfy the circuit members by proper cutting, keeping the hottest stories ahead; keeping, as a rule, markets and sports ahead of the regular news, for these stories are made up first. . . .

Stay in approved dictionary usage in all writing. If it can't be found in Webster or another good book, don't use a word unless it is quoted. When in doubt, consult the dictionary and don't take a chance on a word, for AP's standard is the highest and unquoted slang seldom gets by. Watch such usages as "gun" when pistol is meant. Never name the specific poison in such a story as a suicide. Avoid all editorial phrases. . . .

Give authority for every statement or declaration, but don't use the tail end, "according to," as that is grammatical only in "according to specifications," and "according to instructions" etc.

Avoid tail-end credits for statements that may be questioned or doubtful. Don't write:

Okla City, Feb. 15 – (AP) A new eight cylinder automobile will be manufactured by Henry Ford, the financier said today." But:

Oklahoma City, Feb. 15 – (AP) Henry Ford, financier, announced today that," etc.

In other words, don't have AP take credit for any statement that someone may question, but give proper authority in the right place (don't suspend or delay the authority in such stories). Same holds true of rumors. It is best to write.

"Rumors were current in political circles here today that" etc. The reader then knows off the bat that it is unverified. Otherwise he might get to read only the flat statement, if written the other way around, and blame us or credit us for a bald rumor through the hasty reading.

Remember that AP is in the picture game, and if you ever have a chance to land a picture we should have on a hot break, get it some way.

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> Know thoroughly your locale. Get a map of Ohio and learn the situation, the towns, the regional demands, etc as soon as you can.
>
> You are starting in a political year. Handle all politics with care for it is poison. Just qualify what is selected to use, don't editorialize, and be fair to all hands, all parties, etc.
>
> In a city where there may be two AP papers on one side, day or night (perhaps a number in Ohio), we protect one paper on news it gives us, from the other. . . .
>
> We develop our own news and never rewrite an opposition story. We may take an opposition story and check on it and develop it ourselves, however if we get scooped. They will rewrite ours, however, for that is their policy as you know. . . .
>
> Try to write every story by length, style, etc. according to its merits. Don't make a feature out of something that is of a different caliber. . . .
>
> If Rockefeller died tonight, you wouldn't have to fish for a lead. "John D. Rockefeller, the financier, died at 8:30 o'clock tonight from a sudden attack of acute indigestion. He was 94 years old.
>
> Then launch into your "Pulitzer stuff." The fact of his death should not be delayed for obvious reasons. . . .
>
> The passing of virtually all of our old Morse wires, with use of the automatic printers, has changed our operating system considerably. But we still use much of the old Morse code that editors picked up for brevity. . . .

Added to the "pointers" detailed above, Durst also included the following information: how to send stories "overhead," either by Western Union or postal instead of by wire; whether or not a story justified afternoon papers going "extra" on morning papers, and vice versa; and how to "protect" stories filed by a single paper in a city with two or more AP member papers "on one side," day or night. But in addition to all of the technical and operational expertise that he shared with Paul, Durst went a step further and offered the following professional insights:

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(B3/f19)

> This is not for you, but I might call your attention to it. No clock watcher ever gets far in AP. While AP does not expect its men to work overtime, the other attitude of not considering your hours will bring quick reward.
>
> Important: Fine writing will get you over quicker than anything in a press association. While it is important to be able to be an editor, the good writer gets fartherest [*sic*], quickest. Watch for masterpieces and the boss will order a byline stuck over it and you will have a start that can't be stopped.
>
> Most important: As soon as your feet are "put," dig in for a show of initiative and timely action at critical points in the news. This show of initiative and confidence may throw you into gear for an executive job. Don't hold back, especially in the North, for those boys have a way of elbowing in. Get what's coming to you and they will like you for it.

With the benefit of hindsight – the unfair advantage exploited shamelessly by all historians – it is as amusing as it is ironic to read Durst's admonition to a future president and board chairman of both the Associated Press and the Gannett Co., Inc., that a "show of initiative and confidence may throw you into gear for an executive job."

The "fire hose effect" is a rather common colloquial phrase that describes the act of providing someone with too much information in too short a period of time to comprehend adequately said information – and Durst may have feared doing just that. He therefore concluded his letter to Paul with what he undoubtedly hoped were some reassuring words:

(B3/f19)

> All of this may seem complicated, but it will soak in soon as each point is applied, so don't consider the mass of things to think about as they are all a matter of common sense and will be easy. I have found that the common sense or expediency rule is our guide in all this work. The little mechanics will be your only handicap and they will come to you piece by piece in a natural way.

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Of course, Durst could not possibly have known how extraordinarily successful Paul Miller's career with the Associated Press would be – although he may have had his suspicions even then – but as events later proved, he need not have worried. In the meantime, Paul settled in to pursue his budding career and – romance.

Louise Johnson was born on November 28, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Humphrey Johnson of Columbus, Ohio. Raised a Presbyterian, her pastor, the Reverend J. Harry Cotton, referred to Louise at the time of her engagement to Paul as a "lovely girl with fine character and . . . from one of the best homes in the city." As a college student, she had been a member of Mortar Board, the first all-female national honor society. The *Mortar Board Quarterly* convention issue of November, 1928, listed her as the Ohio State University delegate to that year's convention, and residing at 147 South Monroe Ave., Columbus, Ohio. Paul Miller first glimpsed his future wife through the glass partition that separated his press room from the newsroom in which Louise worked as the women's editor for the *Ohio State Journal*. Weeks passed before he finally asked her out; but, the relationship moved forward swiftly as, after only three dates, they became engaged in September, 1932. The *Ohio State Journal* duly noted the event with a brief announcement accompanied by an arresting photograph of Louise. **(B3/f17); (B3/f18)**

Shortly after their engagement, Paul wrote a rather syrupy piece entitled, "A Picture For the Society Section," in which he described their initial mutual attraction and whirlwind courtship. It is the stuff of which romance novels and love stories are made. Nevertheless, as the Millers' extraordinary union endured for nearly sixty years, this autobiographical glimpse into some of their first moments together is worth reprinting in its entirety:

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"I don't," said the young man gravely, "see much to this love stuff."

The young lady at his side in the roadster he started buying because the advertisements had convinced him he'd look good sitting in it, perked up with interest. She beamed in the moonlight.

"You don't!" she echoed with enthusiasm. "That's funny. You know, I don't either."

She sat back again, contented after this remarkable collusion of ideas, and drew deeply at her cigarette.

The stoplight flashed green. The roadster lurched ahead again.

The canny old gentleman of 25 at the steering wheel looked down at the remarkable girl at his side.

She was a smart girl, he thought now. He should have known she would be. Those wide, gray eyes. And that sincere expression.

Her lips were nice, too, he considered, continuing the appraisal. Not too full, but pouted rather sweetly beneath a nose that must be, he thought searching for the term, Grecian, or something. He liked the way the little white hat guarded the eye nearest him and the way she eyed him from beneath its rakish angle.

Pretty hair, too. Light brown like - - oh, what was her name? That girl he'd met last summer on that weekend party. Any way, it was light brown, whomever he'd known with hair like it. Just a little escaped from beneath the little, white hat, framing the face.

And the dress intrigued him, too. White it was, like the hat. Rather interesting at the neck, and contrasting with the gunmetal knees crossed above the beige and white pumps.

Another stoplight. Another pause.

"Yes," he picked up anew, "I don't know why. But, well, you know, it sort of seems to me a man ought to be older - - and have something - - before he goes monkeying with this marriage business. And do things. You know: go places, get experiences. . ."

The girl flipped away her cigaret [*sic*].

"Well, that's funny," she chimed. "That's the funniest thing. I mean it really is. I think you are exactly right! I wanted to study law, but Dad wouldn't let me. He doesn't think girls ought to study law and things. I may do it yet, though."

The roadster zoomed ahead once more. They sat in satisfied silence. Each marveled wonderingly at the discovery of the other.

She had suspected he'd be interesting, she thought underneath the sheltering tilt of the white hat.

He was handsome, too, in his gray suit and white bucks and panama and blue tie and white shirt. She liked the tan he'd picked

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up already in the early summer. And there was something about his dark brown eyes, rather deepset under straight brows.

She sighed.

"Who ever thought we'd get along so well, agreeing on everything like this," she exulted.

He smiled. They were getting out now. Not so much traffic. He bore a course toward the river road.

He had never thought she'd be like this as he'd watched her surreptitiously from the glass-partitioned confines of the clatter of the teletypes and ticking of the Morse that set the press association office from the Gazette newsroom.

He had liked the businesslike way she sat up to her typewriter at the Gazette society desk. She handled her cigarettes professionally, he had thought. Nice legs, too, that she crossed to one side as she sat at an angle toward her typewriter, copying her notes, but of course that was not why he watched her.

She had eyed him, too, while apparently bustling about the newsroom; but he didn't know she was conscious of the new man in the press association coop. She spoke as she passed by, but it was a perfunctory sort of hello there. Nothing that he could construe meant anything. She'd predicted that, too, of course, though he was unaware of that, too.

Weeks passed before he finally asked her. He was feeling unusually cocky that Sunday afternoon. And she, he thought, looked unusually attractive. He called the office boy.

"What," he had typed on the sheet of copy paper he entrusted to the boy, "do society editor's [*sic*] do on press association men's night off?"

It seemed society editors did nothing, on that particular Sunday night, at least.

And so here the[y] were. Already agreed on - - well, on everything.

"This," she chatted as they rolled along a wooded stretch on the river road, "this is a lovely place for picnics - - but I hate picnics."

"You hate picnics?" he chorused. "Imagine! So do I."

She lighted their cigarettes.

They both sighed.

"Picnics are like that," he said. They always end like that. I can't stand picnics."

"I just can't, either!"

He didn't kiss her that night. Nor the next Sunday night.

But there was something about the music, it seemed, a Sunday night later. He found himself making for their table when fast ones were played. But their eyes met and they hurried for the floor at the soft slow strains of "My Silent Love . . ."

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He held her rather close. He wondered if she minded. If she did, she didn't let on.

She wondered if he noticed that she was dancing more on her toes, resting her head more to one side on his shoulders, snuggling there.

They rode home in silence. Usually they went to Marzetti's for a bite. Tonight they sat in the long, deep settee on her porch.

They kissed. Then they kissed again. There was a long silence with things going on in it.

After a while, they talked.

"No," she said in the tone of a martyr, "you mustn't think too much of me. You know how we both feel about this love thing. You have so many things to do, so many places to see - - experiences, and everything."

They stared at their feet.

"I should feel terrible," she whispered. "I should feel like I'd kept you from doing a lot of things you want to do. I never could get over it. Really, I never could."

He felt strangely tender toward her.

"Somehow, I don't know. We could do a lot of things, together, couldn't we? I mean, we could go places, and everything - - just the same."

They snuggled.

"I haven't had a picture made in months," she said suddenly. "Do you suppose that old one in the newsroom will be all right for the society section?"

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview on page 112]:

Let me go back a little about the feature service.

When I joined the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio, in 1932, I turned out to be the only bachelor on the staff, and Ray Cronin [was] the bureau chief[.] [A]t the time we were on a six-day week, and I worked seven days a week the first several weeks I was there because they were short. So, he had me open the night wire in the Columbus bureau, the night Ohio wire, which opened at 3:00 PM and then I worked til 11:00. The first night or two I filed the wire I had quite a time of it and in those days we didn't give people that much training and I was devastated an hour or two after I had opened the wire by a call from one of the Ohio editors, and I won't use the name, but I think it was Zanesville, but whoever it was said "what the hell's gone [wrong] with the wire filing up there?" And, what had gone wrong was that I love feature stories but anybody

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that files the wire knows that your papers want to get all the routine out of the way first. So, they want the market, stocks and all that sort of thing and I was giving them these big long features which I thought were great. But, another thing that happened to me on assignment was that the nearest cluster of desks to the little cubby hole which was in the corner of the Ohio State Journal newsroom was the women's department and I used to come in there and write features on a, well I didn't have anything else to do and I didn't go to work until 3:00, so sometimes I'd come in there for an hour or two before and then go to lunch or something or maybe come in afterwards and stay til the wire opened and write features because they put you[r] name on it – they put everybody's name on feature pages you know, they mailed out. The proof sheets – right, in the old days.

Anyway, so I got acquainted with the girls in the women's department and to make a long story short, the women's editor was a graduate of the Columbus School for Girls at Ohio State University named Louise Johnson, and this was in March, and October 19th, we got married. So, a lot of things happened.

Paul's parents at least warmly approved of the marriage judging by the contents of a letter from Clara Miller to her son shortly before his wedding to Louise. Precisely how Louise's parents felt about it at the time remains unknown; but considering their future son-in-law's handsome good looks, upright character, and solid career prospects, it is likely that they, too, offered the young couple their blessing. And just as she had in an earlier letter after Paul left home to attend college, Clara in this one tenderly recalled their years together as mother and son, conveyed her pride in his past achievements, and offered her bright hopes for his future:

(B3/f18)

[Handwritten]
Friday Morning [n.d.]

My dear Paul:

Just a few more days' 'till your wedding day. Doesn't that sound funny? I can scarcely realize it. I just know you are doing some rushing round getting all ready for the occasion.

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I am sure the Johnsons are so much help to you about planning everything and talking things over, and Louise did so well I think to arrange for such a lovely apartment at such a reasonable rent.

I have wished so many times these last few weeks that we could be some help to you at this time when you are needing more money. Of course I knew you understood how we are situated but that didn't help either. I guess you will feel like you are going thru this eventful time in your life without much evidence that you have a family but if thinking about you would help and wishing things were different would help, everything would go thru some changes.

I have given up long ago any possible chance of coming to Columbus. Father being more of a bulldog nature doesn't give up so easily.

As this may be the last letter I will write you while you are single. I want to try to tell you that I am glad for so many things that you have brought into my life even "as the little boy that once was you" I enjoyed your high school days with you even to the football banquets and every especial achievement was a red letter day in my life.

Then the two years at Q.W. I have always been so glad for them, if you had married while at Stillwater and Okemah we'd have missed those days. then [*sic*] when you were on the Times in the summer how I enjoyed an occasional day in the city with you and how proud I was for you to have that position in Stillwater but how I hated to see you go! Then the trip with you to St Louis was I believe the biggest and best of all

Now this isn't to give you any feeling only gladness that you have meant so much to us, so many boys having married young, have not been situated so they could do so much for their parents. I just want to assure you again that we are so glad that you are to be married. I feel sure you will be happy in your own home, and that Louise is a lovely girl and will make you a real companion. I feel she will do her part, and I'm sure you won't mind your mother saying that you can't be too good to her, and we are anticipating the time when you can bring her home for a visit.

Lovingly, Mother.

(Aunt Flora writes that Gordon wishes an announcement. Just send it to Vinita c/o Sam and they'll get it.)

In common with the Millers, Louise's family were Protestant Christians. The Johnsons were members of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church where Louise's father was an elder. Soon after becoming engaged, the young couple met with Louise's pastor,

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one J. Harry Cotton, who readily agreed to marry them. He then penned a delightful letter to Paul's father in which Cotton praised Paul and his bride-to-be in the warmest terms, and which contained a lighthearted request that must have made both James and Clara smile:

(B3/f18)

J. Harry Cotton, Columbus, Ohio to The Rev. James Miller
September 30, 1932
Broad Street Presbyterian Church
Broad Street at Garfield Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

The Rev. James Miller,
Claremore, Okla.
My dear Sir,

The other evening I had the pleasure of meeting your son Paul who is engaged to one of the finest young women in our church, the daughter of one of our elders. They have asked me to unite them in marriage on October 19th. I only wish that you might be able to be here and take the wedding. But in your absence we shall be thinking of you and shall see that the knot is securely tied.

You can well feel proud over both of these young people. I hear the finest things about the quality of Paul's work with the Associated Press. Both Mrs. Cotton and I took a great liking to him. Louise is a lovely girl with fine character, and comes from one of the best homes in the city. I am very sure that their happiness will be full.

I must ask your permission to make a Presbyterian out of Paul as long as he is in Columbus. He has been coming with Louise to church and since they are being married here we shall want them to make this church their home.

Accept my warm personal greetings.
Faithfully yours,
J. Harry Cotton (signature)

1933

Paul Miller graduated at last from Oklahoma A. and M. College sometime in 1933. Paul would later deliver his alma mater's June 2, 1947, commencement address during which he expressed his regret at having "never sat as you are today to receive a degree

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from A. and M." He continued with yet another example of his self-deprecating humor: "Mine came by mail, a year after I had left the campus, by dint of special work by me, and even more special dispensation by a long suffering faculty." But regardless of the circumstances, he undoubtedly felt relieved to have earned his degree at last. **(B9/f40)**

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Ellen Sachar:

You never did get to work overseas for the AP did you?

Paul Miller:

That's a story, too. Actually, I don't think people realize this but the AP personnel department does a pretty good job of keeping track of people and what their interests are. In any case, I had been in the Columbus bureau about a year when a letter came from New York asking the bureau chief whose name was Ray Cronin if I would be interested in a job on the cable desk in New York. And this was in the Depression remember and so there was a line in the letter that said they're not transferring anybody at the company's expense these days and so that if I was interested and was interested in paying my transfer expenses, why they would like to have me let them know. Well, I was very glad to do it, [a]ctually. [B]ut of course, don't forget that moving in those days wasn't as expensive as it is now. We paid $.05 a mile for automobile for use of your own car and mileage and now I think it's three times that but anyway more. So, I think my moving expenses to New York were $250 to $260. And I went to work on the cable desk and was assigned as the overnight editor after a few days or nights of breaking in by Smith _____ who was foreign news editor in charge of the cable at that time. Directly my hours were 8:00 a.m. and I will say right away that's as near as I ever got to being a foreign correspondent.

Frankly, I'm not going to circulate this but I'm telling you this that for one reason I saw a number of former bureau chiefs abroad who were sort of at loose ends after they decided they wanted to come home and while many of them, Frank King for example, were assigned to very reasonable bureau jobs in the domestic service. It didn't seem to me that there was the opportunity in the foreign service unless you wanted to make a career out of it and stay there

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> and I certainly hadn't come to that point. Then about six or eight months after I went on the cable desk, I found a note one day that Bill Brooks who was executive assistant to Kent Cooper in charge of the membership and promotion department and whom I had met and wanted to talk with about me being an assistant of his if I was interested in talking with him. Well, I got myself out and got myself a shave and a haircut and was up in his office at 9:00 a.m. I got off at 8:00 a.m. So from then on I was in the domestic service.
>
> Ellen Sachar:
>
> You made the move not only from wanting to be in the foreign service to being in the domestic service, but you also went from being a working newsman, a reporter, to the administrative.
>
> Paul Miller:
>
> As a matter of fact, it's not. No, because it was quite clear to me that if I were working with Brooks upstairs I would meet the principle [*sic*] executives of the AP including Mr. Cooper whom I don't believe I had met until I went up to work for Brooks and so I was interested in that opportunity from that aspect and that I later did go back to the news end of course.

After less than a year of marriage, the Paul Millers began to prepare for the first of many moves which they would make throughout their years with the Associated Press. At some point during Paul's first year in Columbus, officials at the A.P.'s New York bureau had taken notice of Paul's work performance and requested his transfer to work at the cable desk there. Obviously reluctant to lose his star employee, the A. P. chief of bureau at Columbus, Ohio, one R.P. Cronin, Jr., replied to that request on September 9, 1933, somewhat ingenuously: "I certainly would approve the transfer of Editor Paul Miller to New York if you feel he would be of more value on the cable desk than on the most important desk in Ohio." Cronin conceded, however, that "Miller, of course, is more than anxious to take a shot at anything that means advancement. I'm fully convinced this

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young man is going far ahead in the A.P. Service, and it is my ambition to boost him along if at all possible."

In support of that ambition, Cronin was lavish in his praise of Paul's effectiveness: "In a shifting around of the force here, I've used Miller as the 'King Pin' of my new setup. He has brought results 100 per cent. Writing has improved; production of original stories and features has been increased double; and even the routine has reflected improvement, since Miller is thorough on detail." All Cronin asked for was a short delay in releasing Paul, as "the coming two weeks will be about the busiest we have had in Ohio for many moons, and I would not want to take a chance on a change until we are over those bumps." **(B3/f21)**

As for Paul's thoughts on the matter, he carefully balanced professional self-interest with financial considerations, and demonstrated, once again, his facility for sharp negotiation. According to Cronin, Miller had said:

> I think the cable desk offers an opportunity I cannot afford to pass up, but I do think that if I take the job without an increase in salary , the expenses of the transfer should be taken care of (by the A.P.). The expenses, incidentally, would not be large. We have bought little furniture – with just such an exigency as this in mind. I hope Mr. Reavis will reconsider this phase of the transfer and find it possible, as I believe it is only fair, to take care of the expenses of moving.

At any rate, Paul accepted the promotion – whether or not the New York bureau reimbursed him for his moving expenses is unknown. Paul Miller served as cable desk editor [Cable and General News Editor?] or, more formally, Foreign Desk and Night General News Supervisor , for the A. P. New York bureau from the fall of 1933 until February, 1935.

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Unfortunately for the Millers, tragedy struck within weeks of their arrival. On December 2, 1933, their first child, a daughter, died after living for only ten days. Characteristically, Paul went to work the next morning with Louise still in the hospital. A letter written just four days later by his supervisor, D. Mackenzie, to the New York bureau's executive assistant, a Mr. Stratton, praised Paul's "extraordinary devotion to duty," and explained that "Miller stuck to his job without even reporting the matter to the office." Mackenzie continued: "I greatly regret that I did not know what Mr. and Mrs. Miller were going through, as I naturally should have given him leave of absence. The only time he took away from work was the two days [December 4 and 5] given above, to enable him to take the baby to Columbus for burial."

Mackenzie received the following reply: "If you will tell me for his record you have told Miller the conditions of his employment do not include salary for an absence such as you outlined in yours of December 6, and you think we ought not deduct; and that Miller fully appreciates the grant, and if you recommend it, no deduction will be made." Stratton's reply is notable for its reminder to Mackenzie that while the Associated Press did not grant its employees paid leave – even for a death in the family – in this case, it would make an exception provided that Paul realized it as such and "appreciated" it.

In his typical, straightforward manner, Paul responded within two days of his return to New York from Columbus:

December 7, 1933

> Dear Mr. Mackenzie:
>
> In connection with my absence from the office Monday and Tuesday, December 4th and 5th, I understand of course, that I am not, under regulations, entitled to remuneration for the days on which I was away.

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> I regret that it was necessary for me to be away at a time when all available cable editors are sorely needed and appreciate the shifting around undertaken to permit me to go.
>
> PM

Despite his sadness, Paul may have looked back upon 1933 as it came to a close with at least some degree of satisfaction: In only a little over a year with the Associated Press, he had already received a promotion; Louise had persevered through a hectic move away from her parents and the home she had always known; and, together, they had survived the tragic loss of their first-born child. Surely, he must have thought, nineteen-thirty-four would be better. **(B3/f21)**

1934

The year may have begun well enough, but by late February the Millers were enduring what Paul described in a letter to his father as "the worst winter in history in New York." James Miller – ever the caring and solicitous father – must have inquired sometime earlier as to just what his son's new duties entailed. Paul answered his father's questions with a five-page, single-spaced, typewritten letter that is remarkable for its detail. And if for no other reasons than its exhaustive account of an Associated Press newsroom in the mid-nineteen-thirties and its historical references, it is worth reprinting here in its entirety:

Monday, February 26, 1934

"Dear Dad:

Your letter was a pip . . . .

First, though, a word about Eve's letter . . . .

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It is snowing again and they say it is going to be worse than ever. It has been snowing almost steadily since 8 o'clock last night. Figure out for yourself where the drifts are. They say it is the worst winter in history in New York. We would have to move here in such a year!

Now, to answer your questions:

I am the early cable editor. The "early is the term we apply to that period between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. The night report (for morning papers) ends at 2 a.m. Then the early report starts - - in which the early staff is turning out stories for afternoon papers, stories that may be developing or perhaps have developed during the night and must be rehashed and built up with new angles. We prepare the general news budgets; i.e., I prepare the cable budget for pm papers. Mine this morning was something like this, with the numerals standing for the number of words:

500 - Vienna - - Forty thousand Fascist troops on Austro-German border

300 - Paris - Parliamentary probe in Bayonne bank scandal

250 - Moscow - Five hundred lost on ice floe in Caspian Sea

300 - Berlin - Four Million Germans pledge allegiance to Hitler

There were a couple more. I don't remember [sic] how many. A budget like this is made up in New York by the General Early Editor. I hand in mine and it comes under the heading of "Foreign News Leads" in the regular afternoon paper budget. With it are all of the other stories we will have placed on the wires by 7:40 in the morning. An editor may go over the budget and know at a glance what he has. It helps him make up his paper. He gets this budget about 3 or 4 a.m. and so knows what we are going to offer him all ready to use. Of course, new stories will break during the day. That is just the stuff we are prepared to lay down before the regular day wires open for developing matter for the day.

I go on at midnight, read the night report - - that is the stories the night editors have written and turned out before I come on. One [Begin p.2] of the other boys, Ford Wilkins, the night editor, works from 6 to 2 a.m. Thus, until then, I can confer and advise with him on my budget and he often helps me when I have an extra heavy load of work. After I read over the night report, I hold out all of the stories which are new for the afternoon papers; i.e., which have "broken" too late in the afternoon for p.m. papers or at night.

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These, I size up for what they are worth and prepare my Foreign News Leads Budget schedule. I take this over to Dale, (Harrison) the General Early Editor and haggle with him. He may think I have some budgeted for too much, or vice versa. Maybe he likes a story I have decided to pass up, vice versa. He always wins, or nearly always; but, anyway, having determined what I am going to have and let him know, I then look over all of the stuff and see what if any of it can be rewritten for pms the next day without new cable.

Ordinarily, some of the stories can. For example, yesterday out in Morocco seven Frenchmen were killed by some berber [*sic*] rebels, or rebel berbers, as you will. All right, the story was that there was a battle. There could be no more developments of more importance - - except another battle. So, I rewrote the story with what we call a "fresh slant." That is, I think Ford had something like this:

. . . . . (I forget the town in Morroco [*sic*]), Feb. 25 - - (AP) - - Seven members of the French Foreign Legion were killed today in a clash with rebel berbers, last of the white barbarians, in the foothills of the such-and-such mountains.

I did it this way, so as to make it look as fresh as possible, and still tell about the same story:

. . . .Morocco, Feb. 26 - - (AP) - - The fierce rebel berbers, fighting a last-ditch stand against a French campaign to conquer the vast Moroccan territory, had turned to guerilla warfare today.

Dashing out of a storm of sand and rain, they slew seven French Foreign Legionnaires in the desert yesterday, and fled, etc.,

See the angle?

It's sort of hard to explain. Men spend years at it and still can't do it. I think I'm pretty much of a failure after four or five tough months on this job.

Well, there are many other stories.

Take, as an example of a big running story, the enthronement of Leopold III in Brussels. At 1 a.m. the day of the enthronement, last Friday, I cabled Brussels to know what time he would leave Laeken castle, on the ride to the parliament building

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for the rites. They said 9:30 o'clock. That is between five and six hours ahead of New York time. I wanted what we call a "running story" - - that is, one sent out bit by bit as it develops. I told them to start it at 5 a.m.

About that time, it started something like this on the cable printers [*sic*] right back of me. A bulletin came in like this, say:

[Begin p. 3] Crown Prince Leopold III, riding a brownhorse [*sic*] and attired in the uniform of a Lieutentnat [*sic*] Colonel, rode away from Laeken castle between closely pressed lines of shouting thousands this morning at the head of a procession to the Parliament building where awaited him the throne of little Belgium. (phew - - pretty bad . . .)

Something like that, anyway. Well, it came in on the cable highly abbreviated. We send everything that way, to save cable tolls of course. As he went on with the story - - our man in Brussels - - much of it was not in proper shape. It had to be rewritten. That is where the tough part comes in.

I have an assistant who is known as a manifolder; i.e., he manifolds for me, or writes on the t[y]pewriter on the books which make six or seven copies of each thing written - - two copies for my own desk files and one for each of the wires. I dictate, rather than write my own stuff. He is a college graduate and a smart boy. He also looks up dope for me in the very wonderful library just across the room. That saves me from having to waste time doing my own research.

This is rather an important part of the job - - looking up material. Names, places, spelling, references, an endless lot of matter has to be checked every time an important story goes out. And even the little ones offer many opportunities to make mistakes which drawn down the wrath of the executives.

When a big story like this is breaking on my time, meaning that I have not only to turn out my budget, but handle developing matter, too, I try to speed the handling of the budget, so I will be clear to handle the other as it comes. This is not always possible. Then I do sweat, sure enough.

The day cable editor, No. I, a chap who has worked in South American for the AP and in New York, too, comes on at 8. He has a manifolder too, of course. At 9, Smith Reavis, the Foreign News Editor, in charge of the cable desk, comes on. He does no

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writing, unless there is a big emergency - - such as the death of King Albert of the Belgians. At 9 also another day man comes on. At 11, the man who writes night leads - - the same job for a.m. papers that I have for p.m. ones - - comes on and works until 7 p.m. at 6, Ford comes on and, as I have told you, works until 2. We form the New York cable desk staff. Mr. Mackenzie, the Executive editor in charge of foreign news, has a desk right near ours and advises with the cable men frequently, but his work is mostly that of keeping a supervisory eye on the whole vast foreign newsgathering organization.

The foreign men send in their stories by cable, but few of them suit the cable editors handling them. We usually twist them a round, but anybody who puts the wrong meaning on one or rewrites the original reporter erroneously, is apt to lose his neck. All, however, call for considerable rewriting because they are so highly skeletonized, except in case of the very big stories - - such as the recent Paris riots - - where men are given pretty much the run of the cables.

[Begin p. 4] All of the New York news office is centralized in one big room. The cable desk is situated in one section of the room, with the printers (teletypes) on which come the cables right back of the four big flat-topped desks, which shoved up together, form working space for four or five men, and give us all close contact when several are laboring at once - - as happens when a big story breaks and some have called in to help the man or men on duty at the time.

I imagine 50 to 60 or 70 men may sometimes be at work in the general news office at once. The executive editors are all in the same office.

Then, up on the next floor, is the office of Kent Cooper, general manager, and the executives who are not directly connected with supervision of the news report.

I understand Mr. Cooper gets $25,000 [$441,000 in 2015] a year. Probably more. I do not know.

The New York Times, Sun, Daily News, Post, and World Telegram all are Associated Press papers here. An Associated Press membership makes it obligatory upon the member to make any news handled by that paper, that is developed by the paper, available exclusively for republication to the Associated Press. There is protection, however. For example, if the Times had a story

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exclusive in New York, we might pick it up, rewrite it and put it on our wires - - for newspapers outside New York. It would be marked at the top (Sun, News, Post, World-Telegram OUT.) The wire to them would be cut off at that point. They would not get the story.

The AP is the world's largest newsgathering association. It is the only organization of its kind, being non-profit making and cooperative. It has 1400 members in South, Central and North America, as well as the Philippines and in Cuba and Alaska, to be more specific. Charges are made on a pro rata basis, the costs of the collection and dissemination of news being borne by each member according to a number of things - - such as circulation, etc., - - on an equal basis for all. We not only have a straight news service; we also have photo, feature and cartoon services now.

Our foreign service is approached by none.

The New York office is the central office in every way - - news, management, etc. All foreign news exept [*sic*] that from Manila and Honolulu, which is routed through a small cable desk in San Francisco, is dessiminated [*sic*]through the medium of the New York Cable desk.

When we came here I did aspire to go overseas. Now I don't know. I have about decided to stay here and see what turns up. I was just telling Louise when your letter came that I never had been in quite this frame of mind. Always before I have had some definite goal. Now I have none. If something good abroad came along, I would take it. But I can't imagine getting particularly excited about it. I am just going through a lackadaisical period for some reason. Perhaps, as I told her, it is because so many are ahead of me in experience and training here that I [Begin p. 5] feel too keenly the need for further rigorous training to want to think about anything else very far beyond the job I'm in now. Frankly, I have not made the headway I expected to make. There have been many puzzlers. I have to study hard. I find I make a lot of little mistakes. I have to watch all these closely. But I am going a bit better now and that is something. I may amount to something yet.

I have studied at French in a book or two, but not very hard. Reason: I've lost the yen to get to Paris in a hurry. I'm satisfied right here for a while, though I suppose, as I have said in other letters, that something may be turning up and we'll be pulling out in six or eight months or a year.

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Our big European bureau is in London. It sort of mothers the others, though all of the authority eminates [*sic*] from New York directly. We have bureaus in all the principal countries and contacts where we can be covered quickly in the smaller ones. We have bureaus in the orient, too. Heretofore we have cooperated with Reuters (British) News agency in an exchange agreement. Their men in the US were entitled to our general news matter to be cabled abroad. Our men received the same treatment in London. We have about broken, though, (this is a big office secret) and Ford Wilkins (the night man I was telling you about) is going out to India to establish an Indian bureau for us at Bombay. He is quite a boy. About 32, single, been around the world, etc., etc.

I haven't any map or any pictures of the office, but may be able to find something of the latter. Will try.

Hope this tires you as much as it has me.

-O-

Mr. Grinstead! Will wonders never cease . . .!!

I was close to Senator Anglin, but not the way you mean. I never missed a chance to lambaste him in the little Leader. I don't know anything against him, though, except that he was an enemy of a friend of mine at Holdenville, Tom Philips of the Holdenville Daily News.

-O-

Boy, ain't this awful . . . Oh, well, you asked for it.

Love to all,

Paul (signed)

[Handwritten note on back of p. 5]:

Paul asked me to say that for obvious reasons this letter must not be shown.

It is snowing very hard. It is a pretty sight but rather difficult to get around.

Love to you all,

Louise

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With obvious enthusiasm, Paul had shared with the man whom he admired more than any other and whose approval meant so much, his role in Associated Press operations at the New York City bureau – "the central office in every way for news, management, etc." As the early cable editor responsible for the general news budgets for afternoon papers, Paul prepared cable budgets – i.e., the number of words allocated to each individual story, decided which stories had "broken" too late for afternoon papers, and rewrote stories to give them a "fresh slant." As for his ability to rewrite stories, Paul ruefully explained that "men spend years at it and still can't do it;" and, as for himself, he was still "pretty much of a failure" at it, even after several "tough" months on the job.

Paul emphasized, too, that he was part of a team. He wrote his father of general early editor, Dale Harrison, night editor, Ford Wilkins, the day cable editor, foreign news editor, Smith Reavis, and the executive editor in charge of foreign news. Paul estimated that as many as "50 to 60 to 70 men" worked in the general news office at any given time. And, up on the next floor above, he wrote, were the offices of Kent Cooper, the general manager, and the executives "not directly connected with supervision of the news report." At that point, Paul indulged in some office gossip as he speculated that Kent Cooper made $25,000 or more annually [$441,000 in 2015].

It was obviously with great pride that Paul wrote that his new home contained five Associated Press newspapers: *The New York Times*, *Sun*, *Daily News*, *Post*, and *World Telegram*. He then explained that A. P. membership required a newspaper to make all stories developed by that paper available for exclusive republication to the Associated Press, although certain protections did exist. As an example, if *The New York Times* ran a

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story, the A.P. wires might distribute it to newspapers outside New York City, but would be careful to exclude the city's other A. P. members.

The young night cable editor also proudly explained that he worked for "the world's largest newsgathering organization," unique in that it was both "non-profit making and cooperative." It had 1400 members in North, Central, and South America, and the Philippines. The A. P. assessed members for its services proportionately and according to certain factors such as circulation, etc. In addition to its straight news service, the Associated Press also provided photo, feature, and cartoon services as well, and with a foreign service second to none.

Paul continued his letter, however, by confessing to some uncertainty about his immediate future as well as to his professional insecurities. He admitted to having changed his mind about going overseas. Where before Paul had always set "some definite goal," now he felt had none and attributed his lack of focus to "going through a lackadaisical period for some reason." He worried about his lack of experience and need for additional training and about making too many mistakes. Nevertheless, he rather hesitantly expresses the hope the he "may amount to something yet."

Toward the end of his letter, Paul inserted a little office gossip and several obscure references meaningful only to father and son. He then playfully added that he hoped "this tires you as much as it has me." Perhaps because of the sensitive nature of some of its passages – perhaps, for example, Paul's estimate of Kent Cooper's annual salary – Louise cautioned James "that for obvious reasons this letter must not be shown;" but, whether or not anyone outside the Miller family ever saw it remains unknown. At any rate, Paul

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Miller's extraordinary letter does provide insights into his state of mind in the wake of his recent tragedy and clues to his short- and long-term career strategy. **(B3/f21)**

Paul and Louise persevered throughout the remainder of the year hoping for a turn in their fortunes. Then, on December 12, Louise gave birth to their first son, Ranne. And, perhaps, if only symbolically, his birth represented the reawakening of Paul's dreams for their future. But, whatever Ranne meant to his parents allegorically, they undoubtedly simply rejoiced in the reality of their healthy new baby boy.

1935

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Ellen Sachar:

You spent about 15 years with the AP before you finally had the title of assistant general manager when you finally left and decided to go with Gannett. What made you make the switch?

Paul Miller:

Let me first review the AP experience and then I'll come back to that. In 1932 at the first meeting of the Associated Press and I believe it was the organizational meeting of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association that just raised hell with criticisms about the report. And of course they always do that but now it's more of a mutual working relationship between the management and the AP and they help all the time and that's not just an opportunity for fault-finding as it proved to be. Kent Cooper came back and shook the place up entirely. For example he made Bill Brooks who was my boss as executive assistant to Cooper in charge of membership and promotion, he made him executive news editor for the night report and Charles Hotz was made Sunday editor to build up the Sunday report[,] James M. Kennedy was put in charge of the day report [.] [B]ut anyway, Brooks then asked me if I would go downstairs as night general desk editor when he moved. So I went down as night general desk editor and I was there about six months and thoroughly enjoyed it although I lived out at bayside and my hours were 3-11 p.m. on Tuesday and

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> Wednesday[,] then 11 a.m. – 7 p.m. on Thursday and [F]riday[,] then 5:30 to 2 p.m. on Saturday. I will say that it left something to be desired but I realized I was learning a lot and I thoroughly enjoyed the excitement of general desk operation.

If the previous year had seemed to Paul largely a period of personal indecisiveness and professional inertia, nineteen thirty-five seemed to offer better days ahead. First, the Millers had become grateful parents. Second, an official from the New York bureau with the initials, "WFB," recommended that the Associated Press increase Paul's salary from $250.00 [$4,318.00 in 2015] to $290.00 [$5034.00 in 2015 dollars] monthly. And third, Paul seemed to be eligible for another promotion, this time to night desk editor [News Editor?] at the A. P. Kansas City bureau. **(B3/f21)**

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Paul Miller:

> At that time we were just getting into wire photo and was where I could see a bit of what went on in that area when Lloyd Strattenton [Stratton] who was in charge of personnel, and brooks asked me if I would be interested in going to Kansas City as night editor there with the assignment to help improve and expand the night news report out of the [W]est. At that time all the news going west flowed through Kansas City and had to be refiled west from there. The news from the [W]est flowed into Kansas City and had to be refiled east from Kansas City. So, the idea of that assignment was that I would come in at 11:00 a.m. and work until and watch for stories during the day that might be expanded and developed better for the night report and work close with the New York general desk. I worked as I mentioned I believe from 11-7 whenever I got in and watched for all the fresh material that we could develop and through messages back and forth from New York with Los Angeles which I was partial to LA which had a fine staff and a reporter name[d] Pat Morin who was always happy to accept the thought if it was any good at all.

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In a letter dated January 4, 1935, the mysterious "WFB" wrote the same Mr. Stratton who had approved Paul's two-day paid leave to Columbus to bury his infant daughter more than a year ago:

(B3/f21)

January 4, 1935

Mr. Stratton:

I recommend that Paul Miller's salary be increased from $250 to $290 monthly, effective February 1, 1935.

Miller has already demonstrated to me that he fits into the news staff and I think he deserves recognition. He is aggressive, careful and conscientious. He has a good background and I think he is potentially capable of developing in an executive news capacity. He came into the AP at $250 a month. He is back now to where he was when he started and he is undoubtedly more valuable.

I would like to see Miller's salary increased as above and to suggest him to News Editor Stanley at Kansas City as a successor to M. J. Sheen, transferred to Des Moines. With another two weeks here Miller will have sufficient idea of the general desk, with his previous experience on cable, to do what we want done for the night report in Kansas City. Mr. Stanley has told me he would like to have someone from here with such experience. If he agrees specifically on Miller, I will give you a later memorandum concerning that change.

Do you approve, please?

WFB

Apparently News Editor Stanley accepted WFB's recommendation that Miller succeed M. J. Sheen, recently transferred to Des Moines, as Paul did serve as night news editor at the A. P. Kansas City bureau from February, 1935 to March, 1936.

A single letter of congratulations to Paul on his promotion has survived:

(B3/f21)

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The Associated Press
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DAY OFFICE, DISPATCH BUILDING
NIGHT OFFICE, STATE JOURNAL BUILDING
1-18-35.

Dear PM:

Your letter arrived while I was tied up on the state convention, and thus the delay.

Hearty congratulations on the fine promotion. I knew it would come to you and I feel certain that before many years pass we will have PM right up in the front ranks. You have a real opportunity at KX, one of the real AP hot-spots. But you will lick it, I know, and come out on top.

Have had quite a few changes here . . . .

Certainly was pleased to hear that youngster is all OK, and hope I'll get to see the baby while Mrs. M. is here. Also want to see you when you stop off enroute west. With Louise so much in love with her hubby, I'm sure she will be thoroughly satisfied in the West. In fact, I think she would be satisfied anywhere, just so Paul was nearby. You can see he will always be nearby by the look in his eyes. I really envy you your bliss, but hope that at 88 you will be as much in love as at present.

My abode remains unchanged—the Virginia Hotel. I seldom look backwards in a case of this sort, and if I should glance back this time it will be because of Ginger. At this date there is no indication or thought of a back-to-the-hearth movement.

Must get busy now so will ring off for the present. Best regards to all the NY boys I know, and better regards to Louise, the baby and yourself. As ever,

RPCJr. (initialed)

Written by his old bureau chief in Columbus, R. P. Cronin, Jr., the letter is noteworthy as it suggests that Paul had already begun to forge the sincere and lasting relationships with his associates that would characterize his many years with the Associated Press. Cronin genuinely congratulated Paul on his promotion, and accurately

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predicted a future for “PM right up in the front ranks” of the organization. Sadly, Cronin’s moving description of the Millers’ loving relationship contrasted sharply with his veiled references to his own broken marriage. **(B3/f21)**

A single photograph survives of Paul at work sometime either in 1935 or 1936. Captioned “Checking East wire night file, Kansas City bureau, 1936,” it shows the smartly-dressed, young editor intently poring over the night’s stories as two colleagues continue with their work. Paul wears a stylish vest – complete with pen and pencil in the pocket – with matching pants, and a white shirt and tie. Standing there, with his hair neatly trimmed and parted, and – perhaps somewhat surprisingly for a man barely thirty years old – wearing glasses, he projects an air of quiet efficiency and determination, the very qualities that would result in still greater opportunities for Paul. **(B3/f14)**

1936

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Paul Miller:

> But some of the bureaus really needed a lot of improvement and one that I found myself being critical of more perhaps than others was Salt Lake City. I guess the result of that was that one day after I’d been in Kansas City about a year and a half, a letter came to the bureau chief who was Charlie Klein saying that they’d like to know if Miller would like to be bureau chief in Salt Lake City. Well, I was delighted to go and be bureau chief at Salt lake City although I had loved Kansas City, the people on the Star and made many friends.
>
> Incidentally, one of the friends my wife and I made there was the then Governor of Kansas who was just beginning to [be] touted as the white hope of the Republican party against Roosevelt. Well, of course he lost I believe about every state but one, but he’s a wonderful man and I have kept in touch with him all these years. For example, I happened to be in Denver when his daughter won

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the Republican nomination for the United States Senate from Kansas [1978?] and I called him up from a breakfast about 8:00 in the morning and I thought I'd leave word and sure enough he answered the phone himself. And he was so pleased. The last contact I had was after I read he'd had a heart attack and was in the hospital and I called up Mrs. Landon and she said it was apparently minor and he probably would be home the next day which he was. I recall meeting him at that time.

But anyway, Salt Lake City of course was my first bureau job I'd ever had and it embraced Utah and Idaho with a one-man bureau. Walter Bacher was the correspondent in Boise and a wire that ran aside from the trunks in and out of Salt Lake City then a Idaho-Utah wire that ran up to all the Idaho and Utah points on the wire and I have many friends out there. I think the Idaho song is my favorite state song to this day.

Ellen Sachar:

You said that one of the reasons that you wound up at Salt Lake City was that you kept criticizing the report. What sort of changes were taking place in the news and the way it was covered at this time?

Paul Miller:

Actually, it wasn't so much changes in news in the way it was covered as it was that we had spots where we may have needed to put in people who had _____ experience[.] [A]nd words would not have a bureau that was made up of mostly one or two local people who were fine but didn't know much about the AP[.] [A]nd we didn't have any kind of training programs[.] [A]nd I always thought it was weakness that we didn't so that people could become acquainted with it[.] [A]nd there were only two newspeople on the Salt Lake staff when I went there – a night editor and a day editor and then of course the bureau chief who worked all the time which as I did[.] [A]nd so, my having worked in New York _____ enabled me to – just wasn't any training problem – just explained about how the AP operates a little and they became great friends and we were able to do a job that was more in keeping solely because anybody else that came in they could have done the same thing. But with experience and all of what's _____ .

Year and a half. After I'd been there about a year and a half, I found out something there that I never knew. In the earlier days

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> when I talked about wanting to be a foreign correspondent, I always said, "God, I'd never want to be a bureau chief and have to go out and sell memberships and wire service." [A]nd at that time we had a mat service called Telemat – mats made from wire photo which had been started on a year or two before, and papers could get that by mail from [the] nearest receiving point[.] _____ Photo _____ . Well, do you know that I found that I enjoyed that as much as anything that I ever did and I did very well at it. Many of the papers that had not shown any interest in photo or mat service, particularly Telemat Service[.] [A]nd I 'd really enjoyed selling it and evidently made a little record in that particular area, as well as, evidently having pretty good membership relationship in [that] particular area[.] [A]nd I learned later that that's why Kent Cooper, about a year and a half after I went to Salt Lake, offered me the job of bureau chief, and he told me I was going to be Bureau Chief of Pennsylvania with headquarters at Harrisburg, and that also included Delaware which was taken _____ out of Pennsylvania.

Effective April 1, 1936, Paul Miller succeeded M. E. Barker as Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah. And, while his salary remained unchanged, Mr. L. F. Curtis, Treasurer, Associated Press, consented, albeit grudgingly, to pay Paul's moving expenses. Although Paul had thoughtfully estimated the amount at $293.35, unfortunately, his actual transfer expenses came to $317.00 [$5,396.00 in 2015] – a difference of $23.65 which he later felt obligated to justify to Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager, Associated Press. **(B3/f22)**

The surviving correspondence between Kent Cooper and Paul Miller chronicles an extraordinary professional relationship between a master newspaperman and his brilliant apprentice. Beginning with Cooper's first official letter to Miller dated February 24, 1936, Cooper channeled Paul's towering ambitions, and unerringly guided his career with the Associated Press until the latter's resignation to become executive assistant to Frank E. Gannett in 1947. Before doing so, however, Paul named his third son, Kenper, as his ultimate tribute to Kent Cooper.

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Cooper's initial communique with Paul set a pattern which endured for years. Reproduced below, it begins with the salutation by which Cooper then and for the next three years would formally address Paul: "Dear Miller." Cooper wrote tersely, and with precision. He regularly acknowledged Paul's ambition, and consistently offered to help his young protégé in any way possible. But, as this example demonstrates, Cooper could also exercise considerable restraint when it came to increasing Paul's salary:

(B3/f22)

The Associated Press
NEW YORK

February 24, 1936.

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Kansas City.

Dear Miller:

I wired you today as follows:

"MAKE ARRANGEMENTS REACH SALT LAKE LATTER PART MARCH WRITING."

I am advising Barker that you will succeed him about April 1st.

Needless to say I like the enthusiasm your letter portrays and of course I have full confidence that you will succeed. Ask me for any help that I can give.

The statement of transfer expenses [$317.00] given by you is approved.

I am not going to make any change in your salary for a few months because I want to see how you take hold. The degree of your success will measure the degree of my action.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

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KC:K
cc CHKline-Kansas City

Cooper always closed with his initials rather than his full signature, either as a reflection of the demands on his time or simply his personal preference.

April 1, 1936 – July 19, 1937
A.P. Chief of Bureau, Salt Lake City, Utah

On March 26, 1936, Cooper instructed Paul to "please put the following message upon the Utah-Idaho state wires, day and night: 'Paul Miller is appointed chief of bureau at Salt lake City, effective April 1, in charge of the entire states of Utah and Idaho . . . . The cooperation of members and their staffs is asked for Miller.'" Cooper then added a helpful postscript: "I shall go along with you enthusiastically in your hopes and ambitions and never fail to call on me for any advice or action that will help you succeed." And for the remainder of their professional relationship, he would do just that. **(B3/f22).**

Paul Miller met his new responsibilities with his customary energy and diligence, and almost immediately began to improve A. P. operations at Salt Lake City. And in a letter dated less than four months after Miller's appointment, Irving W. Hart, editor of *The Idaho Statesman*, advised Kent Cooper of positive developments at the bureau:

(B3/f22)

Personal July 13, 1936

Kent Cooper, General Manager
The Associated Press
383 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

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I guess we throw as many bricks at the Associated press as any member in this neck of the woods. It is only fair to toss a bouquet once in a while.

We like Paul Miller, Salt Lake bureau manager. I won't say the service is perfect. We don't always get what we want, even after we ask for it. But Miller tries to get it and there is a vast improvement since he took over the bureau.

I have not talked to all of them, but I think this is the majority opinion of the Idaho members. Miller has a keen news sense. What is just as important, he has an almost uncanny ability to size up situations in the individual offices, to sense what their needs are and to meet them if possible.

In the past I have frequently been irritated with an only partially concealed attitude which seemed to meet many requests. This attitude was, "Well, you're a member; we'll make a stab at getting it, but it shows you don't know a damn thing about newspapers." There was no such blunt expression, of course, but that was the impression left.

From the Salt Lake bureau the attitude has entirely disappeared and Miller must receive the credit.

I regret that I was unable to see you when I was in New York because of your absence from town. Mr. Stratton, Mr. Brooks, and others in the office showed great courtesy. Will you give them my regards.

Sincerely,

Irving W. Hart
Editor

IWH v

Hart then forwarded a copy of his letter to the young bureau chief with the following admonition not to congratulate himself too heartily: "I may be kicking you just as hard some day [*sic*], so don't get too godam conceited."

Unintimidated, Paul soon responded with his own characteristic deference and gift for turning a phrase:

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(B3/f22)

Salt Lake City
July 18, 1936

Mr. Irving W. Hart
The Idaho Statesman
Boise, Idaho

Dear Irving:

Mr. Cooper let me see your letter of the 13th. You know I am personally grateful. And Mr. Cooper will know, through a copy of this letter, that if some few things have been accomplished here they have been made possible in large measure by just such generous help and encouragement as your letter so plainly indicates.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller

CC Mr. Cooper

In September, Paul received a letter from Associated Press correspondent R. N. Cowell regarding his recent conversation with a representative of the United Press:

(B3/f22)

The Associated Press
HELENA, MONT.
DAY OFFICE, RECORD-HERALD BUILDING
NIGHT OFFICE, INDEPENDENT BUILDING

Sept. 4, 1936

Chief of Bureau Miller
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

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> Phil Curran, field representative for the United Press out of Portland, Ore., came in today and introduced a new correspondent sent from St. Paul to take charge of the Montana UP bureau.
>
> During a casual conversation, Curran volunteered:
>
> "The AP's new bureau chief at Salt Lake City is doing a whale of a job. Too good to suit us. He's revitalized the bureau. We had to shake up our staff and send a man down there from San Francisco to try to hold our own. We used to have things our own way, but not now."
>
> Curran's comment was entirely spontaneous and so sincere I felt it ought to be passed along.
>
> Sincerely,
> *R. N. Cowell* (signature)
> Correspondent
>
> R.N. Cowell
> CC—Mr. Cooper

Paul's prompt reply conveyed his gratitude for Cowell's information and included a caution: "I thank you for passing along Phil Curran's remarks in your letter of September 4. I have to confess, though, that although I do not know him, I suspect from what I hear that nearly anything the gentleman says should be taken with a grain of salt!" But, although he did not mention it, Paul also undoubtedly noticed that Cowell had forwarded a copy of his letter to Kent Cooper. **(B3/f22).**

Kent Cooper was not a man to let success go unrewarded. And with his own observations of Paul's management of the Salt Lake City bureau reinforced by letters such as those of Hart and Cowell, Cooper soon decided to raise Paul's salary. Consequently, in a one-sentence letter addressed, as always, "Dear Miller," Cooper wrote: "I hope you will see in the enclosed evidence of my satisfaction with your progress." Enclosed was Personnel Change No. 10978 authorizing an increase in Paul

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Miller's monthly compensation from $310.00 [$5,277.00 in 2015] to $325.00 [$5,532.00 in 2015]. At this point, Paul let his ambitions overtake his judgment. **(B3/f22).**

In the fall of 1936, Paul attended an Associated Press staff conference in Chicago at which Kent Cooper, as A. P. general manager, had offered a number of staffers the opportunity to meet with him to discuss personal, and presumably, professional matters. Afterward, he had asked each participant to provide a written review of their conversation. Paul complied with Cooper's request with the following letter dated November 19, 1936:

(B3/f22)

The Associated Press
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
TRIBUNE BUILDING

Salt Lake City
November 19, 1936

Personal:

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

At the Chicago staff conference you directed that each individual who had talked with you about personal matters write reviewing the conversation. I do this, for my part, with reluctance; there are things one would rather say than write.

I sought an interview because I wanted, honestly, to tell you I felt capable of an assignment of considerably more responsibility and I respectfully submitted the record here for consideration, if desired, in light of that attitude. I suggested others be asked how the problems apparent here six months ago appeared to them to have been met.

You asked me if I merely sought more money. I conceded that was part of it, but I insisted it was an incidental factor, that the job was the thing. Then I confessed one major goal and one high

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ambition—to serve some time, in some capacity, as an executive assistant to Kent Cooper.

When I left New York for Kansas City in 1935, I went with but one aim—to try to prove myself to you further. Previously I had worked at every assignment in a typical bureau, Columbus; and I had been cable editor, membership department employe [*sic*] and general desk editor in New York.

Assigned to Salt Lake City, I undertook the work with the same aim as on leaving New York.

These things I had on my mind when I asked to see you in Chicago. Specifically, I might have said I desired a larger bureau or a division news editorship. But I should have had to add that no matter what may come—and no matter whether it is in New York or New Brunswick that you see fit to use me—the ultimate goal remains the same.

Maybe you think this odd. Maybe it actually is. But that's the way I feel. And I probably always shall.

Sincerely,
Paul Miller (signature)
Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

The letter is vintage Paul Miller. Whereas Cooper had asked only that each staffer with whom he had discussed "personal matters" at the conference supply him with a written assessment of their *past* conversation, Paul cleverly seized upon Cooper's request as an opportunity to advocate *in the present* for a promotion. In his reply, however, Cooper smoothly deflected Paul's bold maneuver while at the same time taking care not to quash the young bureau chief's ambitions:

(B3/f22)
The Associated Press
NEW YORK

November 23, 1936

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Chief of Bureau
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

> I am delighted to have your letter of November 19 for your personal file. I hope and believe that you have fine possibilities for the future. My one concern of an adverse nature is that you probably have the impatience of youth and you want to go faster than we go in The Associated Press. We go at the speed that I direct the engine, and I am convinced it is fundamentally unsound to go at a faster speed, just as I am convinced it would be wrong to go at a slower speed. Of the two, helter-skelter would be the worse.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

But if Cooper was not yet ready to promote Paul "faster than we go in The Associated Press," his fortunes would nevertheless continue to improve almost immediately.

1937

With the coming of a new year, Cooper sought to ease Paul's disappointment at not yet being able to secure his ultimate career goal as an executive assistant to Kent Cooper. In a letter dated January 4, 1937, Cooper wrote: "The enclosed copy of notice to the treasurer carries with it to you not only an expression of my confidence, but of my continued hopes for the future." Clearly meant as a reward for a job well done, the general manager had raised Paul's salary from $325.00/month to $360.00/month. Though the increase may seem small by today's standards, his annual compensation following his raise amounted to more than $73,500.00 in 2015 dollars – a considerable sum for an American newspaperman at the height of the Great Depression. Therefore, despite whatever as-yet-unfulfilled ambitions Paul may have harbored, he almost certainly must

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have believed that his A.P. career had been a success to that point – at least financially. And greater rewards would soon follow. **(B3/f22).**

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Paul Miller:

So I was transferred back East again, this time to Harrisburg. They always paid my moving expenses except the first time to New York. But you ought to see them. I believe that we moved, we had one child [Ranne]. I believe my wife and child moved to Pennsylvania from way out in Salt Lake City for something like $250 or $[2]60 and we had similar experiences when we were transferred to Kansas City – wasn't all that great you know. Mayflower Van and our car and we were off – you know. And even, if I may jump a little, I was later transferred from Pennsylvania to New York. I recall that at that time mileage was $.05 a mile, and I think that my wife, our two children and myself got ourselves filled up in New York for something like $9 and something. That was the mileage on the car. But anyway, we got a house in Philadelphia and stayed there a little while and Mr. Cooper had been a little unhappy about having the bureau in Harrisburg, and I soon saw that it really ought to be in Philadelphia which was a major point and where we had better facilities[.] [A]nd so we moved the headquarters bureau to Philadelphia, leaving a correspondency [*sic*] at Harrisburg as there was also a Pittsburgh free bureau's in Pennsylvania. At about that time, in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin under Major McClane [McLean], who had just been made President of the Associated Press, was doing a lot of remodeling and they very generously did everything that could be suggested to have a really modern AP setup in the Bulletin Building[.] [S]o they were very nice quarters and to certainly almost solely that Major McClane [McLean] as a matter of pride wanted the AP to have whatever they wanted there.

Ellen Sachar:

How long were you in Philadelphia and what sort of things happened there?

Paul Miller:

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> I was in Philadelphia about four years and we had some pretty good stories that apparently were satisfactorily handled[.] But in my continuing relations with Kent Cooper, he was most interested in what was being done to enlarge the membership[.] [A]nd I believe that, I can't say how many, I'll look this up if I do anything with it, but I believe that in the time I was there, about ten additional papers joined the Associated Press in the Pennsylvania area[.] [A]nd I'm sure that he was impressed with that because the job he called me to New York for was to be assistant in charge of membership and promotion, which is the job that Bill Brooks had when I was assistant to Bill Brooks years ago.

In a letter dated February 18, 1937, Cooper inquired into the nature of Paul's "living commitments," as well as to "who is the best man you know of and can think of to take your place there who could be as good a man or better than you are in the job, provided there is something else I want you to do?" While Cooper left unsaid precisely what it was he had in mind, Paul, prepared as always for any contingency, promptly responded just four days later that he could "leave any day you tell me to leave." He also listed two men – one in New York and one in Denver – worthy of being "considered for the job here," and a third man, Day Editor Otis J. Pusey of the Salt Lake A.P. bureau who, "temporarily," was "thoroughly capable of filling in." **(B3/f22).**

Cooper's reply contained a not-so-subtle lesson in personnel management:

(B3/f22)

The Associated Press
NEW YORK

February 25, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Thanks for your note. In my letter of February 18 I meant, who is the best man that you have trained in Salt Lake for the job?

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I take it you feel Pusey has not developed sufficiently to take your job.

What I had in mind for you was a larger bureau with greater responsibility. I say this because you may have had a thought that I was thinking of a job in New York, which I am not. I say this so that you won't have any disappointment and your enthusiasm will not be unnecessarily dampened.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

Cooper had once again gently restrained Paul's obvious ambitions while simultaneously being careful not to diminish his passion for the Associated Press.

Perhaps somewhat chastened, Paul then defended his recommendation of Pusey, and assured the general manager of his willingness to accept unconditionally any assignment:

(B3/f22)

Salt Lake City
March 1, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper:

When I wrote that Pusey was thoroughly capable of filling in here temporarily, I had in mind that you might want him to take over on that basis in the event I should be transferred and that, in a month or so, he might possibly convince you he should have the job permanently. He is handicapped by the fact his Associated Press experience has been confined to Salt Lake. However, I have sought to help him cultivate a broad view and for months I have had him read much of my correspondence.

True, I did think of New York; but no more than I thought of other spots where it seemed possible you might wish to use me. I am more than eager to undertake anything you want me to—no matter where it is or what it is.

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Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

Kent Cooper soon received additional evidence of Paul Miller's managerial skills. In a letter to Cooper dated March 4, 1937, Harold Turnblad, Associated Press bureau chief for Seattle, Washington, related the substance of an extraordinary conversation that he had had recently with one Phil Curran, formerly of the United Press. According to Turnblad, Curran had asked him if he knew the Salt Lake City bureau chief, Paul Miller; and had then gone on to say that "the United Press used to get along pretty well in the country around Salt Lake until a year or so ago when things began to happen up there and the UP began to hear about Paul Miller and his activity among the papers." Curran had added that the U.P. made some personnel changes in its Salt Lake bureau to deal with the increased competition from the A. P.; also, that he and United Press Pacific Coast manager, Frank Bartholomew, had decided seek out "this fellow Miller and try to hire him for UP." Turnblad then signed off by encouraging Cooper to "put this in Miller's personnel file." Cooper later answered Turnblad through one of the A.P.'s assistant general managers: "Please tell HT that I said thanks for the news of UP's discovery of Paul Miller and that I am glad Miller himself discovered The AP and that his opportunity is in it. Turnblad's letter most certainly goes on Miller's file and a copy of this also goes to Miller." **(B3/f22).**

Paul received notification via airmail of his next assignment in June:

(B3/f23)

The Associated Press

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June 11, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Your next assignment is to take charge of the news service and personnel in the entire state of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg, some time [*sic*] the latter part of next month. In the interim I want you to fix your vacation dates and get yourself and your family transported. Please send me a statement of the cost of the transfer.

Some time [*sic*] before you actually take charge in Harrisburg, I want you to come in here [i.e., New York] and let us have a talk.

Meanwhile I can say to you that your unusual success at Salt Lake City has given me great confidence that you can do remarkably well in this new field.

You have a copy of Smits' letter of June 9, saying that he will be there on June 20. Stay along with him a week, and thereafter start on your vacation, a plan which I trust is entirely agreeable to you.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

Paul promptly accepted his new position in a letter to Cooper dated June 15, 1937. In it, he dutifully estimated his transfer expenses, proposed a two-week vacation schedule, and requested an advance of $250.00 [$4,108.00 in 2015]. He closed with a brief statement that combined gratitude, deference, and humility: "It seems hardly necessary to add that I

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am grateful for this opportunity and determined that you shall never have cause for regret that you are giving it to me." **(B3/f23).**

Letters of congratulation from coworkers and associates that Paul received following the news of his promotion must certainly have boosted his self-confidence. But despite their undisguised praise of Paul's character and accomplishments, they also thoughtfully depicted a newspaperman of extraordinary personal charisma and ability. For instance, one A.P. man from the Boise, Idaho, bureau reminisced in glowing terms of their professional relationship, while at the same time wishing Paul well in the future:

(B3/f23)

> Dear Paul:
>
> "FYI" This A. M. and your letter tonight made today a blue Thursday for me. In fact for everybody in the Boise bureau.
>
> I shall miss you. As a "partner" as you put it on your first visit to Boise, frankly, you've been a grand fellow. Your leadership has been characterized by fair play and sound judgment as I see it looking back over the past 14 months. It isn't hard for me to go down the line for a chief like that. It's those qualities, if the army books are right, that make generals.
>
> It is refreshing to deal, as we have, free from the politics and personalities that characterized my earlier experience in the newspaper game. It was mighty fine of you to volunteer to pass on to your successor some words in my behalf. I shall carry on in the hope of living up to the expectations you instill in his mind. I too hope the relationship of the past few months may some day [*sic*] be resumed.
>
> In your transfer, I see, despite the disappointing generalities, one bright angle: presumably it means another step up for you; another promotion, and for that nobody can be more sincerely happy than I.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> *Walt* (signed) WRB June 17

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The business manager of the Caldwell News-Tribune favorably addressed Miller's tenure as Salt Lake City bureau chief from a different perspective:

(B3/f23)

819 Main Street
Telephone 58

THE CALDWELL NEWS-TRIBUNE
Published Evenings by the Caldwell Publishing Co.
CALDWELL, IDAHO

F.H. MICHAELSON, EDITOR
ADEN HYDE, BUSINESS MANAGER

June 21, 1937.

Dear Paul;

Noted advices on the wire today of your promotion.

Congrats and all that stuff !

But, doggone it, just when we get a good man, why can't we keep him long enough to get acquainted, at least ? I've been expecting this for some time; it goes back to the old fundamental that you can't keep a good man down.

But it does seem a shame that the A.P. brings a dust bowl denizen into the lap of the west's [*sic*] irrigated empire and just when we get him to a place where he can distinguish a siphon from a snow bank, the A.P. takes him away from us.

Seriously, though, I am sure that every Idaho member of the A.P. will be sorry to see you leave. That's no reflection on your successor either. But we all know what you've done for our service out of Salt Lake. Newspapers rarely are thanked for anything they do; they are too prone to keep mum themselves when there might be a few boquets [*sic*] to be handed out within their own family. But I suspect that all of us have thought, often enough, how well you've been doing at SK even if you didn't have our word for it.

Good luck to you among the Pennsylvania Dutch.

Sincerely,
Aden Hyde. (signature)

ONE NEWSPAPER
ONE COVERAGE

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There was, however, one letter that must have been particularly gratifying both to Kent Cooper and Paul Miller. Written by one R.S. Tofflemire on behalf of the Utah-Idaho Associated Press Conference members, and dated July 2, 1937, the letter spoke of their "regret" at losing Paul as Salt Lake City bureau chief. Tofflemire expressed his opinion that Miller had "made a brilliant record" there, and had "accomplished much in the way of building up the service while he was in charge of the Salt Lake office." Tofflemire had also "talked with various members of the conference and they were all of the opinion that we should speak a good word for Paul and voice his appreciation of what he has done for us." **(B3/f22).**

Cooper answered Tofflemire four days later: "One of the joys of my office is the opportunity of acknowledging a letter such as yours of June 28. I thank you sincerely for having written so graciously and warmly about Paul Miller and, because I believe you would not mind, I want him to see it." What Cooper did not mention, of course, was that he had raised Paul's salary that very day from $360.00/month [$5,915.00 in 2015]to $450.00/ month [$7,394.00 in 2015]. **(B3/f22).**

The Associated Press officially announced Paul's new post on July 19, 1937. It read:

(B3/f23)

PA55HX

Harrisburg, Pa., July 19-(AP)-David Fernsler, since 1931 Chief of the Harrisburg Bureau in charge of the Pennsylvania Associated Press Service, was succeeded today by Paul Miller and will leave this week for Washington.

In Washington, Fernsler will be in charge of the Associated Press Regional Service. This branch specializes in news of interest to particular communities and states. The service, relatively new, has been expanded rapidly.

Miller has been Associated Press State Editor in Ohio, Cable and General News Editor in New York City, News Editor at Kansas City and Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City.

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And written that very day, Paul's first letter as Chief of Bureau, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, remains a model of editorial brevity:

(B3/f23)

Harrisburg, Pa.
July 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I went to work here today.

Sincerely yours,
Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

July 19, 1937 – December, 1937
A. P. Chief of Bureau, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

And in a letter dated one week after he had assumed his new position, Paul displayed that combination of ambition and impatience so critical to his rapid rise thus far within the Associated Press. In it Paul advised Cooper that his new bureau chief would like to get out of the office and travel to some of the member newspapers within the Harrisburg bureau and, with more than a little temerity, to do so without having to secure Cooper's permission for each trip:

(B3/f23)

Harrisburg, Pa.
July 26, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

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Beginning the latter part of this week, I would like to start getting out to member papers and next week some time I hope to go to Philadelphia. If agreeable, I would like to do these things as conditions permit, without awaiting specific approval for each trip.

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

Cooper's reply was a classic example of his gift for restraining Paul's more impetuous impulses while at the same time reinforcing his determination to excel in whatever capacity Cooper saw fit to employ him. In this case, the general manager explained that while he certainly agreed with Paul's desire to meet the A.P. staff members within his bureau, the timing of those visits was critical. Cooper's reasoning was simplicity itself: he did not want the young bureau chief to find himself unprepared to discuss various details of A.P. operations at the Harrisburg bureau with which the staff at its member papers would expect its chief to be familiar. In Cooper's words, he was simply trying to prevent Paul from "making a poor impression." And in a masterstroke of executive subtlety, Cooper requested of Paul only "that you tell me in advance where you are going to be and the period of absence." Although Paul could then assume that he had permission for a given trip without having actually to request it, Cooper would still always know Paul's itinerary while at the same time reserving to himself the authority to disapprove individual trips by exception. Cooper's brilliant letter follows:

(B3/f23)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE. AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

July 27, 1937

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Chief of Bureau Miller,
Harrisburg.

Dear Miller:

I want you to get acquainted with at least a good cross section of the Pennsylvania members as soon as possible, but the timing is important. You certainly want to be sufficiently well grounded in the major details of your staff and service setup before undertaking any discussions with members.

You know how it is – some of them will have things to say and talk about that require familiarity on your part. Otherwise, you risk making a poor impression.

With this I leave the selection of dates to you. However, it is necessary that you tell me in advance where you are going to be and the period of absence. Unless you hear to the contrary from me, you will know each trip is approved.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC H

Less than a month later, Kent Cooper received from one C. H. Heintzelman, owner and editor of *The Coatesville Record,* yet another endorsement of Paul's administrative abilities. In the most direct language, and without any of the "bull" that he clearly despised, Heintzelman made it clear that he approved of the general manager's decision to replace the former Harrisburg bureau chief with Miller:

(B3/f23)

C.H. Heintzelman
Editor and Owner

COPY
THE COATESVILLE RECORD
Coatesville, Pa.
Aug. 25, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,

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The Associated Press,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I like this man Miller you have put in charge of the Harrisburg office.
He rings true.

Met him only once and he didn't make a single promise! He asked what we want and said he would try to get it. Within a week he gave us a Chester county scoop, right out of Harrisburg, and followed with an advance on the adjournment of congress, which came in mighty handy.

With all due respect to his predecessor, who was long on promises and short on fulfilling them, I just want to go on record as saying that if Miller keeps up the pace he has started he is going to make GOOD. Deeds, not words, count. Miller has less "bull" to spread than did Fernsler, but he is sure coming through with the deeds.
More Power to him!

Sincerely yours,

COATESVILLE RECORD

(SIGNED) By C. H. HEINTZELMAN

Kent Cooper gratefully responded to Heintzelman's letter the following day:

(B3/f23)

August 26, 1937

Mr. C. H. Heintzelman,
Editor and Owner,
The Coatesville Record,
Coatesville, Pa.

Dear Mr. Heintzelman:

Your letter of August 25 gratifies me greatly. I had thought Paul Miller did ring true. You have told me some other things, as a keen observer, that I wanted to know.

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With appreciation of your thoughtfulness and my kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC H

nm cc PMiller-Harrisburg
with copy of Heintzelman's letter.

KENT COOPER
GENERAL MANAGER

Kent Cooper showed his approval of Paul's administrative success in Harrisburg in multiple ways. For instance, Cooper must have rewarded Paul that October with a bonus for which Miller expressed his gratitude in the following brief letter:

(B3/f23)

October 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

When I opened the envelope containing my check, I could only think:

"What can't a fellow lick when it's for such a man and for such a principal as, to me, that surprise represents!"

Sincerely,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.

Cooper also transferred Miller's bureau and position to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, effective December, 1937. Paul planned to leave Harrisburg on the last day of November and, in a letter written to Cooper one week earlier, estimated his moving expenses at $100 **(B3/f23)**. One day later, the general manager approved Paul's transfer "on an expense basis that is not to exceed $100" **(B3/f23)**.

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Paul must have been firmly settled there by the end of the year. A photograph survives of Miller, presumably taken in his Philadelphia office and meant for his sister, Evelyn. Written across it are the words:

Much love Eve!
Paul
Philadelphia
Christmas 1937

The young man staring at the camera wears a pin-striped jacket set off by a contrasting tie and with a handkerchief in one pocket. Although the handsome fellow with the movie-star good looks and the thick shock of jet black hair in the picture appears serious – indeed there is not the slightest trace of a smile – his gentle, non-threatening eyes dominate the photograph. They suggest a man of vision and intelligence, a man of energy and determination, and a man of high principles and solid character who commanded the respect of others without demanding it **(B3/f14)**.

December, 1937-April, 1941
A. P. Chief of Bureau, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1938

One example of the high regard in which Miller's subordinates held him surfaced soon after his transfer to Philadelphia. While still at Harrisburg, Paul had suspended a newsman named Julius Goodman for several workplace infractions. As bureau chief, he had dutifully reported the incident to the general manager who then promptly requested a letter of explanation which he received soon thereafter . But while the suspension – and the reasons for it – were unremarkable, the comments made by the chastened reporter regarding his relationship with Miller were not:

(B3/f24)
C O P Y

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Harrisburg

January 4, 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
The Associated Press
New York City

My dear Mr. Cooper:

The facts in my suspension as Chief of Bureau Miller says he stated them to you are quite correct.

I was, I am afraid, interested only in getting and writing news. That I did both rather well no one can, or, I am sure, will deny.

I failed in not being punctual and in having little enthusiasm or talent for filing other people's stories and the general routine.

No doubt there are jobs with The Associated Press that I could fill to your satisfaction and mine, but since "suspension" and dismissal seem to mean the same there is little use in considering rather vague possibilities.

I would like to add, however, that my relations with Paul Miller have been most cordial at all times. Frankly, I feel more concerned with not having "made good on the job" for his sake than for anything else.

With regrets, but no bitter ones, I am

Very truly yours,

ss. J. Goodman, Jr.

Cooper's response to the unfortunate employee reveals the general manager to have been a man of extraordinary tact and goodwill, as well as an administrator capable of making difficult personnel decisions without hesitation:

(B3/f24)

January 5, 1938

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Mr. Julius Goodman, Jr.
Harrisburg

Dear Mr. Goodman:

I appreciate the courtesy of your writing me your letter of January 4 as requested, and we will let the suspension stand as termination of service.

I am, of course, delighted at the fine compliment you payed [*sic*] Paul Miller and in return we all hope that you will have a fine future in any field that you select.

Sincerely yours,

KC:JE
Cc PMiller-Philadelphia

That Paul benefited from the many lessons in personnel management learned from Kent Cooper is apparent from a letter that Miller wrote to an Associated Press man named Marben Graham at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Earlier, in his role as bureau chief at Philadelphia, Miller had recommended Graham for a salary increase who then, in his gratitude, had credited Paul solely with the decision. Characteristically, however, Paul modestly deferred all credit for the raise to Kent Cooper:

(B3/f24)

January 16th, 1938

Mr. Marben Graham
The Associated Press
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Graham:

Your letter is an inspiration and I thank you for it, but I would be assuming credit where none is due if I did not tell you that thanks should go to Mr. Cooper—not to me. I merely recommend recognition in the form of salary increases. He grants the raises and, indeed, even in recommending, I am only doing what he wants me to do in the way of helping him note and see that reward is accorded those men who by their industry, loyalty and resourcefulness demonstrate their worth.

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Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller — Chief of Bureau.
Cc (nm) Mr. Cooper

And Kent Cooper, equally as characteristically, had handwritten across the top:

PM
all yours, say I !
KC

Paul Miller's fellow journalists continued to compliment his professional abilities. For instance, barely a month into his tenure in Philadelphia, one L. Dawson wrote about a report he had seen of a Pennsylvania state A.P. meeting. Dawson noted that it consisted of only three pages: "The first page contained a long list of 'those present.' The second page – six concise paragraphs of remarks by the bureau chief. And the third , the paragraph: 'No member having any questions, criticisms or comment, the meeting was adjourned.'" Dawson then complimented Paul , "What kind of spell has this fellow Miller cast over Philadelphia, anyway?" **(B3/f24)**. And the high regard in which Miller's friends from his time in Salt Lake still held him is evident in this letter from the publisher of *The Salt Lake Tribune*:

(B3/f22)

The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Telegram
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Personal

February 2, 1938

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Bulletin Building,

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Juniper & Filbert Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Paul:

We were talking about you yesterday and I realized I had not written you for a long time; in fact not since you moved to Philadelphia.

I hope you are getting along as well as the reports I hear about you, which are all fine. I think it was quite a break to have the bureau headquarters transferred to Philadelphia—it puts you closer to the "seat of war." It certainly will be helpful if Mr. McLean is made President of the Associated Press.

Everything here is going along about the same as usual. We are engaged in the work of remodeling the Thompson Building, preparatory to moving the Tribune-Telegram in there, but it will be some months before the work is completed.

We are still on the search for an all-around editorial man; a fellow about as good as Paul Miller, so if, in your wanderings, you come across any such fellow, be sure and let me know.

Outside of the plane crash, we have not had very many big news breaks. We have an upheaval in city government here, wherein they fired the Chief of Police, Finch, and it looks like Mayor Erwin's resignation will be forthcoming.

We have had the most delightful winter I have ever experienced in Utah. Today is like an early spring day.

With kind personal regards to you, and hoping you can find time to drop me a line, I am

Yours very sincerely,
J. F. Fitzpatrick (signature)
Publisher

F:I

Paul's gracious reply showed that unlike so many other executives on their way to the top, he had not forgotten those with whom he had worked in the past. His genuine delight in hearing from an old friend, coupled with his admissions that the Philadelphia bureau

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was presenting some unforeseen challenges and that he still occasionally missed the West, suggest a firmly-grounded young man with a gift for interpersonal relations:

(B3/f22)

February 9th, 1938

Mr. J.F. Fitzpatrick
Publisher
The Tribune and The Telegram
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

It was good to hear from Salt Lake City—and having the letter come from you, at that, made it all the better.

Well, there have been a few problems in trying to get lined out in this state, and I confess things have not always gone as smoothly as I should like to be able to tell you; but some times [*sic*] I think I can see daylight.

We have taken a house in Wayne, a suburb community about 15 miles West [sic] on the main line of the Pennsylvania. The setup is pretty nice and, although I admit I frequently long for a look at Utah mountains and a few good sniffs of Utah air, the winter here has been pleasant—at least so far.

I am complimented that you would think a fellow of my qualifications might possibly help fill your bill, the more so because I believe you know me pretty well. My fear would be, perhaps, that the man probably would want more authority than the job you have in mind to fill and also that he would want considerably more money than you would feel it feasible to pay. I assure you I shall not forget your need.

Please give my very best to the others there.

Wishing you all the best,

Sincerely,

Paul Miller

Evidence of Paul Miller's value to the Associated Press continued to mount. Prior to his appointment as bureau chief at Philadelphia , the staff of the Mauch Chunk,

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Pennsylvania, *Times-News* had decided to drop their A. P. membership. A single visit from Paul, however, sufficed to change their minds, and they so informed Kent Cooper by mail:

(B3/f24)

COPY

THE TIMES-NEWS

Mauch Chunk, Pa.,
April 5, 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper,
The Associated Press,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

As you know, we once submitted our resignation from the Associated Press effective in January of 1939.

Your Mr. Paul Miller was here today and we wish to advise you formally that we now desire to withdraw that notice of resignation immediately.

We are satisfied with our Associated Press membership and wish to continue that membership indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Boyle (signature)
Times-Star

Two days later, Kent Cooper responded to Boyle, and forwarded his letter to Paul:

(B3/f24)

April 7, 1938

Mr. J. J. Boyle,
The Times-News,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

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Dear Mr. Boyle:

Your letter made every one of us here, as I know it will make Paul Miller, happy. We are inspired by it and will do the very best we can for the Mauch Chunk Times-News.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of your letter to Paul Miller, of whose work I am extremely proud.

With my very best wishes to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC:R
cc-(NM)-Paul Miller-Philadelphia

(B3/f24)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 7, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

The enclosed is really for you. I salute you!

Sincerely yours,

KC:R
Encl.

Paul's unaffected modesty regarding his achievement surfaced the following day in his reply to Kent Cooper:

(B3/f24)

April 8th , 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

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> I have a feeling of guilt about your exchange with the Mauch Chunk, Pa., people because I am sure they did not withdraw that resignation just because they have now decided the service is satisfactory. I just saw, in the course of my visit there, that I had happened to "hit them right," so I went to work and told them to fix up their letters to INS and to you to get themselves straightened around and out of commercial clutches, etc.
>
> The trip as a whole was fairly fruitful, with contacts more than pleasant all around. I attach some clippings from Leighton and Allentown about the talk.
>
> Sometimes I do think progress is being made, but there are always those who honestly are far from completely satisfied – probably several – as against those who are happy.
>
> Somehow I feel I would be less than honest if I did not write you these things now.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.

The exchange between Miller and Kent Cooper continued five days later, on April 13 as the general manager countered Paul's humility: "I have your humble letter of April 8 and still prefer to think it was you even if it was not. There are enough things that you do concerning which I do not write to commend you so you are still several up on me." Cooper closed with the words "Sincerely yours," and signed off with his trademark initials **(B3/f24)**.

One day later, however, Paul seemed ready to accept the general manager's praise for a job well done. The reason for his change of heart was apparently a non-extant document produced by the International News Service (INS) that positively acknowledged some facet of Paul's work. On April 11, J. J. Boyle had forwarded the "communication which I think may be of interest to you and would appreciate your returning it to our files" to

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Paul. Boyle also conveyed the best wishes of the Boyle family to the Millers, and cordially invited them for a summer visit **(B3/f24)**.

Paul then wrote to Kent Cooper:

(B3/f24)

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(DAY OFFICE—BULLETIN BUILDING)
(NIGHT OFFICE—RECORD BUILDING)
P.O. BOX 708

Dear Mr. Cooper:

> After I received this today, I concluded maybe those people at Mauch Chunk really were sold, at that—and maybe I did have a right to feel pretty good about it. If you'll return this, I'll promise never to mention Mauch Chunk again!

Paul Miller—April 14th
(signature superimposed over type)

At the bottom of Paul's letter appears this handwritten comment: "Dear Paul – This proves I was right. It's returned as requested. And it's great to have you with the AP. KC." The general manager, too, had seen the INS document and obviously felt vindicated in his judgment of Paul's work at the Philadelphia bureau.

Paul continued to experience good fortune both with his career and in his personal life. Effective May 1, 1938, Kent Cooper increased Paul's salary from $500.00 [$8,390.00 in 2015] to $600.00 [$10,068.00 in 2015] monthly. And Paul had still one more reason "to feel pretty good about" things as, on April 12, Louise gave birth to a healthy baby girl whom the proud parents christened "Jean" **(B3/f24)**.

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Paul Miller's continuing success with the Associated Press resulted from more than simply his executive services. In a letter sent the following month, Kent Cooper once again commended, albeit in his rather oblique fashion, Paul's journalistic skills:

(B3/f24)

(handwritten: *May 24, 38*)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 26, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

I have a letter from Franklin F. Banker in which he expresses his view to The Associated Press morale, and concludes with this paragraph:

"On another subject, Bureau Chief Miller modestly left out the main point of the Pennsylvania primary coverage in his letter to you. The papers didn't use opposition general primary leads, no, they used the leads Paul Miller wrote. Credit for an all-around outstanding job goes to Paul Miller who worked like the devil to put it over."

I told him it was too good to keep and that I would quote it to you.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:JE

Paul Miller's ambition seemed almost to define him. He apparently found it difficult to set aside his career, even in his holiday greetings to newspaper associates at year's end. A note from Byron Price, Associated Press executive news editor at New York, reveals a

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great deal about Miller's inability to separate business from what perhaps should have been a purely personal communication:

(B3/f24)

December 29, 1938

Dear Paul:

> Nothing that happened to me this Christmas means quite so much as that splendid note of yours. This is true because I know you mean what you say and are not just expressing a Christmas sentiment and because of the regard and affection I have for you. I think, as you say, that neither of us can be satisfied or ought to be satisfied with the progress made, but one of my principal consolations and assurances for the future is the expectation that your exceptionally capable services will continue to be available to The Associated Press for years to come. And I know that means you are going to go far in this organization.
>
> I hope you had a good Christmas and will have an even better New Year.

Sincerely yours,

-*Px*- (initialed)

Byron Price:am

1939

For Paul Miller, 1939 began the same way the year before had ended – ambitiously. Four days into the New Year, Kent Cooper wrote to Paul thanking him for his Christmas letter: "I was deeply touched by reading your letter of December 24 and heartily reciprocate every word you say, especially about you being here for a long long time to come." That letter also marked the first time that Cooper used the familiar salutation, "Dear Paul," rather than the formal, "Dear Miller." Clearly, the general manager found Paul's obvious commitment to his A. P. career appealing **(B3/f24)**.

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Three weeks later, Kent Cooper further rewarded Paul for his exceptional work as Philadelphia bureau chief. In a one-sentence letter dated January 24, 1939, Cooper wrote: "Just to let you know I am alive, thinking and appreciative." Just how appreciative he was, Cooper revealed with his enclosure: "Effective February 1, 1939, this is approval for increasing the salary of CHIEF OF BUREAU PAUL MILLER, Philadelphia, form $600. To $675 [$11,327.00 in 2015]. Monthly, payable monthly" **(B3/f24)**.

Paul's letter of acknowledgement somewhat colloquially expressed his attitude regarding his feelings for and professional responsibilities to his mentor:

(B3/f24)

January 25, 1939

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

> The best way I hope to be able to show you I continue alive, thinking and appreciative is by producing in some measure at least the results required. In this assignment, I know I dub many a shot as surely as I know and am happy that I now and then get a decent score.
>
> I hope you will believe, and that it will be some small comfort, that I am everlastingly in there trying for you—even when I appear the veriest duffer.

Sincerely,

Paul Miller.

Paul Miller's professional opportunities continued to expand that year. For instance, on April 3 he received an invitation from Bryon Price to attend the prestigious white-tie-and-tails Gridiron Club dinner at the New Willard Washington, D.C. Paul accepted the

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very next day: “I am delighted at your invitation, and deeply grateful for it. I’ll see you April 15 whenever and wherever you say **(B3/f24)**.

In November, Paul attended a staff conference for news editors and bureau chiefs. In the event, Kent Cooper left no doubt that he expected from all of the participants “a memorandum of your reactions to the meeting, particularly to point out what it was you learned that you didn’t know before and wherein the meeting failed to give you what you would have liked to have had.” Paul’s lengthy memorandum of November 21 began with a sentence that surely must have pleased Cooper: “What I really hope – as I suspect the General Manager does – is that the work out of Pennsylvania will provide the best answer as to what was learned at the staff conference” **(B3/f24)**.

Kent Cooper’s reply praising Miller’s performance as bureau chief contained the ultimate superlative:

(B3/f24)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 21, 1939

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

I am glad you got a lot of good out of the meeting. There is one thing about you: besides being original, you can adopt the ideas of others, and the administration in Pennsylvania is rapidly reaching 100% perfection.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

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And Cooper's final correspondence of 1939 undoubtedly reaffirmed Paul's belief that his future with the Associated Press was secure:

(B3/f24)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

December 28, 1939

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Paul:

I can't acknowledge the numerous more formal greetings that came and I can't myself give a formal greeting. That explains why I send no cards. To give a personal greeting to all the people that mean much to me would be beyond my physical capacity.

However, I do write to tell you that I appreciate your saying what you say and to repeat what you already know—that The Associated Press is fortunate in having you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

1940

Three months into 1940, Paul received additional confirmation of his value to the Kent Cooper in particular and to the Associated Press in general:

(B3/f24)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

March 25, 1940

Personal

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Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Paul:

One thing that you do is to inspire the boss, and the boss needs inspiration as much as any employe. Every time I see you I more than ever want to congratulate the Associated Press because of your connection with it. You are going places, fellow, and I am going right along with you!

With affectionate regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

And while the praises of his general manager were certainly equally inspiring to Paul, his financial compensation from the Associated Press also continued to rise. On March 20, 1940, only fourteen months after his last pay raise, Kent Cooper gave his "approval for increasing the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from $675. To $750 [$12,740.00 in 2015]. Monthly, payable monthly," and effective April 1, 1940. Cooper had originally handwritten, "Dear Paul: - Keep up the good work. KC;" but then, having forgotten actually to hand it to Paul when he was in New York, added, "March 25 – Dear Paul: I forgot to give you this when you were here. Sorry! KC."

Several photographs of Paul Miller during 1940 survive. The first is from a Gridiron Club dinner in June, and has the words, "Ambassador Joe Davies at "Springwood" in Washington, D.C. For members and wives of The Gridiron Club," on the back. The second photograph is of Paul and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., also presumably taken at the Gridiron banquet. And the third appeared in a Pennsylvania newspaper:

(B3/f24)
The Daily Tribune
335

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Johnstown, PA
Saturday Evening, 30 November 1940

PHOTO:
Three Leased Telegraph Wires Service Local Papers 20 Hours A Day

Caption:

> This general view of the Philadelphia office of the Associated Press shows a part of the Pennsylvania Associated Press staff at work, preparing news for The Tribune and The Democrat and other newspapers of the Associated Press. In the background are teletypewriter machines which send the news over leased wires to The Tribune and The Democrat. Similar offices are maintained in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh to give readers of The Tribune and The Democrat complete coverage of Pennsylvania news as well as news of the outside world. Standing, hand on hip, in the center of the photo, is Paul Miller, chief of bureau. (Associated Press Photo).

But 1940 held a significance for Paul far beyond his noteworthy accomplishments within the Associated Press. For it was in that year that he met the man who would influence Paul's subsequent career in journalism more than anyone else, with the possible exception of Kent Cooper. Years later, Miller recalled that fateful meeting:

(B1/f10)

> The first time I met Frank and Kyrie Gannett was in 1940, during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia [June 24-28]. I was there attending the Associated Press arrangements for the convention, at which Wendell Willkie was nominated on the Republican ticket. I had a call and was invited to come down and meet Frank and Kyrie, and I recall thinking then, without any idea that we'd ever be associated with them, what wonderful people they really were.

1941

Nineteen forty-one began with the promise of still greater opportunities for Paul Miller. In a letter dated January 22, 1941, Kent Cooper once again praised

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Paul's handling of the Philadelphia bureau, but also hinted at the possibility of a different assignment:

(B3/f30)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 22, 1941

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

Those are glad tidings in yours of January 21. I have in mind sending out the following to the chiefs of bureau and to the members of the Board of Directors, provided you say it accurately states the matter. If it doesn't, please correct it and say what did happen. Here goes:

I have heard a good deal about the desirability of furnishing war correspondents as speakers for state meetings, Rotary Clubs and Sunday school associations. Indeed, I have been under some pressure to furnish them, usually on the ground that the United Press does this sort of thing and we ought to furnish 2-to-1 to overcome the United Press lead. Aside from the fact that this would disrupt our service abroad and could not be undertaken except at an expense far greater than it is worth, I doubted whether the thing does anything more than furnish entertainment.

Just what it actually means comparatively is evidenced by the following accurate report of the day of the luncheon meeting of Associated Press members at Harrisburg on January 18.

The meeting is described as far and away the best of its kind ever held in Pennsylvania. Attendance was very good, despite the fact that the United Press was host to a show and a luncheon at the same time just across the hall. One of the stunt speakers was Edward W. Beattie, Jr., United Press staffer, back from London. No members who were in town attended the United Press luncheon instead of ours, despite the number who buy U.P. service in the state. The inspiration was furnished by the members themselves, aided and abetted by Chief of Bureau Paul Miller, and the members paid for their own luncheons!

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This seems to be an answer to these current proposals. It shows what a chief of bureau can do when he gets his teeth into his job and keeps them there.

I take it that everything that occurred, including the resolution respecting the General Manager, proves your worth. It would be useless for you to try to dissuade me from this conviction. The Pennsylvania members are responding to your efforts. They better had. And even though they are responding, I could not promise them that I am going to keep you in that one territory indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

K

Cooper shortly afterward initiated the correspondence with Paul that by the middle of April, 1941, saw him reestablished in New York City with a new assignment:

(B3/f30)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 4, 1941.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Miller:

This is dictated before I leave on a trip and the answer can be withheld until I return the 28th of February.

I am interested in knowing what your living commitments are in Philadelphia and how soon I could count upon you for an opportunity in another field.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

Paul wasted no time answering the general manager's inquiry:

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(B3/f30)

February 5, 1941

PERSONAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

The answer as to when you can count on me is what it always will be: I'm ready, willing and eager to go anywhere you say any time—today, tomorrow or next month.

There is a 30-day clause in my house lease. To vacate March 15, notice should be given February 15. Monthly rental is $75.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

paul [*sic*] Miller

Cooper did not, in fact, wait until his return to New York to hear Paul's answer:

(B3/f30)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 5, 1941

PERSONAL

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miller:

Your letter was just read to me on the telephone, and it is of course what I expected.

I will be writing you the latter part of the month when I return to New York.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

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Effective April 16, Paul Miller became the Executive Assistant to the General Manager, in charge of membership and promotion, with headquarters in New York. . . ."

(B3/f30).

April 16, 1941-June 28, 1942
New York City, NY: A. P. Bureau
Executive Assistant to the A. P. General Manager, Kent Cooper.
Vice President and Director of Operations of Wide World Inc.

Several Oklahoma newspapers ran stories of Miller's promotion:

(B3/f31)
Miami Daily News Record
Miami, OK
March 9, 1941

"Son of Minister at Quapaw Gets High Position With A.P."

(B3/f31)
The Ponca City News
Ponca City, OK
Sunday, March 9, 1941

"A.P Promotes Miller, Former Oklahoman"

(B3/f31)
The Daily O'Collegian
Stillwater, OK
March 11, 1941

"Ex-Aggie Gets High Post In (AP) Office"

"Paul Miller, Former O'Collegian Editor, Takes New Job Soon"

A former A. and M. student, Paul Miller, who has been chief of bureau for the Associated Press in Pennsylvania, has been appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, (AP) general manager, the news service recently reported.

Miller, 36, who is one of the younger (AP) executives, attended A. and M. two years and served in nearly every editorial capacity on the O'Collegian. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. The next year after graduating from O.U., he was back in Stillwater working under Randall Perdue in the now-extinct A.

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and M. public relations bureau. Shortly afterwards, he joined (AP) in Oklahoma City.

Many Offices

From Oklahoma City he was transferred to (AP) offices in Columbus, Ohio; Salt Lake City, Kansas City and New York City. He took over as chief of the Pennsylvania bureau about three years ago.

Miller will take up his new duties in New York April 1, in succession to O.S. Gramlin, who on that date becomes assistant general manager of Press Association, Inc. As executive assistant, Miller will be in charge of membership and promotion activities of the (AP).

Quapaw Parents

He is the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller of Quapaw. Before entering the service of (AP), he worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including Pawhuska, Stillwater, Guthrie, Okemah, and Oklahoma City.

Otis Wile, now editor of the Stillwater Press, who worked with Miller on the A. and M. student publications, Monday described Miller as a "brilliant journalist."

Paul received letters of congratulation from three of his former mentors – two at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, and one from a former colleague at Oklahoma City – letters that he promptly answered with characteristic deference:

(B3/f30)
Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Technical Journalism
STILLWATER

March 10, 1941

Mr. Paul Miller
Associated Press
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Paul:

I have just seen the item that you are to go to New York as assistant to Kent Cooper. I want to congratulate you on your promotion and tell you that all the folks down here are happy to see you going on. We have all had confidence in your ability and

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are not surprised at your promotion, but happy that it is coming. I am wishing you every success in your new place. Of course, if there is anything that any of us back here can do, feel free to call on us.

I don't know when you have been back in this part of the country and how well you keep up on A. and M. However, we are moving along and continuing to grow. We now have more than 6,000 students, and everything considered, are more crowded and rushed than ever. While we still continue to have a Department of Publications, we now also have a Department of Journalism and are planning to expand somewhat into the advertising field. We are still putting our emphasis on the special fields of writing, agriculture, home economics and commerce particularly.

Again, with best wishes and congratulations, I am

Very truly yours,
Clement E Trout (signature)
Clement E. Trout,
Head

CT:mc

P.S. I always have thought that you were pretty wonderful, but this amazes all of us!

V. Pope (signature)
Virginia Pope

(B3/f30)

March 14, 1941.

Prof. C. E. Trout
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Prof. Trout:

Naturally one of the most appreciated letters yet was the one received from you today! I am grateful and I reciprocate your good wishes 100 percent. I look forward to the time when we can get together again and talk over old times.

Meantime, with best wishes always,

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Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

P.S. Please tell Virginia Pope thanks no end for her postscript!!

(B3/f30)

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES
Phone 2-1211 THE FARMER-STOCKMAN
E.K. GAYLORD. PRESIDENT
EDGAR T. BELL. SEC'Y & TREAS. THE OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANY
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

March 12, 1941

Dear Friend:

I predict you'll get a good laugh at seeing these photos we had in our files. Incidentally, you should send us a new one.

Congratulations on your elevation. I was glad to hear of it.

Sincerely,

J. H. McKiddy, Librarian.
McK (initialed)

Paul Miller
New York City

(B3/f30)

March 19, 1941.

Mr. J. H. McKiddy, Librarian
The Daily Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear McK:

You were right – I certainly did get a laugh out of those photos you sent. Looking them over brought back a lot of happy memories of work on The Daily Oklahoman and Times. I appreciate your sending them more than I can say. I wondered how

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you happened to have them out. Your letter reached me here where I shall be until around April 10.

With appreciation and with best wishes always,

Sincerely your friend,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

(B3/f30)

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

March 18, 1941

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Paul:

It was with much pleasure that I learned of your recent promotion, and I cannot resist the temptation to write you a note of congratulation.

Knowing you as I do, I am not in the least surprised at your continued success. But I want you to know that I rejoice with you. Your many friends here at the College and in Stillwater join me in this word of felicitation.

I hope you will have occasion to visit Stillwater and the College sometime. I believe you would be interested in the many changes on the campus since you were here.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett
P r e s i d e n t

HGB:McN

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(B3/f30)

March 25, 1941.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett
President
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Bennett:

Nothing could have given me greater pleasure today than your letter. I am most grateful for your generous remarks and good wishes, all of which I reciprocate to the full.

I too hope the day is not distant when I can enjoy a visit. Where the time goes, I don't know. It seems only a little while since I was there – yet it's many years.

I shall be here in Philadelphia for a few weeks yet, getting ready for the move.

With renewed appreciation, and with warm personal regards always,

Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

(B2/f48)

[Continued from Ellen Sachar interview]

Ellen Sachar:

So you wound up back in New York. By this time had you decided that membership and sales was what really interested you?

Paul Miller:

No. I never got out of the news and I wrote anytime we had a major story. I always helped out on it all that I could. But, I did enjoy that and so that I had no qualms at all about moving into that area exclusively. However, shortly after that, Mr. Cooper added the overall supervision of the AP News Feature Service to my little list[.] [A]nd of course, I said then, and I want to say now that anybody could look good who had titular leadership of the AP

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News Feature Service with Joe Wing down there as the fellow who was really doing the job as which he was as editor of it or whatever the title was at the time. But I loved [the] opportunity to keep a relationship with the news and feature ends while doing the other and was very helpful.

Let me go back a little about the feature service . . . [See also interview notes (and Miller's reminiscences) for 1932 on page 42].

Ellen Sachar:

This is going back. Do you remember, you mentioned by-lines, do you remember what you[r] first by-line was for the AP? Before we digress, you were in New York and you were the executive assistant in charge of membership and also and AP _____. About what year was that and how long did you stay?

Paul Miller:

I was transferred from Philadelphia to New York in 1940 [1941?], after having been in Pennsylvania since 1937, early 1937 as I recall. I'd look up this date. An interesting development in New York, and something I had had never had the knowledge of was the purchase of Wide World Photos from the New York Times by Ken[t] Cooper. I didn't even know he and Lloyd Stratton were negotiating to buy the service which the Times had desired to sell. They had their own photo service. And, one day Cooper came in, and I recall Mr. [Arthur Ochs Sulzberger] was over there and Lloyd Stratton and Mr. Cooper and Mr. [Sulzberger] were sitting in there feeling good and talking and Kent called me and said Paul, I'm going to put you in charge of Wide World Photos. I already knew [t]hat Wide World Photos and I hadn't even read the contract which I got[.] [A]nd then I went over there and set up a desk and hired all of them that wanted to stay with Wide World Photos[.] [A]nd we cleared out a section of the newsroom and they were curiosities to everybody else down on the 4th floor, of course, in the newsroom, in one section of it and brought over a secretary from there named Mary Murphy, who stayed with the AP a long while[.] [A]nd we set up shop and picked up customers that the New York Times had and continued the services as they had, but later worked it in to the Associated Press Service as part of the AP Photo Service, but this was sometime later. At that point, I had charge of Wide World Photos, that is the business administration part of it. Leo Solomon had come over as editor of it, which he was at the time.

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On August 1, 1941, *The New York Times* ran the following story:

(B3/f32)
The New York Times
New York, NY
Friday, August 1, 1941

The Associated Press formally acquired the Wide World News Photo Service today from The New York Times and elected officers and directors.

The new officers and directors of Wide World, Inc., which becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of The Associated Press, are Kent Cooper, president; Paul Miller, vice-president; Lloyd Stratton, secretary; and L. F. Curtis, treasurer. They were elected to serve until the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press.

Mr. Cooper announced that Mr. Miller would be directly in charge of Wide World operations until further notice and that the physical setup of Wide World and its offices would be at 50 Rockefeller Plaza in The Associated Press Building.

He said that The New York Times had placed at the disposal of The Associated Press the Wide World equipment which The Associated Press had not purchased, and certain space facilities to facilitate the transfer and assist the Associated Press in employing the largest possible number of previous Wide World men.

Cooper said that all clients of Wide World had been notified by The Associated Press that Wide World services would be continued wherever possible.

On that same day, *The Daily Oklahoman* printed the following photograph:

(B3/f32)
The Daily Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, OK
August 1, 1941 [p. 4]

Photo Service Head
(PHOTO)

PROMOTED – Paul Miller, formerly of Pawnee and graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Thursday became vice-president and director of operations of Wide World Inc., news picture service acquired by the Associated Press from the New York Times. Miller, graduated from the university in 1930, has been connected with the (AP) since 1931, has been manager of

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several bureaus, and recently was appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager.

(B3/f38)
Sooner Magazine
March 1942 (p. 28)

AP Official
PHOTO:
Paul T. Miller, ’30

A series of promotions during the last ten years has brought Paul T. Miller, ’30, former Oklahoma newspaperman, to one of the highest ranking executive positions with the Associated Press.

His most recent appointment, head of the AP Feature Service, followed executive staff changes completed in January. Besides being executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the entire AP setup, Mr. Miller also has charge of membership promotion and the business administration of Wide World, an AP news picture service.

His association with the news-gathering agency has taken him across the United States, almost to the Pacific coast and back to New York City where he now works. He has been chief of bureau or a member of the bureau staff at Salt Lake City, Utah; Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Ohio; and Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including the Pawhuska Journal-Capital, Guthrie Daily Leader, Okemah Leader, and the Daily Oklahoman and Times.

He and Mrs. Miller, the former Miss Louise Johnson and a graduate of Ohio State University, live on Long Island, New York. They have two children, a son, Ranne, 7, and a daughter, Jean, 3.

(B3/f38)
The Daily News-Press
Stillwater, OK
Thursday, June 18, 1942

Miller to AP Post
[handwritten across top]:
Regards to Roosevelt, Paul, and congratulations to you[.] O.W.

Announcement from Washington Thursday that Paul Turner Miller will become chief of the Associated Press bureau in the nation’s capital, stirs the memories of many in Stillwater, where Miller began his journalistic career.

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, Thursday announced that Miller was being shifted from the New York office to the

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Washington job, the most important bureau post in this major news-gathering agency. (The Stillwater News-Press holds membership in the AP.)

Miller, who succeeds the late Brian Bell, has had experience in various departments of the organization and has headed three bureaus, those of Utah, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

He goes to Washington from a position as executive assistant to the general manager in New York, a place he has held for the last year.

Stillwater citizens remember Miller as a personable youngster who came to A. and M. from Pawhuska in 1925 to enter A. and M. college. He was prominent in student publications during those early years of the Daily O'Collegian campus newspaper.

Miller later attended Oklahoma university [f]or a short time, returning to A. and M. in the late 1920s to be associated with Randle Perdue in the department of publications and to take his degree from A. and M.

When the Perdue-Miller news team was ordered dropped during the administration of Gov. W. H. Murray, Miller entered the Associated Press, and his career with the (AP) has advanced steadily upward since that time. He, with Walker Stone, Scripps-Howard chief in Washington, are A. and M.'s ranking alumni in the field of journalism.

(B3/f38)

June 24, 1942

Mr. Otis Wile
The Daily News-Press
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Otis:

Just a note to say many, many thanks for your kind words.

All the best always.

Sincerely yours,

B

PAUL MILLER,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

(B3/f38)
(newspaper unknown)
[from] Washington
June 27, 1942

[handwritten across top]:

349

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!! Eve too! !!

Another State Man on Top In Washington
Paul Miller Named Chief of Bureau By The Associated Press

DEAR SUE:

TIME WAS WHEN AN OKLAHOMAN coming to live in Washington for the first time might feel something of a stranger, but now he can expect to find dozens of old friends already on the job. What with countless military assignments in and around the capital, besides the expanding civilian army, Washington is really on the boom these days.

An impressive addition to the Oklahoma colony here is good-looking Paul Miller, who while still in his early 30's has stepped up to one of the most important executive positions in the entire newspaper profession. He's the new chief of the Washington Associated Press bureau, successor to the late Brian Bell. Although Paul has had various positions with the (AP), most recently he was assistant to the general manager in New York City.

Former O. U. friends in the late 1920's and early 30's recall that even then Paul had his eye out for news and with his camera strap over his shoulder was ready to record it all. A tall brunet who always drew a big reception around the sorority houses, Paul wore the star-and-crescent of Kappa Sigma. His equally attractive sister, Evelyn (underlined by hand), who is well known on Oklahoma City's "Capital [sic] Hill," was a Delta Delta Delta.

AND WITH PAUL MILLER AT THE (AP) desk, we might mention that Oklahoma can claim a big share of the big-wig newsmen in the capital. On the United Press side, the bureau chief is Lyle Wilson, an Oklahoma City man. George B. "Deke" Parker, O. U. grad, is editor-in-chief of Scripps-Howard, and Frank Dennis is assistant managing editor of the Washington Post. Cecil Dickson, former I. N. S. ace now with the Chicago Sun bureau, hails from Hugo, while many other Washington reporters have formerly worked in the state.

(B3/f38)
Sooner Magazine
August 1942 (p. 18)

News Chief
PHOTO
PAUL MILLER, '30

Paul Miller, '30, has been promoted to one of the top journalistic positions in the world—chief of the Associated Press bureau in Washington, D. C., which is now the vital news center of the world.

Formerly executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the AP in New York City, Mr. Miller has been connected with the news service for the last 10 years and has held various executive positions. He is remembered in

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Norman as a newspaper correspondent handling O. U. campus news while he attended the University.

* * *

CHAPTER FIVE
Washington, D.C., 1942-1947

June 29, 1942- July 31, 1947
A. P. Chief of Bureau, Washington, D.C.
A. P. Assistant General Manager

1942

[See also the following files]:
Trips
The War Years
Paul Miller and the American Presidents
"Paul Miller's Confidential Files and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1946"

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Paul Miller:

I really loved New York and loved working for Mr. Cooper and with the coming of Pearl Harbor, my wife and I decided that inasmuch as our lease was running out on our home out in [Manhasset] on Long island, that we'd better move into Manhattan. And, it's impossible for anyone to realize that Manhattan was really in, what amounted to doldrums at that time. For example, even shortly after the war started, they took trainloads of men out of New York City for war jobs across the country. For example, even in shipping clear across the [to] the West Coast and all that. But any way, there was hardly an apartment building on Fifth or Park or in between that didn't have an apartment to let, a little sign out front; they all had them, you know. We read an ad I believe it was, or maybe somebody told me about us about them, I'm not sure, about an apartment up at 1165 Fifth which is at 98th and 5th – they're identical apartments that face each other on the corner of Park. This family was moving out, breaking their lease with 18 months to go, building a family in Greenwich, Connecticut as I recall. So I said how much does it run from the man who had the lease. He said you can pick up my lease and I'm paying $182 a month, 9 room duplex on the 6th and 7th

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floors with elevator entrance on each floor, library, beautiful entrance hall. Anyway, I went back to Mr. Cooper or the first time I saw him, maybe that was over the weekend, on Monday and said you expect me to be around here awhile or are you going to send me some place or what? He said why? I said I've never had a lease really that amounted to anything – maybe three months or something – and so he said sure. I said this is 18 months. So he said go ahead. We were so pleased to finally be settled and my wife had a friend who's a wonderful decorator named Bega [?] and we just pretty much let her do what she wanted to do although my wife's terrific also in that area. But in any case, after I got through with it in a few weeks it was absolutely gorgeous and we had a party for the executive staff, not all of them but maybe 30 people from the executive offices, kind of a house warming[.] [A]nd a couple of weeks after that Brian Bell, who was chief of bureau at Washington, dropped dead at a baseball game on a Sunday afternoon of the Washington Nationals[.]

[A]nd I went in Monday morning, not even thinking much about it except how sorry I was – I was very fond of Brian Bell, and I hadn't even thought about what happens now. And Mr. Cooper came in my office and said, "Paul, who've we got to go to Washington?" I said I assumed you would have had somebody, although you never did mention it to me. He said how would you like to go? I said I'd love it, which I did. So everything was fine except poor Louise, here we go again. But she was a good sport. We never made a move she complained about, no matter where it was and we always would be pretty nicely settled by the time somebody would think of something else.

So, off I went to Washington and she took the children [Ranne and Jean] and went to her family's place in Columbus and stayed with them there for awhile but then came down and helped me to house hunt after I failed to find anything in the way of a house in Washington. I had been living at a hotel right near the bureau and the first night she was in town, we were invited to dinner with Walker Stone and his wife who was my closest friend dating back to our having been in school together at Oklahoma State, then Oklahoma _____ College. And he was editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard News Alliance. We were having dinner and a couple dropped in on us after dinner and when we were introduced they said there are two ladies who have a house right around the corner here and they read that President Roosevelt had asked everyone that didn't have to be in Washington to serve their country by going somewhere else. They had taken a home of a relative in New York and they were going to move to New York.

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We went over the next day and rented this place for $125 [$2,000 in 2014] a month as I recall. And it was just around the corner from the Stones and as I said Walker was my closest friend from my college days at Oklahoma [A & M College] State where he was editor of a paper and helped me get a job or two when I was a freshman. He was a junior.

(B3/f39)

A HOP, SKIP AND JUMP---THAT'S THE AP'S PAUL MILLER
By Harold L. Wiand
1942

A young man going places fast---that's Paul Turner Miller, new head of the Associated Press Bureau in the Nation's Capitol [*sic*].

Only ten years ago Miller joined the AP at Columbus, Ohio, and with a hop, skip and jump has landed in one of the world's most important news spots.

Now that Washington has become the most important Capitol of the World with Churchills, Molotovs, Kings and Queens coming and going the Chief of Bureau there for the world's largest news gathering organization must be "tops" and Paul Miller, now only 35, is just that as a writer, editor and news executive.

In fact, many newspapermen who have worked with Miller believe that someday he may even become successor to Kent Cooper as General Manager of the Associated Press.

Here are the hops, skips and jumps in Miller's fairy tale climb:

A year after joining the Associated Press at Columbus he was transferred to the foreign news desk in New York; the next year he was night editor in Kansas City and in 1936 Miller was given his first executive assignment, Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah. The following year he became Bureau Chief for Pennsylvania and Delaware and then in 1941 returned to New York as Executive Assistant to Mr. Cooper. He began his present assignment in June of this year.

An immaculate dresser the six foot-two black-haired, brown-eyed newspaper executive would pass for a motion picture star---in fact he once was invited to make movie tests in Hollywood and might have become a matinee idol had he decided to shelve his newspaper career.

Miller's rapid climb from an unheralded newspaper reporter to his present position is a story of sheer ability and dominating personality. He's at his best pounding out election leads 36 hours at a stretch, filing a news wire or writing a tear-

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jerking feature yarn---a newspaperman's newspaperman all the way.

His early life was typical of one of a large family of a struggling Mid-west preacher. Born in the village of Diamond, Missouri, on September 28, 1906, he got his schooling wherever his father, the Rev. James Miller, was assigned as a minister for the small Campbellite denomination.

Oklahoma A. and M. had the nation's best wrestling team but Paul Miller told the world about it as he worked his way through that college as the team's publicity man. He also found time to play a "mean tackle" as he puts it on the football team.

It's this story that he likes best about his Alma mater. While living in New York City he was a frequent visitor to the University Club. One night a Harvard graduate asked him: "And which is your university Paul, Harvard, Yale or Princeton?"

Miller drawled back: "Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College---and proud of it too." He recalls there were a few raised eyebrows but he remained a member of the club.

After college he worked on half-a-dozen Oklahoma dailies before joining the AP at Columbus. It was at Columbus that he met the future Mrs. Miller, blue-eyed attractive Louise Johnson, then society editor of the Columbus Dispatch.

The AP office was on the same floor as the Dispatch city room and Miller frequently watched pretty Miss Johnson as she wrinkled her brow while answering letters to the lovelorn.

Even in those days Miller was a go-getter and he decided to give Miss Johnson a real lovelorn problem. He left this note on her typewriter: "What can a lonely newspaperman do in Columbus on his night off?"

A copy boy brought back this reply: "You could take me out tonight." He did and the next month they were married.

In 1933 Miller was sent to New York to "learn the ropes" at the press association's headquarters. Apparently he learned rapidly as one afternoon he telephoned his bride:

"Pack the suitcases we're leaving on the night plane for Kansas City, we've been transferred." The former society editor fast was learning the hops, skips and jumps in the rising young newspaperman's life.

In 1936 he hopped to Salt Lake City for a year and then skipped to Harrisburg, Pa., to head the Pennsylvania-Delaware service.

During the 1940 Republican National convention at Philadelphia Miller became intimately acquainted with the late Brian Bell whom he was ultimately to succeed as head of the Washington Bureau. Bell, who died last June, had brought his staff

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from Washington to cover the convention which was to nominate Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency.

The youthful Miller and the fast graying Bell sat together in the press section as father and son, the veteran outlining details for covering such a convention with the possible foresight that someday the dynamic young man at his side might succeed him. Bell even explained why two cases of candles had been brought from Washington: "You see, Paul," he said in his fatherly-sort-of-way, "several years ago the electric power failed at a convention and our men couldn't get their stories out. We're not going to be caught that way again."

Then in April, 1941, Cooper called Miller to New York as an Executive assistant and placed him in charge of the newly-created Press Association Inc., which provides feature service to independent organizations and news service to radio stations. He also took charge of the AP membership department and promotion service. When AP purchased World Wide Photo Service from the New York Times Miller was placed in charge and the Photo service was merged with the AP's special feature service to form the Wide World News Service. Then in June, 1942, came his appointment to the top Capitol post, Chief of Bureau at Washington.

The Millers have two children, seven-year-old Ranne, who wants to be an engineer, and four-year-old Jean, who hasn't made definite plans for the future yet---maybe she will follow her mother's footsteps, be a society editor and marry a handsome young newspaperman.

He's had a lot of hops, skips and jumps in ten years but every one [*sic*] has been in the right direction---up.

---30---

Harold L. Wiand
214 Claremont Road
Springfield, Delaware County, Pa.

1943

(B3/f34)
(Paul Miller's Diary from February, 1943)

Or is a Foreward [*sic*] required in a diary? I don't know. I never before started a diary. And I never before wrote anything under the impressive and committing head "Forward."

Yet this diary requires a flash-back, at least. It requires something to bridge the gap between a day in June of 1942 and this

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wintry day in February of 1943 when I finally am getting around to "keeping a diary." Once the gap is bridged, I have concluded, making a somewhat daily entry should not be so burdensome from now on.

It was, as indicated, a day in June – the 16th, to be exact – when KC suddenly and unexpectedly informed me:

"You know, you are the new Bureau Chief at Washington."

As casually, and as KC, as that. We had just taken a Fifth Avenue apartment, moving up from Long Island in anticipation of transportation troubles, rationing and more transportation troubles. We had known that, after ten moves in ten years, we'd be settled in New York for some time, no doubt. So we took the duplex at 1165, and on an 18-month lease, and we spent Two Thousand Dollars (that amount rates capitalization any time in my book) furnishing some special parts of the place, and we gave a combination housewarming and reception for KC and Sally who'd just been married, and we put Ranne in Trinity School across the Park – and we loved it.

So, inevitably and as naturally as day follows night, we were transferred.

I was delighted. So was Louise. Like Will Rogers, who said he never met a man he didn't like, Louise and I never made a move we didn't like.

Two weeks later I was in Washington and Louise, Ranne and Jean were in Columbus with her family and on June 29, 1942 I wrote KC a letter I had written previously from Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Harrisburg and Philadelphia:

"I went to work here today. Sincerely yours."

I was talking with Colonel Fitzgerald the other day about mutual efforts to improve transmission of news from the North African war zone. He said he would discuss some of our ideas with Milton Eisenhower [associate director of the Office of War Information]. I asked him if it would help if I saw Eisenhower, too. He said he didn't know but no harm done. He added that he didn't know much Eisenhower would really do enthusiastically. "I

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understand he's not very happy over there (at OWI)," Fitz added. I said:

"Who is happy where he is, in this town? Everybody I have met here wants to be somewhere else doing something different." Colonel Fitzgerald laughed. "Except myself," I went on. "I'm the only person here who's satisfied." And that, I believe, was true.

2.

The first months here found me concentrating on learning my way about.

I'd never been in Washington previously, except for brief visits. I didn't know where anything was. I didn't know anybody. Impressions swirled around in my brain grewer [*sic*] brighter or dimmer, gave way to new and better ones . . .

I met the President in the way of all so-so newcomers: Kirke Simpson and I moved up to his desk after a press conference, picked up the convoy of Steve Early and pushed up to Mr. Roosevelt's chair for a handshake and a glad-to-see-you. Mr. Roosevelt was laughing. He said he'd taken [Secretary of the Treasury] Henry Morgenthau for $45 at poker up home over the weekend; that they were playing at Henry's house so that Henry couldn't make the excuse of having to go home. I marveled at the President's apparent good humor and good appearance amid the trials and red-hot criticism of the time.

Outside we saw Mr. Morgenthau awaiting an appointment. He looked as gloomy as the President jokingly wanted to make it appear that Henry should look, being out $45. Later I was to learn that Mr. Morgenthau seldom looked precisely jubilant, at least under conditions in which I would see him.

I'd always hated [Secretary of the Interior] Harold Ickes. His ignorant criticism of The Press galled me. He was one of the most horrible of the New Deal's smearers and I never shall forget the utter miserable taste of some of his campaign utterances against men I rated vastly his betters. But meeting him, and seeing him in a press conference, gave me a new impression. I took back nothing I'd thought about him previously. But I did parallel past impressions with a new one of a forthright, gimlet-eyed little battler I could like for all the actions that I felt inexcusable. That night I told Louise: "Of all the people "I've seen up to now,

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believe it or not, I'll take Harold Ickes . . ." I thought that now I was rationalizing and I fell to explaining to myself that I wasn't.

General Marshall [5 stars, Army Chief of Staff during WW II, later Secretary of State & Secretary of Defense] I soon came to rate the most astute handler of personal public relations in all Washington. It was not long after Pearl Harbor, certainly months before I came here in June of 1942, that a dozen or so top Washington correspondents and commentators, along with representatives of The AP, UP and INS, received invitations to meet the General in his office. He was feeling them out and he was close-mouthed from fear and suspicion and the first such meetings were worth little. Indeed, even by July [1942], when I first was invited in, the General still was afraid to answer many questions and inclined to skirt around most subjects. But he loosened up as he went along and by the time of the invasion of North Africa he was chatting with us as freely as another reporter, even reading messages from General Eisenhower detailing the general's difficulties politically and otherwise – and few of those who came to these conferences had any nominee for Supreme Commander of the United Nations Forces other than General Marshall! The contacts paid the General tremendous dividends otherwise. He sold the Army's point of view so well that I have known Ray Clapper, tops in my book among all the Washington correspondents and commentators, to build two or three columns around a Marshall press conference in the days immediately following one. Everything was off the record. It was OK, however,

3.

to merely state the positions and situations as Marshall had given them without any attribution. And many of those who attended the conferences adopted the official (Marshall) view as their own and wrote it as such.

Later, but not much later, Admiral King [5 stars, Fleet Admiral, Chief of Naval Operations during WW II], hated by many as a martinet and regarded by most as a man whose happiness increased in direct ratio to the distance between himself and the nearest newspaperman, sought through the offices of a close friend, Seeley Bull, to do as well for the much-criticized Navy. The Admiral's efforts were not unsuccessful. Many of those who spent evenings with him over a Scotch at Seeley Bull's decided that the Admiral was OK; he was just shy and didn't understand. Mr. Bull told me he fathered the suggestion that Admiral King undertake a personal campaign to improve relations

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with the Press. The Admiral was doubtful. Mr. Bull spoke of what General Marshall was doing. Later he told me the Admiral said:

"Yes, I know about Marshall. But he has made a lot of enemies, too, among those he doesn't invite." (I never saw more than 20 of Washington's 500-odd newspapermen at one of the meetings with General Marshall.) So it was decided that Mr. Bull would have in not more than eight or ten of us at a time, in his home, and that the Admiral would spend the evening narrating, arguing, bantering. It was an education for the Admiral – and a delight – as it has been for many before him and will be for many yet to come.

The greatest satisfaction to me in my first months at Washington was the realization that the Staff and I were getting along and that all of us were plugging away at telling the Story of Washington with an enthusiasm and a fidelity that were getting some good results. I had felt in my earlier experience with The AP, viewing the AP news reports from Washington from an outlying bureau, that we often were old maidish and stilted and sissified. There were little things: The insistence through habit of writing with wases and weres and hads instead of ises and hases and haves, where proper, affected me like the sound of fingernails on a blackboard. I was the new boss and I knew it. I always had a violent aversion myself to a new boss who walked in, took a look around and started moving furniture. I never worked that way. As opportunity afforded, I talked with individuals informally about this and that. I went around urging "Write like you talk! Why back up into some special style just because you are telling it on a typewriter rather than face to face?" The report began to unbend and the process continues. And I'd always felt we were too much inclined to be relayers and not enough inclined to be reporters from Washington. By the time I felt in position from all viewpoints to tackle that one, the relationship in the staff was such that the point could be made with emphasis and even harshness where worthwhile. The new boss business had worn off. We were in there slugging all together. No one, I felt sure, thought that I criticized to be criticizing. All knew I had confidence in every key man and most of the others and that in riding them eternally on "reporting not relaying" I was interpreting to them the voice of the membership we served . . . I often thought, as I often think still, that this soft-voiced manner of handling a staff may not get results as quickly as the loud shout and the heavy pencil and the abrupt right-now. But I always come back to this: It gets the results over the long haul and a brusque, overly-ambitious new boss may ruin many of his men at the start. Certainly he will ruin them insofar as

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self confidence [*sic*] is concerned. And in this business, the best reporter and writer is the one who writes with easy self-confidence; the best employe the one who likes and respects his boss.

4.

You don't find a place to live in Washington; you just fall into one – if, that is, you get a place at all. Like this:

When I came down from New York, Casey Jones with typical generosity offered the help of The Post in my hunt for "a large apartment right in town, within walking distance of the AP" which is on the Third Floor of The Evening Star building at 11th and Pennsylvania. The Post wantads [*sic*] draw, make no mistake about that. But you can't get blood out of a, etc. No house, no response. For a solid week the biggest house-wanted ad in The Post was in my behalf. But no one even called up to say who is it wants the house, and how much willhe [*sic*] pay.

Then Louise came on to take charge, as always, of the real down-to-earth house-hunting. And, second day after she arrived, we were at the Walker Stones. In dropped Dr. John Paul Ernest and Mrs. Ernest. Eventually, I described our plight. Offered Mrs. Ernest:

"Right across from us, a block from here, the people are getting ready to move to New York."

The very next day, Louise leased the typical old Washington house – basement kitchen, three flights of stairs, parlor on first floor and living room on second.

I thought it was a dump on first look. But that was before I came to the full realization of the sparseness of the market. Later I was to take people around and up and down and brag about the roominess, as well as the location ("a block off Connecticut, 2 blocks above DuPont Circle") which was in convenience for transportation and really was not unpleasant hiking distance of 11th and Pennsylvania.

There was a coffee cup on Milo Perkins' desk when I went in to pay a get-acquainted visit arranged by Bert Bell, the lovely, gracious widow of my predecessor Brian Bell, Perkins' good friend. We chatted for perhaps 20 minutes before I prepared to go. And while we were shaking hands, a BEW attendant tip-toed in –

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with a cup of coffee. Outside I remarked about this business to Bert. “He drinks 20 cups a day,” she said. “Has the ration of everybody around the office who doesn’t particularly care. Seems he used to like Bourbon and that a Doctor cut him off alcohol entirely. Now he is gulping that coffee clear around the clock.”

I was surprised to find myself liking Henry Wallace [Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Vice President of the United States] – as a friendly conversationalist, that is to say. I did not immediately make up my mind about Wallace the Vice President. I did decide at once that he was an interesting character and a personality of many facets. I first called on him months after I came to Washington. Before the call, I had shaken his hand a time or two at dinner parties. I wanted to ask him to do a by-liner for

5.

us which we might use in the daily wire column “Today on the Home Front.” A piece about simple diets. The idea had occurred to me while reading someplace that Wallace was a nut on odd diets made up of simple foods. He wouldn’t go for it. He said he had been talking too much of late, he feared. I told him I would come back and see him with the same suggestion later. He looked tired although it was only 11 a.m. South American and/or Mexican trappings adorned (or littered) his desk and office. Woven baskets. I asked him about the reports that he exercises violently and he grinned. He had played two sets of tennis before setting out for his office from the Wardman Park that very morning. And he had walked all the way across town – a distance, I’d say, of at least 3 miles. As a fellow who really enjoys walking only when it’s on a golf course, I was impressed.

Irving Perlmeter [Assistant Press Secretary in the White House Office, December, 1950-January, 1953], the best financial reporter on our staff and a man with varied contacts including a closeness to Jesse Jones [head of Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), 1932-1945; United States Secretary of Commerce, 1940-1945], turned in an interesting memorandum. Jones was compalining [*sic*] about Donald Nelson [director of priorities of the United States Office of Production Management, 1941-1942; chairman of the War Production Board, 1942-1944]. “It’s all right for a man to do some billy-goating,” Jones had said. “But he ought not to be going to New York to do that twice a

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week. Leastwise, he ought not to be going that often when he was trying to run WPB." Jones always harped on that point about Nelson. Months later, when Nelson wound up in another "crisis" at WPB and fired [Ferdinand] Eberstadt [chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board; vice chairman of the War Production Board], Jones told Perlmeter he'd advised Nelson to take a vacation. "He needs some time off for billy-goating anyway," Jones explained.

- - -

(B2/f48)

[Continued form the Ellen Sachar interview]

Paul Miller:

But someone is always saying what do you think you enjoyed most. I really have enjoyed everything. But if you have to say what was the most exciting assignment or years, you certainly have to say Washington and I must say there have been of course changes when I had never worked in Washington. So, I got hold of the key people there and said I don't know anything about what you're doing. Do you know the only way I can find out is to follow you around. So what I'm going to do is sit on the desk out here part of the time and then I'm going to go around with some of the fellows on assignments.

And the first one was [a] White House press conference – Roosevelt press conference – and I believe that Kirk[e] Simpson who was still around then who was the Pulitzer Prize winner and doing some work and Harold Oliver who was the White House reporter at that time also. I believe we all went over and Kirk[e] was going to introduce me to Mr. Roosevelt. In those days, I don't know how many, but it seems to me looking back there couldn't have been over 20 or 25 and we went in and stood around the oval office, around the president's desk, and the AP reporter sat on one side with his tablet up there and the INS reporter with his tablet up here. And it was such a pleasant experience really and good give and take and a lot of things came up so informally and usefully and then to contrast that with the side show that – well not a side show, but a show – television has made out of the press conferences today with such a mob scene anyway. There are advantages to what we're doing today because you get people on the record and so publicly in a way that certainly couldn't take place [in the] oval

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office with people gathered around a desk. But it was so pleasant. Of course you have the continuing battle to get release of stories.

Let me back up and say I want to repeat your question [about] what sort of problems did we have in coverage of the war. At the Washington bureau it was like a depot because there were war correspondents coming and going out of there, too. Some working in Washington for awhile and then going out some place and obtaining accreditation and so on. But there were always stories that someone had designated top secret. And we were always working for an opportunity to get them released. But of course we had voluntary censorship and Byron Price who was the former bureau chief in Washington, executive editor of the Associated Press, later was head of the office of censorship.

Ellen Sachar:

How did the censorship and secrecy during World War II compare as you saw it admittedly from another position with that say during Vietnam?

Paul Miller:

I wasn't close to it in Vietnam the same way. In Washington any stories that the AP was trying to get cleared were in New York and wherever they might be, we might get them in Washington for clearance and trying to review. I do recall that that there were so many things that were secret that were ludicrous really. For example, we had a lot of trouble not having enough landing boats in the Pacific and a story came through about our use of landing craft and I do not recall the name of the particular landing craft at the time by the Marines. So, I went over to see the head of Marines public relations. We knew they had the pictures that our people had sent in. So, I told him that we didn't see any reason why they shouldn't be released. The Japs certainly knew what we had and that was ridiculous. But I was astonished when he called this little girl who was evidently his secretary says where are those pictures we had around here of those landing boats? She said I took some of those home. I was showing them to some of the fellows.

During World War II, while directing the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, Paul Miller created a file of confidential briefings. It contains many of the innermost thoughts of two of the most influential military minds in the United States throughout the

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course of the war: General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King. Both men periodically shared their views freely and, of course, confidentially, with a select group of newspapermen, of whom Miller was one.

1. **(B3/f33)**

During World War II, while directing the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, Miller saved a file of confidential news reports.

Here, three weeks before Pearl Harbor, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, is confident that our defenses in the Philippines are adequate, and believes B-17 bombers can hit Tokyo and return.

Curator's note:

This report of a secret press conference with General [George Catlett] Marshall on Nov. 16 [actually the15th], 1941, was written by Edward Earle Bomar [EEB] to William L. Beale, Jr. [WLB] of the AP Washington Bureau, and Brian Bell (1890-1942), Washington Bureau Chief.

Upon Bell's death in the spring of 1942, he was succeed [ed] by Paul Miller. Beale later gave this report to Miller for his collection of reports on the war.

For further information on this press conference, see correspondence with historian John Toland and Time reporter Robert Sherrod (who was present) in folder 60-3.

2. **(B3/f33)**

*

[Handwritten across top]:

"PM—might add to your collection of off-record notes this one from Bomar

<u>Nov. 16, 1941</u> – WLB"

WLB

This for your info and Mr. Bell's only. . Sat about 10 AM Col. Grogan arranged a hurried press KFC with Gen. Marshall described as "not confidential but secret." Aside from Yr.

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Correspondent, hand picked [*sic*] conferees included Wilson UP; Hurd NY Times; one Slater of INS; Andrews of H-T; Lindley of News Week; man from Time; and maybe another; plus Gen Surles [Director of Army Public Relations].

1. The General (Marshall) in strict confidence detailed just what forces we have built up in the Philippines since last May, displayed maps with circles and ranges to show how the big bombers could reach Japan etc., and how fuel and bomb dumps built up on a route via northern Australia.

The point was all this info seems to be an ace in hole for dealing with Kurusu and hope was expressed none of info would get out, with results US hand weakened, opinion in Japan inflamed etc; lessening chances for a face saving compromise.

Marshall opined our info on Japs far better than theirs on us; exuded confidence we in a position to give them a beating by air without risking fleet.

I made notes from memory afterward in case they required.

2. Then he disclosed confidentially Army has worked out scheme to demobilize the Guard piecemeal next year, replacing them with selectees, the Army's overall strength to be stepped up 150,000 or so in the process, backed by reserves who released . . . . The point was he wanted to hold up until say Dec. 10, avoiding in the meantime "misleading" stories under big heads such as "Guard To Be Demobilized" which might give japs the impression we weakening instead of strengthening.

He said some congressman already had pickedup [*sic*] a piece of the information; and directed that if the story broke independently the rest concerned should immediately contact General Surles or Grogan and the Army would quickly spring its release with details to clear up such erroneous impression.

He was told there was no secret that PI defenses being built up. He responded what was secret was the figures etc – the specific material. However that is matter we have kept out of print voluntarily recently – such as how many fortress bombers passing through Hawaii enroute and the like.

EEB

11/16/*41*

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P.S. Seems here no ground to object to being sewed up: We been laying offdetailed [*sic*] military movements offshore, as noted above. As for Guard etc., we merely tipped off what was coming and not asked to suppress but to contact War Dept quickly in event of break to assure full and focused handling. EEB

3. **(B3/f33)**

[Handwritten by JT across top]:
Dear Dr. Paine: You may quote the following – changes "awful" to "crucial."
John Toland. (signature)

"George Marshall has been enshrined as an almost faultless hero but the truth is far different. He was a good man, a fine officer and a patriot, but he made some awful [crucial] blunders—such as revealed in the Nov. 16, 1941 press conference. He actually believed B-17 bombers could hit Tokyo and return and that the war in the Pacific would be won by air and ground forces. He stated that the U.S. navy would play a minor role. That was our Chief of Staff!"

--John Toland

4. **(B3/f33)**

ROBERT SHERROD
4000 CATHEDRAL AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016
202/338-7381

September 29, 1984

Dr. Wilmer H. Paine Jr.
The University Library
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078

Dear Dr. Paine:

I believe the enclosed pages from a book published by the Overseas Press Club in 1964 will give you the information you require concerning the secret press conference of General Marshall November 15, 1941 (not November 16). The original memo I wrote for the private information of my New York editors is with my personal papers at Syracuse University.

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I gave Hanson Baldwin a copy of the memo after the war, and he sent it to General Marshall for confirmation, which he got (see enclosure). Forrest Pogue cited it in the second volume of his Marshall biography, which you have read, I'm sure.

In retrospect, Marshall's estimates twenty-two days before Pearl Harbor look ridiculous. I am a bit more tolerant of him than John Toland; we didn't know much about fighting a war in those days, as I found out after going out to the Pacific in February 1942. (MacArthur was further off base than Marshall, who simply took Hap Arnold's word for what the Army Air Corps could accomplish; MacArthur insisted he could defend every one of the seven thousand islands of the Philippines—and without any Navy except transports and PT boats.

With the possible exception of the INS man whose name I could not remember, the other six newsmen at Marshall's secret press conference are now dead. In 1964 I sent a copy of my I Can Tell It Now piece to Ernest Lindley, Lyle Wilson and Charles Hurd, and all agreed with what I had written.

I knew Paul Miller in his Washington days. In fact, he lived around the corner from me, and his son Randy [Ranne] and my son John got into all sorts of trouble together when aged about ten.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Sherrod (signature)

(B3/f34)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 3, 1943

Personal

Chief of Bureau Miller
Washington

Dear Paul:

The first year's test of you in Washington justifies my doing a good deal more at this time than the attached evidences, but the deed at least indicates the desire.

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Sincerely yours,

Att. *KC* (initialed)

KENT COOPER

(B3/f34)

FORM E14 2M 1-45 P

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 25694

June 3, 1943

Effective June 1, 1943, this is authorization to increase the salary of Paul Miller, chief of bureau, Washington, D.C., from $14,000 [$191,467.00 in 2015] to $16,000 [218,820.00 in 2015] annually.

KENT COOPER

cc Mr. Miller-Washington, D.C.

(B3/f34)
(Business Card)

PAUL MILLER

Chief of Bureau
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

330 Star Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[See also the following files]:

"Paul Miller's Confidential Files and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1946"
"The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946"
"The War Years"

1944

(B3/f36)

Form E14 2M 10-43 P

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

368

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L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 28635

May 26, 1944

Effective retroactively to May 15, 1944, this is authorization to increase the salary of Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager, to $20,000 [$268,863.00 in 2015] annually from $18,000 [$241,976.00 in 2015] annually.

This increase has been approved by the Salary Stabilization Unit, Unit Treasury.

KENT COOPER
KC (initialed)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1945

Paul Talford Miller, 2nd son (b. March 6, 1945)

Directed AP staff at UN Organization Conference in San Francisco (April 25-June 26, 1945)

First Round the World Pan American Globester Flight (September 28-October 4, 1945)

1946

Kenper W. Miller, 3rd son (b. July 23, 1946)

(B2/f48)

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Paul Miller:

Anyway, I was in Washington until after the end of World War II. Certainly with the coming of Harry Truman whom I admired and still regard as one of our really great presidents even though he came in scared to death and the many handicaps. There were many stories. One I recall is our staffer assigned to the White House was Tony Vicarro [Vaccaro]; he knew Truman well because he had covered Truman when Truman was chairman of the Senate War and Investigation Committee [Committee on Military Affairs] and that's what brought Truman into prominence and led to his being nominated for vice president or rather admitted to run for vice

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president by FDR with him. But nobody paid any attention to him and Vaccaro would often be the only reporter that was with Truman when he went on a train, which much of the travel was or maybe most of it making speeches, so he got to know him well. In anycase [*sic*], the morning after President Roosevelt's death and Truman's dramatic swearing in, he came out of his apartment out on Connecticut Avenue – there was a little crowd out there and even a larger crowd of reporters, about 15 or 20 – and he saw Tony there and said come on Tony let's go. So, I was in the news room at the AP and I saw the story being dictated in from Viccaro [Vaccaro] at the White House who said I road [rode] to the White House with the President today. That was the first paragraph and Truman never forgot a friend and he knew that was something that Tony would never forget. So, he piled him in the limosine [limousine] beside him and took him down to the White House. Another experience was when an expense account of Tony's was brought in to me by one of my secretaries and said (ordinarily I didn't see all of them because there was a pile every week) here's one you may want to look at. And it said it was Viccaro [Vaccaro] and said lost $32.50 playing poker with Pres. of U.S. and I telephoned Tony and said Tony I'll make a deal with you. Course I approved it. It had to be sent to New York; checks all came out of New York. So, I said Tony I'll okay expense account for you if you'll turn in all your winnings after this.

1947

(B1/f10)

Paul Miller:

The first time I met Frank and Kyrie Gannett was in 1940, during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia [June 24-28]. I was there attending the Associated Press arrangements for the convention, at which Wendell Willkie was nominated on the Republican ticket. I had a call and was invited to come down and meet Frank and Kyrie, and I recall thinking then, without any idea that we'd ever be associated with them, what wonderful people they really were.

(B3/f53)

May 14, 1947

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director

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Dear Mr. Cooper:

I have accepted, unless you disapprove, and barring some emergency development here, an invitation to attend the spring conference of Gannett Newspaper editors at Rochester on May 26.

I plan to leave Washington Sunday evening, May 25, returning Monday night, May 26.

In writing about this meeting, L. R. Blanchard was critical of some of our labor and political coverage. I attach a copy of his criticism and of my reply.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

(B3/f53)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

May 15, 1947

Assistant General Manager Miller
Washington

Dear Paul:

I thoroughly understand why you are invited to Rochester. I want you to go with my full benediction knowing that whatever you do will be for the best. This acknowledges your letter of May 14.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

(B3/f52)

OUR NEW ASSOCIATE

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Paul Miller will be welcomed into the Group August 1. The former chief of AP's Washington bureau moves into Rochester as executive assistant to FEG. The appointment fills the vacancy left by the death of Leroy Snyder more than two years ago. It ends a search of many months for the right man.

FEG was lucky to land Paul. Executives who met him at the spring conference found him highly personable. His splendid record with AP is proof of his newspaper abilities. He should be fully capable of shouldering a large part of the load now weighing FEG down.

It had been the intent to announce the appointment first in the Group. The AP, however, forced to make a number of changes as a result of Miller's resignation, found it necessary to break the news from that end.

LRB

(B3/f52)
*****

Rochester Times-Union
July 8, 1947

AP Aide Quits Post
To Join Gannett Staff

Paul Miller, newly appointed executive assistant to Frank Gannett, president of Gannett Newspapers, will begin his new duties Aug. 1.

Miller resigned as assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Associated Press Washington Bureau to accept the position in the Gannett Group, which includes 21 newspapers and seven radio stations in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois. He recently was a visitor in Rochester and attended the spring meeting of editors of Gannett Newspapers.

Gannett Comments

Commenting on the addition of Miller to his staff, Gannett said:

"For a long time I have been watching him very carefully and I was so favorable impressed by him that I urged him to come with us.

"Ever since the death of Leroy E. Snyder I have been searching for a man who could ably fill his place and add strength to our organization. This move does not in any way affect anyone

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in our organization. Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens.

"Although Mr. Miller has gone far in the newspaper business he is only 40 years old. He has made friends throughout the country and few newspapermen are better known than he is. He has four children and with Mrs. Miller will come to Rochester to reside.

"I know that in a short time he will make a place for himself in this community and he will be of great service to our papers and me." . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER
New Gannett Newspapers executive.

(B2/f48)
*****

[Continued from the Ellen Sachar interview]

Paul Miller:

It was about a year before the war ended that I became really acquainted with Frank Tripp, who was general manager of the Gannett newspapers and had been working with the Treasury Department in Washington as a representative of the newspapers of the U.S. to help them promote sales of war bonds. Frank talked to me a number of times if I wouldn't be interested in going with a newspaper company. Finally, at his urging, Mr. Frank Gannett came down to Washington and we had lunch and then the three of us spent an afternoon talking and I couldn't help but admiring both of them and so I did begin considering it seriously. My family was growing up, I suspected I probably would be in Washington or New York. I always had liked working directly on newspaper production what relatively little of it I had done. Rochester was a lovely city and all in all I finally began giving it consideration seriously and so about a year later, after meetings back and forth, I finally called up Mr. Gannett one evening and told him I decided to join him and his company and came then to Rochester although hating like the devil to leave the AP in many, many ways on August 1, 1947.

All through our moves, my wife never complained once. Leaving the AP was different. She was very much against it. Thought we

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had wonderful friends, she loved Washington but didn't care about that. She'd go someplace else and Mr. Tripp went out and talked with her many times when she'd be changing a baby or something and she never was convinced we ought to go. But she went and bought the house – went ahead and found a house that we live in to this day and we have of course the great thing that happened to me just a few years after I went there then that I was elected a director of the AP and so I was back with in a very real way with having it both ways with these wonderful friends in the AP and also the board most of whom I knew and moving into a new world also. Mrs. Miller never forgot it . . . .

Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978

Associated Press Jobs: 1932-1940

(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979) **(B2/f44)**

1. 1932

   a. Letter from James Miller to PM ["My dear Paul"] **(B3/f4)**
   [2 P.M. "Just sent your ck. To mother, Hurry up to see us." M] from Claremore, OK, 1-22-32

   b. **(B3/f13)**
   The Redskin, 1932
   The Administration Staff
   Paul Miller, as head of the department of information and research, sees to it that the name of the college is constantly kept before the attention of the people of the state. His chief function is the supplying of news matter regarding the school for the state papers.

   c. **(B3/f13)**
   Stillwater Daily Press
   Tuesday, February 16, 1932
   PAUL MILLER GETS JOB WITH A.P. AT COLUMBUS
   Resignation of Paul T. Miller, director of the bureau of information and service, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college[*sic*], effective March 1, was announced Tuesday morning by Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of A. and M. Miller announced Tuesday that he had accepted a job with the Columbus, O. bureau of the Associated Press. He will assume his new duties March 1 . . . . Miller came to the college staff in June, 1930, as an assistant to Randle Perdue. Since the latter's retirement last autumn, Miller has been director of the bureau. Considered a feature writer of marked ability, Miller is expected to be assigned to special feature work with the A.P.

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The retiring director is a former student of A. and M., having attended the Stillwater school in 1925-1927. Later he attended Oklahoma university from 1928 to 1930.
At Stillwater, he was active in the publication of the Daily O'Collegian, college newspaper. At various times, he has been editor of the Okemah Daily Leader, reporter and desk man for the Guthrie Daily Leader and the Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital.
Miller has worked for the Associated Press as correspondent at intervals.

d. **(B3/f13)**

Stillwater Daily Press
Tuesday, February 16, 1932
A LITTLE DAILY
Otis Wile, Editor

A. and M. is sending another son to the big time.
This is an old story, of course; but it remains one that we delight in printing. This time the story is of Paul Turner Miller, youthful, brilliant preacher's son, news man. Paul goes early in March to try his feature writing on the Associated Press at the Columbus, O. bureau. His fresh, sometimes humorous, always cleverly-slanted stories are no strangers to Oklahomans who have been reading his stuff for several years. Paul can make a story about a meeting of the poultry association readable and no higher compliment can be paid a feature writer. What we mean to imply (if all this explanation is necessary) is that the kid is clever.

e. **(B3/f13)**

O'Collegian
Feb. 17, 1932
Paul Miller Resigns From Publicity Post

Miller attended A. and M. in 1925-26 and 1929-30 [1926-27], serving as sports editor and managing editor on the Daily O'Collegian during that time. He attended O.U. in 1928-29 and 1929-30. He is a member of Kappa Sigma social fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic order, and Chi Chi Chi, interfraternity social-honorary organization.

f. **(B3/f13)**

Norman Transcript
Feb. 17, 1932, p.2
Paul Miller Resigns Place at A. and M.

g. **(B3/f13)**

The Oklahoma Daily
Feb. 19, 1932
"Below Parr"
by Raymond Parr

The Aggies are going to miss this Paul Miller from their publicity department. He has accepted a job with the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio.

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When he was around here he became well known for a basket shooter for Kappa Sigma and a word shooter for Oklahoma City newspapers.

When he was here his favorite trick was to take a picture of a silk-stockinged leg and write about two columns of verse about it. This was while he was writing on space. Of course, when he got on a straight salary he could describe the same leg in about two stanzas.

Since he went to Stillwater he's been doing lots of sports writing

He's the guy that's been making the Aggie basketball team sound so good when it was getting beat about 50 to 0.

Just awhile back he took some sub-cager over there and drummed up a four-column story that got printed in the Times. From the sound of that story I figured this player must have broken all world's scoring records.

But in the last line it said he had made two goals.

It's genius, I tell you, when you can make Oklahoma sports editors print four columns about two little goals.

* * *

That guy could make me look good on paper.

(Note accompanying article:)
PAUL MILLER
1932

Dear Dad:
Unless something interferes I hope to spend a couple of days in Claremore—probably next Wednesday and Thursday—leaving from there for Ohio, Friday. Here's the latest—and to my mind best—clipping.
Lovingly, PT
PS It's from the Oklahoma Daily, the OU student paper.

h. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
Feb. 20, 1932

WATER TOWER TO BE ERECTED SOON BY A.H. BUILDING
Regents Accept Miller's Resignation, Plan for Elimination of Fire Hazards on Campus

i. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
Feb. 25, 1932, p. 4

Paul Miller Honored At Dinner

Paul Miller was honored Wednesday with a farewell dinner at the Kappa Sigma chapter house. Miller leaves Stillwater March 1, to join the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio.

j. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian, Feb. 27, 1932, p. 1

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k. **(B3/f18)**

Letter from Clara Ranne Miller to Paul Miller (Friday Morning, n.d.):
My dear Paul:

Just a few more days' 'till your wedding day. Doesn't that sound funny? I can scarcely realize it. I just know you are doing some rushing round getting all ready for the occasion.

I am sure the Johnsons are so much help to you about planning everything and talking things over, and Louise did so well I think to arrange for such a lovely apartment at such a reasonable rent.

I have wished so many times these last few weeks that we could be some help to you at this time when you are needing more money. Of course I knew you understood how we are situated but that didn't help either. I guess you will feel like you are going thru this eventful time in your life without much evidence that you have a family but if thinking about you would help and wishing things were different would help, everything would go thru some changes.

I have given up long ago any possible chance of coming to Columbus. Father being more of a bulldog nature doesn't give up so easily.

As this may be the last letter I will write you while you are single. I want to try to tell you that I am glad for so many things that you have brought into my life even "as the little boy that once was you" I enjoyed your high school days with you even to the football banquets and every especial achievement was a red letter day in my life.

Then the two years at Q.W. I have always been so glad for them, if you had married while at Stillwater and Okemah we'd have missed those days. then when you were on the Times in the summer how I enjoyed an occasional day in the city with you and how proud I was for you to have that position in Stillwater but how I hated to see you go! Then the trip with you to St Louis was I believe the biggest and best of all

Now this isn't to give you any feeling only gladness that you have meant so much to us, so many boys having married young, have not been situated so they could do so much for their parents. I just want to assure you again that we are so glad that you are to be married. I feel sure you will be happy in your own home, and that Louise is a lovely girl and will make you a real companion. I feel she will do her part, and I'm sure you won't mind your mother saying that you can't be too good to her, and we are anticipating the time when you can bring her home for a visit.

Lovingly, Mother.

(Aunt Flora writes that Gordon wishes an announcement. Just send it to Vinita c/o Sam and they'll get it.)

l. While in Columbus, Miller met (and later married) Louise Johnson, women's editor of the Ohio State [or Columbus?] Journal.

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m. **(B3/f18)**

A Picture For The Society Section

n. **(B3/f18)**

Ohio State Journal
September, n.d., 1932
PHOTO:
ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED—Miss Louise Johnson's engagement to Mr. Paul Miller is being announced today by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Humphrey Johnson, 147 S. Monroe Ave. Mr. Miller, the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller of Claremore, Okla., is with the Associated Press.
—Portrait by Bachrach.

o. **(B3/f18)**

J. Harry Cotton, Columbus, Ohio to The Rev. James Miller
September 30, 1932
Broad Street Presbyterian Church
Broad Street at Garfield Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

The Rev. James Miller,
Claremore, Okla.
My dear Sir,

The other evening I had the pleasure of meeting your son Paul who is engaged to one of the finest young women in our church, the daughter of one of our elders. They have asked me to unite them in marriage on October 19th. I only wish that you might be able to be here and take the wedding. But in your absence we shall be thinking of you and shall see that the knot is securely tied.

You can well feel proud over both of these young people. I hear the finest things about the quality of Paul's work with the Associated Press. Both Mrs. Cotton and I took a great liking to him. Louise is a lovely girl with fine character, and comes from one of the best homes in the city. I am very sure that their happiness will be full.

I must ask your permission to make a Presbyterian out of Paul as long as he is in Columbus. He has been coming with Louise to church and since they are being married here we shall want them to make this church their home.

Accept my warm personal greetings.

Faithfully yours,
J. Harry Cotton (signed)

p. Married Louise Johnson, October 19, 1932 **(B2/f44)**

2. 1932-33 (?)

a. Miller graduated from Oklahoma A. and M. [?] and began a 15-year AP career as a rewrite man and night filing editor at Columbus, Ohio (March 1, 1932-Fall, 1933)

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b. **(B9/f40)**

"The Security of the Will"
Speech before Graduating Class of 1947 (partial)
Oklahoma A. and M. College
June 2, 1947

"Now, I never sat as you are sitting today to receive a degree from A. and M. Mine came by mail, a year after I had left the campus, by dint of special work by me, and even more special dispensation by a long suffering faculty.

Even so, though I did not enjoy graduating formally with my class . . . ."

c. **(B3/f19)**

The Associated Press
Oklahoma City, Okla.
303 Oklahoman Building
[n.d.] 1932

PM:

Here are some pointers I think will help you to size up AP:

All of this may seem complicated but it will soak in soon as each point is applied . . . .

LHD

(5 page letter from Leon Durst, Oklahoma City, to PM at the beginning of his career at AP)

d. Miller became known as "a tireless leg man" [*source?*]

3. 1933

a. Miller graduated from Oklahoma A. and M. College

b. **(B3/f21)**

Letter of Sept. 9, 1933.

Dear Mr. [Smith] Reavis:

I certainly would approve the transfer of Editor Paul Miller to New York if you feel he would be of more value on the cable desk than on the most important desk in Ohio. Very recently we had up the question of replacement of the Ohio regional man at Washington, and at that time I did not recommend Miller because I felt he was of greater value to the AP here than he would have been in that post.

Miller, of course, is more than anxious to take a shot at anything that means advancement. I'm fully convinced this young man is going far ahead in the A.P. Service, and it is my ambition to boost him along if at all possible. After thinking

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over the proposition today, Miller told me 'I think the cable desk offers an opportunity I can not [*sic*] afford to pass up, but I do think that if I take the job without an increase in salary, the expenses of the transfer should be taken care of (by the A.P.) The expenses, incidentally, would not be large. We have bought little furniture—with just such an exigency as this in mind. I hope Mr. Reavis will reconsider this phase of the transfer and find it possible, as I believe it is only fair, to take care of the expenses of moving.'

In a shifting around of the force here, I've used Miller as the "King Pin" of my new setup. He has brought results 100 per cent. Writing has improved; production of original stories and features has been increased double; and even the routine has reflected improvement, since Miller is thorough on detail.

If you think he would be of greater value in New York, just say the word and I'll go along. I could release him in two weeks, or about Set. 25. The coming two weeks will be about the busiest we have had in Ohio for many moons, and I would not want to take a chance on a change until we are over these bumps.

Very truly yours,

Chief of Bureau
R. P. Cronin, Jr.

c. New York, NY: AP Bureau—cable desk editor, (Fall, 1933-Feb. 1935)
d. Paul and Louise Miller's ten-day-old daughter died on December 2, 1933.

e. **(B3/f21)**

The Associated Press
New York
December 6, 1933

Mr. Stratton:

Paul Miller, early morning cable editor, was absent from duty December 4 and 5, owing to the death of his ten-day-old daughter on December 2.

I suggest that the following show on Miller's personal file:

The baby, which was the Millers' first child, was gravely ill from birth, but Miller stuck to his job without even reporting the matter to the office. His extraordinary devotion to duty brought him to work the morning the baby died. Mrs. Miller was still in a hospital at the time.

I greatly regret that I did not know what Mr. and Mrs. Miller were going through, as I naturally should have arranged to give him leave of absence. The

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only time he took away from work was the two days given above, to enable him to take the baby to Columbus for burial.

DM (initialed)

DM:GH

f. **(B3/f21)**
December 6, 1933

Mr. Mackenzie:

If you will tell me for his record you have told Paul Miller the conditions of his employment do not include salary for an absence such as you outlined in yours of December 6, and you think we ought not deduct; and that Miller fully appreciates the grant, and if you recommend it, no deduction will be made.

Executive Assistant

M

g. **(B3/f21)**
December 7, 1933

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

In connection with my absence from the office Monday and Tuesday, December 4th and 5th, I understand of course that I am not, under regulations, entitled to remuneration for the days on which I was away.

I regret that it was necessary for me to be away at a time when all available cable editors are sorely needed and appreciate the shifting around undertaken to permit me to go.

PM

4. 1934

a. Ranne J. Miller, son (b. Dec. 12, 1934)

b. **(B3/f21)**
Monday, February 26, 1934
(5 page, typewritten letter from PM in NY to his father, Rev. James Miller)

Dear Dad:

Your letter was a pip . . . .

First, though, a word about Eve's letter . . . .

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It is snowing again and they say it is going to be worse than ever. It has been snowing almost steadily since 8 o'clock last night. Figure out for yourself where the drifts are. They say it is the worst winter in history in New York. We would have to move here in such a year!

Now, to answer your questions:

I am the early cable editor. The "early is the term we apply to that period between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. The night report (for morning papers) ends at 2 a.m. Then the early report starts - - in which the early staff is turning out stories for afternoon papers, stories that may be developing or perhaps have developed during the night and must be rehashed and built up with new angles. We prepare the general news budgets; i.e., I prepare the cable budget for pm papers. Mine this morning was something like this, with the numerals standing for the number of words:

500 - Vienna - - Forty thousand Fascist troops on Austro-German border
300 - Paris - Parliamentary probe in Bayonne bank scandal
250 - Moscow - Five hundred lost on ice floe in Caspian Sea
300 - Berlin - Four Million Germans pledge allegiance to Hitler

There were a couple more. I don't remember [sic] how many. A budget like this is made up in New York by the General Early Editor. I hand in mine and it comes under the heading of "Foreign News Leads" in the regular afternoon paper budget. With it are all of the other stories we will have placed on the wires by 7:40 in the morning. An editor may go over the budget and know at a glance what he has. It helps him make up his paper. He gets this budget about 3 or 4 a.m. and so knows what we are going to offer him all ready to use. Of course, new stories will break during the day. That is just the stuff we are prepared to lay down before the regular day wires open for developing matter for the day.

I go on at midnight, read the night report - - that is the stories the night editors have written and turned out before I come on. One [Begin p.2] of the other boys, Ford Wilkins, the night editor, works from 6 to 2 a.m. Thus, until then, I can confer and advise with him on my budget and he often helps me when I have an extra heavy load of work. After I read over the night report, I hold out all of the stories which are new for the afternoon papers; i.e., which have "broken" too late in the afternoon for p.m. papers or at night.

These, I size up for what they are worth and prepare my Foreign News Leads Budget schedule. I take this over to Dale, (Harrison) the General Early Editor and haggle with him. He may think I have some budgeted for too much, or vice versa. Maybe he likes a story I have decided to pass up, vice versa. He always wins, or nearly always; but, anyway, having determined what I am going to have and let him know, I then look over all of the stuff and see what if any of it can be rewritten for pms the next day without new cable.

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Ordinarily, some of the stories can. For example, yesterday out in Morocco seven Frenchmen were killed by some berber [*sic*] rebels, or rebel berbers, as you will. All right, the story was that there was a battle. There could be no more developments of more importance - - except another battle. So, I rewrote the story with what we call a "fresh slant." That is, I think Ford had something like this:

. . . . . (I forget the town in Morroco [*sic*]), Feb. 25 - - (AP) - - Seven members of the French Foreign Legion were killed today in a clash with rebel berbers, last of the white barbarians, in the foothills of the such-and-such mountains.

I did it this way, so as to make it look as fresh as possible, and still tell about the same story:

. . . .Morocco, Feb. 26 - - (AP) - - The fierce rebel berbers, fighting a last-ditch stand against a French campaign to conquer the vast Moroccan territory, had turned to guerilla warfare today.

Dashing out of a storm of sand and rain, they slew seven French Foreign Legionnaires in the desert yesterday, and fled, etc.,

See the angle?

It's sort of hard to explain. Men spend years at it and still can't do it. I think I'm pretty much of a failure after four or five tough months on this job.

Well, there are many other stories.

Take, as an example of a big running story, the enthronement of Leopold III in Brussels. At 1 a.m. the day of the enthronement, last Friday, I cabled Brussels to know what time he would leave Laeken castle, on the ride to the parliament building for the rites. They said 9:30 o'clock. That is between five and six hours ahead of New York time. I wanted what we call a "running story" - - that is, one sent out bit by bit as it develops. I told them to start it at 5 a.m.

About that time, it started something like this on the cable printers [*sic*] right back of me. A bulletin came in like this, say:

[Begin p. 3] Crown Prince Leopold III, riding a brownhorse [*sic*] and attired in the uniform of a Lieutentnat [*sic*] Colonel, rode away from Laeken castle between closely pressed lines of shouting thousands this morning at the head of a procession to the Parliament building where awaited him the throne of little Belgium. (phew - - pretty bad . . .)

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Something like that, anyway. Well, it came in on the cable highly abbreviated. We send everything that way, to save cable tolls of course. As he went on with the story - - our man in Brussels - - much of it was not in proper shape. It had to be rewritten. That is where the tough part comes in.

I have an assistant who is known as a manifolder; i.e., he manifolds for me, or writes on the t[y]pewriter on the books which make six or seven copies of each thing written - - two copies for my own desk files and one for each of the wires. I dictate, rather than write my own stuff. He is a college graduate and a smart boy. He also looks up dope for me in the very wonderful library just across the room. That saves me from having to waste time doing my own research.

This is rather an important part of the job - - looking up material. Names, places, spelling, references, an endless lot of matter has to be checked every time an important story goes out. And even the little ones offer many opportunities to make mistakes which drawn down the wrath of the executives.

When a big story like this is breaking on my time, meaning that I have not only to turn out my budget, but handle developing matter, too, I try to speed the handling of the budget, so I will be clear to handle the other as it comes. This is not always possible. Then I do sweat, sure enough.

The day cable editor, No. I, a chap who has worked in South American for the AP and in New York, too, comes on at 8. He has a manifolder too, of course. At 9, Smith Reavis, the Foreign News Editor, in charge of the cable desk, comes on. He does no writing, unless there is a big emergency - - such as the death of King Albert of the Belgians. At 9 also another day man comes on. At 11, the man who writes night leads - - the same job for a.m. papers that I have for p.m. ones - - comes on and works until 7 p.m. at 6, Ford comes on and, as I have told you, works until 2. We form the New York cable desk staff. Mr. Mackenzie, the Executive editor in charge of foreign news, has a desk right near ours and advises with the cable men frequently, but his work is mostly that of keeping a supervisory eye on the whole vast foreign newsgathering organization.

The foreign men send in their stories by cable, but few of them suit the cable editors handling them. We usually twist them a round, but anybody who puts the wrong meaning on one or rewrites the original reporter erroneously, is apt to lose his neck. All, however, call for considerable rewriting because they are so highly skeletonized, except in case of the very big stories - - such as the recent Paris riots - - where men are given pretty much the run of the cables.

[Begin p. 4] All of the New York news office is centralized in one big room. The cable desk is situated in one section of the room, with the printers (teletypes) on which come the cables right back of the four big flat-topped desks, which shoved up together, form working space for four or five men, and give us

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all close contact when several are laboring at once - - as happens when a big story breaks and some have called in to help the man or men on duty at the time.

I imagine 50 to 60 or 70 men may sometimes be at work in the general news office at once. The executive editors are all in the same office.

Then, up on the next floor, is the office of Kent Cooper, general manager, and the executives who are not directly connected with supervision of the news report.

I understand Mr. Cooper gets $25,000 a year. Probably more. I do not know.

The New York Times, Sun, Daily News, Post, and World Telegram all are Associated Press papers here. An Associated Press membership makes it obligatory upon the member to make any news handled by that paper, that is developed by the paper, available exclusively for republication to the Associated Press. There is protection, however. For example, if the Times had a story exclusive in New York, we might pick it up, rewrite it and put it on our wires - - for newspapers outside New York. It would be marked at the top (Sun, News, Post, World-Telegram OUT.) The wire to them would be cut off at that point. They would not get the story.

The AP is the world's largest newsgathering association. It is the only organization of its kind, being non-profit making and cooperative. It has 1400 members in South, Central and North America, as well as the Philippines and in Cuba and Alaska, to be more specific. Charges are made on a pro rata basis, the costs of the collection and dissemination of news being borne by each member according to a number of things - - such as circulation, etc., - - on an equal basis for all. We not only have a straight news service; we also have photo, feature and cartoon services now.

Our foreign service is approached by none.

The New York office is the central office in every way - - news, management, etc. All foreign news exept [*sic*] that from Manila and Honolulu, which is routed through a small cable desk in San Francisco, is dessiminated [*sic*]through the medium of the New York Cable desk.

When we came here I did aspire to go overseas. Now I don't know. I have about decided to stay here and see what turns up. I was just telling Louise when your letter came that I never had been in quite this frame of mind. Always before I have had some definite goal. Now I have none. If something good abroad came along, I would take it. But I can't imagine getting particularly excited about it. I am just going through a lackadaisical period for some reason. Perhaps, as I told her, it is because so many are ahead of me in experience and training here that I

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[Begin p. 5] feel too keenly the need for further rigorous training to want to think about anything else very far beyond the job I'm in now. Frankly, I have not made the headway I expected to make. There have been many puzzlers. I have to study hard. I find I make a lot of little mistakes. I have to watch all these closely. But I am going a bit better now and that is something. I may amount to something yet.

I have studied at French in a book or two, but not very hard. Reason: I've lost the yen to get to Paris in a hurry. I'm satisfied right here for a while, though I suppose, as I have said in other letters, that something may be turning up and we'll be pulling out in six or eight months or a year.

Our big European bureau is in London. It sort of mothers the others, though all of the authority eminates [*sic*] from New York directly. We have bureaus in all the principal countries and contacts where we can be covered quickly in the smaller ones. We have bureaus in the orient, too. Heretofore we have cooperated with Reuters (British) News agency in an exchange agreement. Their men in the US were entitled to our general news matter to be cabled abroad. Our men received the same treatment in London. We have about broken, though, (this is a big office secret) and Ford Wilkins (the night man I was telling you about) is going out to India to establish an Indian bureau for us at Bombay. He is quite a boy. About 32, single, been around the world, etc., etc.

I haven't any map or any pictures of the office, but may be able to find something of the latter. Will try.

Hope this tires you as much as it has me.

-O-

Mr. Grinstead! Will wonders never cease . . .!!

I was close to Senator Anglin, but not the way you mean. I never missed a chance to lambaste him in the little Leader. I don't know anything against him, though, except that he was an enemy of a friend of mine at Holdenville, Tom Philips of the Holdenville Daily News.

-O-

Boy, ain't this awful . . . Oh, well, you asked for it.

Love to all,

Paul (signed)

(handwritten note) NOTE(on back of p. 5):

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Paul asked me to say that for obvious reasons this letter must not be shown.

It is snowing very hard. It is a pretty sight but rather difficult to get around.

Love to you all,

Louise

5. 1935

a. **(B3/f21)**

January 4, 1935

Mr. Stratton:

I recommend that Paul Miller's salary be increased from $250 to $290 monthly, effective February 1, 1935.

Miller has already demonstrated to me that he fits into the news staff and I think he deserves recognition. He is aggressive, careful and conscientious. He has a good background and I think he is potentially capable of developing in an executive news capacity. He came into the AP at $250 a month. He is back now to where he was when he started and he is undoubtedly more valuable.

I would like to see Miller's salary increased as above and to suggest him to News Editor Stanley at Kansas City as a successor to M. J. Sheen, transferred to Des Moines. With another two weeks here Miller will have sufficient idea of the general desk, with his previous experience on cable, to do what we want done for the night report in Kansas City. Mr. Stanley has told me he would like to have someone from here with such experience. If he agrees specifically on Miller, I will give you a later memorandum concerning that change.

Do you approve, please?

WFB

WFB:GH

b. **(B3/f21)**

The Associated Press
Columbus, Ohio
Day Office, Dispatch Building
January 18, 1935

Dear PM:

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Your letter arrived while I was tied up on the state convention, and thus the delay.

Hearty congratulations on the fine promotion. I knew it would come to you and I feel certain that before many years pass we will have PM right up in the front ranks. You have a real opportunity at KX, one of the real AP hot-spots. But you will lick it, I know, and come out on top.

Have had quite a few changes here . . . .

Certainly was pleased to hear that youngster is all OK, and hope I'll get to see the baby while Mrs. M. is here. Also want to see you when you stop off enroute west. With Louise so much in love with her hubby, I'm sure she will be thoroughly satisfied in the West. In fact, I think she would be satisfied anywhere, just so Paul was nearby. You can see he will always be nearby by the look in his eyes. I really envy you your bliss, but hope that at 88 you will be as much in love as at present.

My abode remains unchanged—the Virginia Hotel. I seldom look backwards in a case of this sort, and if I should glance back this time it will be because of Ginger. At this date there is no indication or thought of a back-to-the-hearth movement.

Must get busy now so will ring off for the present. Best regards to all the NY boys I know, and better regards to Louise, the baby and yourself. As ever,

RPCJr. (initialed)

6. 1935-36

a. Kansas City, MO: AP Bureau (Feb. 1935-Mar. 1936)

b. **(B3/f14)**
PHOTO:
(Written on back: A.P. Kansas City 1935)

c. **(B3/f14)**
PHOTO:
Checking East wire night file, Kansas City bureau, 1936

7. 1936

a. **(B3/f22)**
The Associated Press
New York
Personnel Change No. 9608

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L. F. Curtis, Treasurer
February 24, 1936

Effective April 1, 1936, Paul Miller, of the Kansas City bureau, is appointed Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah, in succession to M. E. Barker.

There will be no change in Miller's salary.

The Associated Press will pay the moving expense of Miller which is estimated not to exceed $293.35, which amount he hopes to "trim". It is itemized as follows:

Moving household goods (packing and hauling in Kansas City, rail freight, uncrating and hauling in Salt Lake, insurance on goods in transit)…….$162.00

Automobile…….....61.35

Hotel and meals enroute……40.00

Temporary accommodations at Salt Lake City (approximate, of course)……30.00

$293.35

KC
ccPM

b. **(B3/f22)**

The Associated Press
New York
February 24, 1936

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Kansas City.

Dear Miller:

I wired you today as follows:

"MAKE ARRANGEMENTS REACH SALT LAKE LATTER PART MARCH WRITING."

I am advising Barker that you will succeed him about April 1st.

Needless to say I like the enthusiasm your letter portrays and of course I have full confidence that you will succeed. Ask me for any help that I can give.

The statement of transfer expenses [$317.00] given by you is approved.

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I am not going to make any change in your salary for a few months because I want to see how you take hold. The degree of your success will measure the degree of my action.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K
cc CHKline-Kansas City

c. **(B3/f22)**

The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.
March 26, 1936

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Miller:

Effective April 1, 1936, please put the following message upon the Utah-Idaho state wires, day and night:

"Paul Miller is appointed chief of bureau at Salt Lake City, effective April 1, in charge of the entire states of Utah and Idaho, succeeding M. E. Barker, assigned to other duties.

"The cooperation of members and their staffs is asked for Miller.

Kent Cooper."

I shall go along with you enthusiastically in your hopes and ambitions and never fail to call on me for any advice or action that will help you succeed.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:C

d. **(B3/f22)** April 5, 1936

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

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Dear Mr. Cooper:

An accounting of my transfer expenses, Kansas City to Salt Lake City, is enclosed.

My original estimate was $293.36. That estimate was made before I was instructed to stop at Denver. The stop at Denver, and a blizzard-enforced overnight halt at Rock Springs, Wyo., account for the fact the final total is $317.26.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller

Chief of Bureau

Encl.

e. **(B3/f22)**

Personal July 13, 1936

Kent Cooper, General Manager
The Associated Press
383 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I guess we throw as many bricks at the Associated press as any member in this neck of the woods. It is only fair to toss a bouquet once in a while.

We like Paul Miller, Salt Lake bureau manager. I won't say the service is perfect. We don't always get what we want, even after we ask for it. But Miller tries to get it and there is a vast improvement since he took over the bureau.

I have not talked to all of them, but I think this is the majority opinion of the Idaho members. Miller has a keen news sense. What is just as important, he has an almost uncanny ability to size up situations in the individual offices, to sense what their needs are and to meet them if possible.

In the past I have frequently been irritated with an only partially concealed attitude which seemed to meet many requests. This attitude was, "Well, you're a member; we'll make a stab at getting it, but it shows you don't know a damn thing about newspapers." There was no such blunt expression, of course, but that was the impression left.

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From the Salt Lake bureau the attitude has entirely disappeared and Miller must receive the credit.

I regret that I was unable to see you when I was in New York because of your absence from town. Mr. Stratton, Mr. Brooks, and others in the office showed great courtesy. Will you give them my regards.

Sincerely,

Irving W. Hart
Editor

IWH v

f. **(B3/f22)**

THE IDAHO STATESMAN
Established 1864
Boise, Idaho

July 13, 1936

Paul Miller
Chief of Bureau
The Tribune Building
The Associated Press
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Paul:

I may be kicking you just as hard some day, so don't get too godam[*sic*] conceited.

Sincerely,
(signature)
Irving W. Hart

IWH v
Encl.

g. **(B3/f22)** Salt Lake City
July 18, 1936

Mr. Irving W. Hart
The Idaho Statesman
Boise, Idaho

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Dear Irving:

Mr. Cooper let me see your letter of the 13th. You know I am personally grateful. And Mr. Cooper will know, through a copy of this letter, that if some few things have been accomplished here they have been made possible in large measure by just such generous help and encouragement as your letter so plainly indicates.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller

CC Mr. Cooper

h. **(B3/f22)**

The Associated Press
HELENA, MONT.
DAY OFFICE, RECORD-HERALD BUILDING
NIGHT OFFICE, INDEPENDENT BUILDING

Sept. 4, 1936

Chief of Bureau Miller
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Phil Curran, field representative for the United Press out of Portland, Ore., came in today and introduced a new correspondent sent from St. Paul to take charge of the Montana UP bureau.

During a casual conversation, Curran volunteered:

"The AP's new bureau chief at Salt Lake City is doing a whale of a job. Too good to suit us. He's revitalized the bureau. We had to shake up our staff and send a man down there from San Francisco to try to hold our own. We used to have things our own way, but not now."

Curran's comment was entirely spontaneous and so sincere I felt it ought to be passed along.

Sincerely,
R.N. Cowell (signature)

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Correspondent

R.N. Cowell
CC—Mr. Cooper

i. **(B3/f22)**

Salt Lake City

September 8, 1936

Correspondent Cowell,
Helena, Mont.

Dear Cowell:

I thank you for passing along UP's Phil Curran's remarks in your letter of September 4. I have to confess, though, that although I do not know him, I suspect from what I hear that nearly anything the gentleman says should be taken with a grain of salt!

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller

CC Mr. Cooper

j. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

October 2, 1936

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Miller:

I hope you will see in the enclosed evidence of my satisfaction with your progress.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC
Encl.

k. **(B3/f22)**

Form E-14 2M-3-36 W.C.T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

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L.F. Curtis, Treasurer Personnel Change No. 10978

October [date torn out], 1936.

This is the authority to increase the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah, from $310 [$5,304.00 in 2015]. To $325 [$5,560.00 in 2015]. Monthly, effective November 1, 1936.

KC
ccPM-Salt Lake City

l. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
TRIBUNE BUILDING

Salt Lake City
November 19, 1936

Personal:

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

At the Chicago staff conference you directed that each individual who had talked with you about personal matters write reviewing the conversation. I do this, for my part, with reluctance; there are things one would rather say than write.

I sought an interview because I wanted, honestly, to tell you I felt capable of an assignment of considerably more responsibility and I respectfully submitted the record here for consideration, if desired, in light of that attitude. I suggested others be asked how the problems apparent here six months ago appeared to them to have been met.

You asked me if I merely sought more money. I conceded that was part of it, but I insisted it was an incidental factor, that the job was the thing. Then I confessed one major goal and one high ambition—to serve some time, in some capacity, as an executive assistant to Kent Cooper.

When I left New York for Kansas City in 1935, I went with but one aim—to try to prove myself to you further. Previously I had worked at every assignment in a typical bureau, Columbus; and I had been cable editor, membership department employe [*sic*] and general desk editor in New York.

Assigned to Salt Lake City, I undertook the work with the same aim as on leaving New York.

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These things I had on my mind when I asked to see you in Chicago. Specifically, I might have said I desired a larger bureau or a division news editorship. But I should have had to add that no matter what may come—and no matter whether it is in New York or New Brunswick that you see fit to use me—the ultimate goal remains the same.

Maybe you think this odd. Maybe it actually is. But that's the way I feel. And I probably always shall.

Sincerely,
Paul Miller (signature)
Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

m. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

November 23, 1936

Chief of Bureau
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

I am delighted to have your letter of November 19 for your personal file. I hope and believe that you have fine possibilities for the future. My one concern of an adverse nature is that you probably have the impatience of youth and you want to go faster than we go in The Associated Press. We go at the speed that I direct the engine, and I am convinced it is fundamentally unsound to go at a faster speed, just as I am convinced it would be wrong to go at a slower speed. Of the two, helter-skelter would be the worse.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:K

n. **(B3/f22)**

THE ROUGHEST, TOUGHEST DAWGONE WHISKEY YOU GOT
Salt Lake City, 1936:
Written for fun after a trip to the Great Salt Flats

8. 1936-37

a. Salt Lake City, UT: AP Bureau (Mar. [1 April]1936-Jul. 1937)

b. **(B3/f22)**

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The Standard-Examiner
Ogden, UT
[n.d.]

PHOTO:
Utah, Idaho AP Members Discuss Problems of News Gathering at Convention in Ogden

Caption:

"ALL THEIR TALK IS NEWS . . . These Utah and Idaho Associated Press members met Saturday in the Hotel Ben Lomond to discuss ways and means of getting more complete and more prompt news service for the readers of their papers. Standing left to right, William Cady, Pocatello Tribune and Idaho State Journal; W.R. Bottcher, Boise AP correspondent; James E. O'Connor, Ogden Standard-Examiner; Irving W. Hart, Boise Idaho Statesman,; N.C. Christensen, Salt lake Tribune-Telegram; Bryce W. Anderson, Ogden Standard-Examiner; William Lowell, AP western field representative; seated, left to right, Will Bowman, Salt Lake Telegram; W.I.N. Cox, Ogden Standard-Examiner; Paul Miller, AP Utah-Idaho bureau manager. R.C. Tofflemire, Twin Falls News and Times, arrived too late for the photo. (Standard-Examiner photo.)

9. 1937

a. **(B3/f22)**

ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

January 4, 1937

Dear Miller:

The enclosed copy of notice to the treasurer carries with it to you not only an expression of my confidence, but of my continued hopes for the future.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:K
Encl.

b. **(B3/f22)**

Form E14 2M-3-36 W.C.T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

Personnel Change 11628

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January 4, 1937.

Effective January 1, 1937, the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Salt Lake City, is increased from $325 [$5,560.00 in 2015]. To $360 [$6159.00 in 2015]. Monthly.

KC
ccPM..Salt Lake City

c. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Personal

Feb. 18, 1937.

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Miller:

What are your living commitments and who is the best man you know of and can think of to take your place there who could be as good a man or better than you are in the job, provided there is something else I want you to do?

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC

d. **(B3/f22)**

Salt Lake City
Feb. 22, 1937

Personal

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manger,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

My living commitments are such that I can leave any day you tell me to leave.

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I recommend that George McIntyre, night general desk editor in New York, and W.E. Lowell, field representative at Denver, be considered for the job here. Temporarily, Day Editor Otis J. Pusey is thoroughly capable of filling in.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

e. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

February 25, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Thanks for your note. In my letter of February 18 I meant, who is the best man that you have trained in Salt Lake for the job?

I take it you feel Pusey has not developed sufficiently to take your job.

What I had in mind for you was a larger bureau with greater responsibility. I say this because you may have had a thought that I was thinking of a job in New York, which I am not. I say this so that you won't have any disappointment and your enthusiasm will not be unnecessarily dampened.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

f. **(B3/f22)**

Salt Lake City
March 1, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper:

When I wrote that Pusey was thoroughly capable of filling in here temporarily, I had in mind that you might want him to take over on that basis in the event I

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should be transferred and that, in a month or so, he might possibly convince you he should have the job permanently. He is handicapped by the fact his Associated Press experience has been confined to Salt Lake. However, I have sought to help him cultivate a broad view and for months I have had him read much of my correspondence.

True, I did think of New York; but no more than I thought of other spots where it seemed possible you might wish to use me. I am more than eager to undertake anything you want me to—no matter where it is or what it is.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau

Paul Miller

g. **(B3/f22)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

March 3, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

There is just one fault I have to find with your letter of March 1: you should have sent a carbon in addition to the original so that one copy could be placed on Pusey's file and one on your own.

The extra copy is being made here this time, but for the future won't you please try to help by sending sufficient copies for the file of each individual mentioned in each letter you write. This will help tremendously.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

h. **(B3/f22)**

March 4, 1937.

General Manager,
New York.

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Dear Mr. Cooper:

This sort of thing happens so seldom, I think you ought to know about it when it does:

Phil Curran, who until a few days ago was the business representative of United Press in this territory, dropped in to see me and while we were discussing mutual acquaintances, asked me if I knew Paul Miller, chief of bureau at Salt Lake City.

Curran said the United Press used to get along pretty well in the country around Salt Lake until a year or so ago when things began to happen up there and the UP began to hear about Paul Miller and his activity among the papers. Curran said the UP formerly got beat out of that part of the country but had tough going now. He said Frank Bartholomew, Pacific Coast manager of UP, and he made their minds up to look up "this fellow Miller and try to hire him for UP." Curran said UP had made a change in its Salt Lake bureau personnel to try to meet the new AP competition.

I hope you will put this in Miller's personnel file.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

HaroldTurnblad.

i. PM sk **(B3/f22)**

Dear Paul :

Here 'tis. I had never met Curran before, but I have followed him around on trips to papers up here and he has a good record for persuasiveness. I'm glad he's quit—he quite [*sic*] because he got tired of traveling and said the UP didn't pay newsmen enough to make it interesting.

He said when he and Bart went to Sk on one of their trips and were ready to look you up, who should they meet in the Sk up bureau but you. They said you told 'me [sic] you wanted to buy a pony service and when they got all warmed up and interested, you told 'em who you were and they had a good laugh.

Curran is with a Seattle publicity organization now.

regards,

ht

Glad Healy is getting along OK. He made a good showing here as a filing editor until he took sick. I hope he's ok in that respect now. He looked it the last time I saw him. ht

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j. **(B3/f22)**

Chief of Bureau Turnblad, March 13, 1937
Seattle.

Dear Turnblad:

Mr. Cooper saw your letter of March 4 and no better answer can be made than by quoting his penciled memorandum:

"Please tell HT that I said thanks for the news of UP's discovery of Paul Miller and that I am glad Miller himself discovered The AP and that his opportunity is in it. Turnblad's letter most certainly goes on Miller's file and a copy of this also goes to Miller."

Your letter did not show a copy marked to Miller, so you may want to let Miller see what you said.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant General Manager

LS H
ccPMiller—Salt Lake City

k. **(B3/f23)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York

June 11, 1937

[Handwritten]:Via Airmail

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

Your next assignment is to take charge of the news service and personnel in the entire state of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg, some time [*sic*] the latter part of next month. In the interim I want you to fix your vacation dates and get yourself and your family transported. Please send me a statement of the cost of the transfer.

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Some time before you actually take charge in Harrisburg, I want you to come in here and let us have a talk.

Meanwhile I can say to you that your unusual success at Salt Lake City has given me great confidence that you can do remarkably well in this new field.

You have a copy of Smits' letter of June 9, saying that he will be there on June 20. Stay along with him a week, and thereafter start on your vacation, a plan which I trust is entirely agreeable to you.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

l. **(B3/f23)**

June 15, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Following is a statement of estimated expense for the transfer to Harrisburg, Pa,, from Salt Lake. I shall drive.

Moving furniture (includes hauling, etc.)	$328.00
Motor car mileage 2200 @ .05	110.00
Hotels, meals enroute, tips, etc.	45.00
	$483.00

Subject to approval, I should like to take my vacation June 29-July 13, allowing five days in addition for the trip. On this proposed schedule, I would be in New York Saturday July 17 or Monday July 19, if you desire it, or July 26, the latter date allowing a week for adjustment in the office, etc.

If feasible, I would appreciate an advance of $250.00 by June 24.

It seems hardly necessary to add that I am grateful for this opportunity and determined that you shall never have cause for regret that you are giving it to me.

Sincerely,

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Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

m. **(B3/f23)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

June 16, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Miller:

I have told Fernsler, at Harrisburg, that you would leave Salt Lake City about June 27, take your two weeks vacation [*sic*], spend a day or two in New York and then proceed to Harrisburg to take up your new post. I have asked Fernsler to remain with you not more than a week before going to his new post, which is an assignment in charge of the regional service at Washington.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KC:K

n. **(B3/f22)**

PHOTO:
Leaving for the East

Caption:
Mrs. Paul T. Miller and little son, Ranne, who with Mr. Miller will leave Saturday for the east. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will visit in Columbus, Ohio and New York and after the middle of July make their home in Harrisburg, Pa.

o. **(B3/f23)**

Dear Paul:

"FYI" This A. M. and your letter tonight made today a blue Thursday for me. In fact for everybody in the Boise bureau.

I shall miss you. As a "partner" as you put it on your first visit to Boise, frankly, you've been a grand fellow. Your leadership has been characterized by

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fair play and sound judgment as I see it looking back over the past 14 months. It isn't hard for me to go down the line for a chief like that. It's those qualities, if the army books are right, that make generals.

It is refreshing to deal, as we have, free from the politics and personalities that characterized my earlier experience in the newspaper game. It was mighty fine of you to volunteer to pass on to your successor some words in my behalf. I shall carry on in the hope of living up to the expectations you instill in his mind. I too hope the relationship of the past few months may some day [*sic*] be resumed.

In your transfer, I see, despite the disappointing generalities, one bright angle: presumably it means another step up for you; another promotion, and for that nobody can be more sincerely happy than I.

Sincerely,

Walt (signed) WRB June 17

p. **(B3/f23)**

819 Main Street
Telephone 58

THE CALDWELL NEWS-TRIBUNE
Published Evenings by the Caldwell Publishing Co.
CALDWELL, IDAHO

F.H. MICHAELSON, EDITOR
ADEN HYDE, BUSINESS MANAGER

June 21, 1937.

Dear Paul;

Noted advices on the wire today of your promotion.

Congrats and all that stuff !

But, doggone it, just when we get a good man, why can't we keep him long enough to get acquainted, at least ? I've been expecting this for some time; it goes back to the old fundamental that you can't keep a good man down.

But it does seem a shame that the A.P. brings a dust bowl denizen into the lap of the west's [sic] irrigated empire and just when we get him to a place where he can distinguish a siphon from a snow bank, the A.P. takes him away from us.

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Seriously, though, I am sure that every Idaho member of the A.P. will be sorry to see you leave. That's no reflection on your successor either. But we all know what you've done for our service out of Salt Lake. Newspapers rarely are thanked for anything they do; they are too prone to keep mum themselves when there might be a few boquets [*sic*] to be handed out within their own family. But I suspect that all of us have thought, often enough, how well you've been doing at SK even if you didn't have our word for it.

Good luck to you among the Pennsylvania Dutch.

Sincerely,

Aden Hyde. (signature)

ONE NEWSPAPER
ONE COVERAGE
ONE COST

q. **(B3/f22)**

THE TWIN FALLS NEWS
Twin Falls, Idaho

June 28, 1937

Associated Press
New York City

Dear Sirs:

As chairman of the Utah-Idaho Associated Press Conference, I feel that I am expressing the sentiment of all our members in saying that we regret very much to lose Paul Miller as chief of the Salt Lake City Associated Press Bureau.

In my opinion, Miller has made a brilliant record in the Salt Lake Bureau. He has tried his level best to get what the different member newspapers wanted and he has always let us be the judge of our needs. I think he has accomplished much in the way of building up the service while he was in charge of the Salt Lake office.

I have talked with various members of the conference and they were all of the opinion that we should speak a good word for Paul and voice our appreciation of what he has done for us.

Much as we hate to lose Miller of course it goes without saying that the conference wishes his successor good fortune and stands ready to extend him every cooperation.

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Yours truly,

UTAH-IDAHO ASSOCIATED PRESS CONF.

(SIGNED) R. S. TOFFLEMIRE

Chairman

r. **(B3/f22)**

July 2, 1937

Mr. R. S. Tofflemire,
Chairman,
The Twin Falls, News,
Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Mr. Tofflemire:

One of the joys of my office is the opportunity of acknowledging a letter such as yours of June 28. I thank you sincerely for having written so graciously and warmly about Paul Miller and, because I believe you would not mind, I want him to see it.

It is equally gratifying to note your good wishes to Miller's successor, Mr. Smits, whom I am sure you will find of the same fine type and just as anxious to serve you.

With appreciation and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC H

nm cc PMiller
with copy Tofflemire letter.

KENT COOPER.
GENERAL MANAGER

s. **(B3/f23)**

Form E14 2M 1-37 T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. Curtis, Treasurer Personnel Change No. 13326

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July 2, 1937.

Effective August 1, 1937, the salary of Paul Miller, chief of bureau at Harrisburg, Pa. is increased from $360. to $450. monthly.

KC
CcPAULMILLER(Hold NY)

t. **(B3/f23)**

PA55HX

Harrisburg, Pa., July 19-(AP)-David Fernsler, since 1931 Chief of the Harrisburg Bureau in charge of the Pennsylvania Associated Press Service, was succeeded today by Paul Miller and will leave this week for Washington.

In Washington, Fernsler will be in charge of the Associated Press Regional Service. This branch specializes in news of interest to particular communities and states. The service, relatively new, has been expanded rapidly.

Miller has been Associated Press State Editor in Ohio, Cable and General News Editor in New York City, News Editor at Kansas City and Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City.

AJ1129AES

10. 1937

a. Harrisburg, PA: AP Bureau (Jul. 19,1937-Nov./Dec. [?] 1937)

b. **(B3/f22)**

July 19, 1937

Mr. R.S. Tofflemire,
Publisher, The News and The Times,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Dear Tofflemire:

I have seldom had a more pleasant moment than that a few days ago when, on a visit in New York before coming in here, I was handed a copy of your letter to the office there and a copy of Mr. Cooper's reply. I am grateful.

There are 70-some-odd members in Pennsylvania, but I doubt if I shall be able to find in association even with such a large group a fellowship to top that of the members in South Idaho and Utah!

Most sincerely,

PaulMiller Chief of Bureau.

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Hj

c. **(B3/f23)**

Harrisburg, Pa.
July 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I went to work here today.

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

d. **(B3/f23)**

Harrisburg, Pa.
July 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Beginning the latter part of this week, I would like to start getting out to member papers and next week some time I hope to go to Philadelphia. If agreeable, I would like to do these things as conditions permit, without awaiting specific approval for each trip.

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

PaulMiller

e. **(B3/f23)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE. AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

July 27, 1937

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Chief of Bureau Miller,
Harrisburg.

Dear Miller:

I want you to get acquainted with at least a good cross section of the Pennsylvania members as soon as possible, but the timing is important. You certainly want to be sufficiently well grounded in the major details of your staff and service setup before undertaking any discussions with members.

You know how it is – some of them will have things to say and talk about that require familiarity on your part. Otherwise, you risk making a poor impression.

With this I leave the selection of dates to you. However, it is necessary that you tell me in advance where you are going to be and the period of absence. Unless you hear to the contrary from me, you will know each trip is approved.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC H

f. **(B3/f22)**

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

August 3, 1937.

Mr. Paul Miller,
The Associated Press,
Telegraph Building,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Paul :

I certainly was glad indeed to get your letter of July 29th and to learn that so far you are getting along well in your new field. As far as the newspaper end is concerned. I never had any fears as to that part of it—politics is something else.

We are all intensely interested in following through with you, Paul, and will appreciate a note from you at any time you have a chance. We all miss you here; in fact your ears should burn, as we speak of you often. If there is anything we can do to help you out in any way, please do not hesitate to advise, for most certainly you are among friends.

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With kind regards and all good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,
J.F. Fitzpatrick(signature)

Publisher

F-I

g. **(B3/f22)**

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
MORNING AND SUNDAY

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
EVENING ONLY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

REYNOLDS-FITZGERALD, INC.
515 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK CITY
360 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO
1734 LAND TITLE BLDG. PHILADELPHIA
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. DETROIT
58 SUTTER STREET SAN FRANCISCO
117 W. NINTH ST. LOS ANGELES
LLOYD BLDG. SEATTLE
IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL ADVERTISING

THIS LETTER IS FROM

New York City,
Aug. 19, 1937

J.F. Fitzpatrick, Publisher,
The Salt Lake Tribune-Telegram,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear John:

It delights me to have your kind letter, telling of Mr. Paul Miller now in charge of the Associated Press Bureau at Harrisburg, Pa., and pointing out that Mr. Miller is worthy of the best we have in the way of assistance.

Yes, we know some important Pennsylvania Publishers and besides we are very well acquainted with Mr. William N. Hardy, the Manager of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association located at Harrisburg.

Mr. Hardy we know will be glad to use his good offices to assist Mr. Paul Miller and in addition to this, we will also request Pennsylvania Publishers to become boosters for Mr. Miller.

It is always a pleasure and it pleases us exceedingly to have your thoughtful suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry D. Reynolds (signature)

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HDR m

(handwritten: “Dear Paul Note—Hope Everything going well with you. J.F.F.)

h. **(B3/f23)**

C.H. Heintzelman
Editor and Owner

COPY
THE COATESVILLE RECORD
Coatesville, Pa.
Aug. 25, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper,
General Manager,
The Associated Press,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I like this man Miller you have put in charge of the Harrisburg office. He rings true.

Met him only once and he didn’t make a single promise! He asked what we want and said he would try to get it. Within a week he gave us a Chester county scoop, right out of Harrisburg, and followed with an advance on the adjournment of congress, which came in mighty handy.

With all due respect to his predecessor, who was long on promises and short on fulfilling them, I just want to go on record as saying that if Miller keeps up the pace he has started he is going to make GOOD. Deeds, not words, count. Miller has less “bull” to spread than did Fernsler, but he is sure coming through with the deeds.
More Power to him!

Sincerely yours,

COATESVILLE RECORD

(SIGNED) By C. H. HEINTZELMAN

i. **(B3/f23)**

August 26, 1937

Mr. C. H. Heintzelman,

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Editor and Owner,
The Coatesville Record,
Coatesville, Pa.

Dear Mr. Heintzelman:

Your letter of August 25 gratifies me greatly. I had thought Paul Miller did ring true. You have told me some other things, as a keen observer, that I wanted to know.

With appreciation of your thoughtfulness and my kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC H

nm cc PMiller-Harrisburg
with copy of Heintzelman's letter.

KENT COOPER
GENERAL MANAGER

j. **(B3/f23)**

October 19, 1937

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager,
New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

When I opened the envelope containing my check, I could only think:

"What <u>can't</u> a fellow lick when it's for such a man and for such a principal as, to me, that surprise represents!"

Sincerely,

Paul Miller

Chief of Bureau.

k. **(B3/f23)**

Harrisburg, Penna.
November 23, 1937.

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager,

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New York.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I plan to leave here November 30 for Philadelphia. Moving expense will not exceed $100. Do you approve the transfer on this basis, please?

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.

l. **(B 3/f23)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE. AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 24, 1937

Chief of Bureau Miller
Harrisburg

Dear Miller:

I approve your transfer to Philadelphia on an expense basis that is not to exceed $100.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:JE
Cc LFCurtis

m. **(B3/f14)**

PHOTO:
"Much love Eve! [Evelyn] Paul[,] Philadelphia[,] Christmas 1937"

11. 1937-41

a. Philadelphia, PA: AP Bureau (Nov/Dec. [?] 1937-Apr. 1941)

12. 1938

a. **(B3/f24)**

No. 14675

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January 5, 1938

Effective at the close of January 1, 1938, Julius Goodman, Jr., Harrisburg, is discontinued. This supplements Personnel Change No. 14672, suspending Goodman without pay as of the same date.

KENT COOPER

KC:JE

Cc PMiller-Philadelphia

b. **(B3/f24)**

COPY

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Harrisburg

January 4, 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
The Associated Press
New York City

My dear Mr. Cooper:

The facts in my suspension as Chief of Bureau Miller says he stated them to you are quite correct.

I was, I am afraid, interested only in getting and writing news. That I did both rather well no one can, or, I am sure, will deny.

I failed in not being punctual and in having little enthusiasm or talent for filing other people's stories and the general routine.

No doubt there are jobs with The Associated Press that I could fill to your satisfaction and mine, but since "suspension" and dismissal seem to mean the same there is little use in considering rather vague possibilities.

I would like to add, however, that my relations with Paul Miller have been most cordial at all times. Frankly, I feel more concerned with not having "made good on the job" for his sake than for anything else.

With regrets, but no bitter ones, I am

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Very truly yours,

ss. J. Goodman, Jr.

c. **(B3/f24)**

January 5, 1938

Mr. Julius Goodman, Jr.
Harrisburg

Dear Mr. Goodman:

I appreciate the courtesy of your writing me your letter of January 4 as requested, and we will let the suspension stand as termination of service.

I am, of course, delighted at the fine compliment you payed [*sic*] Paul Miller and in return we all hope that you will have a fine future in any field that you select.

Sincerely yours,

KC:JE
Cc PMiller-Philadelphia

d. **(B3/f24)**

(handwritten across the top:
"PM
all yours, say I !
KC")

January 16th, 1938

Mr. Marben Graham
The Associated Press
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Graham:

Your letter is an inspiration and I thank you for it, but I would be assuming credit where none is due if I did not tell you that thanks should go to Mr. Cooper—not to me. I merely recommend recognition in the form of salary increases. He grants the raises and, indeed, even in recommending, I am only doing what he wants me to do in the way of helping him note and see that reward

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is accorded those men who by their industry, loyalty and resourcefulness demonstrate their worth.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller
Cc (nm) Mr. Cooper

Chief of Bureau.

e. **(B3/f24)**

January 27, 1938

Dear Paul:

There have been reports—and reports—of state meetings. But I ran across the classic the other day. The first page contained a long list of "those present." The second page—six concise paragraphs of remarks by the bureau chief. And the third, the paragraph: "No member having any questions, criticisms or comment, the meeting was adjourned."

What kind of spell has this fellow Miller cast over Pennsylvania, anyway?

Regards, LD (initialed)

L. Dawson, currently NPS

f. **(B3/f22)**

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Personal

February 2, 1938

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Bulletin Building,
Juniper & Filbert Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Paul:

We were talking about you yesterday and I realized I had not written you for a long time; in fact not since you moved to Philadelphia.

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I hope you are getting along as well as the reports I hear about you, which are all fine. I think it was quite a break to have the bureau headquarters transferred to Philadelphia—it puts you closer to the "seat of war." It certainly will be helpful if Mr. McLean is made President of the Associated Press.

Everything here is going along about the same as usual. We are engaged in the work of remodeling the Thompson Building, preparatory to moving the Tribune-Telegram in there, but it will be some months before the work is completed.

We are still on the search for an all-around editorial man; a fellow about as good as Paul Miller, so if, in your wanderings, you come across any such fellow, be sure and let me know.

Outside of the plane crash, we have not had very many big news breaks. We have an upheaval in city government here, wherein they fired the Chief of Police, Finch, and it looks like Mayor Erwin's resignation will be forthcoming.

We have had the most delightful winter I have ever experienced in Utah. Today is like an early spring day.

With kind personal regards to you, and hoping you can find time to drop me a line, I am

Yours very sincerely,
J. F. Fitzpatrick (signature)

F:I

g. **(B3/f22)**

February 9th, 1938

Mr. J.F. Fitzpatrick
Publisher
The Tribune and The Telegram
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

It was good to hear from Salt Lake City—and having the letter come from you, at that, made it all the better.

Well, there have been a few problems in trying to get lined out in this state, and I confess things have not always gone as smoothly as I should like to be able to tell you; but some times [*sic*] I think I can see daylight.

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We have taken a house in Wayne, a suburb community about 15 miles West [sic] on the main line of the Pennsylvania. The setup is pretty nice and, although I admit I frequently long for a look at Utah mountains and a few good sniffs of Utah air, the winter here has been pleasant—at least so far.

I am complimented that you would think a fellow of my qualifications might possibly help fill your bill, the more so because I believe you know me pretty well. My fear would be, perhaps, that the man probably would want more authority than the job you have in mind to fill and also that he would want considerably more money than you would feel it feasible to pay. I assure you I shall not forget your need.

Please give my very best to the others there.

Wishing you all the best,

Sincerely,

Paul Miller

h. **(B3/f24)**

COPY

THE TIMES-NEWS

Mauch Chunk, Pa.,
April 5, 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper,
The Associated Press,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

As you know, we once submitted our resignation from the Associated Press effective in January of 1939.

Your Mr. Paul Miller was here today and we wish to advise you formally that we now desire to withdraw that notice of resignation immediately.

We are satisfied with our Associated Press membership and wish to continue that membership indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,

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J. J. Boyle (signature)
Times-Star

i. **(B3/f24)**

April 7, 1938

Mr. J. J. Boyle,
The Times-News,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Dear Mr. Boyle:

Your letter made every one of us here, as I know it will make Paul Miller, happy. We are inspired by it and will do the very best we can for the Mauch Chunk Times-News.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of your letter to Paul Miller, of whose work I am extremely proud.

With my very best wishes to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC:R
cc-(NM)-Paul Miller-Philadelphia

j. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 7, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

The enclosed is really for you. I salute you!

Sincerely yours,

KC:R
Encl.

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k. **(B3/f24)**

April 8th , 1938

Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I have a feeling of guilt about your exchange with the Mauch Chunk, Pa., people because I am sure they did not withdraw that resignation just because they have now decided the service is satisfactory. I just saw, in the course of my visit there, that I had happened to "hit them right," so I went to work and told them to fix up their letters to INS and to you to get themselves straightened around and out of commercial clutches, etc.

The trip as a whole was fairly fruitful, with contacts more than pleasant all around. I attach some clippings from Leighton and Allentown about the talk.

Sometimes I do think progress is being made, but there are always those who honestly are far from completely satisfied—probably several—as against those who are happy.

Somehow I feel I would be less than honest if I did not write you these things now.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller Chief of Bureau.

l. **(B3/f24)**

THE TIMES-NEWS
J. J. BOYLE, PUBLISHER
MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

April 11, 1938

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Miller:

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I am enclosing a communication [handwritten across letter: "acknowledgement from INS] which I think may be of interest to you and would appreciate your returning it for our files.

I will personally look after forwarding you the returns of the May 17 Primary for Carbon County.

The family joins me in sending best regards. We are looking forward to entertaining you and Mrs. Miller at some time during the summer. Gertrude suggests that you name the date and that when you do we'll map a program that includes everything from golf to spaghetti dinners.

Sincerely.

Joe Boyle (signature)

m. Jean L. Miller, daughter (b. Apr. 12, 1938)

n. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 13, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

I have your humble letter of April 8 and still prefer to think it was you even if it was not. There are enough things that you do concerning which I do not write to commend you so you are still several up on me.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:JE

o. **(B3/f24)**

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(DAY OFFICE—BULLETIN BUILDING)
(NIGHT OFFICE—RECORD BUILDING)
P.O. BOX 708

Dear Mr. Cooper:

After I received this today, I concluded maybe those people at Mauch Chunk really were sold, at that—and maybe I did have a right to feel pretty good about it. If you'll return this, I'll promise never to mention Mauch Chunk again!

Paul Miller—April 14th
(signature)

(handwritten):

"Dear Paul-
This proves I was right. It's returned as requested. And it's great to have you with the AP."
KC (initialed)

p. **(B3/f24)**

FormE14 2M 8-37 T.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 15207

April 15, 1938.

Effective May 1, 1938, this is approval for increasing the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from $500 [$8433.00 in 2015]. to $600 [$10,119.00 in 2015]. monthly.

KC
ccPM-Philadelphia

q. **(B3/f24)**

(handwritten: "May 24, 38")

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
383 MADISON AVE., AT 46TH ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 26, 1938

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

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I have a letter from Franklin F. Banker in which he expresses his view to The Associated Press morale, and concludes with this paragraph:

"On another subject, Bureau Chief Miller modestly left out the main point of the Pennsylvania primary coverage in his letter to you. The papers didn't use opposition general primary leads, no, they used the leads Paul Miller wrote. Credit for an all-around outstanding job goes to Paul Miller who worked like the devil to put it over."

I told him it was too good to keep and that I would quote it to you.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:JE

r. **(B3/f24)**

December 29, 1938

Dear Paul:

Nothing that happened to me this Christmas means quite so much as that splendid note of yours. This is true because I know you mean what you say and are not just expressing a Christmas sentiment and because of the regard and affection I have for you. I think, as you say, that neither of us can be satisfied or ought to be satisfied with the progress made, but one of my principal consolations and assurances for the future is the expectation that your exceptionally capable services will continue to be available to The Associated Press for years to come. And I know that means you are going to go far in this organization.

I hope you had a good Christmas and will have an even better New Year.

Sincerely yours,

-Px- (initialed)

Byron Price:am

13. 1939

a. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 4, 1939.

Chief of Bureau Miller,

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Philadelphia.

Dear Paul:

I was deeply touched by reading your letter of December 24 and heartily reciprocate every word you say, especially about you being here for a long long time to come.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC:mh

b. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 24, 1939.

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Paul:

Just to let you know I am alive, thinking and appreciative.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KC
Encl.

c. **(B3/f24)**

Form E14 2M 8-38-T

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 16558

January 24, 1939.

Effective February 1, 1939, this is approval for increasing the salary of CHIEF OF BUREAU PAUL MILLER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from $600 [$10,119.00 in 2015]. to $675 [$11,384.00 in 2015]. monthly, payable monthly.

KC
ccPM-Philadelphia

GENERAL MANAGER

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d. **(B3/f24)**

January 25, 1939

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
New York

Dear Mr. Cooper:

The best way I hope to be able to show you I continue alive, thinking and appreciative is by producing in some measure at least the results required. In this assignment, I know I dub many a shot as surely as I know and am happy that I now and then get a decent score.

I hope you will believe, and that it will be some small comfort, that I am everlastingly in there trying for you—even when I appear the veriest duffer.

Sincerely,

Paul Miller.

(B3/f24)

Mr. Bryon Price
requests the pleasure of the company of
Mr. Paul Miller
at the dinner of
THE GRIDIRON CLUB
at the NEW WILLARD WASHINGTON, D.C.
Saturday evening, the fifteenth of April [1939]
at seven o'clock

An early answer is requested
White Tie

e. **(B3/f25)**
PHOTOS:
Family Photos: Summer 1939

f. **(B3/f24)**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 21, 1939

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Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

I am glad you got a lot of good out of the meeting. There is one thing about you: besides being original, you can adopt the ideas of others, and the administration in Pennsylvania is rapidly reaching 100% perfection.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

M

g. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

December 28, 1939

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Paul:

I can't acknowledge the numerous more formal greetings that came and I can't myself give a formal greeting. That explains why I send no cards. To give a personal greeting to all the people that mean much to me would be beyond my physical capacity.

However, I do write to tell you that I appreciate your saying what you say and to repeat what you already know—that The Associated Press is fortunate in having you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

M

KENT COOPER

14. 1940

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a. **(B3/f24)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

March 25, 1940

Personal

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Paul:

One thing that you do is to inspire the boss, and the boss needs inspiration as much as any employe. Every time I see you I more than ever want to congratulate the Associated Press because of your connection with it. You are going places, fellow, and I am going right along with you!

With affectionate regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

b. **(B3/f24)**

FORM E14 2M 10-39-T

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 18360

March 20, 1940

Effective April 1, 1940, this is approval for increasing the salary of PAUL MILLER, chief of bureau at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from $675 [$11,466.00 in 2015]. to $750 [$12,740.00 in 2015]. monthly, payable monthly.

KC
ccMr.PaulMiller-Philadelphia

(handwritten):
"Dear Paul: --
Keep up your good work.

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KC”

March 25 –
Dear Paul:
I forgot to give
you this when you
were here. Sorry !
KC”

GENERAL MANAGER

c. **(B1/f10)**

“The first time I met Frank and Kyrie Gannett was in 1940, during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia [June 24-28]. I was there attending the Associated Press arrangements for the convention, at which Wendell Willkie was nominated on the Republican ticket. I had a call and was invited to come down and meet Frank and Kyrie, and I recall thinking then, without any idea that we’d ever be associated with them, what wonderful people they really were.”

d. **(B3/f29)**
GAMMA PSI NEWS

“She Will Never Be Forgotten”
by
Paul Miller

“I Am One of Her Boys”
by
Walker Stone”

WE742PED

e. **(B3/f24)**
The Daily Tribune
Johnstown, PA
Saturday Evening, 30 November 1940

PHOTO:
Three Leased Telegraph Wires Service Local Papers 20 Hours A Day

Caption:

This general view of the Philadelphia office of the Associated Press shows a part of the Pennsylvania Associated Press staff at work, preparing news for The

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Tribune and The Democrat and other newspapers of the Associated Press. In the background are teletypewriter machines which send the news over leased wires to The Tribune and The Democrat. Similar offices are maintained in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh to give readers of The Tribune and The Democrat complete coverage of Pennsylvania news as well as news of the outside world. Standing, hand on hip, in the center of the photo, is Paul Miller, chief of bureau.

(Associated Press Photo).

f. **(B3/f27)**
PHOTOS:
1940

g. **(B3/f28)**
PHOTOS:
Ambassador Joe Davies at "Springwood" in Washington, D.C.
For members and wives of The Gridiron Club.

Paul Miller with Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.
(Written on back of photo: "with Admiral Reader.")

h. **(B3/f26)**
PHOTOS:
Christmas, 1940 (AP?)

The War Years: 1941-1945
(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979") **(B2/f44)**

15. 1941

a. **(B3/f30)**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

(handwritten):

"1/6 – 41

Dear Paul –
Thanks for <u>your</u> note.
With men like you <u>around</u> me
to <u>count</u> on – it's great to be
alive.

Affectionately

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KC

Paul Miller –
CB Phila"

b. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 22, 1941

Chief of Bureau Miller
Philadelphia

Dear Miller:

Those are glad tidings in yours of January 21. I have in mind sending out the following to the chiefs of bureau and to the members of the Board of Directors, provided you say it accurately states the matter. If it doesn't, please correct it and say what did happen. Here goes:

I have heard a good deal about the desirability of furnishing war correspondents as speakers for state meetings, Rotary Clubs and Sunday school associations. Indeed, I have been under some pressure to furnish them, usually on the ground that the United Press does this sort of thing and we ought to furnish 2-to-1 to overcome the United Press lead. Aside from the fact that this would disrupt our service abroad and could not be undertaken except at an expense far greater than it is worth, I doubted whether the thing does anything more than furnish entertainment.

Just what it actually means comparatively is evidenced by the following accurate report of the day of the luncheon meeting of Associated Press members at Harrisburg on January 18.

The meeting is described as far and away the best of its kind ever held in Pennsylvania. Attendance was very good, despite the fact that the United Press was host to a show and a luncheon at the same time just across the hall. One of the stunt speakers was Edward W. Beattie, Jr., United Press staffer, back from London. No members who were in town attended the United Press luncheon instead of ours, despite the number who buy U.P. service in the state. The inspiration was furnished by the members themselves, aided and abetted by Chief of Bureau Paul Miller, and the members paid for their own luncheons!

This seems to be an answer to these current proposals. It shows what a chief of bureau can do when he gets his teeth into his job and keeps them there.

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I take it that everything that occurred, including the resolution respecting the General Manager, proves your worth. It would be useless for you to try to dissuade me from this conviction. The Pennsylvania members are responding to your efforts. They better had. And even though they are responding, I could not promise them that I am going to keep you in that one territory indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

K

KENT COOPER

c. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 4, 1941.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Miller:

This is dictated before I leave on a trip and the answer can be withheld until I return the 28th of February.

I am interested in knowing what your living commitments are in Philadelphia and how soon I could count upon you for an opportunity in another field.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

d. **(B3/f30)**

February 5, 1941

PERSONAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
General Manager
New York

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Dear Mr. Cooper:

The answer as to when you can count on me is what it always will be: I'm ready, willing and eager to go anywhere you say any time—today, tomorrow or next month.

There is a 30-day clause in my house lease. To vacate march 15, notice should be given February 15. Monthly rental is $75.

Sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

paul [*sic*] Miller

e. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 5, 1941

Paul Miller, Chief of Bureau
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miller:

We have your letter of February 4, in regard to deductions made from your salary during 1940.

We have rechecked our records and find that all deductions were properly made. For your information, we deducted $131.64 on account of Philadelphia income tax and $30.00 on account of social security. In addition, you contributed $263.25 to the Pension plan and $72.00 for Insurance.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,
R(*unintelligible*) Booth (signature)
Auditor

RRB:hg:rgs

L.F. CURTIS,
TREASURER

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f. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 5, 1941

PERSONAL

Chief of Bureau Miller,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miller:

Your letter was just read to me on the telephone, and it is of course what I expected.

I will be writing you the latter part of the month when I return to New York.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

g. **(B3/f30)**

Form E14 2M 2-41-T

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 20039

Effective April 16, 1941, PAUL MILLER, at present chief of bureau of The Associated Press for Pennsylvania, is appointed Executive Assistant to the General Manager, in charge of membership and promotion, with headquarters in New York, in succession to O. S. Gramling, about whom you are being advised separately.

In due course you will be advised [of] the expense involved on account of the transfer.

KC
ccPM-Philadelphia

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h. **(B3/f31)**

Miami Daily News Record
Miami, OK
March 9, 1941

Son of Minister at Quapaw Gets High Position With A.P.

i. **(B3/f31)**

The Ponca City News
Ponca City, OK
Sunday, March 9, 1941

A.P Promotes Miller, Former Oklahoman

j. **(B3/f31)**

The Daily O'Collegian
Stillwater, OK
March 11, 1941

Ex-Aggie Gets High Post In (AP) Office

Paul Miller, Former O'Collegian Editor, Takes New Job Soon

A former A. and M. student, Paul Miller, who has been chief of bureau for the Associated Press in Pennsylvania, has been appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, (AP) general manager, the news service recently reported.

Miller, 36, who is one of the younger (AP) executives, attended A. and M. two years and served in nearly every editorial capacity on the O'Collegian. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. The next year after graduating from O.U., he was back in Stillwater working under Randall Perdue in the now-extinct A. and M. public relations bureau. Shortly afterwards, he joined (AP) in Oklahoma City.

Many Offices

From Oklahoma City he was transferred to (AP) offices in Columbus, Ohio; Salt Lake City, Kansas City and New York City. He took over as chief of the Pennsylvania bureau about three years ago.

Miller will take up his new duties in New York April 1, in succession to O.S. Gramlin, who on that date becomes assistant general manager of Press Association, Inc. As executive assistant, Miller will be in charge of membership and promotion activities of the (AP).

Quapaw Parents

He is the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller of Quapaw. Before entering the service of (AP), he worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including Pawhuska, Stillwater, Guthrie, Okemah, and Oklahoma City.

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Otis Wile, now editor of the Stillwater Press, who worked with Miller on the A. and M. student publications, Monday described Miller as a “brilliant journalist.”

k. **(B3/f30)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Technical Journalism
STILLWATER

March 10, 1941

Mr. Paul Miller
Associated Press
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Paul:

I have just seen the item that you are to go to New York as assistant to Kent Cooper. I want to congratulate you on your promotion and tell you that all the folks down here are happy to see you going on. We have all had confidence in your ability and are not surprised at your promotion, but happy that it is coming. I am wishing you every success in your new place. Of course, if there is anything that any of us back here can do, feel free to call on us.

I don’t know when you have been back in this part of the country and how well you keep up on A. and M. However, we are moving along and continuing to grow. We now have more than 6,000 students, and everything considered, are more crowded and rushed than ever. While we still continue to have a Department of Publications, we now also have a Department of Journalism and are planning to expand somewhat into the advertising field. We are still putting our emphasis on the special fields of writing, agriculture, home economics and commerce particularly.

Again, with best wishes and congratulations, I am

Very truly yours,
Clement E Trout (signature)
Clement E. Trout,
Head

CT:mc

P.S. I always have thought that you were pretty wonderful, but this amazes all of us!

V. Pope (signature)

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Virginia Pope

l. **(B3/f30)**

March 14, 1941.

Prof. C. E. Trout
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Prof. Trout:

Naturally one of the most appreciated letters yet was the one received from you today! I am grateful and I reciprocate your good wishes 100 percent. I look forward to the time when we can get together again and talk over old times.

Meantime, with best wishes always,

Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

P.S. Please tell Virginia Pope thanks no end for her postscript!!

m. **(B3/f30)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

March 18, 1941

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Paul:

It was with much pleasure that I learned of your recent promotion, and I cannot resist the temptation to write you a note of congratulation.

Knowing you as I do, I am not in the least surprised at your continued success. But I want you to know that I rejoice with you. Your many friends here at the College and in Stillwater join me in this word of felicitation.

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I hope you will have occasion to visit Stillwater and the College sometime. I believe you would be interested in the many changes on the campus since you were here.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett
P r e s i d e n t

HGB:McN

n. **(B3/f30)**

March 25, 1941.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett
President
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Bennett:

Nothing could have given me greater pleasure today than your letter. I am most grateful for your generous remarks and good wishes, all of which I reciprocate to the full.

I too hope the day is not distant when I can enjoy a visit. Where the time goes, I don't know. It seems only a little while since I was there – yet it's many years.

I shall be here in Philadelphia for a few weeks yet, getting ready for the move.

With renewed appreciation, and with warm personal regards always,

Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

o. **(B3/f30)**

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES

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Phone 2-1211
E.K. GAYLORD. PRESIDENT
EDGAR T. BELL. SEC'Y & TREAS.

THE FARMER-STOCKMAN

THE OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANY
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

March 12, 1941

Dear Friend:

I predict you'll get a good laugh at seeing these photos we had in our files. Incidentally, you should send us a new one.

Congratulations on your elevation. I was glad to hear of it.

Sincerely,

J. H. McKiddy, Librarian.
McK (initialed)

Paul Miller
New York City

p. **(B3/f30)**

March 19, 1941.

Mr. J. H. McKiddy, Librarian
The Daily Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear McK:

You were right – I certainly did get a laugh out of those photos you sent. Looking them over brought back a lot of happy memories of work on The Daily Oklahoman and Times. I appreciate your sending them more than I can say. I wondered how you happened to have them out. Your letter reached me here where I shall be until around April 10.

With appreciation and with best wishes always,

Sincerely your friend,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

q. **(B3/f30)**

WESTERN
UNION
[n.d.]

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RXGA 751 63 14 EXTRA RUSH = CN PITTSBURGH PENN 5 824 P
PAUL MILLER =
DELIVER IMMEDIATELY BOOKBINDERS (NEW) SOUTH FIFTEENTH
ST PHILA =
AMID ALL THE STEEL STRIKING AND SO FORTH WE STILL HAVE PAUL
MILLER IN OUR HEART AND MORE INSPIRATION TO GO ON IN THE RECOLLECTIONS OF WORKING WITH HIM. ITS NOT FAREWELL BUT JUST SO LONG WITH OUR BEST WISHES FOR YOUR SUCCESS. SORRY WE CANT BE THERE TONIGHT. =
JOSEPH SNYDER MARBEN GRAHAM FRANKLIN BANKER EDWARD
HIGGS WILLIAM ALLEN IN FACT THE WHOLE PITTSBURGH STAFF.

MARBEN.

r. **(B3/f32)**

The New York Times
New York, NY
Friday, August 1, 1941

The Associated Press formally acquired the Wide World News Photo Service today from The New York Times and elected officers and directors.

The new officers and directors of Wide World, Inc., which becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of The Associated Press, are Kent Cooper, president; Paul Miller, vice-president; Lloyd Stratton, secretary; and L. F. Curtis, treasurer. They were elected to serve until the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press.

Mr. Cooper announced that Mr. Miller would be directly in charge of Wide World operations until further notice and that the physical setup of Wide World and its offices would be at 50 Rockefeller Plaza in The Associated Press Building.

He said that The New York Times had placed at the disposal of The Associated Press the Wide World equipment which The Associated Press had not purchased, and certain space facilities to facilitate the transfer and assist the Associated Press in employing the largest possible number of previous Wide World men.

Cooper said that all clients of Wide World had been notified by The Associated Press that Wide World services would be continued wherever possible.

s. **(B3/f32)**

The Daily Oklahoman

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Oklahoma City, OK
August 1, 1941 (p. 4)

PHOTO:
Photo Service Head

PROMOTED – Paul Miller, formerly of Pawnee and graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Thursday became vice-president and director of operations of Wide World Inc., news picture service acquired by the Associated Press from the New York Times. Miller, graduated from the university in 1930, has been connected with the (AP) since 1931, has been manager of several bureaus, and recently was appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager.

t. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
303 OKLAHOMAN BUILDING

PERSONAL
Dear PM:

Perhaps I am out of line, but I can't help expressing my pleasure over your promotion.

To me, and to a lot of others throughout the service who recall the splendid way you handled your job at Kansas City, it is a definite indication that the spirit of enterprise and initiative is still in demand.

I'll never forget and never quit talking about the deft touch you had with messages. You had a faculty for drawing us out along the line and your helpful, friendly suggestions were of untold benefit to me, at least.

The most valuable lesson I learned by watching your work was that it proved conclusively that the personal touch, applied with sprightly enthusiasm, is the secret of a fast-moving, well turned [*sic*] report.

After all, men need leadership and guidance, no matter how far they may go in the world, and always respond to the right kind.

This is a note I have wanted to write for a long time, and now that it is off my chest I hope I have said what I wanted to say in such a way that you will understand it is a personal tribute from a fellow worker who has no axe to grind and is interested solely in expressing appreciation for some mighty fine long-distance tutoring.

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73's [?]
FEB (initialed)
Francis E. Barden

u. **(B3/f30)**

August 2, 1941.

Mr. Francis E. Barden
The Associated Press
303 Oklahoman Building
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Barden:

I appreciate probably more than you suspect the grand note you have written me. Here's hoping we meet one of these days.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL MILLER,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

(B3/f32)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MEMBERSHIP DEPT.
RECEIVED AUG 8 1941
(Stamped at bottom)

(handwritten note):

Paul –

I am disappointed in you. – In 1932 you told me that by this time you would have charge of some newspaper concern in a foreign country, and now you are only vice president and director of operations of Wide World Inc.

Congratulations Paul. I think of you often.

Forrest Burns (signature)

v. **(B3/f33)**

During World War II, while directing the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, Miller saved a file of confidential news reports.

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Here, three weeks before Pearl Harbor, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, is confident that our defenses in the Philippines are adequate, and believes B-17 bombers can hit Tokyo and return.

Curator's note:

This report of a secret press conference with General [George Catlett] Marshall on Nov. 16 [actually the15th], 1941, was written by Edward Earle Bomar [EEB] to William L. Beale, Jr. [WLB] of the AP Washington Bureau, and Brian Bell (1890-1942), Washington Bureau Chief.

Upon Bell's death in the spring of 1942, he was succeed [ed] by Paul Miller. Beale later gave this report to Miller for his collection of reports on the war.

For further information on this press conference, see correspondence with historian John Toland and Time reporter Robert Sherrod (who was present) in folder 60-3.

w. **(B3/f33)**

(handwritten across top):
"PM—might add to your collection of off-record notes this one from Bomar
Nov. 16, 1941 – WLB"

WLB

This for your info and Mr. Bell's only . . Sat about 10 AM Col. Grogan arranged a hurried press KFC with Gen. Marshall described as "not confidential but secret." Aside from Yr. Correspondent, hand picked [*sic*]conferees included Wilson UP; Hurd NY Times; one Slater of INS; Andrews of H-T; Lindley of News Week; man from Time; and maybe another; plus Gen Surles.

1. The General (Marshall) in strict confidence detailed just what forces we have built up in the Philippines since last May, displayed maps with circles and ranges to show how the big bombers could reach Japan etc., and how fuel and bomb dumps built up on a route via northern Australia.

The point was all this info seems to be an ace in hole for dealing with Kurusu and hope was expressed none of info would get out, with results US hand weakened, opinion in Japan inflamed etc; lessening chances for a face saving compromise.

Marshall opined our info on Japs far better than theirs on us; exuded confidence we in a position to give them a beating by air without risking fleet.

I made notes from memory afterward in case they required.

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x. **(B3/f33)**

(handwritten by JT across top):
Dear Dr. Paine: You may quote the following – changes "awful" to "crucial."
John Toland (signature)

"George Marshall has been enshrined as an almost faultless hero but the truth is far different. He was a good man, a fine officer and a patriot, but he made some awful [crucial] blunders—such as revealed in the Nov. 16, 1941 press conference. He actually believed B-17 bombers could hit Tokyo and return and that the war in the Pacific would be won by air and ground forces. He stated that the U.S. navy would play a minor role. That was our Chief of Staff!"

--John Toland

y. **(B3/f33)**

ROBERT SHERROD
4000 CATHEDRAL AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

202/338-7381

September 29, 1984

Dr. Wilmer H. Paine Jr.
The University Library
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078

Dear Dr. Paine:

I believe the enclosed pages from a book published by the Overseas Press Club in 1964 will give you the information you require concerning the secret press conference of General Marshall November 15, 1941 (not November 16). The original memo I wrote for the private information of my New York editors is with my personal papers at Syracuse University.

I gave Hanson Baldwin a copy of the memo after the war, and he sent it to General Marshall for confirmation, which he got (see enclosure). Forrest Pogue cited it in the second volume of his Marshall biography, which you have read, I'm sure.

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In retrospect, Marshall's estimates twenty-two days before Pearl Harbor look ridiculous. I am a bit more tolerant of him than John Toland; we didn't know much about fighting a war in those days, as I found out after going out to the Pacific in February 1942. (MacArthur was further off base than Marshall, who simply took Hap Arnold's word for what the Army Air Corps could accomplish; MacArthur insisted he could defend every one of the seven thousand islands of the Philippines—and without any Navy except transports and PT boats.

With the possible exception of the INS man whose name I could not remember, the other six newsmen at Marshall's secret press conference are now dead. In 1964 I sent a copy of my I Can Tell It Now piece to Ernest Lindley, Lyle Wilson and Charles Hurd, and all agreed with what I had written.

I knew Paul Miller in his Washington days. In fact, he lived around the corner from me, and his son Randy [Ranne] and my son John got into all sorts of trouble together when aged about ten.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Sherrod (signature)

16. 1941-1942

a. New York, NY: AP Bureau (Apr. 1, 1941-Jun. 1942)
b. Miller appointed Executive Assistant to the AP General Manager, Kent Cooper.

17. 1942-47

(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979") (B2/f44)

a. Miller promoted to head of the AP Feature Service
b. Chief, Washington, D.C. AP Bureau (June 29, 1942-1947)

c. **(B3/f34)**

(PM's "Diary")

It was, as indicated, a day in June – the 16th, to be exact – when KC suddenly and unexpectedly informed me:

"You know, you are the new Bureau Chief at Washington."

As casually, and as KC, as that. WE had just taken a Fifth Avenue apartment, moving up from Long Island in anticipation of transportation troubles, rationing and more transportation troubles. We had <u>known</u> that, after ten moves in ten years, we'd be settled in New York for some time, no doubt. So we took the duplex at 1165, and on an 18-month lease, and we spent Two Thousand Dollars (that amount rates capitalization any time in my book) furnishing some special

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parts of the place, and we gave a combination housewarming and reception for KC and Sally who'd just been married, and we put Ranne in Trinity School across the Park – and we loved it.

So, inevitably and as naturally as day follows night, we were transferred.

I was delighted. So was Louise. Like Will Rogers, who said he never met a man he didn't like, Louise and I never made a move we didn't like.

Two weeks later I was in Washington and Louise, Ranne and Jean were in Columbus with her family and on June 29, 1942 I wrote KC a letter I had written previously from Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Harrisburg and Philadelphia:

"I went to work here today. Sincerely yours."

I was talking with Colonel Fitzgerald the other day about mutual efforts to improve transmission of news from the North African war zone. He said he would discuss some of our ideas with Milton Eisenhower [associate director of the Office of War Information]. I asked him if it would help if I saw Eisenhower, too. He said he didn't know but no harm done. He added that he didn't know much Eisenhower would really do enthusiastically. "I understand he's not very happy over there (at OWI)," Fitz added. I said:

"Who is happy where he is, in this town? Everybody I have met here wants to be somewhere else doing something different." Colonel Fitzgerald laughed. "Except myself," I went on. "I'm the only person here who's satisfied." And that, I believe, was true.

The first months here found me concentrating on learning my way about.

I'd never been in Washington previously, except for brief visits. I didn't know where anything was. I didn't know anybody. Impressions swirled around in my brain grewer [*sic*] brighter or dimmer, gave way to new and better ones . . . [.]

The greatest satisfaction to me in my first months at Washington was the realization that the Staff and I were getting along and that all of us were plugging away at telling the Story of Washington with an enthusiasm and a fidelity that were getting some good results. I had felt in my earlier experience with The AP, viewing the AP news reports from Washington from an outlying bureau, that we often were old maidish and stilted and sissified. There were little things: The insistence through habit of writing with wases and weres and hads instead of ises and hases and haves, where proper, affected me like the sound of fingernails on a blackboard. I was the new boss and I knew it. I always had a violent aversion myself to a new boss who walked in, took a look around and started moving furniture. I never worked that way. As opportunity afforded, I talked with

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individuals informally about this and that. I went around urging "Write like you talk! Why back up into some special style just because you are telling it on a typewriter rather than face to face?" The report began to unbend and the process continues. And I'd always felt we were too much inclined to be relayers and not enough inclined to be reporters from Washington. By the time I felt in position from all viewpoints to tackle that one, the relationship in the staff was such that the point could be made with emphasis and even harshness where worthwhile. The new boss business had worn off. We were in there slugging all together. No one, I felt sure, thought that I criticized to be criticizing. All knew I had confidence in every key man and most of the others and that in riding them eternally on "reporting not relaying" I was interpreting to them the voice of the membership we served . . . I often thought, as I often think still, that this soft-voiced manner of handling a staff may not get results as quickly as the loud shout and the heavy pencil and the abrupt right-now. But I always come back to this: It gets the results over the long haul and a brusque, overly-ambitious new boss may ruin many of his men at the start. Certainly he will ruin them insofar as self confidence [*sic*] is concerned. And in this business, the best reporter and writer is the one who writes with easy self confidence; the best employe the one who likes and respects his boss.

You don't find a place to live in Washington; you just fall into one – if, that is, you get a place at all. Like this:

When I came down from New York, Casey Jones with typical generosity offered the help of The Post in my hunt for "a large apartment right in town, within walking distance of the AP" which is on the Third Floor of The Evening Star building at 11th and Pennsylvania. The Post wantads [*sic*] draw, make no mistake about that. But you can't get blood out of a, etc. No house, no response. For a solid week the biggest house-wanted ad in The Post was in my behalf. But no one even called up to say who is it wants the house, and how much willhe [*sic*] pay.

Then Louise came on to take charge, as always, of the real down-to-earth house-hunting. And, second day after she arrived, we were at the Walker Stones. In dropped Dr. John Paul Ernest and Mrs. Ernest. Eventually, I described our plight. Offered Mrs. Ernest:

"Right across from us, a block from here, the people are getting ready to move to New York."

The very next day, Louise leased the typical old Washington house – basement kitchen, three flights of stairs, parlor on first floor and living room on second.

I thought it was a dump on first look. But that was before I came to the full realization of the sparseness of the market. Later I was to take people around and up and down and brag about the roominess, as well as the location ("a block off

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Connecticut, 2 blocks above DuPont Circle") which was in convenience for transportation and really was not unpleasant hiking distance of 11th and Pennsylvania.

c. Miller directed national political coverage for the AP, including national conventions

18. 1942

a. **(B3/f38)**
Sooner Magazine
March 1942 (p. 28)

AP Official

PHOTO:
Paul T. Miller, '30

A series of promotions during the last ten years has brought Paul T. Miller, '30, former Oklahoma newspaperman, to one of the highest ranking executive positions with the Associated Press.

His most recent appointment, head of the AP Feature Service, followed executive staff changes completed in January. Besides being executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the entire AP setup, Mr. Miller also has charge of membership promotion and the business administration of Wide World, an AP news picture service.

His association with the news-gathering agency has taken him across the United States, almost to the Pacific coast and back to New York City where he now works. He has been chief of bureau or a member of the bureau staff at Salt Lake City, Utah; Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Ohio; and Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including the Pawhuska Journal-Capital, Guthrie Daily Leader, Okemah Leader, and the Daily Oklahoman and Times.

He and Mrs. Miller, the former Miss Louise Johnson and a graduate of Ohio State University, live on Long Island, New York. They have two children, a son, Ranne, 7, and a daughter, Jean, 3.

b. **(B3/f38)**
The Daily News-Press
Stillwater, OK
Thursday, June 18, 1942

Miller to AP Post
(handwritten across top):
Regards to Roosevelt, Paul, and congratulations to you[.] O.W.

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Announcement from Washington Thursday that Paul Turner Miller will become chief of the Associated Press bureau in the nation's capital, stirs the memories of many in Stillwater, where Miller began his journalistic career.

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated press, Thursday announced that Miller was being shifted from the New York office to the Washington job, the most important bureau post in this major news-gathering agency. (The Stillwater News-Press holds membership in the AP.)

Miller, who succeeds the late Brian Bell, has had experience in various departments of the organization and has headed three bureaus, those of Utah, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

He goes to Washington from a position as executive assistant to the general manager in New York, a place he has held for the last year.

Stillwater citizens remember Miller as a personable youngster who came to A. and M. from Pawhuska in 1925 to enter A. and M. college. He was prominent in student publications during those early years of the Daily O'Collegian campus newspaper.

Miller later attended Oklahoma university [f]or a short time, returning to A. and M. in the late 1920s to be associated with Randle Perdue in the department of publications and to take his degree from A. and M.

When the Perdue-Miller news team was ordered dropped during the administration of Gov. W. H. Murray, Miller entered the Associated Press, and his career with the (AP) has advanced steadily upward since that time. He, with Walker Stone, Scripps-Howard chief in Washington, are A. and M.'s ranking alumni in the field of journalism.

c. **(B3/f38)**

June 24, 1942

Mr. Otis Wile
The Daily News-Press
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Otis:

Just a note to say many, many thanks for your kind words.

All the best always.

Sincerely yours,

B

PAUL MILLER,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

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d. **(B3/f38)**

(newspaper unknown)
[from] Washington
June 27, 1942

(handwritten across top):
!! Eve too! !!

Another State Man on Top In Washington
Paul Miller Named Chief of Bureau By The Associated Press

DEAR SUE:

TIME WAS WHEN AN OKLAHOMAN coming to live in Washington for the first time might feel something of a stranger, but now he can expect to find dozens of old friends already on the job. What with countless military assignments in and around the capital, besides the expanding civilian army, Washington is really on the boom these days.

An impressive addition to the Oklahoma colony here is good-looking Paul Miller, who while still in his early 30's has stepped up to one of the most important executive positions in the entire newspaper profession. He's the new chief of the Washington Associated Press bureau, successor to the late Brian Bell. Although Paul has had various positions with the (AP), most recently he was assistant to the general manager in New York City.

Former O. U. friends in the late 1920's and early 30's recall that even then Paul had his eye out for news and with his camera strap over his shoulder was ready to record it all. A tall brunet who always drew a big reception around the sorority houses, Paul wore the star-and-crescent of Kappa Sigma. His equally attractive sister, Evelyn (underlined by hand), who is well known on Oklahoma City's "Capital [*sic*] Hill," was a Delta Delta Delta.

AND WITH PAUL MILLER AT THE (AP) desk, we might mention that Oklahoma can claim a big share of the big-wig newsmen in the capital. On the United Press side, the bureau chief is Lyle Wilson, an Oklahoma City man. George B. "Deke" Parker, O. U. grad, is editor-in-chief of Scripps-Howard, and Frank Dennis is assistant managing editor of the Washington Post. Cecil Dickson, former I. N. S. ace now with the Chicago Sun bureau, hails from Hugo, while many other Washington reporters have formerly worked in the state.

e. **(B3/f38)**

Sooner Magazine
August 1942 (p. 18)

News Chief

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER, '30

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Paul Miller, ’30, has been promoted to one of the top journalistic positions in the world—chief of the Associated Press bureau in Washington, D. C., which is now the vital news center of the world.

Formerly executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the AP in New York City, Mr. Miller has been connected with the news service for the last 10 years and has held various executive positions. He is remembered in Norman as a newspaper correspondent handling O. U. campus news while he attended the University.

f. **(B3/f39)**

“A HOP, SKIP AND JUMP---THAT’S THE AP’S PAUL MILLER”
By Harold L. Wiand
1942

A young man going places fast---that’s Paul Turner Miller, new head of the Associated Press Bureau in the Nation’s Capitol [*sic*].

Only ten years ago Miller joined the AP at Columbus, Ohio, and with a hop, skip and jump has landed in one of the world’s most important news spots.

Now that Washington has become the most important Capitol of the World with Churchills, Molotovs, Kings and Queens coming and going the Chief of Bureau there for the world’s largest news gathering organization must be “tops” and Paul Miller, now only 35, is just that as a writer, editor and news executive.

In fact, many newspapermen who have worked with Miller believe that someday he may even become successor to Kent Cooper as General Manager of the Associated Press.

Here are the hops, skips and jumps in Miller’s fairy tale climb:

A year after joining the Associated Press at Columbus he was transferred to the foreign news desk in New York; the next year he was night editor in Kansas City and in 1936 Miller was given his first executive assignment, Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah. The following year he became Bureau Chief for Pennsylvania and Delaware and then in 1941 returned to New York as Executive Assistant to Mr. Cooper. He began his present assignment in June of this year.

An immaculate dresser the six foot-two black-haired, brown-eyed newspaper executive would pass for a motion picture star---in fact he once was invited to make movie tests in Hollywood and might have become a matinee idol had he decided to shelve his newspaper career.

Miller’s rapid climb from an unheralded newspaper reporter to his present position is a story of sheer ability and dominating personality. He’s at his best pounding out election leads 36 hours at a stretch, filing a news wire or writing a tear-jerking feature yarn---a newspaperman’s newspaperman all the way.

His early life was typical of one of a large family of a struggling Mid-west preacher. Born in the village of Diamond, Missouri, on September 28, 1906, he got his schooling wherever his father, the Rev. James Miller, was assigned as a minister for the small Campbellite denomination.

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Oklahoma A. and M. had the nation's best wrestling team but Paul Miller told the world about it as he worked his way through that college as the team's publicity man. He also found time to play a "mean tackle" as he puts it on the football team.

It's this story that he likes best about his Alma mater. While living in New York City he was a frequent visitor to the University Club. One night a Harvard graduate asked him: "And which is your university Paul, Harvard, Yale or Princeton?"

Miller drawled back: "Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College---and proud of it too." He recalls there were a few raised eyebrows but he remained a member of the club.

After college he worked on half-a-dozen Oklahoma dailies before joining the AP at Columbus. It was at Columbus that he met the future Mrs. Miller, blue-eyed attractive Louise Johnson, then society editor of the Columbus Dispatch.

The AP office was on the same floor as the Dispatch city room and Miller frequently watched pretty Miss Johnson as she wrinkled her brow while answering letters to the lovelorn.

Even in those days Miller was a go-getter and he decided to give Miss Johnson a real lovelorn problem. He left this note on her typewriter: "What can a lonely newspaperman do in Columbus on his night off ?"

A copy boy brought back this reply: "You could take me out tonight." He did and the next month they were married.

In 1933 Miller was sent to New York to "learn the ropes" at the press association's headquarters. Apparently he learned rapidly as one afternoon he telephoned his bride:

"Pack the suitcases we're leaving on the night plane for Kansas City, we've been transferred." The former society editor fast was learning the hops, skips and jumps in the rising young newspaperman's life.

In 1936 he hopped to Salt Lake City for a year and then skipped to Harrisburg, Pa., to head the Pennsylvania-Delaware service.

During the 1940 Republican National convention at Philadelphia Miller became intimately acquainted with the late Brian Bell whom he was ultimately to succeed as head of the Washington Bureau. Bell, who died last June, had brought his staff from Washington to cover the convention which was to nominate Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency.

The youthful Miller and the fast graying Bell sat together in the press section as father and son, the veteran outlining details for covering such a convention with the possible foresight that someday the dynamic young man at his side might succeed him. Bell even explained why two cases of candles had been brought from Washington: "You see, Paul," he said in his fatherly-sort-of-way, "several years ago the electric power failed at a convention and our men couldn't get their stories out. We're not going to be caught that way again."

Then in April, 1941, Cooper called Miller to New York as an Executive assistant and placed him in charge of the newly-created Press Association Inc., which provides feature service to independent organizations and news service to radio stations. He also took charge of the AP membership department and

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promotion service. When AP purchased World Wide Photo Service from the New York Times Miller was placed in charge and the Photo service was merged with the AP's special feature service to form the Wide World News Service. Then in June, 1942, came his appointment to the top Capitol post, Chief of Bureau at Washington.

The Millers have two children, seven-year-old Ranne, who wants to be an engineer, and four-year-old Jean, who hasn't made definite plans for the future yet---maybe she will follow her mother's footsteps, be a society editor and marry a handsome young newspaperman.

He's had a lot of hops, skips and jumps in ten years but every one [*sic*] has been in the right direction---up.

---30---

Harold L. Wiand
214 Claremont Road
Springfield, Delaware County, Pa.

19. 1943 (*or 1944?*)-1947—Miller served as Assistant General Manager of the AP

20. 1943

a. **(B3/f14)**
PHOTO:
Jan. 1, 1943, Guy David Bowman (photographer)

b. **(B3/f39)**
White House
Correspondence Association
20th Annual Dinner
Friday, February 12, 1943
HOTEL STATLER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Miller sat at the Head Table with N. Rockefeller, Cabinet secretaries, Adm. E. J. King, et al.)

c. **(B3/f39)**
Columbus, Ohio
August 2 [or 3], 1943

PHOTO:
Summer Visitors From Washington

Caption:
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, Jean and Ranne

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One of the most interesting group of summer visitors to arrive in Columbus this year has been the Miller family of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Miller, who may be remembered by her local friends as Louise Johnson, is here with her daughter, Jean, and her son, Ranne, as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Johnson, 2476 Bexley Park Rd. Mr. Miller, who is chief of bureau with the Associated press, returned to Washington late last week following the wedding of his sister-in-law, Miss Jean Johnson, to Mr. Allison Buell Hart. Mrs. Miller and the children will remain in Columbus until the end of this week—Journal Photo.

21. 1944

a. **(B3/f40)**

Frank B. Noyes
GOLDEN JUBILEE
1894-1944
AP
Noyes Golden Jubilee
1894-1944

To Frank B. Noyes,

Greetings:

On February 14, 1944, you will complete fifty years of continuous service as a director of The Associated Press, first of the Illinois Corporation and since 1900, of the present Associated Press.

You are one of the three men who contributed most to the creation and development of the organization. The debt to you of those who believe in an honest, thorough and unbiased news report as the cornerstone of a free press is beyond calculation.

And so is our love for you, who have ever been our defender, our leader and our friend.

Honoring
Frank B. Noyes
AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB
NEW YORK

January 20, 1944

Paul Bellamy	Robert R. McCormick
George F. Booth	B. M. McKelway
E. H. Butler	Robert McLean
James E. Chappell	Paul Miller

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Kent Cooper
W. H. Cowles
L. F. Curtis
E. K. Gaylord
Alan J. Gould
Oliver S. Gramling
Josh L. Horne
Claude A. Jagger
J. R. Knowland
W. J. McCambridge
Fleming Newbold
L. K. Nicholson
Paul Patterson
Stuart H. Perry
E. Lansing Ray
Roy A. Roberts
Frank J. Starzel
Arthur Hays Sulzberger
O. S. Warden

Menu
PHOTO

b. **(B3/f39)**
June 14, 1944
PHOTO:

3805
ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM WASHINGTON
CAUTION: USE CREDIT

MISS GAYLORD BECOMES PRESS CLUB PRESIDENT

Miss Edith K. Gaylord (left) Associated Press writer formerly of Oklahoma City, who tonight (June 14) became President of the Women's National Press Club, chats with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, (second from left) a member of the club; Elisabeth May Craig, correspondent for Maine papers and retiring president, (second from right) and Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press and Chief of the AP Washington bureau, at the inauguration ceremony.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
WX LOCALS-WF-NEG TO NY
F6/14/44STF-GBF 1O:30P

c. **(B3/f41)**
PHOTO:
Chicago Hilton
Democratic National Convention
Chicago, IL
July 19-21

d. **(B3/f39)**
The Dominion-News
Morgantown, WV
November 18, 1944

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(p. 1)
AP OFFICER

PHOTO:
Caption:

Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press in charge of the Washington bureau, spoke to the West Virginia members of the AP yesterday and is scheduled to be the luncheon speaker today at the West Virginia Newspaper Council's concluding session.

(p. 2)

Paul Miller, assistant manager of the Associated Press in charge of its Washington bureau, told state publishers and editors of AP papers that Donald Sander has been assigned to handle Washington news events of particular interests to the region embracing Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

e. **(B3/f39)**
Newsweek
November 27, 1944 (p. 36)

Terry's and Prist's deaths were the twelfth and thirteenth American civilian correspondent fatalities of the Pacific war and the 25th and 26th on all fronts.

In Washington recently, Paul Miller, Associated Press bureau chief, ordered leads on all stories restricted to 30 words with a "bouquet" to those who kept them within twenty. Last week, AP men produced these samples:

"The Army has discontinued recruiting physicians."
"Road oil is back."
"Matches are scarcer."
A deskman wisecracked: "AP leads are shorter."

22. 1945

a. Paul Talford Miller, 2nd son (b. March 6, 1945?)

b. **(B3/f39)**
Goldsboro News-Argus
Goldsboro, NC
Tuesday Afternoon, April 10, 1945

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER, assistant general manager and head of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press speaking at the annual dinner of the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce Monday night.

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(p.1)

AP Executive Cites Need For Free Flow Of News Everywhere

"The world needs an international news service, which will make it impossible for any country like Nazi Germany to isolate its people from the truth for years until the seeds of a World War are sown," said Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Washington bureau, as he addressed around 300 persons at the annual Chamber of Commerce dinner held at Hotel Goldsboro Monday evening. The occasion noted the 60th anniversary of the Goldsboro News-Argus. Numbers of persons of prominence in the journalistic field from the state were special guests.

Two points stressed by Miller in the interest of free exchange of world news were: [1] that there should be an agreement among all nations not to interfere with the inflow and outflow of news or with those who are getting, writing, transmitting and printing it. [2]There should be a world-wide cable and wireless service set up at low rates equally to encourage full exchange of information.

(p. 5, continued from p. 1)

Cities

Miller in his talk spoke of propaganda methods employed in news service during the war and in editorial policy. Some factions still want to keep propaganda in the news, but there is a stronger side fighting for legitimate truth in the news of a postwar world, he said. There is great danger in propaganda, he emphasized.

The nations must get to know each other truthfully if peace throughout the world is to be maintained, he said in substance.

In taking his stand for the release of legitimate news Miller said it was seldom helpful to morale, to the war effort or to anything to withhold the truth. He said he was not speaking of information that would give aid and comfort to the enemy.

He referred to several misguided news blackouts which brought about unhappy situations and misunderstanding. These were [1] the famous soldier slapping incident "involving one of the greatest soldiers of all times, General Patton." [2] Second, China's tragic weaknesses in the war effort and [3] third, the story of the Yalta agreement on Russian and U.S. voting power in the proposed world organization.

Miller said that he expected the San Francisco Conference to take a stand for free exchange of news at the meeting there this month.

The AP executive declared the routine in the actual breaking of the news to the public in all three cases referred to above almost followed a pattern.

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First, secrecy or silence; second, a leak by somebody on the inside; third, wholesale disclosures as those who had known it all along tell all when the lid comes off; and, finally, a formal statement of what happened from a quarter that could have issued such a statement in the first place.

"However," Miller concluded, "For every individual who, through ignorance or design, mistakenly holds up something that ought to come out, there are many working hard in the opposite direction. Maybe officials can learn from these past mistakes." . . .

c. One of 3 newspaper representatives who made the Air Transport Command's first regularly scheduled round-the-world flight, completing 23,000 miles in 6 ¼ days.

d. **(B3/f39)**

April 15, 1945
PHOTO:
(handwritten at bottom):
F.D.R. funeral
Hyde Park
4/15 – 45

e. Directed AP staff at UN Organization Conference in San Francisco (April 25-June 26)

f. **(B3/f42)**

San Francisco U.N. Conference Clippings & Photographs

g. **(B3/f42)**

Assignment
SAN FRANCISCO

3 PHOTOS:
A. Vandenberg, A. Gromyko, et al.

From five world capitals, Associated Press diplomatic news reporters converged on San Francisco on April 25 to bring to the world news of the momentous United Nations security conference. . . .

During the convention session, Jack Bell, Washington's political news editor and head of the Senate staff, saw a messenger go down the aisle to Secretary Stettinius. Next to the Secretary was Senator Connally, vice chairman of the American delegation, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. Stettinius and Connally conversed briefly, and then both left.
Bell ran downstairs, meeting Connally at the door. Of course, he knows Connally intimately. They talked for several minutes in the street. Bell dashed to AP's convention bureau in the Veteran's building, where AGM Miller from Washington was in charge, and Washington News editor W. L. Beale on the desk.

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Bell said he had been told the Germans had surrendered unconditionally, and an announcement was expected momentarily. He pounded out a bulletin. Miller and Beale considered it. Here was a story from one of AP's greatest reporters, from the next to the top man in the American delegation. . . .

To provide a running account of the parley to 2,500 member newspapers, radio stations and world service subscribers, AP supplemented its Washington and West Coast staff. . . .

High on the [United Nations] conference agenda was the matter of free interchange of news among nations—a subject to which KC has devoted much time and interest in the belief that it is one of the keys to a lasting world peace.

Early indications were that the job of promoting world news freedom would be one of the problems taken up by the economic and social council of the world organization expected to emerge at San Francisco.

Some months ago, in response to a communication from KC, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius pledged his support to "any practical measure to give international recognition to the principle of freedom of news." More recently, he said he hoped for favorable action at San Francisco after the "long step forward" at the Mexico City conference of American nations where he and Assistant Secretary Nelson Rockefeller achieved the first formal international acceptance of the principle of free news exchange.

The Mexico City conference, in a declaration calling for the tearing down of all artificial barriers of censorship and government control said:

"It is one of the fundamental lessons of the present world war that there can be no freedom, peace or security where men are not assured of free access to the truth through various media of public information."

Before the [United Nations] conference opened, newsmen ran into difficulties with state department employees who tried unsuccessfully to put a gag on members of the American delegation. . . .

Next day, Bell and Paul Miller obtained from Homer Byington of the state department assurances that there would be no further efforts to bar reporters from the fifth floor of the Fairmont [Hotel] and no requirement that reporters make engagements with the delegates, through state department press officers, as also had been discussed.

Within two days after the conference opened newsmen were having only the usual difficulties and – led by Secretary of State Stettinius – state department officials were offering no obstacles to regular news coverage. . . .

h. **(B3/f42)**
The New York Times Clippings on U.N. Conference
April 25-June 27, 1945

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1. **April 25, 1945**

46 NATIONS READY
TO ORGANIZE PEACE
ONLY POLES ABSENT

Stettinius Arriving for Opening
Today, Sets Keynote for
Forming World Agency

DETERMINED MOOD NOTED

Conference 'Must Not Fail'
This Time, He Says—Decision
On Poland Up to Stalin

———————

By JAMES RESTON
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 – The United Nations will meet in the Opera House tomorrow to organize the peace which they have fought so hard to win.

At a moment when the American and Russian armies were on the point of meeting below Berlin, forty-six of the forty-seven nations of the grand alliance will attempt to form an international organization designed to help maintain peace and security. It is the second time in this century that the attempt has been made.

The only country which is without spokesmen tonight is Poland, which first tested the strength of the German Wehrmacht. Despite three long years of intermittent negotiation which went on until late tonight, the three leading Allies in Europe, the United States, Russia and Great Britain, were still unable to end the dispute over Poland's representation at the conference.

There was, perhaps, a little more hope among the leading delegates tonight that the conflict between the United States and Great Britain, which recognize the Polish government in London, and Soviet Russia, which recognizes the provisional Polish government in Warsaw [Lublin?] might eventually be resolved.

Conference Will Go On

There was assurance that even if this dispute was not resolved the conference would go on. But despite rumors of "agreed formulas" and "planes waiting to carry members of the new Polish government to San Francisco," the truth seemed to be that the means of breaking the deadlock lay in Marshal Stalin's hands.

The question of accepting Argentina in the United nations and seating her at the conference was also undecided tonight. It was indicated, however, that this question was unlikely to be settled until the Polish problem had been resolved. . . .

2. **April 25, 1945**

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MOLOTOFF ARRIVES,
SILENT, AT PARLEY

With Harriman, Who Meets
Him and Gromyko, He Avoids
Official Hotel

PHOTO:
A RUSSIAN DELEGATE ARRIVES FOR MEETING
Caption:
Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff tipping his hat to W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, who was waiting for him at the airport at San Francisco. Associated Press Wirephoto

3. **April 25, 1945**

TRUMAN WILL OPEN THE PARLEY TODAY

4. **April 25, 1945**

STETTINIUS FIXES
PARLEY STAFF JOBS

Allocation of Responsibility
Among Our Delegates at
San Francisco Announced

5. **April 26, 1945**

JUSTICE PUT FIRST

We Will Bow Only to That
'Power' the President
Tells Delegates

ASKS A TRUE PEACE

Above Personal Interest
—Stettinius, Warren
Welcome Visitors

[Texts of President Truman's and other addresses, Page 4.]

6. **April 26, 1945**

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TRUMAN'S APPEAL
OPENS CONFERENCE

7. **April 26, 1945**

TEXTS of ADDRESSES at
OPENING OF UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE in SAN FRANCISCO
President Truman
Secretary Stettinius
Governor Warren
Mayor Lapham

8.

PHOTO:
THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO THE CONFERENCE
Caption:
Mr. Truman at the White House broadcasting his message
to the delegates assembled at San Francisco Associated Press Wirephoto

9. **April 26, 1945**

EGYPTIANS SEEK
LARGER COUNCILS

They Argue That Interests of
Smaller Nations Would
Be Better Protected

10. **April 26, 1945**

WORLD DELEGATES
FOR LABOR MEET

Conference Opens at Oakland
With 5 Nations Represented
—Group Strife Mars Start

JURISTS ARRIVE
WITH COURT PLAN

Their Proposal for Reconstitu-
tion of The Hague Court Seems
Favored by Conference

12. **April 27, 1945**

Molotoff Says Russia Is Willing

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To Amend Dumbarton Oaks Plan

By Russell Porter

Special to The New York Times.

13. **April 27, 1945**

Speeches of Stettinius, Molotoff, Eden And Soong Before the United Nations Conference

PHOTO:

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SOUTHERN NATIONS MEET

Caption:

Juan Jose Serrato (left) of Uruguay greeting Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico at the opening session of the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco yesterday. Associated Press Wirephoto

14. **April 27, 1945**

MOLOTOFF OBJECTS

He Opposes Stettinius as Permanent Chairman Demands There Be 4

BUT PREDICTS AMITY

And Says Polish Issue Can Be Settled—Stettinius, Eden Speak

15. **April 27, 1945**

Transcript Of Molotoff Interview

Million Parley Stamps Sold on First Day of Issue

16. **April 27, 1945**

GOOD FAITH PLEDGED AT PARLEY OPENING

Spokesmen for 4 Sponsoring Powers Heard Before an Audience of 3,000

17. **April 27, 1945**

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‘LITTLE PEOPLE’ PUT
HOPES IN PARLEY

Many of Them Are Skeptical,
However, That Conference Will
Succeed in Halting Wars

BOOTBLACK IS OPTIMISTIC

Porter Sums Up General Feel-
ing by Saying, ‘I Don’t Know
What to Think About It’

18. **April 28, 1945**

MOLOTOFF CENTER
OF FLOOR GROUPS

More Delegates Seek Out So-
viet Commissar Than Any
Other Seated in Orchestra

SMALL NATIONS TELL VIEWS

Belgian and Brazilian Leaders
Stress That Size Is Not Sole
Factor in Security

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

19. **April 28, 1945**

Parley Sessions
Opened to Press

20. **April 28, 1945**

RUSSIAN ISSUES OUT

Plea for 4 Chairmen Won
but Stettinius Will Head
Vital Committees

EQUALITY CALLED AIM

Heads of 14 Delegations

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Are Named as members
of Executive Group

By JAMES B. RESTON

21. **April 28, 1945**

FRENCH POSITION
IS STILL IN DOUBT

It Still Seems Likely She Will
Join Great Powers Instead
of Championing the Small

22. **April 28, 1945**

BIG ISSUES UNITE
CROWN DELEGATES

But Britain and Dominions Are
Not Operating Their Six
Votes as a Group

23. **April 28, 1945**

MOLOTOFF IN PLEA
FOR AUTONOMIES

Commissar Tells Status of
White Russia and Ukraine,
Says Envoys Are Not Chosen

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

24. **April 29, 1945**

RUSSIANS DEMAND
IMMEDIATE SEATING
OF TWO REPUBLICS

Latin-Americans Then Insist
That Argentina Be Admitted
—Settlement Is Likely

PEACE TALK STIRS PARLEY

Small Countries Find the Big 4

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Striving to Speed Actions
Before V-E Day Comes

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

25. **April 29, 1945**

For World Peace
The Nations Gather

26. **April 29, 1945**

CONFERENCE MOVES TOWARD ITS REAL PROBLEMS

Russians, Having Shown Their Hand,
May Cooperate From Now On

By JAMES B. RESTON

27. **April 29, 1945**

BIRTH OF NEW LEAGUE
UNLIKE 1919 PROCEDURE

Then War Was Over and Issues Fixed
Whereas Now War Continues and
Peace Terms Are Unknown

PROSPECTS CONSIDERED GOOD

By EDWIN L. JAMES

28. **April 30, 1945**

BIG POWERS SCAN
4 OAKS CHANGES
PROPOSED BY U.S.

Revising of Charter by Later
Parley and Wider Scope for
Assembly Are Emphasized

LEAGUE FUNCTIONS KEPT

Soviet-Latin Trade on Bids to

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Argentina and Lublin
Reported Sought

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

29. **April 30, 1945**

WILSON FORGOTTEN
AT SAN FRANCISCO

Masaryk of Czechoslovakia Is
First to Mention Our World
War I President

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special to The New York Times.

30. **April 30, 1945**

MASS FOR PARLEY
ATTENDED BY 10,000

'World Is Waiting for Gestures
of Unselfishness' Throng
at Auditorium Is Told

31. **April 30, 1945**

WORLD COURT PLAN
LOOMS AS CERTAIN

Deep-Seated Differences Are
Lacking Among Delegates on
General Judicial Aim

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

32. **May 1, 1945**

PRAVDA IS HOPEFUL
PARLEY ENDS ROWS

Says Problems Facing Dele-
gates Are 'Not Insurmount-
able,' Attacks Pessimists

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33. **May 1, 1945**

Molotoff Appeals to the Press
In Fight to Aid 'Lublin Poles'

He Puts United States 'On Spot' by Asking
if Argentina Changed to Democracy
After Verbal Blast by Roosevelt

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

34. **May 1, 1945**

ROOSEVELT CALLED
'SPIRIT OF PARLEY'

Chinese Paper Says Success Is
Assured if Every Delegate
Remembers Late President

35. **May 1, 1945**

MOLOTOFF'S MOVE
DISRUPTS SESSION

Most of Time Consumed by His
Demand to Delay Argentina
Bid and Latin Opposition

LUBLIN HIT AS PARALLEL

Support for Russia Dwindles
To 4 Votes in Tense Drama
of the Final Count

36. **May 1, 1945**

PARLEY, 31-4, VOTES
TO SEAT ARGENTINA;
MOLOTOFF BEATEN

Fight on Proposal Carried to
Open Floor After Its Adoption
in Two Committees

POLISH EXCLUSION STANDS

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Russian Links Issues in Asking
Delay on Latin Nation—White
Russia and Ukraine In

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

37. **May 1, 1945**

LONDON POLES SEND
MESSAGE TO PARLEY

Exiled Government Asks for
Amendments to Dumbarton
Oaks Proposals

BROAD 'SECURITY' SOUGHT

Also at San Francisco, Krzycki,
Slav Congress Head, Tells
of Polish Labor Bid

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

38. **May 2, 1945**

BIG 3 CHAIRMEN
SEATED TOGETHER

Their Appearance at the First
Night Plenary Session Stirs
Throng of Spectators

39. **May 2, 1945**

PRESS BAN LIFTED
FOR U.S. DELEGATES

40. **May 2, 1945**

POLISH ISSUE CLOUD
CASTS SHADOW AFAR

Delegates at Conference Weigh
Molotoff's Fight for Warsaw

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Group and Its Implications

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special to The New York Times.

41. **May 2. 1945**

New Peace Era Visioned

Receptive Spirit to Soviet Views Suggested Lest She Withdraw From Building Peace

By ARTHUR KROCK
Special to The New York Times.

42. **May 2, 1945**

SMUTS EULOGIZES WILSON AT PARLEY

South Africa's Elder Statesman Says Lessons Since 1919 Will Help Us Now

43. **May 2, 1945**

VETERAN HEAD ASKS PARLEY 'POKER' END

44. **May 2, 1945**

MOLOTOFF EASES PARLEY TENSION; NEW MOVES BEGUN

Russian Says Country Will Cooperate in World Plan Despite Argentina issue

4 COMMISSIONS SET UP

They Will Deal With Council, Assembly, Court and Some General Problems

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

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45. **May 2, 1945**

SMALLER NATIONS
RECEIVE KEY POSTS

Belgium, South Africa, Norway
and Venezuela Are to Head
Four Major Commissions

By RUSSELL PORTER
Special to The New York Times.

46. **May 2, 1945**

FIVE POWERS WEIGH
TRUSTEE PROJECTS

British and Americans Are Said
to Differ on Programs for
Administering Base Areas

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

47. **May 3, 1945**

HINTS FRANCE ASKS
MAJOR-POWER ROLE

Bidault Tells Press That Since
World Parley Is On, All Nations
Are Now Its Sponsors

48. **May 3, 1945**

CONFERENCE TALKS
STRESS UNITY PLEA

Ministers of Latin-American
Countries, Norway, Yugoslavia
and Syria Voice Hopes

PHOTO:
BIG THREE LEADERS IN HAPPY MOOD AT SAN FRANCISCO
Caption:
Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden during Tuesday's session of the United Nations Conference. Associated Press Wirephoto

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49. **May 5, 1945**

RUSSIANS DEMAND
RIGHT TO MAINTAIN
PRESENT ALLIANCES

Molotoff Asks Time to Weigh
Vandenberg Idea and Com-
promise on Bilateral Pacts

OTHER PLANS ACCEPTED

Big Four Agree on Joint Pro-
gram for Liberalizing Propo-
sals of Dumbarton Oaks

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

50. **May 6, 1945**
(*New York Times Magazine*)

San Francisco: Battlefield for Peace

There 46 nations are trying to find something
better than an enemy to unite and hold them.

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

51. **May 6, 1945**

UNCIO Progress

Despite Polish Issue

i. **(B3/f39)**
Editor & Publisher
for
June 2, 1945

**Miller, AP, Optimistic
On World Free Press**

**By Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager,
Associated Press**

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 31—

(Special to EDITOR & PUBLISHER)—Here's one man's appraisal of the status of the American crusade for world freedom of information .

The appraisal is made in light of the encouraging but very short step now projected here at UNCIO.

1. There is unanimity of opinion in the U.S. that this country should promote world freedom of information, and the government is committed to the course.

2. One positive international advance has been achieved, although regional in character; namely the inter-American agreement at Mexico City mutually pledging free access to information in all American nations and an end of censorship after the war.

3. One broad international advance is projected: The world organization charter is being drawn here to provide for a declaration on freedom of speech and creation of a commission on human rights. Secretary Stettinius has interpreted freedom of speech to encompass freedom of the press, freedom of information, freedom of communications. Thus the commission would have as one of its projects the promoting of world freedom of news exchange.

4. The whole crusade has been given a tremendous push the world around by the three representatives of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Ralph McGill, Dean Carl Ackerman and Wilbur Forrest. Their work will bear fruit for a long time, if what one hears among foreign newspaper men here is any indication.

As for the prospects of practical overall success, the picture is fairly bright because much has been done where very little ever was done before. But there is a long road ahead to world news freedom of the scope about which so much has been written and said and done.

If, for example, you regard the new league of nations, now building, as holding the promise of realization, it must be recognized that many years will be required for much real accomplishment.

Few here expect it will be possible to get the world charter approved by the individual nations in time to hold the organization meeting before 1946. Then there will remain the process of naming the proposed commission on human rights. And after that will come the time-consuming work of organization involved in getting the commission operating. Then begin the investigations and hearings and smaller conferences.

The U. S. may try a short-cut. It may go to work on bilateral agreements, seeking thus one by one to expand the area of the world in which freedom of information is fostered. But at the moment there is no assurance that this will actually be undertaken.

Meanwhile, it remained for a Peruvian – Luis Fernan Cisneros, ambassador to Mexico – to strike a practical blow for access to news here this week. On behalf of the Peruvian delegation, he proposed unequivocally that the deliberations of the general assembly of the world organization be open to the press. The idea is getting around!

52. **June 24, 1945**

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Charter for Peace

UNCIO Ends its Task

53. **June 26, 1945**

Historic Plenary Session
Approves World Charter

Opera House Throng Cheers Rising Vote
of Delegate Chiefs of Fifty United
Nations—Signing Follows Today

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

54. **June 27, 1945**

TRUMAN CLOSES UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
WITH PLEA TO TRANSLATE CHARTER INTO DEEDS;
B-29'S KEEP UP ASSAULT ON HONSHU PLANTS

PHOTO:
PRESIDENT WITNESSES SIGNING OF SECURITY PACT
Caption:
Mr. Truman looking on as Secretary of State Stettinius affixes his name to the document

Nation After Nation Sees Era
Of Peace in Signing Charter

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

TRUMAN WILL HAND
CHARTER TO SENATE

President Will Speak Before
Chamber Monday—Plans
for Ratification Pushed

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.

j. **(B3/f39)**
Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

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August 23, 1945 (p. 2)

Truman and Byrnes Reaffirm Attitude on Free Press for World

American insistence on free access to news throughout the world by reporters able to write without censorship was given new emphasis yesterday by President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes.

Mr. Truman said it is his policy that all press representatives – irrespective of origin or nationality – shall have equal access to the news in this country, and that he hoped the same thing would hold for American newsmen in other countries.

Mr. Byrnes said he regarded the Potsdam declaration that the Big Three had no doubt that Allied correspondents would be able to move and report freely throughout Eastern Europe as a definite commitment.

He added he would rather have newsmen, able to report freely, observing elections in the Balkans than have officials there as observers.

Mr. Truman's views were expressed to Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, who recalled there had been comment in a London publication that American officials discriminate in favor of American correspondents.

Mr. Miller reported the President promptly said all newspapermen are entitled to be treated on an equal basis here – and are – and that he had no objection whatever to being quoted to that effect.

Mr. Byrnes said he has no doubt that Russia will live up to the commitments which he said Premier Stalin made at Berlin to allow reporters to move freely and write without censorship throughout Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe.

The same thing does not apply to radio representatives, Mr. Byrnes added, primarily because the British system of radio control is different from the American system of radio freedom. The Secretary said that since the BBC is a British government agency, Soviet officials have the idea that radio representatives are actually government men.

Therefore, Mr. Byrnes went on, he hopes an American radio correspondent will test the Soviet attitude by going to Europe and proving to the Russian government he does not represent the United States Government, but i[s] an independent reporter of a private enterprise.

k. **(B3/f39)**

Editor & Publisher
for
August 25, 1945

Truman Wants Equal Access for Newsmen

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(The following was written especially for EDITOR & PUBLISHER, *by Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, and head of its Washington Bureau).*

By Paul Miller

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 – The *World's Press News*, British newspaper trade magazine, charged editorially the other day that American officials discriminate against British newsmen.

It said some American officials have held conferences for U. S. reporters only. It said President Truman held such a conference when he returned from Europe. And it added:

"Perhaps the . . . American news agencies who [*sic*] have made such strong representation in the past regarding 'freedom of access to news at its source' might care to direct their big guns against American officialdom."

This criticism is welcomed here, although only three particulars are alleged and although there is nothing elsewhere to compare with the wide open, regularly held, press conferences at the White House, at the State Department and in other government departments.

Prime Minister Churchill suspended his conferences during the war, while all were continued here. Mr. Atlee has not yet said what his policy will be.

There have been instances of American officials meeting with groups of American newspapermen – and more about that later.

But the World's Press News reference to Mr. Truman is incorrect. Mr. Truman held no hush-hush news conference of any kind on his return from Europe.

So, since I had an opportunity to talk with president Truman on another matter, the World's Press News comment was mentioned to him at the White House Wednesday morning. He said:

His desire is that all reporters, irrespective of origin or nationality, shall have equal access to news here. He sees many reporters for foreign newspapers and agencies – Tass, Reuters, French Press and so-on – at his news conferences. He thinks that's the way it ought to be. He hopes U. S. newsmen abroad have the same access to news as their local contemporaries.

Mr. Truman's permission to report his views was asked because anything he had to say on the subject was news; it put him on the record. Possibly many an American reporter abroad would like to see something similar from Prime Minister Atlee, or Generalisimo [*sic*] Stalin, or General De Gaulle.

Beyond the reference to Mr. Truman, World Press News alleged:

(1) General Eisenhower held a conference for U. S. reporters only at Moscow.

(2) The U. S. delegate at the Mexico City Conference excluded all but U. S. reporters from certain of his meetings with the press.

At Mexico City, one of the U. S. representatives met U. S. correspondents regularly. A British correspondent spoke to an Associated press reporter about it. The AP man took it up with a State Department official and got this explanation:

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The U. S. representative, as a member of the U. S. delegation, could, if he wished, inform U. S. reporters of conference activities and the U. S. delegation's attitude. But – if he let all reporters in, he would lay himself open to a charge of acting as spokesman for the conference at large.

It is questionable whether the reason given is adequate in the eyes of reporters. But British officials have conducted precisely the same sort of meetings for British reporters only. It is worthwhile, in light of the World's Press News complaint, to note that an American reporter went to bat for the British at Mexico City.

Quite naturally, the charge of discrimination against the British at Washington calls for a look at how Americans get on in London.

Alex Singleton, of the Associated Press London staff – and formerly a member of the AP Washington staff – writes:

"There have been press conferences by U. S. officials to which no British newsmen were invited. But it is equally true that there have been exclusive British conferences.

"News gathering and access to those who make the news is far simpler in Washington than in London for both British and Americans.

"In commons, British are given preference. They have a press room of their own. An American correspondent must obtain a special card from the Foreign Office each time he desires to attend. This entitles him to a seat perched in the top gallery but minus writing facilities, with only a neck-craning view of the proceedings, and with acoustics far from adequate. By contrast, foreign correspondents covering the House and Senate at Washington are given the same facilities as the Americans."

Singleton notes also that there is nothing in London comparable to the daily press conferences of the Secretary of State at Washington, or to the President's press conferences.

Singleton mentioned half a dozen other matters. He wound up thus:

"In general during the war, there has been little discrimination that appeared intentional on the part of either the British or the Americans here in London. That was emphasized by the fact that British reporters were accredited to the American Army and Americans to the British forces, wearing the uniforms of their allied country and sharing the same communications and messing privileges."

This is as good a note as any on which to end.

But World's Press News, how about getting American reporters access to that press room in Commons?

---

15 with MacArthur

A pool of approximately 15 newsmen will witness Japan's signing of surrender papers next week on the U.S.S. Missouri, E&P has learned.

With general MacArthur will be one representative from each of the major U. S. press associations – U.P., INS and AP – as well as correspondents from individual newspapers, drawn by lot; radio network correspondents; and representatives of the British press and radio; and Pool photographers.

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"Globester" – Pan Am Trip
1945

1. **(B3/f44)**
(B3/f45)
PHOTOS

2. **(B3/f44)**
(n.d. 1945)

ny (kc)

invited to make special round-world ATC flight leaving wx 9/28

requiring 6 1-2 days. facilities for filing enroute and also should be material for

worthwhile series afterward.

very much like accept if okay.

wx (pm)

3. **(B3/f44)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20 N. Y.

September 19, 1945

Assistant General Manager Miller
Washington

Dear Paul:

This confirms, for KC, the all clear for you to make the round-the-world flight under ATC auspices, scheduled to start September 28 from Washington, since you are keen for it and convinced it's worthwhile, for competitive reasons and otherwise.

I suggest you let us have the itinerary, as soon as it's available, so that we may notify points en route, for contact purposes. Also, there might be a special project or two that could be given a hand personally. If so, you will hear further.

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Sincerely
AJG (initialed)

ALAN J. GOULD
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

4. **(B3/f44)**

September 19, 1945

Assistant General Manger Gould
New York

Here is the information on the round-the-world flight we discussed today:

The ATC is sponsoring it as the first flight on what will be a regular weekly ATC round-the-world service. It will start, in a C-54, from Washington National Airport, September 28 at 5:00 p.m. It is scheduled to end at the same airport 6 1/4 days later with the flying time of 151 hours.

Three civilians will be aboard. Frederick Othman of the United Press, Inez Robb of INS and myself.

This is the itinerary: Washington, New York, Bermuda, The Azores, Casablanca, Tripoli, Cairo, Abadam [*sic*], Iran; Karachi, Calcutta, Luliang, China, Manila, The Marianas, Kwajelien [*sic*], Honolulu, San Francisco, Kansas City, Washington.

There will be fueling stops at each place of one hour, except a four-hour stop at Cairo and Karachi and three-hour stops at Manila and San Francisco.

Special preparations are being made to service the planes at each stop, provide the reporters with a car and a tour, and provide a PRO to accept copy.

ATC is making the announcement of the flight for afternoon papers of Friday, September 21. I shall have a story for the Friday PMs budget. Norman Allen will message New York information for a map to accompany the story, if desired. I should have other stories between then and the day of the takeoff.

There will be an Army photographer aboard and I am told that he will take any pictures desired.

Uniforms and the usual inoculations are required.

As you suggested today, it seems to me the best plan of coverage is to handle all that is newsworthy between now and the takeoff, then file on what

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appear to be news merits during the flight, and follow with a series after the return to Washington.

I shall be grateful for any further suggestions.

5. **(B3/f44)**
*****

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
Washington

Date: 19 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SALES OFFICER, QUARTERMASTER STORE:

Subject: Purchase of Officer's Uniform

1. The following war correspondent has been accepted by the appropriate theater commander and will be departing for overseas duty at an early date:

Name Mr. Paul Miller

Representing Associated Press

Theater Pacific, India-Burma, China & AMET

2. It is requested . . . .

3. Individual travel orders for this correspondent . . . .

For the Director:

(Signature)

H. BEN DECHERD, JR.
Lt. Colonel, Infantry
Chief, Liaison Branch

6. **(B3/f44)**
*****

The Evening Sun
Baltimore, Friday, September 21, 1945

'Round-World Flight
Service To Start

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On Sept. 28

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Regular round-the-world air service, the dream of American flying men since the Wright brothers first got off the ground at Kittyhawk [*sic*], begins September 28 from Washington National Airport . . . . .

First Globe-Girdling Airline
Flight To Be Made On Friday

By PAUL MILLER

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—The first regular globe-circling air service, giving the world a preview of what will be commonplace in time, was announced today by the United States Army Air Transport Command.

The first C-54 (Douglas Skymaster) – a 40-passenger, four-motored transport – will leave Washington National Airport at 5 P.M. (E.W.T.) Friday, September 28, on the schedule to be known as "The Globester" . . . .

7. **(B3/f44)**

*

The Kalamazoo Gazette
Kalamazoo, Michigan, Friday, September 21, 1945

ARMY PLANS REGULAR GLOBAL AIR SERVICE
(headline)

ATC Planes Will
Circle World in
Less Than 7 Days

First 23, 147 Mile Flight Begins Sept. 28
at Washington; Planes Leave Capital
Every Friday; Civilian Fare Costs $2,795.

By PAUL MILLER, Associated Press Correspondent

WASHINGTON - (AP) – Regular 'round-the-world air service . . . .

Six and one-quarter days (151 hours) will be required for the 23,147-mile flight, scheduled as "The Globester." Planes will leave Washington each Friday.

As the U.S. Army Air Transport Command made this announcement today it was learned:

1. Service will be restricted normally to military personnel, cargo and mail. However, a civilian certified as traveling in the national interest can make the complete flight for $2,431, plus 15 per cent transportation tax, or $2,795.65. Commercial Flights later

2. Later, when the army can get out of the business and planes are made available, U.S. commercial airlines will carry any civilian who wants to go; any

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civilian, that is, who (a) has the price and 9b0 is willing to undergo innoculations [*sic*] for everything from smallpox to cholera . . . .

The ATC's world-travelers will be carried at upwards of 200 mph in C-54 (Douglas Skymaster) craft – plush jobs in the language of any airman. They will change planes at Karachi, India; Manila and San Francisco. Crew changes will be made approximately every ten hours.

8. **(B3/f44)**

*****

Port Huron Times
Port Huron, Michigan, Friday, September 21, 1945

AROUND-WORLD AIR SERVICE SET
(headline)

ARMY STARTS
6 1/4 DAY HOPS
EVERY FRIDAY

Commercial Lines Take Route
Later; $2431 Price; Most of
First Passengers Military

By PAUL MILLER
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

9. **(B3/f44)**

*****

The Kansas City Star.
Kansas City, September 21, 1945—Friday

BEGIN AIR DREAM

Regular Around-the-World Serv-
ice Will Start September 28
From Washington.

TO LEAVE EACH FRIDAY

Kansas City Is a Scheduled
Stop on 23,147-Mile,
151-Hour Trip.

First Flights Are Limited to
A. T. C., but Commercial
Use Will Come Soon.

By PAUL MILLER .

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10. **(B3/f44)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

September 24, 1945

Mr. Paul Miller
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

I told Alan Gould that if you were willing to risk your life on the round-the-world flight it was all right for him to tell you for me that you could go if there was any news possibility in it. I simply could not permit you to take the risk as a pleasure trip on any approval that I gave.

Since you are going, here's hoping you will get back safely, whether or not you have a good time.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

11. **(B3/f44)**

September 25, 1945

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director

Dear KC:

I regard this trip as a news opportunity first of all, and an interesting experience secondly. I hope it proves worthwhile on both counts, not to mention that I have long felt the need of getting a look at some of the rest of the world and believe this will help me some in that respect here.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

12. **(B3/f44)**

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*

(a.) WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
Washington

September 27, 1945
Date

AGREEMENT

In connection with authority granted by the War Department to me, the undersigned, to accompany U.S. FORCES OVERSEAS for the purpose of securing news or story material, still or motion pictures, or to engage in radio broadcasting, I subscribe to the following conditions: . . . .

(b.) SUBJECT: Waiver For Immunizations.

(c.) RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D. C.

AGOB-O-E 200.4 (25 Sep. 45) KLH – 1E 863
Pentagon

27 September 1945

SUBJECT: Invitational Travel Orders,
Shipment IJ-Bermuda-AFP

TO: The Commanding General,
Air Transport Command

1.The following named War Correspondents are hereby authorized and invited to proceed by Air Transport Command on or about 28 September 1945 from Washington D. C. . . . .

(d.) PHYSICAL INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Last Name	First Name	M. I.	Rank	ASN

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This is to certify that the above named individual has been physically inspected in accordance with . . . .

(e.) RESTRICTED

ITINERARY OF WEEKLY ROUND-THE-WORLD AIR SERVICE BY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, STARTING 28 SEPTEMBER 1945 . . . .

(f.) Medical Section, Washington, POAE

ALWAYS TAKE CARE WHEN TRAVELING

A lways keep calm – survival depends on equanimity and ingenuity.

I f you allow your ears to become clogged during ascent and descent, severe pain will result. Yawn and swallow frequently.

R emember that chances of survival on land are best if you stay near the aircraft using everything on it to advantage.

T yphoid fever is carried by fingers, flies, foods, fluids.

R ain water and clean ice are good to drink if collected properly. Never drink salt water . . . .

13. **(B3/f45)**

PHOTO:

2973
ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM WASHINGTON
CAUTION: USE CREDIT

GLOBESTER OFF ON ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT

A great C-54 plane, christened the "Globester" takes off from the national airport at Washington, September 28th, on a round-the-world flight, inaugurating a weekly 151-hour service by the Army's Air Transport Command over a 23,000 mile route. The Capital [sic] dome is in the center background and the Library of Congress appears at right background.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
WX-locals, ABC WF, neg to N.Y. (30)
T-9-28-45 STF-MAGGIO 7:05 PM

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14. **(B3/f44)**
*****

Globester Round-The-World Flight –
BEGINS
Sept. 1945
(on envelope containing clipping)

Minneapolis Morning Tribune
Minneapolis, Minn., Saturday, September 29, 1945

AIRLINE STARTS ROUND-GLOBE DASH
(headline)

REPORTERS
TAKE OFF ON
FIRST RUN

ATC Service
Schedules Weekly
151-Hour Trips

PHOTO
Caption:

Associated Press Wirephoto
FREDERICK OTHMAN, INEZ ROBB AND PAUL MILLER
They're off to see the world

Paul Miller:

The plane, No. 49054, is a standard C54E except for decorations on the fuselage – a yellow nose from which lightening strokes of red and narrow blue lines run back to the tail. Besides the name "Globester" near the nose it carries the word [sic] "Crescent Caravan" alongside a crescent moon encircled by a line which is broken by the silhouette of a plane.

Eight passengers – three reporters, four ATC officers and a war department photographer – . . . .

Miss Robb:

Looking around me I see the members of the crew which will be with us on the first leg. There's the pilot, Capt. John F. Ohlinger, Toledo, Ohio, and is regularly assigned to the air transport command "Crescent Route" between the United States and India.

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He's only 30 years old and wears a distinguished flying cross.

Others I see are [Capt. Capt. Maxwell E. Pitcher, 39, Tulsa, Okla., co-pilot; Lt. James P. Sadesky, St. Joseph, Mo., Navigator; Sgt. Irving H. Sandler, 31, Brooklyn, N. Y., radio operator, and Sgt. Willard L. Williams, 24, Beattie, Kans., flight engineer. [See photo of crew and passengers in **(B3/f45)**]

MORE PASSENGERS

Other all-the-way passengers are Col. M.S. White, chief surgeon; Col. C.B. Allen, operations officer; Maj. James Speer, priorities and traffic officers [sic]; Capt. Philip Warth, Washington national airport public relations officer, and Clinton Porter, civilian war department photographer.

I am convinced that Col. White, the flight surgeon, is going to be my hero on this trip. He had seven air mattresses placed aboard before our departure and his task is to see how comfortable the passengers can be made.

Col. White has another good quality. He is an avid reader of mystery stories and has a whole armful of them with him . . . .

15. **(B3/f44)**
Oklahoma City Times
September 29, 1945

PHOTO
Caption:

The Oklahoma Flavor IS Unanimous

The only three reporters aboard the inaugural flight of the Globester are from Oklahoma. The three writers who will Circle the globe in an ATC C-54 plane which was over the Atlantic Saturday inaugurating a 151-hour weekly service over a 23,000-mile route, are shown just before boarding the plane In Washington. Left to right are Frederick C. Othman, formerly of Henryetta, United Press; Mrs. Inez Robb, formerly Inez Calloway, Tulsa newspaperwoman, International News service [sic], and Paul Miller, former Daily Oklahoman staff member, now assistant general manager of The Associated Press. (Wirephoto.)

16. **(B3/f45)**
The Sun
Baltimore, Saturday, September 29, 1945

Reuter Left Out,

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Enters Complaint

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP) – Reuter, British news agency, asked a seat on the Globester for the first scheduled 'round-the-world flight, it was learned tonight, and protested strongly when the Air Transport command refused for lack of space.

Reuter was reported talking of carrying the matter to the State Department and the White House.

An air forces officer denied there was any discrimination against the British agency.

All the 34 other applicants, he said, including French and Russian services, accepted the allocation of available space to the three major American news services. Reuter, he reported, carried its demand to the point of urging that the International News Service be thrown out so a seat could be given to the British agency.

17. **(B3/f45)**

*****

New York Herald Tribune
Saturday, September 29, 1945

The Route of the First Regular Round-the-World Flight
MAP:
The map shows the route to be followed by C-54 planes on the inauguration yesterday of the regularly scheduled Globester round-the-world flight from the National Airport at Washington

Globester Off
On Its First Trip
Around World

A.T.C. Plane Leaves Capital
for Bermuda; Its Route
Will Cover 23,000 Miles

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, September 28 – A great C-54 winged away from the Washington National Airport today, inaugurating 'round-the-world flight on a regular, timetable basis . . . .

The giant plane officially got its name Globester in the ceremony before the take-off. Mrs. Harold L. George, wife of the commanding general of the A.T.C. released seven colored balloons from a speaking platform at the nose of the ship to conclude the naming . . . .

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Here is the A.T.C.'s schedule of arrivals and departures (all times are Eastern War Time):

	Depart	Arrive
Washington	_____	4:58 P.M.
(Fri.)		
Bermuda	8:40 P.M.	9:40 P.M.
Santa Maria	8:20 A.M.	9:50 P.M. (Sat.)
Casablanca	3:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Tripoli	1:00 A.M.	2:10 A.M. (Sun.)
Cairo	8:10 A.M.	9:10 A.M.
Abadan	2:35 P.M.	3:35 P.M.
Karachi	10:15 P.M.	2:15 A.M.
(Mon.)		
Calcutta	9:15 A.M.	10:15 A.M.
Luliang	4:15 P.M.	5:15 P.M.
Manila	12:45 A.M.	3:45 A.M. (Tues.)
Guam	12:45 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kwajalein	11:45 P.M.	1:15 A.M.
(Wed.)		
Johnston Isl.	10:15 A.M.	11:15 A.M.
Honolulu	3:45 P.M.	5:45 P.M.
San Francisco	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M. (Thurs.)
Washington	Midnight	_____

The flight is not a stunt, but the opening of a regular weekly route for military personnel, military and diplomatic mail and civilians certified as traveling in the national interest.

Reporters are being carried as would be done on any "first" in aviation where it could be done, but they have also agreed to act as "guinea pigs" in a test of reactions to protracted air travel at the altitudes and under the conditions to be met. No special equipment is being used.

THREE CHANGES OF PLANE

In normal use of the route, passengers would not get aboard and fly the full way around without intermediate stops for business. Establishment of a circle route, however, provides air links between points which might not be regularly

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connected. This will be demonstrated during the initial trip, with passengers enplaning and deplaning at most of the fifteen intermediate stops.

Army crews are being used for the full route, with about a dozen changes in crews and three changes of planes . . . .

18. **(B3/f48)**

(LOGBOOK/NOTES):

Paul Miller
AP

Globester-Pan Am Trip
1945

19. **(B3/f45)**
*

Youngstown Vindicator
Saturday, September 29, 1945

By Paul Miller
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

. . . At 6 p. m., Col. M.S. White, chief surgeon of the ATC, already was busy taking temperatures, checking pulses blood pressure and setting up psychological tests in studies by which ATC hopes to find means of making for even greater passenger comfort and convenience in the future.

By 6:20 p. m., a steak dinner appeared – tender juicy steak surrounded by fruit salad, peas and carrots, mashed potatoes, bread and butter and coffee commercial airline fashion. Passengers were served on trays at their seats . . . .

20. **(B3/f45)**
PHOTO
Caption:
INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 9/29/45 – Enroute to Bermuda – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, typing up copy on board the plane just prior to landing.
(released for publication
AC/AS Intelligence Photographic Division
- credit –
official photo U.S. A.A.F.)

21. **(B3/f45)**
*****

The Evening Star

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Washington, D.C., September 29, 1945

Globester Approaches
Azores After Brief
Stop at Bermuda

ATC Plane Halts Long
Enough To Take Fuel;
Casablanca Next

By The Associated Press

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 29 – The pioneering Globester flew far out over the Atlantic today on the second leg of the maiden flight of the Army Air Transport Command's round-the-world service. It was due to arrive in the Azores this morning. Stopping here [Kindley Field] only long enough to refuel, the C-54 headed out to sea again on its way to the Azores . . . .

22. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 9/29/45 – Enroute to the Azores – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent converses with Col. C.B. Allen on how the trip is going

23. **(B3/f45)**

*****

Youngstown Vindicator
Saturday, September 29, 1945

May Set World Record;
Next Stop Casablanca

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 29 – The Globester, pioneering scheduled round-the-world flights, reached Santa Maria in the Azores at 10:32 a. m. (Youngstown time) today.

A report on the arrival at the second stop on the trip was received by army air forces here. The air transport command's big C-54 left Hamilton, Bermuda, its first stop, at 10:21 p. m. (Youngstown time) Friday.

The next scheduled stop is Casablanca, North Africa.

24. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

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INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 9/29/45 - Santa Maria in the Azores - Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent at the souvenir stand at the terminal.

25. **(B3/f46)**

*****

Savannah Morning News
Sunday, September 30, 1945

Globester Lands
At Casablanca

Loses Time In Fog and a
Squall

HOPES TO MAKE UP LOSS

Plane Is Due at Tripoli at
1:10 A.M. EWT

By PAUL MILLER

ABOARD THE GLOBESTER, CASABLANCA, Sunday, Sept. 30 (AP). – The Globester took off for Tripoli at 12:30 a.m. local time today (7:30 p.m., E.W.T., Saturday) starting the fourth leg of its round-the-world flight.

The plane arrived at Casablanca at 9:52 p.m. after a 3,929-mile Atlantic crossing, and was two hours behind schedule because of fog and stormy weather over Santa Maria in the Azores.

An hour and a half was made up, however, by cutting the scheduled stop here from four to two and a half hours. The next stop at Tripoli, 1,394 miles away, will be but a one-hour pause.

A reception by hundreds of persons at the air base here, headed by Col. Rollis Anthis of El Reno, Okla., featured the Casablanca stop.

The Globester left Washington Friday at 5 p.m. (E.W.T.), stopped at Bermuda last night and arrived at Santa Maria today at 2:32 a.m. (E.W.T.). The schedule calls for it to be back in Washington next Thursday at midnight.

At Santa Maria, Maj. Rodney S. Lamont of Rock Island, Ill., acting commanding officer of the Santa Maria flying field, was host at a luncheon to the world-girdlers.

Another new operating crew took over the huge plane in the Azores – its five members averaging just over 23 years of age. New crew members were:

Pilot – First Lt. Robert F. Johnson, 23 of Bloomington, Ill.
Co-pilot – First Lt. George J. Triglio, 20, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Navigator – First Lt. Ernest Welsberger, 27, of Kingston, Pa.
Radio Operator – Staff Sgt. Allan J. Livingston, 23, of Falls River, Mass.
Flight Engineer – Staff Sgt. J. F. Swanger, 24, of Canton, Ohio.

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Clearing skies developed as the Globester got up to 9,000 feet and leveled off after leaving Santa Maria at approximately 200 miles per hour for the five and one-half hour run to North Africa. Passengers discarded the "Mae West" life belts they will not need again until they reach the Pacific.

26. **(B3/f44)**

PHOTO
Caption:
SECOND AFRICAN STOP. Once the training field of empire-minded Mussolini's air force fledglings, the airport at Tripoli has become one of the largest and most modern in the North African Air Transport Command Division. Tripoli is the second African stop in the round-the-world "Globester" run.

ATC PHOTO
PUBLIC RELATIONS office
NORTH AFRICAN DIVISION

27. **(B3/f46)**

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, KY

Globester Quarter Way
In Flight Around World

By PAUL MILLER

Cairo, Sept. 30 (AP) – The world-circling Globester circled the pyramids today. It also:

Passed the quarterway mark on its 23,147-mile flight around the world. It roared in dazzling sunshine over the bomb-and-shelltorn desert battlefields of Benghazi, Matruh and El Alamein.

Took on its first passengers since departing Washington last Friday.

Ran out of water in the best tradition – right over the Libyan desert.

Coming in along the Nile to Cairo after a 1,097-mile hop from Tripoli, the Globester dipped its wings to the ancient pyramids while passengers – increased from nine to 28 at Casablanca – gaped and snapped pictures from the C-54's 20 circular windows.

Ship Serviced in Egypt

Only a one-hour stop was scheduled at Cairo as U.S. Army Air Transport Command observers pushed things along in hope of picking up the hour the Globester was running behind.

While passengers scurried for near-by souvenir shops, most of them buying Egypt's famed puzzle rings, crews including turbaned barefoot natives swarmed

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in and serviced the ship for the 1,093-mile jump to what airmen out here call the hottest place in the world, Abadan. A night-time landing there was arranged for the Globester.

The plane departed for Abadan at 4:40 p.m. local time (7:40 a.m., Louisville time). It reached Cairo from Tripoli at 3:18 p.m. local time (6:18 a.m., Louisville time, having left Tripoli at 9:05 a.m. local time, 1:05 a.m. Louisville time).

The eight men and one woman making the entire globe-circling flight were joined at Casablanca last night by 19 U.S. Army Air Forces crew men bound for India and China.

2 Hours Lost Over Azores

On the Atlantic crossing, 2 hours were lost in rain and fog over the Azores. Some time was made up by hurrying a dinner for the passengers given by the A.T.C. at Casablanca and more on the hops to Tripoli and Cairo. Eggs and bacon in the palm-surrounded mess hall at flat and sandy Tripoli, on the shores of the Mediterranean, were presided over by Lt. Col. F.M. Elton, Cleveland, who for fifteen months has been base executive officer – and likes it.

The India and China-bound Air Forces youngsters split up into card games and dice in the Globester's seats and on the floor. They, along with other male passengers, also shaved – hence the desert water shortage. And some of the boys were busy with paper and pens.

Col. M.S. White, chief surgeon of the Air Transport command, was making regular physical examinations of the men to determine the effects of the conditions of the flight on them.

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
September 30, 1945
By Paul Miller

. . . He made a game of it but his aim was coldly serious:

To learn ways, through observation of the seven men and one woman on this round the world flight, of making flying more fun for everybody in the future.

He had a three point program:

1. Pre-flight examinations for all round the world passengers.
2. Regular tests at 9000 foot altitude all the way around the globe.
3. Post-flight examinations, immediately upon arrival at Washington National Airport, probably some time Thursday evening, October 4.

28. **(B3/f45)**

PHOTO:

LARGEST MIDDLE EAST AIRDROME. Cairo's Payne Field, largest air-port in the Middle East and one of the busiest in the North African Air Transport Command Division, is the hub of aerial traffic of

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North and Central Africa, Southern Europe and the Near East. Payne Field, located only a few miles outside metropolitan Cairo, is the Third and last stop of the "Globester" on the Dark Continent.

# #

ATC PHOTO
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
NORTH AFRICAN DIVISION

29. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 9/30/45 – Cairo, Egypt – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, meets fellow AP War Correspondents at Cairo Egypt. L. to R. – Fred Kreig, his wife and Paul Miller.

30. **(B3/f46)**
*****
Philadelphia Record

GLOBESTER HOPS
OVER PYRAMIDS;
AHEAD OF TIME

Round-the-World Plane
Leaves Abadan for
Karachi, India

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP) – The Army Air Transport Command tonight announced the world-circling Globester has arrived at Abadan, Persia at 2:20 P.M. (EST) and left an hour later for Karachi, India.

The big plane had picked up time lost by bad weather and was running about two hours ahead of schedule.

(B3/f46)
*****
The Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, PA

. . . At Abadan airfield, whose commanding officer said it was only the second hottest – not the hottest – on earth, passengers were at the site of one of the early secret industrial American war operations.

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Turned over to Russians

Planes built in the United States were broken down and shipped to Abadan, below the junction of the Tigres and Euphrates Rivers at the head of the Persian Gulf. Here the plane were reassembled, test-flown by American pilots, and turned over to the Russians.

The commanding officer at Abadan airport and host on the stop there last night was Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Rush, of Burbank, Calif.

Colonel Rush gave a picture of difficulties he and other hundreds of Americans stationed there face along with their native labor.

The Colonel said: "It gets so hot here and the ground is so low that runways get soft and have to be rebuilt every four months or so. Big planes have sunk into runways three feet while parked during the hottest part of the day."

31. **(B3/f46)**

Times-Mirror
Warren, PA

Earth Girdlers Are Slightly
Behind Schedule in India

By PAUL MILLER

Karachi, India, Oct. 1 – (AP) – The second of four Douglas Skymaster C-54s being used in relays on the new globester run was readied for departure at 6:15 a.m. today, Greenwich time (1:15 AES Monday) for a 1, 485-mile daylight hop to Calcutta.

The flight – first earth-girdling air service – was only slightly behind schedule, with the delay attributable to extra long [*sic*] stopovers rather than loss of time in the air.

A three-hour stop, longest since leaving Washington last Friday, was arranged for Karachi, where the Globester landed after a 1,356-mile flight from Abadan, Iran.

Air Transport Command officers among the seven men and one women [sic] making the entire world-flight – The Globester is handling other passengers between intermediate points -- a– confident the party will be in Washington by Thursday.

Here is the picture in brief going into the Karachi-Calcutta flight:

Miles flown – 8,883.

Miles to go around the world – 14, 254.

Elapsed time (including stop) – 53 hours.

Remainder stops – Calcutta, Luliang, China, Manila, Guam, Kwajalein, Johnston Island, Honolulu, San Francisco and Washington.

Reaching Karachi, the aerial tourists scattered over this great air base and nearby precincts for:

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1. – A bath.

2. – Coffee, bacon and eggs. They were American style and have been available everywhere so far.

3. – Souvenirs. With the emphasis on puzzle rings and "local money."

The passengers who craned their necks all day Sunday in perfect flying weather at historic sights and cities along the shore of the Mediterranean, around the pyramids of Egypt and over Bethlehem and Jerusalem, groaned their disappointment that a night flight, and so no sightseeing, is scheduled over the Himalayas.

The seven hour cross-India flight from Karachi Monday evening (Calcutta time). Then comes the six hour, 1,041 mile flight over what American fliers dubbed "the hump" when they began hauling supplies to China from India.

The Globester, however, does not clear the Himalayas at their highest. The more southerly Globester course calls for an altitude of probably not more than 13,000 feet. Some army flights used to go to 20,000.

(B3/f46)

*****

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Globester Reaches Manila
Hours Ahead of Schedule

By PAUL MILLER

. . . SPRAY PLANE INTERIOR

At Karachi the seven men and one woman going all the way on this initial flight of weekly ATC global service ran into: (1) Their first encounter with "insect control," and (2) a reception headed by Colonel Edward H. Holterman, of Vermont, the airport commanding officer.

In the first instance an Indian entered the plane and amid coughs and protests impersonally filled it from cockpit to galley with a spray calculated to slay anything from a Jersey mosquito to a Japanese beetle.

In the second instance the reception that started with picture taking carried through to baths in the Colonel's tub, breakfast, and a luncheon of fried chicken.

32. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOs
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 – Karachi, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, interviewed by Mr. Tubbaroyan and Mr. Tubramanian, Newspaper reporters.

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INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 – Karachi, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, and Quentin R. Porter, AAF Civilian Photographer with natives at terminal.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 – Karachi, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, checks a flight schedule at the black board in the terminal.

33. **(B3/f46)**

The Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, PA

GLOBESTER WINGS
TOWARD CHINA

Takes Off from Calcutta
After Stopover of
two Hours

By The Associated Press

Calcutta, India, Oct. 1. – The world-circling Globester arrived here [Barrackpore Airport (Barrack Town)] at 8:38 A.M. Eastern Standard Time today and then took off at 10:10 A.M. for the hop to Luliang, China

The C-54 Skymaster was just five minutes ahead of schedule when it left this city in eastern India, and Air Transport Command officers were confident the flight would be finished on time in Washington by Thursday.

34. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 - Calcutta, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent at plane with Donald Huth, AP War Correspondent – Calcutta.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 - Calcutta, India – Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Tunner welcomes the correspondents to Calcutta. L. to R: - Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent; Mrs. Inez Robb; INS War Correspondent; Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent and General Tunner.

35. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

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INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/1/45 - Kunming, China – The first correspondents move their luncheon aside, set up their typewriters and finish their copy for release at Kunming, China. L. to R. – Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War Correspondent; Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent and Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent.

36. **(B3/f46)**

The Bee
Danville, VA

Globester
Jumps Hump
Of China

Reaches Manila
On Trail For Home

By PAUL MILLER

MANILA, Oct. 2. – (AP) – The Globester "jumped the hump" of China today, passed the half-way mark in its flight around the world, and hit the long Pacific trail for home, reaching Manila at 1:25 p.m. (Manila Time: 11:25 p.m. Monday, Eastern Standard Time).

Arriving at Nichols field after their 1,415-mile hop from Kunming, China, passengers had a three-hour stop before boarding a new plane – the Bataan Meteor – for the 1,587-mile flight to Guam. The new plane took off for Guam at 4:46 p.m. (Manila Time: 2:46 a.m., E.S.T.)

It was the second plane change since the Globester run started from Washington last Friday – the first flight in the first regular globe-circling service of the Army transport command.

Another change of planes [to the Statesman, another new Army Transport Command plane] will be made at San Francisco as the flight moves toward the conclusion of its race to round the earth at 150 miles per hour.

Six stops, including the last at Washington, remain after Manila, with the remaining hops averaging 2,057 miles each.

The Globester plane is expected to reach Honolulu at 11:00 a.m. Wednesday, Honolulu Time (4:30 p.m., E.S.T.) and hula dancers will entertain the passengers at a luncheon during their two-hour stop.

37. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/2/45 – Manila, P. I. Group disembarking plane at Nichols Field, Manila.

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Nichols Field, Manila, 2 October 1945
R.C. Bergholz, Paul Miller, Ken Dixon,
Dean Schedler, Jim Halsema

38. **(B3/f46)**

The Philadelphia Enquirer

GLOBESTER FLIES
PACIFIC TO GUAM

World-Circling Plane is
Expected to Reach
Hawaii Tomorrow

By The Associated Press

Guam, Wednesday, Oct. 3 – The globe-girdling Globester arrived at Guam at 1 A. M. today (10 A. M. Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time). The great plane will make a one-hour stop before heading on for Kwajalein. The plane is expected to reach Honolulu at 11:00 A. M. today (4:30 P.M., Wednesday, E.S.T.)

39. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/1/45 – 10/2/45 – Guam – Miss Marian Johnston of Guam presents a basket of fruit to the correspondents aboard the plane upon arrival. L. to R: Miss Johnston, Fred Othman, Up War Correspondent, Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War Correspondent and Capt. Phil Warth, ATC Conducting Officer. INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/1/45 – Guam – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent eating a sandwich just prior to take off for Kwajalein. L. to R: - Paul Miller, Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent and Capt. Phil Warth, ATC Conducting Officer.

40. **(B3/f46)**

*****

The Washington Post
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

Balky Engine on 'Globester'
Forces Back-Track to Guam

Guam (Wednesday), Oct. 3 (AP) – The Globester developed engine trouble today on the homestretch and was forced to return to Guam after it had sped 315 miles along the road to Kwajalein.

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This was but a temporary interruption of the first around-the- world flight of the Army Transport Command, and passengers were quickly transferred to another plane for the resumed flight.

The four-engined [*sic*] world traveler developed engine trouble and the No.2 engine cut out.

With 1236 miles still to be flown to Kwajalein, Capt. Marion H. [C]lick of Denver, Colo., made the decision to turn back to Guam.

(The Army Transport Command at Honolulu said the globe-girdling plane was scheduled to arrive there at 9 a. m., as first announced. The plane picks up a day by crossing the international dateline.)

The Globester, scheduled to be in Washington by Thursday, had left Guam at 3:15 a. m. (12:15 p. m. Tuesday, eastern Standard Time) and returned at 7:05 a. m.

The delay came after a full day in which the Globester's eight round-the-world passengers:

1. Ate breakfast in Kunming, China, after flying at 14,000 feet across the Himalayas;

2. Had lunch at Manila and were taken on a tour of the broken and ruined city;

3. Welcomed aboard 22 homeward-bound Americans who had been prisoners of the Japanese, including nine Colonels;

4. Had dinner box luncheon fashion 10,000 feet over the Pacific en route from Manila to Guam;

5.Landed at Guam at 1 a. m., (10 a. m., Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time), seven hours and four minutes after leaving Manila on the 1587-mile flight.

(B3/f46)

*****

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

'Globester'
Turns Back
To Guam

. . . The "Globester," scheduled to be in Washington by Thursday, limited its stay in Guam to an hour before taking to the air on another long over-water jump—the 1,551 miles to Kwajalein.

Oxygen Masks Used

Dropping down at Kunming after a rolling, pitching flight that drove the "Globester" to oxygen mask altitudes over the hump, the round-the world travelers had breakfast at 4:30 A. M. (local time).

The jump to Manila was begun in Darkness and the "Globester" was well toward the China Coast before dawn broke. The travelers saw little more of China

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than the wind-lashed little air transport command messhall [*sic*] in the 6,000-foot high city of Kunming.

After what was seen of Manila from the air, it was a sober group that disembarked at Nichols field to be greeted by Brigadier-General E.H. Alexander, of Waseka [*sic*], Ill., commander of the Southwest Pacific Wing of the ATC.

From the air Manila exhibited tragic scars – the areas blasted bare by demolition and artillery.

The picture is one of utter desolation and is depressing beyond measure. The world travelers thus had been prepared for Manila by the descriptions of the destruction, but Manila must be seen to be believed.

Bullet Hole In Window

General Alexander said at lunch his house was one of only six or seven in all Manila that was left fairly intact – and there is a bullet hole through the general's dining room window.

Thousands of "new houses" are apparently nothing but scraps of timber, cardboard and twisted metal, perhaps held together by rope.

There is scarcely a building along once-famed Dewey Blvd. that is not a junk pile. Traffic on the badly beaten streets is a snarl of jeeps, trucks, ancient automobiles and plodding soldiers and Filipinos.

Heroes of the "death march" from Bataan were among the 22 former prisoners of war who were given "Globester" seats at Manila. Some have not been home since 1940.

One was Sergeant Alfred A. Hawe, of Clovis, N. M., his right sleeve was empty. He lost his arm in a superfort raid on the Mojie Steel Works just two weeks before Japan quit.

Plane Change at Manila

The flight of the "Globester" called for a change of planes at Manila in this first trip of what will become regular globe-circling service of the Army Transport Command.

The travelers switched to the "Bataan Meteor." This will take them to San Francisco, where the party will change to the "Statesman," another new army transport command plane, for the flight back to Washington, where it is due Thursday.

The crew that flew the "Globester" on the Manila to Guam leg includes:

Major James S. Sammon, Baltimore, pilot; Captain William D. Lewis of Washington and Moline, Ill., co-pilot; Lieutenant James K. Mornson, of Bridgewood, N.J., navigator; Sergeant Thomas R. Pittock, Jr., Applegate, Oreg., radio operator, and Private First class Kenneth G. Carr, of Detroit, Mich., flight clerk.

41. **(B3/f46)**

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

Globester Speeding
Home, to Skip Stop
502

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At Johnston Island

By PAUL MILLER
Washington Associated Press Bureau Chief

Kwajalein, Oct. 3. – Driving to make up time, the Globester plane reached Kwajalein at 6:30 p.m. (Kwajalein time) today in a second-try flight from Guam.

The Army Transport Command announced the ship would fly directly to Hickam Field at Honolulu, not stopping at Johnston Island as originally planned.

The big round-the-world plane, after being 315 miles out of Guam earlier on its 1,551-mile overwater hop, had turned back when one of its four 1,450-horsepower engines cut out.

Captain Marion H. P. Click of Denver, pilot on the Guam-Kwajalein jump, blamed [a gas leak which flooded the] magneto trouble for the failure.

Another big C-54 was waiting at Guam and the passengers were off again with Capt. Click and his crew at 8:28 a.m.

The delay put the Globester three hours and 28 minutes behind on its 151-hour globe-circling schedule, but Army Transport Command officers seem confident the plane would reach Washington by tomorrow on schedule.

Capt. Click's crew, who manned the Globester plane on both takeoffs from Guam, includes Flight Officer Alf E. Christiansen, jr. [*sic*], Waukegan, Ill., co-pilot; Capt. Joseph R. Baliga, Chicago, navigator; Staff Sergt. Robert E. Wiles, Omaha, Nebr., radioman, and Sergt. Fred R. Vernon, Hodges, Ala., engineer.

42. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Kwajalein – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, leaving the quonset hut passenger terminal.

(B3/f46)
Business Card:

HENRY L. GEORGE

LIEUTENANT
ARMY AIR CORPS

(handwritten on card: "Navigator – Kwajalein to Honolulu")

43. **(B3/f46)**
*****
Honolulu Star Bulletin
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

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Globester Pays Two Hour
Call Here, Leaves For S .F.

By PEGGY E. SCRIPPS AND
HARRY FREDERICK
Star Bulletin War Correspondents

The Globester skimmed to a 9 a.m. landing at Hickam Field today with 18 returning prisoners of war aboard as passengers on this three quarter way mark in the army air transport command's globe circling flight.

The plane resumed its cruise to the west coast at 11:10 a.m. . . . .

# # #

Meeting the plane were Governor Stainback, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces, middle Pacific; Maj. Gen. James E. Parker, commanding strategic air forces, middle Pacific; Col. Thoron Coulter, chief of staff, Pacific division, ATC.

# # #

The Honolulu Girls' Glee club greeted the plane with leis for the correspondents – Inez Robb of International News Service, Paul Miller of the Associated Press and Frederick S. Othman of United Press.

Lt. Joel Peckarovich of Cleveland, O., piloted the plane, which is the fourth one used to date on the trip.

Canceling Johnston Island, Lt. Peckarovich brought the plane back on schedule despite several hours delay caused by engine trouble yesterday . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PASSENGERS ABORD THE GLOBESTER were greeted with leis, hulas and music at Hickam field at 9 this morning. Two hours later the big C-54 Skymaster took off for the mainland on another leg of a round the world flight. Pictured, left to right, are Frederick Othman of the United Press, Paul Miller of the Associated Press, Inez Robb of the International News Service, Governor Stainback and Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces, middle Pacific. – Star-Bulletin photo.

(B3/f46)
*

Philadelphia Record

GLOBESTER FLIES
LAST PACIFIC LEG

World-Girdling Party
Feted in Honolulu Before
San Francisco Hop

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By PAUL MILLER

HICKAM FIELD, Hawaii, Oct. 3 (AP) – The Globester winged its way across the Pacific today with excellent indications it would beat the announced time of 151 scheduled hours on the Army Transport Command's first world girdling flight . . . .

Lt. Joe Peckarovich, 30, of Cleveland, piloted the Globester over the 2448 miles from Kwajalein in 11 hours and 55 minutes.

Had to Wait on Field

Peckarovich could have set the plane down an hour and a half earlier, but Hickam wasn't ready for it and the C-54 had to stay upstairs until the scheduled arrival time.

Music, girls and leis greeted the passengers when they hurried down the plane's steps for a two-hour layover.

. . . . alert Miller and Miss Robb on following script we plan to use. Spot for Miller upon disembarking from plane - - Hula Girl greets him in Hawaiian and presents Lei and kiss and says something to this effect: (Quote) "Which means Mr. Miller, that I welcome you to Hawaii, and put this lei around your neck in our sign of greeting." (end quote) Miss Robb will be greeted in a similar manner by Major Durno but we have no script for that spot as yet. It will probably be ad lib. Othman and Warth are included in script which can be gone over after debarkation. (separate document).

Service crews immediately began putting the Globester in shape for its 2399-mile hop to San Francisco, and the big plane took off again at 11 A.M. (4:30 P.M. E.S.T.). It was scheduled to arrive at 2:30 A.M. Pacific Standard Time Thursday (5:30 A.M. E.S.T.).

May Finish in 148 Hours

The tentative schedule calls for the flight to end at Washington, D.C., at 9 P.M. or in 148 hours instead of the originally planned 151.

Total distance flown by the Globester since it left Washington at 5 P.M. last Friday will be 23, 147 miles.

44. **(B3/f47)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, receives lei from Hawaiian Glee Club Girl.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, talks over the radio. L. to R. – Paul Miller, Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent; Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War

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Correspondent; and Gov. Ingram M. Stainback. The correspondents are wearing the leis presented to them on their arrival.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu, T.H. The Hawaiian Glee Club entertains at the terminal. (Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent at left, and Capt. Phil Warth, ATC Conducting Officer at right).

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/24 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu, T.H. Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent with friends at terminal while waiting for take off [*sic*]. L. to R.: - Kathryn Irvin, AP War Correspondent, Paul Miller, and Capt. Richard Rendell, Public Relations Officer.

45. **(B3/f47)**

The Muskegon Chronicle
Muskegon, MI
Thursday, October 4, 1945

Globester Over U.S. on World Flight
(headline)

Globester Over
U.S. and Nears
End of Flight

By PAUL MILLER

Hamilton Field, Calif., Oct. 4 – (AP) – The army transport command's globe-girdling flight was near its end today as the sixth plane of the world shuttle took off here this morning at 5:30 a.m. Pacific standard time (8:30 a.m. Eastern standard time) on the last leg to Washington, D.C.

The big C-54 four-engined statesman is scheduled to arrive at the national capital about 9 p.m. (EST) this evening three hours ahead of the schedule originally planned for the six-day journey.

The seven men and one woman who made the entire trip changed planes here 3 hours and 20 minutes after their arrival from Honolulu at 2:10 a.m. (PST). They made the flight from the islands to the mainland in 12 hours and 30 minutes.

The Globester plane which brought them from Hawaii could have made it earlier. It "loafed through" the starry Pacific sky rather than spoil San Francisco reception plans by coming in early.

The 2,500-mile non-stop trip to Washington will end a journey that began at 4 p.m. Eastern standard time Sept. 28 from the National airport there.

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ATC's original plan called for returning to Washington at 12 midnight tonight (EST), after a 151-hour jaunt around the world near its greatest circumference, a distance of more than 23,000 miles.

Here, in brief, are statistics up to time of arrival at San Francisco:

Miles traveled – 20,842.

Elapsed time – 129 hours, 59 minutes.

Flying time – 103 hours, 29 minutes.

Ground time – 26 hours, 30 minutes.

It has been an experience that nobody who made the trip regrets – and none appear any the worse. (ATC's chief surgeon, who turned the plane into a laboratory, testing all eight passengers for fatigue and reactions to altitude[,] fully expected to have illness on his hands. The worst cases he had to treat were a couple of colds).

After the first stop at Burmuda [*sic*], the trip now in its sixth day carried to Santa Maria, The Azores, and then on to Casablanca; Tripoli, Abadan, Cairo, Iran [*sic*]; Kurachi [*sic*] and Calcutta, India; Kunming, China; Manila, Guam, Kwajalein, Honolulu, San Francisco and towards Washington.

It seemed early to observers aboard, and it probably was known to ATC officers, that the flight could be made in less than the specified 151 hours. There was some question on Monday and Tuesday, due to delays on the ground. But the flight was put back on schedule and kept there on the long jump from Kwajalein to Honolulu, and then on to San Francisco.

Sweeping away from the Hawaiian islands at 11:10 a.m. (Honolulu time) Wednesday, Capt. Kenneth W. Healy of Dallas, Tex., the pilot, set his speed at approximately 186 miles an hour. A few hundred miles out in bright sunshine about low hanging white clouds. A tail wind pushed the speed up to 242 miles an hour.

"This will never do," chuckled the captain. "We'll have to cut her down to be on time."

One and then another readjustment of speed was necessary.

The travelers boarded their sixth plane at San Francisco. Regular changes had been scheduled at Karachi, Manila and San Francisco. They were given a change at Guam, however, and then had to return their [sic] and change again when the first plane lost the use of a motor. A change was made, also, at Honolulu.

Fifteen released American prisoners of war and two emergency furlough cases were aboard the Globester on the Hawaii-San Francisco leg in addition to the regular passengers and crew.

PHOTO
Caption:

Paul Miller, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, leaves the Globester to change planes at Hamilton Field, Calif., today for the last lap of a world-girdling flight. The next Flight was to be non-stop to Washington. He is one of three press service writers making the trip. – (Associated Press Wire-

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photo to The Chronicle).

46. **(B3/f47)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Rochester, NY

23,279-Mile Global Flight
Completed in 6 1-4 Days

By PAUL MILLER

National Airport, Washington – (AP) – The first flight in the first regular around-the-world air service was completed last night by the United States Army Air Transport Command.

A C-54 Douglas Skymaster, sixth used on the six and one-quarter day flight, landed here at 9:42 p.m. (EST). It flew the 2,500-mile last hop from San Francisco in 13 hours. The global flight started here at 3:58 p.m., (EST) Sept. 28.

Lt. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of ATC, termed it "the fastest world flight ever made at near the earth's greatest circumference." It covered 23, 279 miles in 149 hours and 44 minutes including ground time of 33 hours and 21 minutes . . . .

The inaugural "Globester" flight took off on the 21st anniversary of the Army's first round-the-world flight which took 175 days over a shorter route.

Record on Shorter Route

The time record for the globe circuit, but over a route of only 14,824 miles, was set by Howard Hughes and a crew of four in 1938 at three days, 19 hours, eight minutes, 10 seconds.

Seven men and one woman were passengers on the first trip of ATC's new schedule, known as the "Globester."

Planes will depart every Friday over the same route – across the Atlantic to North Africa; thence around the globe by way of such stops as Cairo, Calcutta, Kunming, Manila, Honolulu and San Francisco.

Besides the eight who went all the way, approximately 100 passengers embarked and debarked en route. Thirteen different ATC crews flew various stages . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS – 10/5/45 – Approaching National Airport, Washington, D.C. – Wire recording of radio program made while in flight. L. to R. – Col. M. S. White, Lt. Willard L. Doughert, Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War Correspondent; Paul Miller, AP War

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Correspondent; Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent and Col. Irvin Doane of Bangor, Maine who was a prisoner of war for 3 ½ years with the Japanese.

47. **(B3/f47)**

New York Herald Tribune
Friday, October 5, 1945

PHOTO:
GLOBESTERS FIND IT'S A SMALL WORLD

Caption:

HOME AT LAST . . . The three weary reporters, who sped around the world on the first regularly scheduled passenger plane, get out of the Globester in Washington, the point they started out from 149 hours and 43 minutes before. Inez Robb, International News Service Correspondent and only girl reporter on the flight, who is shown with Paul Miller (left) of AP, Gen. Harold George, head of the ATC, who greeted them and Fred Othman, of UP (right) reveals she lost four pounds somewhere along the route and that her hairdresser has a reconversion job on her hands . . . but not until after Miss Robb makes up for all that lost sleep . . Her view of the flight? She sped so far and fast that time and countries melted into each other, and she has the feeling that she didn't see much of anything except the inside of American airports and American mess halls scattered around the world.

48. **(B3/f47)**

New York Journal-American

PHOTO
The Finish at Washington of the Globester's Round-the-World Flight

Caption:

The C-54 on its arrival at National Airport last night with passengers who flew around the world in six days and six hours. Lieutenant General Harold L. George, head of the Air Transport Command, is greeting Mrs. Inez Robb, only woman newswriter [sic] to make the trip as photographers record the scene

49. **(B3/f47)**
*****

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Globester Spans
World in 149 Hrs.

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NATIONAL AIRPORT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (A.P.) – The first flight in the first regular around-the-world air service was completed tonight by the United States Army Air Transport Command.

A c-54 [*sic*] (Douglas Skymaster), sixth used on the six-and-one-quarter-day flight, landed here at 9:42 P.M. [EST]. It made the 2500-mile last hop from San Francisco in 13 hours. The global flight started from here at 3:58 P.M. [EST], Sept. 28 . . . .

50. **(B3/f47)**

MAIL WX

PM,

Welcome home!

Very fine going, but your trip reminds me of Fred Astaire's song in "Follow the Fleet" . . . It goes "We joined the Navy to see the world and what did we see? – We saw the sea," and "Instead of a girl or two in a taxi, we were forced to look at the Blacksea [*sic*]," etc.

Except for some transmission snafus, we got the round-the-world report in good shape for front pages, which gave it a ride all the way. Othman had one good piece, so far as I saw, about the baths in Capablanca [*sic*], and Robb turned up a few readable yarns, but you had practically no competition on the news.

So get yourself a good sleep, and see what can be done to get Dr. Babb off. He's still sitting here and waiting. Wish you had taken him along , and dropped him off at Manila, where he could catch a ride to Tokyo.

Regards AJG 10-5-45
(initialed)

51. **(B3/f44)**

*****

Sept. 1945
Globester –
Round-the-World Flight
ENDS
(on envelope containing clipping)

Oklahoma City Times
October 5, 1945

Globe-Girdling
Air Service

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Starts Today

LEFT WASHINGTON—2:59 p.m. (CST) September 28.
ARRIVED WASHINGTON—8:24 p.m. October 4 (Thursday).
DISTANCE FLOWN—23,279 miles.
SCHEDULED TIME—149 hours, 44 minutes.
GROUND TIME—33 hours, 21 minutes.
FLYING TIME—116 hours, 23 minutes.

By PAUL MILLER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 – (AP) – The first historic flight is over. Regular round the world air service becomes routine starting Friday.

Friday afternoon and every Friday afternoon henceforth, U.S. army air transport command planes – 40-passenger C-54 Douglas Skymasters) – will leave Washington on a schedule that terminates here the following Thursday night.

Lt. Gen. Harold George, commanding general of the ATC, predicts the "Globester" will be run twice weekly, in both directions instead of east as now, as soon as mail and courier traffic justifies.

FORERUNNER OF AIR AGE

"There is nothing remarkable about the flight as I see it," the general told newsmen, "because aviation has advanced to the point where flights can be made on schedule anywhere regardless of weather. This is just a forerunner of the air age."

The seven men and a woman who made the first flight, ended here Thursday night, agreed they'd make the same 23,729 mile junket again, and gladly.

But they would have some changes made. The ATC will give attention to their recommendations in handling the regular service.

THREE CHANGES ASKED

The passengers agreed on three main points:

ONE – Air mattresses used on the floor or over double seats are better than sleeping sitting up, but at least a few real berths should be installed in the passengers' cabin. The only berths provided now are for pilot and crew, aft of the flight deck.

TWO – Nobody got as tired as expected, although there were so many odd-hour stops that regular sleep was out of the question.

THREE – More regular hot meals should be arranged.

PHOTO:
Caption:

Around-the World Fliers Home

Paul Miller, right foreground, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, is greeted by Maj. Gen. Harold George of the air transport command, as he and Mrs. Inez Robb, left foreground, International News Service, and Frederick C.

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Othman, upper right of the United Press, leave the Globester plane Thursday night in Washington, after a flight around the world. (Wirephoto.)

52. **(B3/f47)**

WESTERN
UNION

October 6, 1945

Irv Kupcinet
The Chicago Times
Chicago, Illinois

General George greeting me on return said quote boy when they telephoned

me about that trouble between Guam and Kwajalein I prayed you all the way back to

Guam period I replied quote you may have done some praying General but you

weren't even in it with the longlegged [*sic*]guy meaning me who was leaning on the life

rafts by the door of that plane! Unquote Regards

Paul Miller

53. **(B3/f47)**

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
235 EAST 45 TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 10, 1945.

Mr. Paul Miller,
Associated Press,
The Star Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Paul,

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This is a sort of sublimated love letter to which I don't think Mrs. Miller will object in the least. This is just to say that I wouldn't consider another world flight unless you were on the passenger list.

I can't tell you how much I enjoyed knowing you, working with you and traveling around the world with you. I hope we shall have lots of future assignments together and a lot of meetings off the beat.

To quote the immortal Quentin Reynolds, "Don't say it hasn't been fun." I am looking forward to seeing you and Mrs. Miller on Friday.

Both sincerely and affectionately,

Inez Robb
(signature)

IR.gn

54. **(B3/f47)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

October 18

HEADQUARTERS
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

CAIRO OFFICE
IMMOBILIA BUILDINGS
TEL : 54687

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a set of the pictures which Palmer took at Payne Field. I also sent a set to Claude Jagger. Marjorie got the puzzle rings and they are in the mail. It was good to see you when you came through and both Marjorie and I are sorry you didn't have more time so that we could have shown you something of Cairo. There's really more to it than just Shepeard's Terrace. We hope you weren't too exhausted by the trip and that the round-the-world jaunt was worthwhile. With best regards from us both to you and Louise.

Fred (signed)

55. **(B3/f44)**

The GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
GANNETT NEWSPAPERS BUILDING

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55 EXCHANGE STREET

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614

for PAN AMERICAN GLOBESTER FIRST
ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

5 P.M. Sept. 28, 1945 to

12 Midnight, October 4, 1945

56. **(B3/f44)**

*

Sooner Magazine
November [?] 1945

'Round the World in 149
By Walter B. Emery
Class of '34

PHOTO:
Caption:

Passengers on the "Round the World Flight, left to right: Fred Othman of United Press, Inez Rozz [sic] *of International News Service, and Paul Miller of Associated Press.*

57. **(B3/f49)**

(Written on cover of folder):

Promotion folder of Air Transport Command for
the 3 newspeople [*sic*], including PM on 1945
Round-the-World flight. PM represented AP.

m. **(B3/f3)**

Tulsa Daily World
Sunday, November 4, 1945
Rogers Memorial Graced By Home-Like Atmosphere

n. **(B3/f20)**

The Gridiron Club
of
Washington, D.C.

Winter Dinner
Sixtieth Anniversary

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The Hotel Statler

December Fifteenth
1945

(Paul Miller was absent; Rev. James Miller attended in his place; see map of seating arrangements and list of active and associate members and distinguished guests, including Truman, Eisenhower, Adm. Nimitz, Adm. King, Adm. Mitscher, etc.)

o. **(B3/f20)**

Postcard
Miss Eve Miller
Adams Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma

12-19-45

"Dear Eve: Great trip; plane grounded at St. L. and I came on by train to Baxter. Lots of fun. Big doings. Wonderful visit with Paul's. Truman was glad to see me! Several wanted my advice on how to run the government! Paul's job gigantic. To church to hear one of my old classmates, Ranne. Jamie and Tally terrific. Louise a queen and equal to any occasion. I am looking for a visit from Barclay, Farley, Hallifax [*sic*], Eisenhauer, [*sic*] Nimitz, etc. I am dizzy. More when we meet. Mother only fair but better. Dad."

23. 1946

Transition to Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1949

24. 1947

a. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
January 8, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Mr. Paul Miller
Associated Press
Washington, D.C.

Dear Paul:

If flying conditions are favorable, I expect to be in Washington the evening of January 23. I should like to have a chat with you while I am there.

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I wish you would let me know how I can reach you on the phone when I arrive at the Statler. It may be before six o'clock, or it might be later.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you,
I am

Faithfully yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

b. **(B3/f53)**

January 9, 1947

Dear Frank:

I hope you are going to be here longer than just the evening of January 23, as I am committed to be in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 23 and 24, returning January 25. I am to leave here the night of January 22.

It is very distressing to me that I would have a prior obligation and I do hope that your visit will not be confined to that particular evening – or, if it is, that something else will come up to bring you here again soon.

Cordially,

Mr. Frank Gannett
President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 4, New York

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

c. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

January 11, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Mr. Paul Miller, Asst. General Mgr.
The Associated Press
330 Star Bldg.
Washington 4, D.C.

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Dear Paul:

I am sorry that you are not going to be in Washington when I am there the 23rd but I understand , of course, that you can't change such plans as you have made.

I had hoped long before this to have a talk with you but one thing after another has prevented my getting to Washington.

Sorry, but I must be in New York on the 24th and 25th for a Cornell Board of Trustees' meeting and then I leave the morning of the 26th for Florida for a little rest which I need after this frightful strike that we have had here.

When I come back from Florida I'll make a definite appointment with you either in Washington or in New York.

With best wishes and warm regards,

Faithfully yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

d. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

February 25, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Personal and
Confidential

Mr. Paul Miller, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
The Associated Press
330 Star Bldg.
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Paul:

I expect to be in Washington on Saturday for the White House Correspondents' dinner. I'll be at the Statler. I should like to see you while I am in Washington. Perhaps you should let me know your plans.

I should be in Washington at least by noon on Saturday. Maybe you can call me at the Statler and thus get in touch with me. It might be easier for you to do this than

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for me to try to reach you. I hope you will be in Washington and that we can have a chat.

With good wishes and regards,

Sincerely yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

e. **(B3/f53)**

May 14, 1947

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I have accepted, unless you disapprove, and barring some emergency development here, an invitation to attend the spring conference of Gannett Newspaper editors at Rochester on May 26.

I plan to leave Washington Sunday evening, May 25, returning Monday night, May 26.

In writing about this meeting, L. R. Blanchard was critical of some of our labor and political coverage. I attach a copy of his criticism and of my reply.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

f. **(B3/f53)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

May 15, 1947

Assistant General Manager Miller
Washington

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Dear Paul:

I thoroughly understand why you are invited to Rochester. I want you to go with my full benediction knowing that whatever you do will be for the best. This acknowledges your letter of May 14.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

g. **(B3/f52)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
330 STAR BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

May 27, 1947

Dear Frank:

I want to thank you again for a pleasant and highly profitable experience of meeting yesterday with the wonderful group you have developed around you.

It was great to get to know you better, and Mrs. Miller and I appreciate the hospitality of yourself and Mrs. Gannett more than I can say.

Sincerely,
Paul (signed)

Mr. Frank E. Gannett
President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

h. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

June 2, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

(in PM's hand across top): *Aug 1st*

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Confidential 'til then
will get in touch with
him around July 10 re
announcement.

Personal and
Confidential

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
Star Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

I forgot the date for your Oklahoma trip. When I called your office this afternoon I found you were out for the commencement.

When you return I wish you would call me on my private line – Main 2241 during the day, or at Hillside 2194 at night. I have had a talk with Frank Tripp and we have an idea which may interest you.

I expect to be in New York on June 5, returning the afternoon of the 6th.

Hope that you were pleased with your trip to your Alma Mater.

With warm regards and good wishes,

Faithfully yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

i. **(B3/f39)**

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM WASHINGTON
CAUTION: USE CREDIT

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS

President Truman poses on the White House steps today (June 26) with a group of press, radio, and movie representatives who discussed with him freedom of expression and communications. In the group are: Front row (L to R) Justin Miller, National Association of Broadcasters; President Truman, and Melton Minton, American Book Publishers Council. Second row (L to R) Donald F. Nelson, Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; J, Hale Steinman, American Newspaper Publishers Association; William Chenery, National Publishers association; David Howe, American Newspaper Publishers Association; Harry F. West, American Book Publishers Association. Back row (L

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to R) Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press; A.D. Willard, Jr., National Association of Broadcasters, and Kenneth Clark, Motion Pictures Association of America.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
WX-[B?]M NEG TO NY
[y?]6/26/47STF-WJS5:46 PED

j. **(B3/f52)**

PHOTO
Caption:
(NY23-July 7) RESIGNS AS AP ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER – Paul Miller, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, in charge of the Washington bureau, is resigning to join the Gannett Newspapers, Kent Cooper announced today. He said Miller will be succeeded in Washington by Relman Morin as acting chief of that bureau. (Wirephotos)

k. **(B3/f52)**
*****

Daily Oklahoman
July 7, 1947

PHOTO:
Paul Miller

Former State,
City Newsman
Resigns AP Post

Paul Miller, former Oklahoma newspaperman and since 1943 assistant general manager of The Associated Press in charge of the Washington bureau, will resign August 1, he announced in Washington Monday . . . .

The Tulsa Tribune
Monday, July 7, 1947

Paul Miller Takes
Post With Gannett

NEW YORK, July 7—(AP)—Kent Cooper, executive director and general manager of the Associated Press, announced today that Paul Miller is resigning as assistant general manager in charge of the Washington bureau, and will be succeeded by Relman Morin with the title of acting chief of bureau . . . .

New York Herald Tribune

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July 8, 1947

Paul Miller to Leave
Associated Press to
Join Gannett Papers

. . . In a statement concerning his resignation, Mr. Miller said:

"It has been a high privilege to work in the A. P. and under Kent Cooper. In a very real sense I am not severing my A. P. connections at all – I am just moving over to the other side of the fence. I expect to continue the most active interest in the A. P. and I hope to continue to be of service to it and the great principles it represents."

The Washington Post
July 8, 1947

Paul Miller
Quits as AP's
Capital Chief

Democrat and Chronicle
July 8, 1947
Rochester, N.Y.

Paul Miller Leaves AP to Join Gannett Newspapers

Editor and Publisher
July 12, 1947

Miller Becomes Gannett Aid;
AP Names Morin at Capital

l. **(B3/f52)**

Associated Press to Gannett Scrapbook
CONGRATULATIONS!
July-August 1947

July 7, 1947

Ed Williams
New York, NY

Hugh Baillie
New York, NY

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Howard Flieger
World Report
Washington, D.C.
[n.d.]

William Benton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Dale Stafford
The Detroit Free Press

TRS (initials)
The Associated Press
New York, NY

Arthur Krock
The New York Times

George W. Healy, Jr.
The Times-Picayune Publishing Company
The Times-Picayune
New Orleans States

Rader Winget
The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.

Basil L. Walters
Chicago Daily News

Cecil Gordon Douglas
Boston, MA

Charles Alldredge
Washington, D.C.

(initials unintelligible)
The Associated Press
234 Chronicle Building
San Francisco 19, Calif.

lab (initials)
Evanston, Ill. [?]

July 8, 1947

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(B3/f52)

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 8, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
Associated Press
Star Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

From a competitive standpoint, I'm well shut of you, but I'm sorry you are leaving, just the same. You did a swell job for the AP here. If anyone is in better position to know than I, just try and name them.

In your new spot I wish for you every success and contentment along with all the good things of life. When the spirit and opportunity move together, come on back and I'll buy you a drink or something.

Sincerely,
Lyle (signed)
Lyle C. Wilson

Doris Fleeson
Washington, D.C.

Walter Trohan
Chicago Tribune
(Washington Bureau)

Clayton Fritchey
The New Orleans Item

David Lu
Central News Agency of China
Washington, D.C.

E. H. Gammons (V.P.)
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

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Washington, D.C.

H. B. Hostetter
C. H. Meredith
The Evening Sun
Hanover, PA

(initials unintelligible)
The Associated Press
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Mary Murphy
The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.

Frank R. Murphy
The Associated Press
Portland, ME

Norris Paxton
The Associated Press
Chief of Bureau
Albany, N.Y.

Staley N. Clarke
The Daily Review
Towanda, Penna.

John M. O'Connell, Jr.
The Bangor Daily News
Bangor, ME

Graham B. Hovey
New Republic
Washington, D.C.

David Lawrence
Washington, D.C.

A. H. Kirchhofer
Buffalo Evening News
Buffalo, N.Y.

J. Q. Mahaffey
Texarkana Gazette

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Texarkana Daily News
Texarkana, Ark. * Tex.

Stan Barnett
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, OH

Felix R. McKnight
The Dallas Morning News
Dallas, TX

Herman H. Johnson
Attorney at Law
50 East Broad Street
Columbus 15, Ohio
("Mother and Dad"/Louise Miller's Parents)

Dear Paul:
We are enclosing herewith clippings from Dispatch and Journal . . . .

Martin Codel
Television Digest and FM Reports
Washington, D.C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Charles J. Lewin
The Standard-Times
New Bedford, MA

W. R. Walton
The South Bend Tribune
South Bend, IN

July 9, 1947

Frank Banker
The Associated Press
Pittsburgh, PA

LUL (initials)
The Associated Press
Harrisburg, PA

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M. J. Wing
AP Illustrated News Features
New York, N. Y.

(signature unintelligible)
The Associated Press
Los Angeles, CA

John (Jack) P. Harris
The Hutchinson News-Herald
Hutchinson, KA

George M. Cox
The Mobile Press Register
Mobile, AL

Cranston Williams
American Newspaper Publishers Association
New York, N.Y.

Alden Waite
Southern California Associated Newspapers
Los Angeles, CA

A Clipping of personal interest with compliments of the
Times –Leader Evening News
Wilkes-Barre, PA

Thomas D. Blake
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation
Washington, D. C.

Robert C. Notson
The Oregonian
Portland, OR

William Hillman
The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company
Washington, D. C.

John W. Snyder
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

July 10, 1947

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Tony Cole
London, UK
7-10-47

Jim Rosemond
Syracuse, NY
7-10-47

Ernest
73's

Martin Wright
James Fox and Martin Wright
Public Relations Associates, Inc.
New York Chicago

James R. Record
Fort Worth Star-Telegram
Fort Worth, TX

Paul
The Associated Press
New Haven, Connecticut

E. V. W. Jones
The Associated Press
Miami, Florida

Fred Krieg
The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.

John
The Associated Press
Indianapolis, IN

Lloyd Stratton
The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.

July 11, 1947

Franklin R. Little
(Editor and Publisher)
Ogdensburg Journal

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Ogdensburg, N.Y.
Sunday Advance News
Ogdensburg, N.Y.
Massena Observer
Massena, N.Y.

Ben Meyer
Hotel Warren
Chicago

Wilber Crawford
The Associated Press
Louisville, KY

Talbot Patrick
Goldsboro News-Argus
Goldsboro, NC

(unsigned)
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1947

G. W. Churchill
Life
New York, N.Y.

Holt McPherson
Star Publishing Co., Inc.
Shelby Daily Star
Shelby, NC

Weldon Barnes
Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
Stillwater

Tom Reedy
Nurnberg, [Germany**?**]
7-11-47

July 14, 1947

Joe Snyder

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The Associated Press
Pittsburgh, PA

Paul Hansell
The Associated Press
Little Rock, AR

A[usten] M[agrubaer] **?**
(signature unintelligible)
The Associated Press
New York, N.Y.

W. D. Reimert
Call-Chronicle Newspapers, Inc.
Allentown, PA

[Jim Marlow] **?**
The Associated Press
Washington, D. C.

S. George Little
General Features Corporation
New York, N.Y.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
The Horseshoe
Rapidan, VA

James Crayhon
Standard Oil Company
New York, N.Y.

(B3/f52)
The Associated Press
General Office
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

July 14, 1947

To the Washington Staff:

It has been difficult for me to realize that Paul Miller is going to new fields. When he first told me of his opportunity, I did not, as I never have with any one, try to dissuade him. With him and his family our affectionate hopes go for their future.

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Faced with the reality, I called on Relman Morin (Pat to you and me) to try to fill the gap. Morin has world experience which he gained when world connections were being broken. He remained in the foreign service while efforts continued to reintegrate world economy. Bringing that experience to Washington is, I am sure, going to help.

More important than that, however, is the fact that he learned his Associated Press from as fine an AP man as ever lived and whose memory he holds sacred. Of course I mean Brian Bell. Most of you knew Brian. I now ask of you, namely, that you put everything you have got into loyal support of Morin's administration.

With my confidence you will do so I know we will continue to go places, and this emphatically goes as my assurance in that regard to the whole Washington staff.

With best regards to each individual,

Sincerely yours,

KC

Kent Cooper

July 15, 1947

Hugh
The Associated Press
Philadelphia, PA

Lindsay Hoben
The Milwaukee Journal

V. M. Newton
Tampa Morning Tribune
Tampa, FL

July 16, 1947

73
Bill
The Associated Press
Milwaukee, WI

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(B3/f52)

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Publications
Stillwater

July 16, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your new position and responsibility, for I know it is a forward step for you or you would not be making it. We are all proud and happy over your continued success and progress.

You are leaving a position with an organization having tremendous power for good or for undesirable effects on the public welfare. I feel that the organization is using its power for good. You are now going into a different type of organization which again has tremendous possibilities depending on how the power is used. You will have an opportunity to use your influence to make the chain newspaper a part of the powerful influence for public welfare which our newspapers must be.

Again, congratulations, and we will be glad to cooperate in any way if we can ever do anything to help.

Very truly yours,
Trout (signed)
Clement E. Trout
Head

CET: mh

James Wright Brown, Jr.
President
Editor and Publisher

Edward Lindsay
Decatur Herald and Review
Decatur, IL

T. M. Metzger
The Daily Sentinel
Grand Junction, CO

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July 17, 1947

J. L. Stackhouse
Easton Daily Express
Easton, PA

Marquis Childs
Washington Calling
Washington, D. C.

James S. Pope
The Courier-Journal
Louisville, KY

July 18, 1947

Alfred
Chester Times
Chester, PA

William P. Steven
Star Journal and Tribune
Minneapolis, MN

Houston Harte
San Angela Standard-Times
San Angela, TX

(B3/f52)

THOS. H. WREN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OKEMAH, OKLA.

July 18, 1947.

Mr. Paul Miller,
Gannett Papers,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

I have been watching your peregrinations since you left Okemah, and seemingly as you make it round by round you are gaining altitude as well. I hope for you a pleasant round in your new location and job.

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Doubtless, while you were located in Washington, you often saw that other newspaper boy from Okemah, Walker Stone.

I was just remined [*sic*] of you by page 56 of Newsweek, July21st, which I am reading three days earlier than its date. It has been so long since I saw, I cannot say that the picture looks familiar.

I have not seen your father in quite a number of years, yet I sometimes see his name mentioned in our church papers. Time slips by us so rapidly that we not only forget incidents but persons as well. I presume that you occasionally visit with him, but have not heard of your being in our part of the state. You might take time off, when down in Oklahoma and look us over again. We're shrinking up, - gradually. Lost our little crooked railroad so now were [*sic*] are inland. But it doesn't hurt.

Of course you keep up with things political and, doubtless, you have stood on the right side of the fence, otherwise you would not be with the Gannett papers. When the newdealers [*sic*] with their commies and fellow travelers "scrouged" [*scourged ?*] into the democratic [*sic*]party, I got out and have no intention of going back in until they get out. It is about like this: If one is going to raise hogs, he must necessarily have more sense than the hogs. So if men are going to have a democratic [*sic*] party then they must have more sense than communists.

A lot of water has gone under the wheel since you were here and many of the older ones of the population have crossed over the river. We buried one of them to-day.

If you get back down in Oklahoma, don't fail to come our way. Wishing you ever [*sic*] good thing, success, health and happiness, I am,

Yours very truly,
T H Wren (signed)
T. H. Wren

Carl
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

J. Hale Steinman
Lancaster Newspapers, Inc.
Lancaster, PA

Gil Parcell
The Canadian Press

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Toronto, Canada

Bert Andrews
New York Herald Tribune

PHOTOS (6):
July 18, ’47.
Taken at staff party in lounge of National Press
Club in chair presented by WX staff as a going-away gift.

L. to R: Paul Miller, Kent Cooper, Relman Morin

(4) Other Photos

July 19, 1947

Ernest K. Lindley
Newsweek
Washington, D.C.

July 21, 1947

Donald C. Bolles
The Associated Press
Teaneck, NJ

Arthur Hayes Sulzberger
The New York Times

Rebecca F. Gross
The Lock Haven Express
Lock Haven, PA

H. L. Wiand
The Pennsylvania Railroad

Howard
Wild Horse Ranch
Tucson, AZ

(B3/f52)

Newsweek
July 21, 1947

Miller Moves On

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In the shop talk of the Associated Press, the tall, handsome, and breezy Paul Miller long had been tabbed as one of those likely to succeed. By "succeed" AP men usually meant only one thing: succeed Kent Cooper when he stepped down as boss man of the AP.

The moving finger especially pointed to Miller five years ago. Then, at the tender age of 35 and after only ten years with the AP, Miller breezed into Washington as chief of bureau. He stepped into big footprints – those of the late Brian Bell and of Byron Price, once the heir apparent to Cooper, wartime chief of censorship, and now administrative officer of the UN staff.

Soon after, Cooper made Miller one of his Big Six (AP men's term for the half-dozen assistant general managers), and though Miller's fortunes undulated a bit thereafter, as fortunes in the AP frequently do, no AP man could speculate on the next general manager without including Miller's name on the list.

Digging for Gannett: Last week, Miller took himself out of the AP picture. He resigned his Washington spot, effective Aug. 1, to join the 21-newspaper, seven-radio-station empire of Frank Gannett, once an AP director and longtime friend of Cooper. Miller's specific duties on his new job were not defined, but the 70-year-old Gannett left no doubt he had hired Miller as his right-hand man. "Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens," Gannett said. "I'm going up [to Rochester, N. Y., capital of the Gannett empire], and dig in," said Miller . . . .

Thomas M. Nial
Bangall, N.Y.

July 22, 1947

Ray Keiser
The Associated Press
Phoenix, AZ

Paul C. Smith
San Francisco Chronicle

J. Noel Macy
(assistant chief of international information division)
Department of State

July 23, 1947

Frank Gorrie
The Associated Press
Kansas City, MO

July 25, 1947

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LFC
South Salem, N.Y.

William C. Murphy
Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.

Arthur R. Treanor
Saginaw, MI

John F. Fitzpatrick
The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Telegram

Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation

July 26, 1947

Estes Kefauver
3D Dist. Tennessee
Chattanooga, TN
Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C.

July 28, 1947

Dillon [?]
The Associated Press
Charlotte, NC

Arthur R. Treanor
Saginaw, MI

Bascom N. Timmons
Correspondent
Washington, D. C.

Morris Cleavenger
Washington, D. C.

July 29, 1947

Henry Wrenn
The News-Democrat
Tallahassee, FL

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Riley H. Allen
Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Walter R. King
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Leo M. Solomon
Wide World Photos, Inc.
New York, N.Y.

July 30, 1947

Donald Kovacic
The Associated Press
Washington, D. C.

Dean Schedler
Estes Park, CO

July 31, 1947

Brack Curry
The Associated Press
Washington, D. C.

Harry Cohen
The Newburgh-Beacon News
Newburgh, N.Y.

The Johnsons
Columbus, OH
8-1-47

DEAR PAUL CONGRATULATIONS AS YOU ENTER UPON A NEW FIELD TODAY. WE WISH YOU MUCH HAPPINESS GOOD HEALTH AND PROGRESS WITH THIS FINE CONNECTION=
MOTHER AND DAD.

25. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**
*****

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Newsweek
October 25, 1948

For five-odd years the smoldering question among Associated Press staffers has been: After KC, then what? KC is Kent Cooper, for 23 years the AP's ironhanded boss and now, at 68, three years past the age of retirement.

Many are the bright-eyed and fair-haired boys who have been rumored most likely to succeed Cooper. There were, for instance, AP Secretary Lloyd Stratton; ex-Assistant General Manager Claude Jagger, now a public-relations man in Hawaii; Byron Price, for years an AP giant and currently Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations; Paul Miller, who named his son Kenper (Cooper's cablese name) but then quit as Washington bureau chief to take a job with the Gannett empire.

Last week, in the bars across 51st Street from the bustling AP beehive in New York, bust gossips insisted they had, at last, the answer. He was the tall, suave, and brisk Frank J. (for Joseph) Starzel, 44, assistant AP general manager . . . .

26. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**

New York Times
April 26, 1949

"ASSOCIATED PRESS
NAMES 6 DIRECTORS

Five Members Are Re-elected,
With B. M. McKelway Added
to Governing Board"

The Associated Press at its meeting yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel re-elected five members of its board of directors and added one new member. The balloting took place at the morning session and the results were announced late last night.

Those re-elected, with the number of votes received were: Arthur Hays Sulzberger, THE NEW YORK TIMES, 5522; James E. Chappell, The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, 4952; Paul Bellamy, The Cleveland Plain Dealer, 4860; J. R. Knowland, The Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, 3,851; O. S. Warden, The Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune, director for cities of less than 50,000 population, 4,019.

The new director elected was Benjamin M. McKelway of The Washington Sunday Star, with 3,869 votes. He succeeds E. K. Gaylord of The Oklahoma City Oklahoman, who was renominated but withdrew.

Mr. Gaylord was one of those originally nominated by the committee, but his name was withdrawn at his own request.

If he were elected, he explained in a letter to Mr. McLean, it would be possible for twelve members of the eighteen members of the board to be retired in 1952 and 1953.

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"It is my view," he said, "that this would bring about an entirely too rapid turnover within a period of practically one year and therefore I think it is in the best interests of The Associated Press that my nomination be withdrawn and thereby make certain there will be one less member of the board ineligible for re-election in 1952."

Others who had been nominated for directorships, and the votes they received, were: E. M. Dealey, The Dallas Morning News, 2903; Paul Miller, The Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, 2486; Eugene C. Pullman, The Indianapolis Star, 2,316; Robert B. Choate, The Boston Herald and Sunday herald, 2,150; W. H. Cowles, The Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review, 1,905, and Richard M. Seaton, The Coffeyville (Kan.) Journal, 2,344.

Mr. Seaton was the nominee for the directorship for cities of less than 50,000 population.

b. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Editor & Publisher
April 30, 1949

Greater Help from Radio
Forecast to AP Members

'Much Remains to be Done,'
Says Board; Mclean Re-elected

An unprecedented increase in cooperation between members of the Associated Press in covering stories of more than local proportions received primary notice in the report of the directors to the annual membership meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel April 25.

Several cases-in-point were cited, but "news contributions from radio" are not at a par with those of other members, the report said, and "there is no disposition on the part of radio members to represent the results as adequate. Much remains to be done before (their) full potential is realized."

Staff Not 'High Hat'

Enhancing of staff-member and staff-staff cooperation is part of a special program, begun in AP's first year in its second century at the recommendation of Associated Press Managing Editors Association in 1948.

Executive Director Kent Cooper explained that APME had grown from a condition which prevailed about 15 years ago, when editors had the impression that AP management was too aloof and unwilling to heed criticism of the service. The APME operation, he said, has demonstrated that headquarters personnel is not "high hat."

Radio stations, said President Robert McLean, are making a contribution – not alone in money – that is considerable. He cited their contribution in news gathering, pointed to an increase in radio members from 456 to 940, and noted that 30 state AP radio associations have been formed . . . .

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27. 1950

a. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, April 25, 1950

T-U Editor
Elected
AP Director

New York – (AP) – Robert McLean of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, president of the Associated Press, and Norman Chandler of the Los Angeles Times were reelected yesterday as directors of the AP.

McLean received 7,982 votes and Chandler, 6,673.

The members also chose four new directors.

The new directors and the votes they received were:

Paul Miller, editor and publisher, Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union, 5,354; Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald, 5,205; James M. North Jr., Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram, 4,742; and Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester (Va.) Star, 4,747.

At the annual luncheon yesterday, 1,400 publishers and editors heard Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower call on the nation's newspapers to keep their news columns free and unbiased.

DEFEND FREEDOM

Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, urged the newspapers to defend "the political and economic freedom of each one of us."

"Only an informed public opinion can win the peace," Eisenhower declared.

The nation looked for peace when the last war ended, he said, but the "shattering of that dream of actual and permanent peace has brought about a confusion that is almost a bewilderment."

This confusion spread, Eisenhower added, because some of the nation's leaders are "shooting from the hip" in eagerness to give answers when facts and interpretations are needed.

Eisenhower paid tribute to the American press for its reporting of World War 2.

He said the upholding the freedom of the press is vital, but that also "we must stand for individual freedom and for those things that are going to preserve the political and economic freedom of each one of us." . . . .

PHOTO:
MILLER

b. **(B3/f62)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
541

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April 25, 1950

Paul Miller Wins
Post of Director in
Associated Press

New York – (AP) – Members of the Associated Press relected [*sic*] two directors yesterday and chose four new directors . . . .

PHOTO:
Paul
Miller

c. **(B3/f62)**
*****

Editor & Publisher
April 29, 1950, p. 11

4 Newcomers Take
Places on AP Board

d. **(B3/f62)**
(B3a/f72)

Editor & Publisher
April 29, 1950, p. 16

Who's Who of New AP Directors

Paul Miller, 43, was assistant general manager and chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press prior to 1947 when he resigned to join the Gannett Newspapers. Mr. Miller, who had had extensive newspaper experience ranging from cub reporter to editor, joined the AP in 1932 at Columbus, O., and his rise was rapid. He became an executive assistant to Frank E. Gannett, and now is vicepresident of Gannett Newspapers, and editor-publisher of the *Rochester* (N.Y.) *Times-Union*. He is believed to be the first ex-AP staffer ever elected to the Board of Directors. Mr. Gannett was a director of the AP for a few years, resigning in 1940 when he was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination . . . .

PHOTO:

NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS BOARD

Caption:
The new Board of Directors of the Associated Press was photo-

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graphed Wednesday in the AP Board room. Left to right are: Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York Times; Dolph Simons, Lawrence Journal-World, first vicepresident; James E. Chappell, Birmingham Age-Herald; E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe Democrat; Robert McLean, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, President; James M. North, Jr., Fort Worth Star-Telegram; J. R. Knowland, Oakland Tribune; Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald; Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Kent Cooper, Executive Director; Palmer Hoyt, Denver Post; Alan J. Gould, Executive Editor; Benjamin McKelway, Washington Sunday Star; Paul Miller, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle; Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester (Va.) Star; Frank J. Starzel, General Manager; Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal, second vicepresident; John S. Knight, Chicago Daily News; Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times; and Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Star.

Three directors were not present when the picture was made. They are L. K. Nicholson, New Orleans Times-Picayune; O. S. Warden, Great Falls Tribune, and Stuart H. Perry, Adrian Telegram.

e. **(B3/f64)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

August 1, 1950.

Mr. Paul Miller,
Vice President,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

I put aside your series on the South American trip until I could have an opportunity to read the six pieces at one sitting. I have just been able to do this and hasten to write you that I think you did very well.

I could not have treated Madame Peron as objectively because I am convinced she is a dangerous character, partly because she is being used by the Army to perpetuate a dictatorship – at the expense of the people. But being interested in U.S.A. – Argentine amity, I am also glad that you treated her kindly despite citing the “shakedown” tactics.

I like very much your conclusion about South Americans wanting recognition as adults who [have and will] accomplish something.

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With best personal regards,

Sincerely,
Frank Starzel (signature)

FRANK STARZEL
GENERAL MANAGER

SL

28. 1951

a. **(B3a/f71)**
[POSTCARD]

(1.) Don U. Bridge
Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Bldg.
Rochester 14, N. Y.

(2.) *The* Monday AD – Venture
ROCHESTER AD CLUB * 116 Powers Hotel

A plane crashes near Kwajalein!

A Maharajah is married.

Guerillas start sniping in some far-off sub-equatorial country.

Minutes later that news is on its way around the world. Next morning, you read it at your breakfast table. How? Because the Associated Press is always on the job, everywhere.

"The Associated Press . . .
What It Is and How It Operates"

will be told to AD-Ventures in Powers Ballroom on

Monday, February 26, 1951 – 12:15 P. M. by

PAUL MILLER,

Vice-President, The Gannett Company, Rochesterian (and Ad Clubber) since 1947, prior to which time he was Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press.

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b. **(B3a/f71)**

Bumblebee
March 8, 1951

Straight, Unprejudiced News Dissemination Still AP Forte, Says Miller

By ERNEST R. TURNER

There should be no question in the minds of the four-score AD-Venturers who attended the February 26 meeting about the Associated Press: *What It Is and How It Operates*. PAUL MILLER, former chief of the AP's Washington Bureau (now Editor and Publisher of the *Times-Union* and Vice-President of the Gannett Company) covered the field like the top newspaperman he is.

The AP, said Miller, is the world's largest newsgathering agency. News flows from a chain of reporters linking all parts of the globe into the New York office. Stories are checked very carefully, for the AP's strength lies in fair, honest reporting . . . reporting without bias. So important is this credo that no member newspaper may distort an AP story under penalty of losing its affiliation.

The AP is a non-profit agency owned by its member newspapers. Personnel-wise, it is headed by a general manager and two assistants. There are a Latin-American desk, European desk and General World desk. Branching out from the latter are the State Bureaus and staffs, the Washington Bureau of 150 men, and the Photo staff.

Since all our thinking is influenced by what we read, we are fortunate in having such a newsgathering organization as the AP. With its type of reporting, we can feel fairly certain that there is "truth in living news."

c. **(B3a/f71)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE PLAZA
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

December 14, 1951

Dear Paul:

Continuing the sequence, it don't make me mad that you engineered another batch of friendly notes by adding a step to the ladder.

There is not anything wrong with my endurance, whatever else may be rapidly catching up with me. So you just go on getting promoted and I will be right with you with congratulations.

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This makes a doubly happy occasion to wish you and all the family the happiest Christmas.

Sincerely,

Lloyd (signed)

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice-President
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

LLOYD STRATTON
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

29. 1952

a. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

[source unknown]
April 1952

McLean Still AP President

NEW YORK (AP) – Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, was re-elected president of the Associated Press yesterday. He has been president since 1938 . . . .

Members of the executive committee named yesterday were: McLean, Benjamin M. McKelway, Washington Sunday Star; Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald and Boston Sunday Herald; John S. Knight, Chicago Daily News; Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Star; Paul Miller, Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, and Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester (Va.) Evening Star.

b. **(B3a/f72)**

[source unknown]
May 1952

Miller on AP Directors Executive Committee

PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Group, was named to the executive committee of the Associated Press board of directors during its

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annual meeting in New York. Miller, *Times-Union* editor and publisher has been an AP director since 1950.

30. 1953

a. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
April 21, 1953

Paul Miller
Reelected
AP Director

New York – (AP) – Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, was re-elected a director of the Associated Press yesterday at the annual meeting . . . .

b. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Editor & Publisher
April 25, 1953

AP Board Reports Successful Service

Text of the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press follows:

THE year 1952 was one of continuing accomplishment by the Associated Press . . . .

(5) PHOTOS
Captions:

Frank E. Gannett, president of Gannett Newspapers, has a sideline discussion with his executive vicepresident, Paul Miller, at the AP meeting. Mr. Miller was re-elected a director of AP, a position Mr. Gannett once held himself.

This attentive trio attended the AP meeting. Left foreground, Sir Christopher Chanceller, general manager of Reuters; seated in background, Walton A. Cole, Reuters editor; and standing, Oliver Grambling, assistant general manager, AP.

Lloyd Stratton, standing, secretary of the AP, stops to chat at the Hearst table during the AP luncheon. From the left, J. D. Gortatowsky, general manager, Hearst

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Newspapers; W. R. Hearst, Jr., president, Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.; and Seymour Berkson, general manager of INS.

Among those at the AP luncheon were Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, first Secretary of Health, Welfare and Education in the President's Cabinet, and Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Denver Post. Mrs. Hobby is a former co-publisher of the Houston Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagataka Murayama enjoyed the AP luncheon. He's publisher of the Asahi Press, which has offices in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kokura.

31. 1954

a. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

The AP World
January [?] 1954

'TONY DONE MADE THE GRADE!' AS NATIONAL PRESS CLUB HEAD

Vaccaro Installed President At Washington Shindig

WASHINGTON – *"Mistuh Tony done made the grade!"*

Thus was Tony Vaccaro's installation as National Press Club president wrapped up in fellow-staffer Don Whitehead's story noting country-wide recognition . . . .

NOT all contributors were newsmen.

Included was a letter from President Eisenhower addressing Tony as "Dear Mr. President" and expressing the wistfully fiscal request that Tony let him know if he found a way to "reduce club dues, balance the club deficit and serve bigger and better meals "in the club" at drastically lower prices." There was a letter from former President Truman expressing high regard for Tony and the job he had done during his seven years as White House correspondent. The Eisenhower letter appears at right.

Vice President Richard Nixon (see cover), a top notable among the 700 members and guests present, took an active part in the proceedings. He read a list of suggested pledges to Tony and swore him in.

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All in all, it was a big event for Executive Representative Vaccaro, one of the biggest since he entered the service at Nashville in 1929, thence going to Memphis and on to Washington where he has been since 1938.

THE photo shows Tony (2nd from l.) with Vice President Nixon, General Manager Frank Starzel and Paul Miller, now a Gannett Newspapers executive, but at one time Tony's superior as Washington chief of bureau . . . .

b. **(3a/f73)**

(1.) **THE BINGHAMTON PRESS**
BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

FRED W. STEIN
EDITOR

January 12, 1954

Dear Paul,

I thought you might like to see how your picture reproduced after it came over wirephoto.

Warmest regards,

Fred (signed)
Fred W. Stein

FWS:nf
Enclosure

(2.) PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT AWARD TO GIEL – Minnesota's Paul Giel keeps reaping the awards. This one, the Gannett Newspaper Award, for winning an Associated Press poll as the nation's No. 1 back, was given him by Paul Miller (right), vice-president of the Gannett Newspapers at a press-radio polio benefit dinner in Rochester last night. At the same dinner, Ben Hogan was named "Professional Athlete of the Year" and winner of the Hickok gold belt.

c. **(B3a/f73)**

Albany (N. Y.) Times-Union
Friday, January 15, 1954

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Soviets' Collapse Already Started, Gilmore Tells Publishers of State

Newsman Speaks At Convention

Signs of weakness in the Communist regime were pointed out by Eddie Gilmore, Associated Press Correspondent who spent 11 years behind the Iron Curtain, in a talk at the convention of the New York State Publishers Association yesterday at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel.

The correspondent, who was unable to leave Russia for many years because of his wife, was featured at the publishers' luncheon yesterday. He returned to America with his wife and two daughters last year, after the Moscow government relented following Stalin's death.

INTERNAL TROUBLES

Gilmore said Russia has many internal troubles, resulting from corruption of public officials, failure to meet production goals and many other difficulties.

"We are overestimating the strength and power of Soviet Russia," he declared, adding:

"The present Malenkov government is a weak one and is trying to consolidate its position and is bluffing in playing for time."

SEES FALL BEGUN

While there are several developments possible in Russia's present situation, Mr. Gilmore said he thinks a "slow collapse of the Communist dynasty is underway," and that "dry rot is setting in at home in Russia."

He cited as signs the defection of Tito, the East German riots and the calling to a halt of the Communist drive in Korea.

GIVES WARNING

Mr. Gilmore added that the Communist government leaders are convinced that the United States is heading for a "terrible economic depression," and when that happens they expect we will have to withdraw our forces from abroad and they can then move in. He warned against talking depression as falling right into "the party line."

Paul Miller of Rochester, Gannett newspapers executive and president of the Publishers' Association presided. He also served as moderator in the public debate arranged at the DeWitt yesterday afternoon on the "Niagara Power Development" . . . .

PHOTO

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Caption:

SAYS RUSSIA EXPECTS U. S. COLLAPSE – Eddy Gilmore, left, shown with Paul Miller, president of the New York State Publishers Association, told the publishers group yesterday that Russia expected economic chaos and collapse in America. **T.U. Staff Photo by Roberta Smith**

d. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, April 20, 1954

AP Elects Two from Midwest

NEW YORK (AP) – Members of The Associated Press re-elected four directors and elected two new ones at the annual AP meeting yesterday.

(Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, is a member of the AP board.) . . . .Four AP staffers participated in a panel discussion at the annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday following an address by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to the AP membership.

The four staff men, who answered questions from publishers about foreign affairs, were:

Frank Noel, Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer captured by the Communists in Korea.

Relman Morin, who won a Pulitzer Prize for reporting of the Korean War.

John Hightower, a Pulitzer Prize winner for international reporting.

Thomas Whitney, who spent seven years in Moscow as an AP correspondent.

Moderator of the discussion was Benjamin M. McKelway of the Washington Star, an AP director.

Noel told the AP members that there is a schism between the Chinese Reds and the Russians and he expressed hope that the United States would exploit it. Noel, who was released last year after the Korean truce, said the schism began developing about two years ago.

The Chinese Communists, he said, “want the Russians to get out.”

“But instead of getting out,” he added, “they are bringing their wives and children in. The Chinese don’t like it.”

Noel was asked his opinion of “Fifth Amendment Communists” in the United States. His answer was: “I don’t care how they dig the Commies up. I think the best way to deal with Commies is at the open end of a .45.” A person either is or is not an American, he declared.

Whitney told the gathering that he believes American possession of the H-bomb has confronted Russia with something of a dilemma. He explained it this way: Communist dogma always has held that there will be world revolution

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entailing conflict; and now the Kremlin faces the proposition that conflict would mean destruction of the Soviet Union.

Hightower, answering a question said he did not know whether Vice President Nixon was speaking for the administration or for himself when he said U.S. troops might have to be sent to Indochina. Either way, he said, Nixon's remarks were in line with the thinking of many Washington officials.

Morin told the gathering that he believes the South Korean army will be developed within a reasonable time to a point where U.S. troops can be withdrawn to a reserve area – possibly outside Korea.

McKelway jibed a so-called "off the record" talks and "news leaks."

His comment, made in opening the discussion session, was in obvious reference to Nixon's "off the record" talk before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last week.

e. **(B3a/f73)**

PHOTO

1954 – 4B

Picture taken by a commercial photographer at State College, Pa., May 22, 1954. I was there to speak before a dinner of the Pennsylvania Press Conference. Hugh Wagnon, left, succeeded me in 1941 as Chief of The AP Bureau in Philadelphia. Joe Snyder succeeded him in 1947. As the picture was taken, Wagnon said: "Twenty years of mismanagement!"

32. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**
*****

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
April 30, 1955, p. 13

PHOTO:
Caption:

TRADITIONAL TOAST to the President of the United States is acknowledged by General Eisenhower at AP luncheon, under fire of news cameras. At the rostrum, AP President Robert McLean; at President's right, John S. McKnight. (Photo by James L. Collings.)

AP Meeting
(*continued from page* 126)

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. . . The Board of Directors met Tuesday and re-elected Robert McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin, president. McLean has held that important post since 1938.

Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times, became first vicepresident and Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., Birmingham News, became second vicepresident.

Lloyd Stratton was re-elected secretary and Robert Booth was re-elected treasurer.

Re-elected to the Executive Committee were Mr. McLean, Mr. [John S.] Knight, Mr. [Benjamin M.] McKelway, Mr. [Paul] Miller, Mr. [Robert D.] Choate and Mr. [Harry F., Jr.] Byrd.

b. **(B4/f1)**

The Gannetteer
May 1955

Miller Reelected to AP's Executive Committee

PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers and a director of the Associated Press, last month was reelected to the AP's executive committee.

Also on the committee are Robert McLean, *Philadelphia Bulletin*; Benjamin M. McKelway, *Washington Star*; Robert D. Choate, *Boston Herald*; Harry F. Byrd Jr., *Winchester* (Va.) *Evening Star*, and John S. Knight, *Chicago Daily News*.

33. 1956

a. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
April 22, 1956

State to Observe Newspaper Week

NEW YORK, April 21, (AP) – American Newspaper Week will be observed in New York starting Monday.

More than 1,200 editors and publishers are expected to attend the annual meeting of The Associated Press and the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publisher Assn.

The activities will begin with the AP meeting Monday morning in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will address the AP luncheon.

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The ANPA convention will start Tuesday and continue through Thursday. Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., will address an ANPA Bureau of Advertising dinner Thursday night.

Another speaker will be Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, publisher of the Argentine newspaper La Prensa. He recently regained control of the newspaper, which had been under state control during the regime of Juan Peron.

Chief discussion topics at the ANPA convention are expected to be increasing publishing costs and a shortage of newsprint.

The convention will elect a new president on Thursday to succeed Richard W. Slocum, of the Philadelphia Bulletin, who is relinquishing the association post after serving two terms.

Terms of six AP directors expire this month . . . .

b. **(B4/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Monday, April 23, 1956

‘Year for Great Reporting,’ Directors of AP Declare

NEW YORK (AP) – Directors of The Associated Press reported today an increasing demand at home and abroad for the “factual, objective and intelligent news reporting” of The AP.

“Your directors are confident the members, staff and management will maintain our reputation for such reporting,” the directors said in their annual report.

Referring to the elections at home and tensions and struggles abroad, the directors said, “This is a year for great reporting.”

The report was read at the annual meeting of The Associated Press, worldwide news cooperative.

CITES PRINCIPLES

Concerning the election, the directors said, “The public expects from The Associated Press strict adherence to its principals of impartial and fair reporting, playing no favorites, taking no editorial position.

“The Associated Press news report is under the alert and constant scrutiny of members whose political and economic beliefs cover every point of view, but who are united in demanding straight-down-the-middle coverage from The AP,” the report said.

The report said election returns compiled by The AP in cooperation with thousands of employes [*sic*] of member newspaper and radio stations “have come to be accepted as all-but-official, for their accuracy has been demonstrated time and time again.”

“The speed of the election report is an AP superiority,” the directors said.

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The report declared news reporting today must do more than inform the reader of what has occurred in the preceding 12 or 24 hours. It said:

"To meet competition for the public's attention, news presentation must illuminate what has happened, report the trends, periodically step back and take the 'long look' at continuing situations."

POLITICAL TRENDS

In this connection, the report said, The AP has "developed and expanded staff specialization in such areas as politics, foreign affairs, ideologies, military affairs, sports, sociology, religion, economics and agriculture."

The directors said that in recent months those specialists "have reported political trends from 'grass roots,' given meaning to the coverage of the segregation story in the South, gotten first-hand reports on the Middle East crisis from both sides, battled censorship barriers and closely analyzed effects related to the desanctifying of Stalin in Soviet Russia – and told what it's like to fly over the South Pole."

Noting "the quality feature output of The Associated Press, particularly that distributed for Sunday use," the report said:

"The Associated Press is unexcelled producing this type of material for newspapers. It is an expensive and laborious undertaking but it is profitable and exclusive to the membership.

"The financial status of The Associated Press is strong," the directors said.

INCREASE IN COSTS

"Virtually every element of the organization's costs increased in the past year, in common with everything in the country's economy. On top of this, the association necessarily expanded and broadened its operations to meet increasing demands.

"All this was accomplished without calling upon the membership for additional financial support. Increased costs were met by aggressively extending participation, efficient planning, and effecting economies."

The directors observed that growth of AP membership and service subscriptions throughout the world "maintained a healthy pace during 1955."

The directors noted "with regret that another Associated Press correspondent has been imprisoned in an Iron Curtain country. He is Dr. Endre Marton, a Hungarian who was stationed in Budapest. The charge was espionage but no details were disclosed."

At a morning session the membership elected directors and voted upon the application of 17 newspapers for AP membership. Results of the election of directors will not be known until late tonight.

Terms of the following AP directors expired this year:

Robert McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times; Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers; Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald; and James M. North Jr., Fort Worth Star Telegram, all

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representing cities of more than 50,000 population; and Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester (Va.) Evening Star, representing cities of less than 50,000.

All were renominated except Chandler. He was ineligible for renomination because of an AP by-law limiting all board members, except the president, to three consecutive terms. McLean is the president.

c. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Times-Union
April 24, 1956

AP Reelects
Paul Miller
As Director

NEW YORK (AP) – Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, has been reelected a director of The Associated Press.

Miller and four other directors were reelected, and one new director was chosen, yesterday at the AP's annual meeting here.

The new director is Kenneth MacDonald of the Des Moines Tribune . . . .

d. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
April 24, 1956

Gannett Executive Renamed
Associated Press Director

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP) – Five directors were reelected and one new director elected today at the annual meeting of The Associated Press . . . .

e. **(B4/f3)**

[*source unknown*]
n.d., 1956

PHILADELPHIA MAN
NAMED TO HEAD AP

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP) – Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Bulletin, was reelected Tuesday president of the Associated Press. He has been president since 1938.

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The board of directors, organizing Tuesday, elected John S. Knight of the Chicago Daily News first vice-president, and Henry D. Bradley of the St. Joseph, Mo. Gazette and Sunday News Press, second vice-president.

Members of the executive committee are: McLean, Knight, Paul Miller, Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle; Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald; Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester, Va., Evening Star; Benjamin M. McKelway of the Washington Star and John R. Reitemeyer of the Hartford Courant.

f. **(B4/f15)**

The AP World
Winter, 1956-57

***** LONDON – Nathan Polowetzky, London bureau day editor, chats with Paul Miller, a member of the AP board of directors, on his visit to the bureau newsroom. Miller, a former AP assistant general manager who now is executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, had flown to London and Cairo on a fact-finding trip during the Suez crisis.

34. 1957

a. **(B4/f26)**

PHOTO:

The Associated Press Board
New York City – April 14, 1957

b. **(B4/f26)**
*****

Chicago Daily News
The Independent Newspaper

This Is a Non-Profit Organization
(We did not actually plan it that way but that's the way it is.)

Wednesday, April 17, 1957

KNIGHT OFF AP BOARD

(1.) ***PRESIDENT McLEAN SAYS:***

Journalistic World Stunned by Impact of Departure

557

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Knight Victim of Own 3-Term Amendment Rule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK. – John S. Knight's retirement from the Board of Directors of The Associated Press becomes an established fact next Monday.

This catastrophic happening is inevitable and has been forecast, but the full shock and the stunning impact is just asserting itself on the American scene.

"Personally, I'm very sorry," said Robert McLean. President of the organization, "but as the late lamented Quintus Horatius Flaccus observed two thousand years ago, 'aequam memento rebus in arduis servare memtem.' I agree with Quintus Horatius.

* * *

"Certainly our great organization regrets his departure, but you must remember that once the Detroit Tigers had to continue without Ty Cobb, Macedonia said farewell to Alexander, and more recently, Alcatraz lost Dillinger. Of course, Mr. Knight was one of the prime movers in bringing about the tree-term, three-year, three-strikes-you're out amendment to our by-laws anyway.

* * *

"I recognize that we'll be in a weakened position next Tuesday morning, but we'll give it all we have. Several hundred memberships have been terminated beginning that day, but we're dispatching ole Gram and his associates into the highways and by-ways. I expect to replace the losses with some of the better high school annuals and a few insolvent radio stations. Our income will be reduced, but these new sources will contribute some very novel and unexpected news stories . . . .

* * *

"We plan to keep Knight's chair in the board room empty," continued McLean. "We'll store Scotch and ice cubes there for occasional (or maybe frequent) toasts to Mr. Knight" . . . .

(2.) **Eleanor Elated!**

(By PONY EXPRESS)

HYDE PARK – "I'm glad that Mr. Knight is going off the Associated Press Board of Directors," said Eleanor here today when she was appraised of the impending change. He never did appreciate Franklin. Goodie, goodie, goodie.!"

(3.) ***'Wonder? - - - I Wonder?' —Roy Howard***

(By UNITED PRESS)
(But Still Unverified)

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THE RIVIERA – Roy Howard was advised here today of John Knight's imminent departure from The Associated Press Board of Directors. "That's very encouraging," said Mr. Howard, as he drew himself up to three-fourths of his full height.

* * *

"On the strength of this report, I hereby order the first quadruple martini in all the history of Southern Europe. Garcon, depechez vous. And when I get home, I'll raise our dividend rate immediately. I wonder . . ." and the Napoleon of The United Press gazed off into the distance. "I wonder . . . . . I wonder if I could peddle control of U. P. to . . . ." The sentence went unfinished . . . but the oncoming martini did not.

(4.) ***Today's Chuckle***

There's no (well, just a modicum) of truth in the rumor that Mr. John S. Knight is the man "who goes about easily with a worried look on his assistants' faces in many cities."

(5.) ***LIST CLOSES 4-6 POINTS OFF***

Wall Street Quotations Tumble

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WALL STREET – After the most hectic and turbulent day in all stock market history, the list closed four to six points lower in spite of two grand-stand advances which were completely swept away by confirmation of John S. Knight's departure from the Associated Press Board of Directors . . . .

(6.) **BULLETIN**

The Arch-Bishop of Upper Silesia was advised today by a group of Swiss yodelers that John S. Knight was retiring from The Board of Directors of The Associated Press. The Great Man seemed honestly perplexed and even distrait. He stroked the ecclesiastical chin in profound meditation and with a stately religious fervor. "Who," he asked at length is John S. Knight? And what in Hell is The Associated Press?"

(7.) **Pravda Says,**
'No Sale'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW – "There is no truth in the rumor that John S. Knight has purchased Pravda," said Comrad Simonavitch.

* * *

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Of course, he did offer us 835,852,064,918 Kopeks but the check was drawn on a bank in Akron, and we don't think there are that many Kopeks in all Ohio; although we do grant Mr. Knight is personally worth beacoup [*sic*] Kopeks.

* * *

HOWEVER, there are other things than money. Monsieur Knight is against all purges. In fact, he isn't particularly sympathetic with just minor massacres. We could not surrender Pravda to soft hands like the Ohio burgomaster's.

(8.)

Stuffy Walters Glum Over Future

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHICAGO – "I wish they'd amend those damned Associated Press rules so Jack – er, Mr. Knight could continue on the A.P. Board," said Basil L. (Stuffy) Walters here today.

* * *

HE KICKED over a waste basket. "There were always three times a year we banked on his absence from Chicago. Now I suppose he'll spend those ten or twelve days a year right here so we'll have to makeover the madeover makeovers just as we do on other days.

* * *

"Couldn't those A.P. blokes make John – – er, Mr. Knight an honorary director or say an Emeritus Chairman of "Sweetness and Light?" Walters stalked off in complete disgust and took a quick option to buy The New York Times. "I'll fool him," said Stuffy. He wanted me to buy The News."

(9.)

PHOTO:
JOHN S. KNIGHT

EDITORIAL

By Henry D. Bradley, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Robert B. Choate, Richard W. Clarke, W. H. Cowles, James M. Cox, Jr., Mark Ethridge, Harold A. Fitzgerald, Nathaniel R. Howard, Kenneth MacDonald, Benjamin M. McKelway, Robert McLean, Paul Miller, John R. Reitemeyer, Bernard H. Ridder, Jr., Dolph Simons, and Raymond Spangler.

On Monday, the Directors, officers and staff of The Associated Press lose a close associate and an exceedingly forthright and capable individual.

* * *

John S. Knight's departure constitutes a loss to the entire organization. In every sense of the word, he is a skilled and practical newspaper man and ranks in our profession as a craftsman of the highest type. Surely, the term "working press" can forever be applied to John S. Knight who is devoting a fruitful lifetime to newspaper activities. He has won his way into the ranks of the world's foremost publishers by his understanding of all aspects of a newspaper's complex operations.

* * *

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In the maelstrom of give and take in the tremendously competitive world of today, it requires courage, foresight and personal ingenuity to surmount the obstacles that confront all peoples and all businesses. His own editorial policies are clearly enunciated and express his own convictions without reference to any possible critics. He approaches local, national and international problems with an open mind and a sincere regard for the betterment of all.

* * *

Courage in the face of organized opposition is graphically illustrated by periods of restricted publication and no publication at all in Miami, Chicago and Detroit. Genial, affable and with an unfailing sense of humor, John S. Knight is a delightful companion. A valuable associate leaves our immediate councils, but not our lives.

(10.) PHOTO:
MRS. JOHN S. KNIGHT

Of course the star that twinkles brightest in all the luminous "nights" is Beryl.

And so, all of us here pause for a moment in the midst of this masculine swirl to bow sincerely and even humbly before a lovely lady. Perhaps we won't meet her quite as often in the future, but we'll always welcome her with the same enthusiasm and the same affection when the privilege does arrive.

* * *

The entire Associated Press Board of Directors and Executive Staff stand respectfully at attention to salute the woman we've all been happy and fortunate to know.

* * *

MRS. KNIGHT – to you, the best – always, always the best.

c. **(B4/f26)**

(5) PHOTOS:

1957-1 A
John Reitemeyer (violin), Nathaniel Howard (piano) Club 21 party for Mr. Knight
April 17, 1957

1957-1 B
Mr. John Knight, Club 21
April 17, 1957

1957-1 C
Mr. Bernard Ridder, Mrs. Harry Byrd, Jr., & PM – Club 21 dinner for Mr. Knight
April 17, 1957

1957-1 D
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byrd, Jr. at party for Mr. Knight, Club 21, New York
April 17, 1957

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1957-1 E
Mr. & Mrs. John Knight, Club 21
April 17, 1957

d. **(B4/f26)**
*****

Editor & Publisher
April 27, 1957

Robert McLean Heads AP for 20th Term

Robert Mclean, president of the *Philadelphia Evening* and *Sunday Bulletin*, was elected to his 20th term as president of the Associated Press at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors April 23. He has been AP president since 1938.

Benjamin M. McKelway, *Washington* (D.C.) *Sunday Star*, was elected first vicepresident. Paul Miller, Rochester (N.Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* and new president of the Gannett Company, Inc., was elected second vicepresident.

Lloyd Stratton and Robert Booth were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively . . . .

e. **(B4/f26)**

Rochester Times-Union
April 23, 1957

Miller Praises Knight, Retiring AP Director

NEW YORK (AP) – The Associated Press annual meeting yesterday adopted unanimously a motion praising the services of John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, who is retiring as an AP director after serving three terms.

Three terms is the maximum authorized by the AP bylaws.

In making the motion, Paul Miller of Rochester, president of the Gannett Newspapers, said Knight "is not only one of the great newspapermen of all time, he has also made an outstanding contribution and proved himself one of the great directors."

f. **(B4/f26)**

Rochester Times-Union
April 24, 1957

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AP Elects
Paul Miller
Second V.P.

NEW YORK (AP) – Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, is new second vice president of the Associated Press, worldwide news cooperative.

Miller, who also is editor and publisher of the Rochester Times-Union, was elected at the organizational meeting of the AP board of directors yesterday.

Reelected to his 20th term as president was Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Bulletin. Benjamin M. McKelway of the Washington Sunday Star was elected first vice president and Lloyd Stratton and Robert Booth were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Members of the executive committee of the board of directors are: McLean, Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal; McKelway, Miller, Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald and Boston Sunday Herald; John R. Reitemeyer, Hartford, Conn., Courant and Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester, Va., Evening Star.

g. **(B4/f29)**
*****

New York Times
October 9, 1957

(1.) M'KELWAY NAMED
PRESIDENT OF A.P.

Editor of Washington Star
Succeeds Mclean After
20 Terms in Post

Benjamin McKelway succeeded Robert Mclean as president of The Associated Press.

Mr. McKelway, the 62-year-old editor of The Washington Star, has been a director of The Associated Press since 1949 and has been first vice president since last April. He has served the Star since 1920 as a reporter, copy reader, city editor, news editor, managing editor, associate editor and editor.

The 66-year-old Mr. McLean is president and publisher of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. He was elected president of The Associated Press in 1938 and was re-elected for his twentieth consecutive term last April. He has been a director of the organization since 1924 and will continue to serve in that capacity.

The Associated Press, a world-wide cooperative news service, has had only three presidents since it was incorporated in its modern form in 1900. The organization was first formed in 1848. Its president from 1900 to 1938 was the late Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star.

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Mr. Mclean's resignation was accepted yesterday and Mr. McKelway was elected to succeed him at the regular October meeting of the board of directors at Associated Press headquarters, 50 Rockefeller Plaza. Statements by the board and by Mr. Mclean were made public.

Paul Miller, president of the Gannett newspapers and publisher of the Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle, was elected first vice president to succeed Mr. McKelway. Mr. Miller was succeeded as second vice president, a post he had held since last April, by Harry F. Byrd Jr., editor of The Winchester (Va.) Evening Star . . . .

(2.) (2.) PHOTOS:

Robert McLean
Benjamin McKelway

h. **(B4/f29)**

The Salt Lake Tribune
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
1017 KEARNS BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

October 17, 1957

Personal

Mr. Paul Miller, President
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

Just to wish you hearty congratulations upon your election as First Vice President of the Associated Press. It is a fitting recognition of your outstanding ability as a newsman and it must be a source of real satisfaction to you to think back and realize that you started at the bottom with Associated Press and that you now are next to the highest position in that great organization.

We are delighted to note the election of Ben McKelway as President. I have known Ben for a number of years and know he will make an outstanding leader for the Associated Press. We, the members, are most fortunate that he would take over that leadership, as there is no one better qualified for that job.

With kind personal regards and very best wishes and hoping to see you before long, I am,

Yours, sincerely,

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John (signed)
Publisher

i. **(B4/f29)**

Wilkes-Barre Record
MORNINGS

WILKES-BARRE
TIMES-LEADER
THE EVENING NEWS
EVENINGS

Published by
WILKES-BARRE PUBLISHING COMPANY
WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

October 11, 1957

Mr. Paul Miller
President of the Gannett Newspapers
c/o The Rochester Times-Union
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing a clipping of an editorial which appeared in the Times-Leader Evening News after your election to the first vice presidency of the Associated Press. It seems likely yesterday that you were in Philadelphia and Washington.

I should like to add personal good wishes to the sentiments in print.

Sincerely yours,
John J. McSweeney (signature)
John J. McSweeney
Editor
Times-Leader Evening News

JJM/rm
Enc.

j. **(B7/f6)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 12, 1957

AS I SEE IT

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We Can't Laugh Off Sputnik, America Is Running Second

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Great News Tradition Continues

The Associated Press – dedicated first, last, and all the time to "truth in news" – got its third president in history this week and kept its second near at hand.

Robert McLean, president and publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in his 20th year as A. P. president, resigned as president but remains a member of the board.

Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star, was unanimously elected by fellow directors to succeed Mr. McLean.

* * *

ALL READERS KNOW the familiar (AP) logotype in datelines of news stories from everywhere. Perhaps most know that the A. P. is the world's greatest news-gathering agency.

Few are aware, however, that The Associated press is:

1. A cooperative owned by its members, which are nearly all of the daily newspapers of the United States;

2. That its founding principle was the exchange of news among the newspaper members, each being committed to supply local news to other members; and

3. That the diversity of its ownership, each member having a voice in its affairs, provides a built-in guarantee of impartial and unbiased news.

* * *

FROM SMALL REGIONAL BEGINNINGS, The Associated Press grew into the worldwide agency of today. Now it reaches into every part of the globe to bring news to you. It sends out news to newspapers and television and radio stations just about anywhere that men read, and look and listen.

The members of the board of directors are elected by the membership at large. The directors elect their president and other officers. They employ a general manager. He and his management associates direct the great, scattered staff from headquarters in The Associated Press Building which many readers have seen at 50 Rockefeller Plaza in New York.

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* * *

OVER MANY YEARS as an A. P. employe [*sic*] and later as a director, it has often seemed to me that Robert McLean, as president, devoted as much time to The Associated Press as to his own newspaper at Philadelphia – perhaps more.

He loved what he was doing and the cause of impartial, unbiased news reporting for which he was doing it.

So with Ben McKelway, and a great tradition continues.

k. **(B4/f29)**

October 14, 1957

Mr. John J. McSweeney
Editor
Times-Leader Evening News
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dear John:

I doubt if it will ever work out the way you so generously indicate, but I can't tell you how please[d] I am that you would still remember me in such a friendly way in your editorial. I am most grateful.

Please give my very best to others who may still remember me. And thanks again, very much.

Cordially yours,

P.S. I attach a piece I wrote Saturday in a weekly column I stuck myself with some months back.

l. **(B4/f29)**

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N.Y.]
AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Spring lake, N.J.
Oct. 14, 1957.

Dear Paul:

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A week of influenza delayed my heartiest congratulations to you, and to the Associated Press, upon your election as First Vice President.

I look back over the years since your Washington days not with astonishment but with awe and great pride in your accomplishments and purpose.

May the good Lord preserve you and Ben McKelway for both the AP and API.

Faithfully yours,
Ben Reese (signature)

m. **(B4/f29)**

(1.) BOY MAKES GOOD!

One editor in the FX Bureau got a special kick out of the recent AP election in which Paul Miller was named first vice president. Miller left the AP staff after World War II to become publisher of the Rochester Times-Union.

But how did he get on the AP staff in the beginning?

Well Ray Cronin, now manning the Hula wire in FX, hired Paul in 1931 when Ray was bureau chief in Columbus, Ohio. Ray assured the general office at the time that Miller looked like a young man with a future.

(2.) AP-NY

Dear Paul,

Just a passing note that we thought you would be interested in seeing, too.

All the best
Alan (signed)
AJG 11/12/57

ALAN J. GOULD

n. **(B4/f29)**

(1.) 1607-1957
JAMESTOWN FESTIVAL **RECEPTION PARKING**

(2.) *British Royal Visit*
UNITED STATES * OCTOBER 1957

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M R PAUL MILLER
of GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

is accredited to cover the visit of
HM Queen Elizabeth and HRH Prince Philip

Paul Miller
SIGNATURE OF BEARER

James C. Hagerty
WHITE HOUSE

P R E S S

o. **(B4/f29)**

The Evening Star – The Sunday Star
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

October 26, 1957

Dear Paul:

Thank you for showing me the letters from John Fitzpatrick and Ben Reese.

I derive a lot of sentimental satisfaction from the curious processes under which some mysterious fate finds you and me sitting where we sit on the A.P.

I haven't had a more pleasant golf game than I had with you and Pete the other day. The lovely afternoon may have compensated for you for the trip down here, even if the dinner afterward didn't.

Cordially yours,
Ben (signed)
B. M. McKelway

Mr. Paul Miller
President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, N. Y.

Enclosures

p. **(B4/f29)**
*****

WILKES-BARRE
Times-Leader
THE EVENING NEWS
Thursday, October 10, 1957

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AP Changes

As president of the Associated Press for 20 years and a member of the board of directors for 33 years, Robert McLean, publisher of The Evening and Sunday Bulletin, Philadelphia, has made a notable contribution to American journalism. The Times-Leader Evening News concurs in the glowing tribute paid to him by the news agency's board of directors this week on the occasion of his retirement from the presidency. He will continue as a member of the board . . . .

His successor, Benjamin McKelway, editor of the Washington Star and a past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, is a familiar figure in the Fourth Estate with a broad experience to equip him for his new responsibilities. Incidentally, he follows in the footsteps of a former publisher of the Star, the late Frank Noyes, who filled this office with distinction for 38 years after its formation . . . .

Advancement of Paul Miller, president of Gannett Newspapers and publisher of the Rochester Times-Union, to the first vice presidency of AP places another outstanding newspaperman in line for the presidency of the organization. A former bureau manager, Mr. Miller has had a meteoric rise during the past decade and he is a logical choice to be Mr. McKelawy's eventual successor.

28. 1962-1963 **(B2/f5)**

The AP World (1962-1963)

1. Autumn 1962

2. Winter 1963

3. Spring 1963

Paul Miller Becomes AP President (PHOTO, p. 3)
AS Benjamin M. McKelway Retires After Six Years of AP Leadership
For "PM" It's Like Returning Home; He Was an AP Employe for 15 Years, Rose to Assistant General Manager; Was Wartime Head of WX Bureau
By W. F. Carter (pp. 3-6).

4. Summer 1963

5. Autumn 1963

29. 1964-1965 **(B2/f6)**

The AP World (1964-1965)

1. Spring 1964

2. Spring 1965

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Kent Cooper, the man who made The Associated Press a worldwide news and picture agency, died in Good Samaritan Hospital in West Palm Beach, Fla., on Jan. 31, nearly 14 years after his retirement as AP executive director. He was 84.

KC's remains were flown to New York for the funeral and interment. Except for two flights in AP President Paul Miller's private plane during the past year, KC had refused ever to fly—said he simply didn't trust airplanes.

Paul Miller was in London for the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill when he heard of Cooper's death. He hurried back to New York. In a statement he said of KC:

"The world press has lost the great genius who laid the groundwork for the modern-day AP, reaching into more than 100 countries. But Kent Cooper lives on in the vibrant, glowing principle of truthful news—unbiased and unbossed; and in its cooperative collection and dissemination by publishers and broadcasters fervently committed to that principle." (p. 29).

30. 1965 **(B2/f8)**

Your AP (1965)

Through the years presidents of The Associated Press have been among the giants of American journalism. From the turn of the century, the beginning of the modern era of The Associated Press, they have included Frank Brett Noyes (1900-1938), Robert McLean (1938-1957), Benjamin M. McKelway (1957-1963), and the current President, Paul Miller.

No less illustrious in journalism's annals have been The Associated Press's general managers. Beginning with Melville Stone, appointed by the board in 1900, they have included Frederick Roy Martin (1921-1925), Kent Cooper (1925-1948), Frank J. Starzel (1948-1962), and the present General Manager, Wes Gallagher.

As chief executives of the association since the days of the Morse wires, they are men who have had a direct hand not only in pioneering communications techniques such as introducing Teletype, Wirephoto and now computers in news transmission, but also in breaking down barriers to freedom of information abroad and at home and in continually perfecting the art of newsgathering. (p. 30).

31. 1973-1974 & 1977

a. **(B2/f7)**

The AP World (1973-1974 & 1977)

1. No. 3, 1973

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The AP board runs a company that has never been allowed to make a profit or pay a dividend. It governs a company owned by more than 1,200 newspapers, not one of which holds a piece of AP stock, since AP stock doesn't exist.

AP board members, however, head what the bylaws describe as "a mutual and cooperative association formed to gather with economy and efficiency an accurate and impartial report of the news."

"Members own the AP and they contribute to it through the board," explains Paul Miller, the former AP Washington bureau chief and assistant general manager who as chairman now heads both the AP board and that of Gannett Co., Inc.

"If there is to be any liaison between ownership and management, there has to be a board of some sort," says Miller, the first former AP employe [*sic*] to sit on the board.

Unlike the board of its biggest domestic competitor, the AP board is elected directly by AP members. Now short one member with the recent death of James Copley of the San Diego Union, the board is made up of 15 publishers and two editors. (p. 4).

Before official business gets under way, Gordon Strong stops to greet Board Chairman Paul Miller, flanked by Otis Chandler (left) and John Cowles (right). (PHOTO, p. 5).

Rochester, N.Y.: AP Board Chairman Paul Miller, the first former AP employe to serve on the board, also is board chairman of the Gannett newspaper chain. Before joining Gannett, he was AP chief of bureau in Washington, D. C., and assistant general manager. (PHOTO, p. 9).

2. No. 2, 1974

It is spring and time for that seasonal corporate phenomenon—the annual company meeting. And just like General Motors, Exxon, IBM, and other business giants who report to shareholders on the results of the year past, AP is reporting to its membership.

The meeting is called to order by Paul Miller, chairman of both the AP board and of Gannett Co., Inc.

[T]he written report by the board of directors to the membership focuses on the way AP has rallied to the journalistic challenges of the last year. The energy shortage, Watergate, the Mideast war, inflation—all these commanded the attention of AP staffers and remained front-page stories throughout 1973.

The report also touches on technological improvements and expansion into new areas . . . .

A double-screen film, introduced by President and General Manager Wes Gallagher, depicts the evolution of AP from its formation by six New York newspapers in 1848 to its far-flung operations today. (pp. 15-16).

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HIGHLIGHT: AP Board Chairman Paul Miller, presiding at annual meeting, introduces the newsmaker speaker, Vice President Gerald Ford. (PHOTO, p. 15).

FIRST: Katherine Graham of the Washington Post, shown here on the meeting floor, was the first woman to be elected to AP's 18-member board. (PHOTO, p. 17).

3. No. 3, 1974

4. No. 3, 1976

5. No. 1, 1977

Atlanta Journal and Constitution publisher Jack W. Tarver becomes Associated Press chairman in April, succeeding Paul Miller.

Miller, board chairman of Gannett Co., Inc., had indicated last year his intention of retiring as AP chairman following a transition period during which Keith Fuller succeeded Wes Gallagher as AP president and general manager. Miller will continue to serve as a director, completing a three-year term to which he was elected in 1975.

Before joining Gannett in 1947, Miller had a 15 year AP career, rising to an assistant general manager post after serving as bureau chief in Salt Lake City, Philadelphia and Washington. He had joined AP at Columbus after early newspaper work in Oklahoma.

At Gannett, Miller, now 70, became executive assistant to the president Frank E. Gannett. In 1957 he became Gannett president and chief executive, then in 1970 became chairman of the board of the newspaper chain which now owns 55 papers in 19 states and Guam. (p. 21).

32. 1976

a. **(B2/f10)**

Camera (1976)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CHRONOLOGY: Over the years the AP has pioneered the development of news picture transmissions by wire. Here are some of the AP firsts. (1935-1978).

33. 1978

a. **(B2/f9)**

The Associated Press. How it came to be and what it has become. (1978)

"Monograph on The Associated Press (1977) Prepared at the Request of UNESCO"

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Trips

(Box # 1, 3, 3a, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 18, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34)

This topic – one of Paul Miller's suggestions for a book-length study – is an excellent candidate for a monograph. Indeed, as one of Miller's Gannett colleagues once observed: "What would Miller's career have been without the airplane?" Throughout the course of his life, Miller logged hundreds of thousands of air miles all over the world as an observer of aviation history, as a Cold War journalist, and as a tireless advocate of a free and unfettered press the world over. Documentary evidence for this possible monograph is found in at least eighteen (18) of the boxes in the Paul Miller collection. Below is a sample of his many travels:

1945
First Round-the-World Pan American Globester Flight

1949
Represented American Society of Newspaper Editors
at International Federation of Editors,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

1950
Guest of Pan American World Airways on trip to
South America with group of publishers, radio
executives and officials

1951
Abroad for Reuters Anniversary

1956
Latin American Tour – Caracas, Venezuela,
Panama Canal Zone, Guatemala City, Mexico City

1956
London, Cairo trip regarding Suez Crisis

1958
Rennes, France – Israel trip

1960

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Trip to Havana, Cuba

1962
Trip to Russia with other United States editors

1964
Attended Inaugural of President Gustav Diaz Ordaz,
Mexico City

1965
Attended Funeral of Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill,
Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London

1966
Inter-American Press Association Convention,
Lima, Peru

1968
Pan American Inaugural Flight – passenger service,
New York to Moscow

1972
Miller took a group of AP executives to Mainland China

* * *

I. 1945

1. **(B3/f44)**
(B3/f45)
PHOTOS

2. **(B3/f44)**
(n.d. 1945)

ny (kc)

invited to make special round-world ATC flight leaving wx 9/28

requiring 6 1-2 days. facilities for filing enroute and also should be material for

worthwhile series afterward.

very much like accept if okay.

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wx (pm)

3. **(B3/f44)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20 N. Y.

September 19, 1945

Assistant General Manager Miller
Washington

Dear Paul:

This confirms, for KC, the all clear for you to make the round-the-world flight under ATC auspices, scheduled to start September 28 from Washington, since you are keen for it and convinced it's worthwhile, for competitive reasons and otherwise.

I suggest you let us have the itinerary, as soon as it's available, so that we may notify points en route, for contact purposes. Also, there might be a special project or two that could be given a hand personally. If so, you will hear further.

Sincerely
AJG (initialed)

ALAN J. GOULD
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

4. **(B3/f44)**

September 19, 1945

Assistant General Manger Gould
New York

Here is the information on the round-the-world flight we discussed today:

The ATC is sponsoring it as the first flight on what will be a regular weekly ATC round-the-world service. It will start, in a C-54, from Washington National Airport, September 28 at 5:00 p.m. It is scheduled to end at the same airport 6 1/4 days later with the flying time of 151 hours.

Three civilians will be aboard. Frederick Othman of the United Press, Inez Robb of INS and myself.

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This is the itinerary: Washington, New York, Bermuda, The Azores, Casablanca, Tripoli, Cairo, Abadam [*sic*], Iran; Karachi, Calcutta, Luliang, China, Manila, The Marianas, Kwajelien [*sic*], Honolulu, San Francisco, Kansas City, Washington.

There will be fueling stops at each place of one hour, except a four-hour stop at Cairo and Karachi and three-hour stops at Manila and San Francisco.

Special preparations are being made to service the planes at each stop, provide the reporters with a car and a tour, and provide a PRO to accept copy.

ATC is making the announcement of the flight for afternoon papers of Friday, September 21. I shall have a story for the Friday PMs budget. Norman Allen will message New York information for a map to accompany the story, if desired. I should have other stories between then and the day of the takeoff.

There will be an Army photographer aboard and I am told that he will take any pictures desired.

Uniforms and the usual inoculations are required.

As you suggested today, it seems to me the best plan of coverage is to handle all that is newsworthy between now and the takeoff, then file on what appear to be news merits during the flight, and follow with a series after the return to Washington.

I shall be grateful for any further suggestions.

5. **(B3/f44)**
*****

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
Washington

Date: 19 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SALES OFFICER, QUARTERMASTER STORE:

Subject: Purchase of Officer's Uniform

1. The following war correspondent has been accepted by the appropriate theater commander and will be departing for overseas duty at an early date:

Name Mr. Paul Miller

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Representing Associated Press

Theater Pacific, India-Burma, China & AMET

2. It is requested . . . .

3. Individual travel orders for this correspondent . . . .

For the Director:

(Signature)

H. BEN DECHERD, JR.
Lt. Colonel, Infantry
Chief, Liaison Branch

6. **(B3/f44)**

*****

The Evening Sun
Baltimore, Friday, September 21, 1945

Round-World Flight Service To Start On Sept. 28

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Regular round-the-world air service, the dream of American flying men since the Wright brothers first got off the ground at Kittyhawk, begins September 28 from Washington National Airport . . . . .

First Globe-Girdling Airline Flight To Be Made On Friday

By PAUL MILLER

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—The first regular globe-circling air service, giving the world a preview of what will be commonplace in time, was announced today by the United States Army Air Transport Command.

The first C-54 (Douglas Skymaster) – a 40-passenger, four-motored transport – will leave Washington National Airport at 5 P.M. (E.W.T.) Friday, September 28, on the schedule to be known as "The Globester" . . . .

7. **(B3/f44)**

*****

The Kalamazoo Gazette
Kalamazoo, Michigan, Friday, September 21, 1945

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ARMY PLANS REGULAR GLOBAL AIR SERVICE
(headline)

ATC Planes Will
Circle World in
Less Than 7 Days

First 23, 147 Mile Flight Begins Sept. 28
at Washington; Planes Leave Capital
Every Friday; Civilian Fare Costs $2,795.

By PAUL MILLER, Associated Press Correspondent

WASHINGTON - (AP) – Regular 'round-the-world air service . . . .

Six and one-quarter days (151 hours) will be required for the 23,147-mile flight, scheduled as "The Globester." Planes will leave Washington each Friday.

As the U.S. Army Air Transport Command made this announcement today it was learned:

1. Service will be restricted normally to military personnel, cargo and mail. However, a civilian certified as traveling in the national interest can make the complete flight for $2,431, plus 15 per cent transportation tax, or $2,795.65.

Commercial Flights later

2. Later, when the army can get out of the business and planes are made available, U.S. commercial airlines will carry any civilian who wants to go; any civilian, that is, who (a) has the price and 9b0 is willing to undergo innoculations [*sic*] for everything from smallpox to cholera . . . .

The ATC's world-travelers will be carried at upwards of 200 mph in C-54 (Douglas Skymaster) craft – plush jobs in the language of any airman. They will change planes at Karachi, India; Manila and San Francisco. Crew changes will be made approximately every ten hours.

8. **(B3/f44)**

*****

Port Huron Times
Port Huron, Michigan, Friday, September 21, 1945

AROUND-WORLD AIR SERVICE SET
(headline)

ARMY STARTS
6 1/4 DAY HOPS
EVERY FRIDAY

Commercial Lines Take Route
Later; $2431 Price; Most of
First Passengers Military

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By PAUL MILLER
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

9. **(B3/f44)**
*****

The Kansas City Star.
Kansas City, September 21, 1945—Friday

BEGIN AIR DREAM

Regular Around-the-World Service Will Start September 28 From Washington.

TO LEAVE EACH FRIDAY

Kansas City Is a Scheduled Stop on 23,147-Mile, 151-Hour Trip.

First Flights Are Limited to A. T. C., but Commercial Use Will Come Soon.

By PAUL MILLER .

10. **(B3/f44)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

September 24, 1945

Mr. Paul Miller
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

I told Alan Gould that if you were willing to risk your life on the round-the-world flight it was all right for him to tell you for me that you could go if there was any news possibility in it. I simply could not permit you to take the risk as a pleasure trip on any approval that I gave.

Since you are going, here's hoping you will get back safely, whether or not you have a good time.

Sincerely yours,

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KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

11. **(B3/f44)**

September 25, 1945

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director

Dear KC:

I regard this trip as a news opportunity first of all, and an interesting experience secondly. I hope it proves worthwhile on both counts, not to mention that I have long felt the need of getting a look at some of the rest of the world and believe this will help me some in that respect here.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

12. **(B3/f44)**
*****

(a.) WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
Washington

September 27, 1945
Date

AGREEMENT

In connection with authority granted by the War Department to me, the undersigned, to accompany U.S. FORCES OVERSEAS for the purpose of securing news or story material, still or motion pictures, or to engage in radio broadcasting, I subscribe to the following conditions: . . . .

(b.) SUBJECT: Waiver For Immunizations.

(c.) RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D. C.

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AGOB-O-E 200.4 (25 Sep. 45) KLH – 1E 863 Pentagon

27 September 1945

SUBJECT: Invitational Travel Orders,
Shipment IJ-Bermuda-AFP

TO: The Commanding General,
Air Transport Command

1. The following named War Correspondents are hereby authorized and invited to proceed by Air Transport Command on or about 28 September 1945 from Washington D. C. . . . .

(d.) PHYSICAL INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

_____

Last Name First Name M. I. Rank ASN

This is to certify that the above named individual has been physically inspected in accordance with . . . .

(e.) RESTRICTED

ITINERARY OF WEEKLY ROUND-THE-WORLD AIR SERVICE BY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, STARTING 28 SEPTEMBER 1945 . . . .

(f.) Medical Section, Washington, POAE

ALWAYS TAKE CARE WHEN TRAVELING

A lways keep calm – survival depends on equanimity and ingenuity.

I f you allow your ears to become clogged during ascent and descent, severe pain will result. Yawn and swallow frequently.

R emember that chances of survival on land are best if you stay near the aircraft using everything on it to advantage.

T yphoid fever is carried by fingers, flies, foods, fluids.

R ain water and clean ice are good to drink if collected properly.
Never drink salt water . . . .

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13. **(B3/f45)**

PHOTO:

2973
ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM WASHINGTON
CAUTION: USE CREDIT

GLOBESTER OFF ON ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT

A great C-54 plane, christened the "Globester" takes off from the national airport at Washington, September 28th, on a round-the-world flight, inaugurating a weekly 151-hour service by the Army's Air Transport Command over a 23,000 mile route. The Capital [*sic*] dome is in the center background and the Library of Congress appears at right background.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
WX-locals, ABC WF, neg to N.Y. (30)
T-9-28-45 STF-MAGGIO 7:05 PM

14. **(B3/f44)**
*****

Globester Round-The-World Flight –
BEGINS
Sept. 1945
(on envelope containing clipping)

Minneapolis Morning Tribune
Minneapolis, Minn., Saturday, September 29, 1945

AIRLINE STARTS ROUND-GLOBE DASH
(headline)

REPORTERS
TAKE OFF ON
FIRST RUN

ATC Service
Schedules Weekly
151-Hour Trips

PHOTO
Caption:

Associated Press Wirephoto

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Paul Miller:

The plane, No. 49054, is a standard C54E except for decorations on the fuselage – a yellow nose from which lightening strokes of red and narrow blue lines run back to the tail. Besides the name "Globester" near the nose it carries the word [*sic*] "Crescent Caravan" alongside a crescent moon encircled by a line which is broken by the silhouette of a plane.

Eight passengers – three reporters, four ATC officers and a war department photographer – . . . .

Miss Robb:

Looking around me I see the members of the crew which will be with us on the first leg. There's the pilot, Capt. John F. Ohlinger, Toledo, Ohio, and is regularly assigned to the air transport command "Crescent Route" between the United States and India.

He's only 30 years old and wears a distinguished flying cross.

Others I see are [Capt. Capt. Maxwell E. Pitcher, 39, Tulsa, Okla., co-pilot; Lt. James P. Sadesky, St. Joseph, Mo., Navigator; Sgt. Irving H. Sandler, 31, Brooklyn, N. Y., radio operator, and Sgt. Willard L. Williams, 24, Beattie, Kans., flight engineer. [See photo of crew and passengers in **(B3/f45)**]

MORE PASSENGERS

Other all-the-way passengers are Col. M.S. White, chief surgeon; Col. C.B. Allen, operations officer; Maj. James Speer, priorities and traffic officers [*sic*]; Capt. Philip Warth, Washington national airport public relations officer, and Clinton Porter, civilian war department photographer.

I am convinced that Col. White, the flight surgeon, is going to be my hero on this trip. He had seven air mattresses placed aboard before our departure and his task is to see how comfortable the passengers can be made.

Col. White has another good quality. He is an avid reader of mystery stories and has a whole armful of them with him . . . .

15. **(B3/f44)**
Oklahoma City Times
September 29, 1945

PHOTO
584

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Caption:

The Oklahoma Flavor IS Unanimous

The only three reporters aboard the inaugural flight of the Globester are from Oklahoma. The three writers who will Circle the globe in an ATC C-54 plane which was over the Atlantic Saturday inaugurating a 151-hour weekly service over a 23,000-mile route, are shown just before boarding the plane In Washington. Left to right are Frederick C. Othman, formerly of Henryetta, United Press; Mrs. Inez Robb, formerly Inez Calloway, Tulsa newspaperwoman, International News service [*sic*], and Paul Miller, former Daily Oklahoman staff member, now assistant general manager of The Associated Press. (Wirephoto.)

16. **(B3/f45)**

The Sun
Baltimore, Saturday, September 29, 1945

Reuter Left Out,
Enters Complaint

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP) – Reuter, British news agency, asked a seat on the Globester for the first scheduled 'round-the-world flight, it was learned tonight, and protested strongly when the Air Transport command refused for lack of space.

Reuter was reported talking of carrying the matter to the State Department and the White House.

An air forces officer denied there was any discrimination against the British agency.

All the 34 other applicants, he said, including French and Russian services, accepted the allocation of available space to the three major American news services. Reuter, he reported, carried its demand to the point of urging that the International News Service be thrown out so a seat could be given to the British agency.

17. **(B3/f45)**
*****

New York Herald Tribune
Saturday, September 29, 1945

The Route of the First Regular Round-the-World Flight
MAP:
The map shows the route to be followed by C-54 planes on the inauguration yesterday of the regularly scheduled Globester round-the-world flight from the National Airport at Washington

Globester Off
On Its First Trip

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Around World

A.T.C. Plane Leaves Capital
for Bermuda; Its Route
Will Cover 23,000 Miles

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, September 28 – A great C-54 winged away from the Washington National Airport today, inaugurating 'round-the-world flight on a regular, timetable basis . . . .

The giant plane officially got its name Globester in the ceremony before the take-off. Mrs. Harold L. George, wife of the commanding general of the A.T.C. released seven colored balloons from a speaking platform at the nose of the ship to conclude the naming . . . .

Here is the A.T.C.'s schedule of arrivals and departures (all times are Eastern War Time):

	Arrive	Depart
Washington	_____	4:58 P.M. (Fri.)
Bermuda	8:40 P.M.	9:40 P.M.
Santa Maria	8:20 A.M. (Sat.)	9:50 P.M.
Casablanca	3:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Tripoli	1:00 A.M. (Sun.)	2:10 A.M.
Cairo	8:10 A.M.	9:10 A.M.
Abadan	2:35 P.M.	3:35 P.M.
Karachi	10:15 P.M.	2:15 A.M. (Mon.)
Calcutta	9:15 A.M.	10:15 A.M.
Luliang	4:15 P.M.	5:15 P.M.
Manila	12:45 A.M. (Tues.)	3:45 A.M.
Guam	12:45 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kwajalein	11:45 P.M.	1:15 A.M. (Wed.)
Johnston Isl.	10:15 A.M.	11:15 A.M.
Honolulu	3:45 P.M.	5:45 P.M.
San Francisco	6:30 A.M. (Thurs.)	10:00 A.M.
Washington	Midnight	_____

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The flight is not a stunt, but the opening of a regular weekly route for military personnel, military and diplomatic mail and civilians certified as traveling in the national interest.

Reporters are being carried as would be done on any "first" in aviation where it could be done, but they have also agreed to act as "guinea pigs" in a test of reactions to protracted air travel at the altitudes and under the conditions to be met. No special equipment is being used.

THREE CHANGES OF PLANE

In normal use of the route, passengers would not get aboard and fly the full way around without intermediate stops for business. Establishment of a circle route, however, provides air links between points which might not be regularly connected. This will be demonstrated during the initial trip, with passengers enplaning and deplaning at most of the fifteen intermediate stops.

Army crews are being used for the full route, with about a dozen changes in crews and three changes of planes . . . .

18. **(B3/f48)**

(LOGBOOK/NOTES):

Paul Miller
AP

Globester-Pan Am Trip
1945

19. **(B3/f45)**
*

Youngstown Vindicator
Saturday, September 29, 1945

By Paul Miller
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

. . . At 6 p. m., Col. M.S. White, chief surgeon of the ATC, already was busy taking temperatures, checking pulses blood pressure and setting up psychological tests in studies by which ATC hopes to find means of making for even greater passenger comfort and convenience in the future.

By 6:20 p. m., a steak dinner appeared – tender juicy steak surrounded by fruit salad, peas and carrots, mashed potatoes, bread and butter and coffee commercial airline fashion. Passengers were served on trays at their seats . . . .

20. **(B3/f45)**
PHOTO
Caption:

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INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 9/29/45 – Enroute to Bermuda – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, typing up copy on board the plane just prior to landing.

(released for publication
AC/AS Intelligence Photographic Division
- credit –
official photo U.S. A.A.F.)

21. **(B3/f45)**

*

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1945

Globester Approaches
Azores After Brief
Stop at Bermuda

ATC Plane Halts Long
Enough To Take Fuel;
Casablanca Next

By The Associated Press

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 29 – The pioneering Globester flew far out over the Atlantic today on the second leg of the maiden flight of the Army Air Transport Command's round-the-world service. It was due to arrive in the Azores this morning. Stopping here [Kindley Field] only long enough to refuel, the C-54 headed out to sea again on its way to the Azores . . . .

22. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:
INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 9/29/45 – Enroute to the Azores – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent converses with Col. C.B. Allen on how the trip is going

23. **(B3/f45)**

*

Youngstown Vindicator
Saturday, September 29, 1945

May Set World Record;
Next Stop Casablanca

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 29 – The Globester, pioneering scheduled round-the-world flights, reached Santa Maria in the Azores at 10:32 a. m. (Youngstown time) today.

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A report on the arrival at the second stop on the trip was received by army air forces here. The air transport command's big C-54 left Hamilton, Bermuda, its first stop, at 10:21 p. m. (Youngstown time) Friday.

The next scheduled stop is Casablanca, North Africa.

24. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 9/29/45 - Santa Maria in the Azores - Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent at the souvenir stand at the terminal.

25. **(B3/f46)**

*****

Savannah Morning News
Sunday, September 30, 1945

Globester Lands
At Casablanca

Loses Time In Fog and a
Squall

HOPES TO MAKE UP LOSS

Plane Is Due at Tripoli at
1:10 A.M. EWT

By PAUL MILLER

ABOARD THE GLOBESTER, CASABLANCA, Sunday, Sept. 30 (AP). – The Globester took off for Tripoli at 12:30 a.m. local time today (7:30 p.m., E.W.T., Saturday) starting the fourth leg of its round-the-world flight.

The plane arrived at Casablanca at 9:52 p.m. after a 3,929-mile Atlantic crossing, and was two hours behind schedule because of fog and stormy weather over Santa Maria in the Azores.

An hour and a half was made up, however, by cutting the scheduled stop here from four to two and a half hours. The next stop at Tripoli, 1,394 miles away, will be but a one-hour pause.

A reception by hundreds of persons at the air base here, headed by Col. Rollis Anthis of El Reno, Okla., featured the Casablanca stop.

The Globester left Washington Friday at 5 p.m. (E.W.T.), stopped at Bermuda last night and arrived at Santa Maria today at 2:32 a.m. (E.W.T.). The schedule calls for it to be back in Washington next Thursday at midnight.

At Santa Maria, Maj. Rodney S. Lamont of Rock Island, Ill., acting commanding officer of the Santa Maria flying field, was host at a luncheon to the world-girdlers.

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Another new operating crew took over the huge plane in the Azores – its five members averaging just over 23 years of age. New crew members were:

Pilot – First Lt. Robert F. Johnson, 23 of Bloomington, Ill.

Co-pilot – First Lt. George J. Triglio, 20, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Navigator – First Lt. Ernest Welsberger, 27, of Kingston, Pa.

Radio Operator – Staff Sgt. Allan J. Livingston, 23, of Falls River, Mass.

Flight Engineer – Staff Sgt. J. F. Swanger, 24, of Canton, Ohio.

Clearing skies developed as the Globester got up to 9,000 feet and leveled off after leaving Santa Maria at approximately 200 miles per hour for the five and one-half hour run to North Africa. Passengers discarded the "Mae West" life belts they will not need again until they reach the Pacific.

26. **(B3/f44)**

PHOTO
Caption:
SECOND AFRICAN STOP. Once the training field of empire-minded Mussolini's air force fledglings, the airport at Tripoli has become one of the largest and most modern in the North African Air Transport Command Division. Tripoli is the second African stop in the round-the-world "Globester" run.

ATC PHOTO
PUBLIC RELATIONS office
NORTH AFRICAN DIVISION

27. **(B3/f46)**

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, KY

Globester Quarter Way
In Flight Around World

By PAUL MILLER

Cairo, Sept. 30 (AP) – The world-circling Globester circled the pyramids today. It also:

Passed the quarterway mark on its 23,147-mile flight around the world. It roared in dazzling sunshine over the bomb-and-shelltorn desert battlefields of Benghazi, Matruh and El Alamein.

Took on its first passengers since departing Washington last Friday.

Ran out of water in the best tradition – right over the Libyan desert.

Coming in along the Nile to Cairo after a 1,097-mile hop from Tripoli, the Globester dipped its wings to the ancient pyramids while passengers – increased from nine to 28 at Casablanca – gaped and snapped pictures from the C-54's 20 circular windows.

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Ship Serviced in Egypt

Only a one-hour stop was scheduled at Cairo as U.S. Army Air Transport Command observers pushed things along in hope of picking up the hour the Globester was running behind.

While passengers scurried for near-by souvenir shops, most of them buying Egypt's famed puzzle rings, crews including turbaned barefoot natives swarmed in and serviced the ship for the 1,093-mile jump to what airmen out here call the hottest place in the world, Abadan. A night-time landing there was arranged for the Globester.

The plane departed for Abadan at 4:40 p.m. local time (7:40 a.m., Louisville time). It reached Cairo from Tripoli at 3:18 p.m. local time (6:18 a.m., Louisville time, having left Tripoli at 9:05 a.m. local time, 1:05 a.m. Louisville time).

The eight men and one woman making the entire globe-circling flight were joined at Casablanca last night by 19 U.S. Army Air Forces crew men bound for India and China.

2 Hours Lost Over Azores

On the Atlantic crossing, 2 hours were lost in rain and fog over the Azores. Some time was made up by hurrying a dinner for the passengers given by the A.T.C. at Casablanca and more on the hops to Tripoli and Cairo. Eggs and bacon in the palm-surrounded mess hall at flat and sandy Tripoli, on the shores of the Mediterranean, were presided over by Lt. Col. F.M. Elton, Cleveland, who for fifteen months has been base executive officer – and likes it.

The India and China-bound Air Forces youngsters split up into card games and dice in the Globester's seats and on the floor. They, along with other male passengers, also shaved – hence the desert water shortage. And some of the boys were busy with paper and pens.

Col. M.S. White, chief surgeon of the Air Transport command, was making regular physical examinations of the men to determine the effects of the conditions of the flight on them.

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
September 30, 1945
By Paul Miller

. . . He made a game of it but his aim was coldly serious:

To learn ways, through observation of the seven men and one woman on this round the world flight, of making flying more fun for everybody in the future.

He had a three point program:

1. Pre-flight examinations for all round the world passengers.
2. Regular tests at 9000 foot altitude all the way around the globe.
3. Post-flight examinations, immediately upon arrival at Washington National Airport, probably some time Thursday evening, October 4.

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28. **(B3/f45)**

PHOTO:

LARGEST MIDDLE EAST AIRDROME. Cairo's Payne Field, largest airport in the Middle East and one of the busiest in the North African Air Transport Command Division, is the hub of aerial traffic of North and Central Africa, Southern Europe and the Near East. Payne Field, located only a few miles outside metropolitan Cairo, is the Third and last stop of the "Globester" on the Dark Continent.

# #

ATC PHOTO
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
NORTH AFRICAN DIVISION

29. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 9/30/45 – Cairo, Egypt – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, meets fellow AP War Correspondents at Cairo Egypt. L. to R. – Fred Kreig, his wife and Paul Miller.

30. **(B3/f46)**

*****

Philadelphia Record

GLOBESTER HOPS
OVER PYRAMIDS;
AHEAD OF TIME

Round-the-World Plane
Leaves Abadan for
Karachi, India

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP) – The Army Air Transport Command tonight announced the world-circling Globester has arrived at Abadan, Persia at 2:20 P.M. (EST) and left an hour later for Karachi, India.

The big plane had picked up time lost by bad weather and was running about two hours ahead of schedule.

(B3/f46)

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The Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, PA

. . . At Abadan airfield, whose commanding officer said it was only the second hottest – not the hottest – on earth, passengers were at the site of one of the early secret industrial American war operations.

Turned over to Russians

Planes built in the United States were broken down and shipped to Abadan, below the junction of the Tigres and Euphrates Rivers at the head of the Persian Gulf. Here the plane were reassembled, test-flown by American pilots, and turned over to the Russians.

The commanding officer at Abadan airport and host on the stop there last night was Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Rush, of Burbank, Calif.

Colonel Rush gave a picture of difficulties he and other hundreds of Americans stationed there face along with their native labor.

The Colonel said: "It gets so hot here and the ground is so low that runways get soft and have to be rebuilt every four months or so. Big planes have sunk into runways three feet while parked during the hottest part of the day."

31. **(B3/f46)**

Times-Mirror
Warren, PA

Earth Girdlers Are Slightly
Behind Schedule in India

By PAUL MILLER

Karachi, India, Oct. 1 – (AP) – The second of four Douglas Skymaster C-54s being used in relays on the new globester run was readied for departure at 6:15 a.m. today, Greenwich time (1:15 AES Monday) for a 1, 485-mile daylight hop to Calcutta.

The flight – first earth-girdling air service – was only slightly behind schedule, with the delay attributable to extra long stopovers rather than loss of time in the air.

A three-hour stop, longest since leaving Washington last Friday, was arranged for Karachi, where the Globester landed after a 1,356-mile flight from Abadan, Iran.

Air Transport Command officers among the seven men and one women [*sic*] making the entire world-flight – The Globester is handling other passengers

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between intermediate points -- a– confident the party will be in Washington by Thursday.

Here is the picture in brief going into the Karachi-Calcutta flight:

Miles flown – 8,883.

Miles to go around the world – 14, 254.

Elapsed time (including stop) – 53 hours.

Remainder stops – Calcutta, Luliang, China, Manila, Guam, Kwajalein, Johnston Island, Honolulu, San Francisco and Washington.

Reaching Karachi, the aerial tourists scattered over this great air base and nearby precincts for:

1. – A bath.

2. – Coffee, bacon and eggs. They were American style and have been available everywhere so far.

3. – Souvenirs. With the emphasis on puzzle rings and "local money."

The passengers who craned their necks all day Sunday in perfect flying weather at historic sights and cities along the shore of the Mediterranean, around the pyramids of Egypt and over Bethlehem and Jerusalem, groaned their disappointment that a night flight, and so no sightseeing, is scheduled over the Himalayas.

The seven hour cross-India flight from Karachi Monday evening (Calcutta time). Then comes the six hour, 1,041 mile flight over what American fliers dubbed "the hump" when they began hauling supplies to China from India.

The Globester, however, does not clear the Himalayas at their highest. The more southerly Globester course calls for an altitude of probably not more than 13,000 feet. Some army flights used to go to 20,000.

(B3/f46)

*****

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Globester Reaches Manila
Hours Ahead of Schedule

By PAUL MILLER

. . . SPRAY PLANE INTERIOR

At Karachi the seven men and one woman going all the way on this initial flight of weekly ATC global service ran into: (1) Their first encounter with "insect control," and (2) a reception headed by Colonel Edward H. Holterman, of Vermont, the airport commanding officer.

In the first instance an Indian entered the plane and amid coughs and protests impersonally filled it from cockpit to galley with a spray calculated to slay anything from a Jersey mosquito to a Japanese beetle.

In the second instance the reception that started with picture taking carried through to baths in the Colonel's tub, breakfast, and a luncheon of fried chicken.

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32. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOs
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 – Karachi, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, interviewed by Mr. Tubbaroyan and Mr. Tubramanian, Newspaper reporters.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 – Karachi, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, and Quentin R. Porter, AAF Civilian Photographer with natives at terminal.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 – Karachi, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, checks a flight schedule at the black board in the terminal.

33. **(B3/f46)**
The Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, PA

GLOBESTER WINGS
TOWARD CHINA

Takes Off from Calcutta
After Stopover of
two Hours

By The Associated Press

Calcutta, India, Oct. 1. – The world-circling Globester arrived here [Barrackpore Airport (Barrack Town)] at 8:38 A.M. Eastern Standard Time today and then took off at 10:10 A.M. for the hop to Luliang, China

The C-54 Skymaster was just five minutes ahead of schedule when it left this city in eastern India, and Air Transport Command officers were confident the flight would be finished on time in Washington by Thursday.

34. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 - Calcutta, India – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent at plane with Donald Huth, AP War Correspondent – Calcutta.

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INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/1/45 - Calcutta, India – Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Tunner welcomes the correspondents to Calcutta. L. to R: - Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent; Mrs. Inez Robb; INS War Correspondent; Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent and General Tunner.

35. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:
INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/1/45 - Kunming, China – The first correspondents move their luncheon aside, set up their typewriters and finish their copy for release at Kunming, China. L. to R. – Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War Correspondent; Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent and Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent.

36. **(B3/f46)**
The Bee
Danville, VA

Globester
Jumps Hump
Of China

Reaches Manila
On Trail For Home

By PAUL MILLER

MANILA, Oct. 2. – (AP) – The Globester "jumped the hump" of China today, passed the half-way mark in its flight around the world, and hit the long Pacific trail for home, reaching Manila at 1:25 p.m. (Manila Time: 11:25 p.m. Monday, Eastern Standard Time).

Arriving at Nichols field after their 1,415-mile hop from Kunming, China, passengers had a three-hour stop before boarding a new plane – the Bataan Meteor – for the 1,587-mile flight to Guam. The new plane took off for Guam at 4:46 p.m. (Manila Time: 2:46 a.m., E.S.T.)

It was the second plane change since the Globester run started from Washington last Friday – the first flight in the first regular globe-circling service of the Army transport command.

Another change of planes [to the Statesman, another new Army Transport Command plane] will be made at San Francisco as the flight moves toward the conclusion of its race to round the earth at 150 miles per hour.

Six stops, including the last at Washington, remain after Manila, with the remaining hops averaging 2,057 miles each.

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The Globester plane is expected to reach Honolulu at 11:00 a.m. Wednesday, Honolulu Time (4:30 p.m., E.S.T.) and hula dancers will entertain the passengers at a luncheon during their two-hour stop.

37. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS – 10/2/45 – Manila, P. I. Group disembarking plane at Nichols Field, Manila.

Nichols Field, Manila, 2 October 1945
R.C. Bergholz, Paul Miller, Ken Dixon,
Dean Schedler, Jim Halsema

38. **(B3/f46)**
The Philadelphia Enquirer

GLOBESTER FLIES
PACIFIC TO GUAM

World-Circling Plane is
Expected to Reach
Hawaii Tomorrow

By The Associated Press

Guam, Wednesday, Oct. 3 – The globe-girdling Globester arrived at Guam at 1 A. M. today (10 A. M. Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time). The great plane will make a one-hour stop before heading on for Kwajalein. The plane is expected to reach Honolulu at 11:00 A. M. today (4:30 P.M., Wednesday, E.S.T.)

39. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/1/45 – 10/2/45 – Guam – Miss Marian Johnston of Guam presents a basket of fruit to the correspondents aboard the plane upon arrival. L. to R: Miss Johnston, Fred Othman, Up War Correspondent, Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War Correspondent and Capt. Phil Warth, ATC Conducting Officer.
INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/1/45 – Guam – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent eating a sandwich just prior to take off for Kwajalein. L. to R: - Paul Miller, Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent and Capt. Phil Warth, ATC Conducting Officer.

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40. **(B3/f46)**

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The Washington Post
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

Balky Engine on 'Globester'
Forces Back-Track to Guam

Guam (Wednesday), Oct. 3 (AP) – The Globester developed engine trouble today on the homestretch and was forced to return to Guam after it had sped 315 miles along the road to Kwajalein.

This was but a temporary interruption of the first around-the- world flight of the Army Transport Command, and passengers were quickly transferred to another plane for the resumed flight.

The four-engined world traveler developed engine trouble and the No.2 engine cut out.

With 1236 miles still to be flown to Kwajalein, Capt. Marion H. [C]lick of Denver, Colo., made the decision to turn back to Guam.

(The Army Transport Command at Honolulu said the globe-girdling plane was scheduled to arrive there at 9 a. m., as first announced. The plane picks up a day by crossing the international dateline.)

The Globester, scheduled to be in Washington by Thursday, had left Guam at 3:15 a. m. (12:15 p. m. Tuesday, eastern Standard Time) and returned at 7:05 a. m.

The delay came after a full day in which the Globester's eight round-the-world passengers:

1. Ate breakfast in Kunming, China, after flying at 14,000 feet across the Himalayas;
2. Had lunch at Manila and were taken on a tour of the broken and ruined city;
3. Welcomed aboard 22 homeward-bound Americans who had been prisoners of the Japanese, including nine Colonels;
4. Had dinner box luncheon fashion 10,000 feet over the Pacific en route from Manila to Guam;
5. Landed at Guam at 1 a. m., (10 a. m., Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time), seven hours and four minutes after leaving Manila on the 1587-mile flight.

(B3/f46)

*****

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

"Globester"
Turns Back
To Guam

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. . . The “Globester,” scheduled to be in Washington by Thursday, limited its stay in Guam to an hour before taking to the air on another long over-water jump—the 1,551 miles to Kwajalein.

Oxygen Masks Used

Dropping down at Kunming after a rolling, pitching flight that drove the “Globester” to oxygen mask altitudes over the hump, the round-the world travelers had breakfast at 4:30 A. M. (local time).

The jump to Manila was begun in Darkness and the “Globester” was well toward the China Coast before dawn broke. The travelers saw little more of China than the wind-lashed little air transport command messhall in the 6,000-foot high city of Kunming.

After what was seen of Manila from the air, it was a sober group that disembarked at Nichols field to be greeted by Brigadier-General E.H. Alexander, of Waseka [*sic*], Ill., commander of the Southwest Pacific Wing of the ATC.

From the air Manila exhibited tragic scars – the areas blasted bare by demolition and artillery.

The picture is one of utter desolation and is depressing beyond measure. The world travelers thus had been prepared for Manila by the descriptions of the destruction, but Manila must be seen to be believed.

Bullet Hole In Window

General Alexander said at lunch his house was one of only six or seven in all Manila that was left fairly intact – and there is a bullet hole through the general’s dining room window.

Thousands of “new houses” are apparently nothing but scraps of timber, cardboard and twisted metal, perhaps held together by rope.

There is scarcely a building along once-famed Dewey Blvd. that is not a junk pile. Traffic on the badly beaten streets is a snarl of jeeps, trucks, ancient automobiles and plodding soldiers and Filipinos.

Heroes of the “death march” from Bataan were among the 22 former prisoners of war who were given “Globester” seats at Manila. Some have not been home since 1940.

One was Sergeant Alfred A. Hawe, of Clovis, N. M., his right sleeve was empty. He lost his arm in a superfort raid on the Mojie Steel Works just two weeks before Japan quit.

Plane Change at Manila

The flight of the “Globester” called for a change of planes at Manila in this first trip of what will become regular globe-circling service of the Army Transport Command.

The travelers switched to the “Bataan Meteor.” This will take them to San Francisco, where the party will change to the “Statesman,” another new army transport command plane, for the flight back to Washington, where it is due Thursday.

The crew that flew the “Globester” on the Manila to Guam leg includes:

Major James S. Sammon, Baltimore, pilot; Captain William D. Lewis of Washington and Moline, Ill., co-pilot; Lieutenant James K. Mornson, of Bridgewood, N.J., navigator; Sergeant Thomas R. Pittock, Jr., Applegate, Oreg.,

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radio operator, and Private First class Kenneth G. Carr, of Detroit, Mich., flight clerk.

41. **(B3/f46)**

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

Globester Speeding
Home, to Skip Stop
At Johnston Island

By PAUL MILLER
Washington Associated Press Bureau Chief

Kwajalein, Oct. 3. – Driving to make up time, the Globester plane reached Kwajalein at 6:30 p.m. (Kwajalein time) today in a second-try flight from Guam.

The Army Transport Command announced the ship would fly directly to Hickam Field at Honolulu, not stopping at Johnston Island as originally planned.

The big round-the-world plane, after being 315 miles out of Guam earlier on its 1,551-mile overwater hop, had turned back when one of its four 1,450-horsepower engines cut out.

Captain Marion H. P. Click of Denver, pilot on the Guam-Kwajalein jump, blamed [a gas leak which flooded the] magneto trouble for the failure.

Another big C-54 was waiting at Guam and the passengers were off again with Capt. Click and his crew at 8:28 a.m.

The delay put the Globester three hours and 28 minutes behind on its 151-hour globe-circling schedule, but Army Transport Command officers seem confident the plane would reach Washington by tomorrow on schedule.

Capt. Click's crew, who manned the Globester plane on both takeoffs from Guam, includes Flight Officer Alf E. Christiansen, jr. [*sic*], Waukegan, Ill., co-pilot; Capt. Joseph R. Baliga, Chicago, navigator; Staff Sergt. Robert E. Wiles, Omaha, Nebr., radioman, and Sergt. Fred R. Vernon, Hodges, Ala., engineer.

42. **(B3/f46)**

PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/2 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Kwajalein – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, leaving the quonset hut passenger terminal.

(B3/f46)
Business Card:

HENRY L. GEORGE

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LIEUTENANT
ARMY AIR CORPS

(handwritten on card: “Navigator – Kwajalein to Honolulu”)

43. **(B3/f46)**
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Honolulu Star Bulletin
Wednesday, October 3, 1945

Globester Pays Two Hour
Call Here, Leaves For S .F.

By PEGGY E. SCRIPPS AND
HARRY FREDERICK
Star Bulletin War Correspondents

The Globester skimmed to a 9 a.m. landing at Hickam Field today with 18 returning prisoners of war aboard as passengers on this three quarter way mark in the army air transport command’s globe circling flight.

The plane resumed its cruise to the west coast at 11:10 a.m. . . . .

\# \# \#

Meeting the plane were Governor Stainback, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces, middle Pacific; Maj. Gen. James E. Parker, commanding strategic air forces, middle Pacific; Col. Thoron Coulter, chief of staff, Pacific division, ATC.

\# \# \#

The Honolulu Girls’ Glee club greeted the plane with leis for the correspondents – Inez Robb of International News Service, Paul Miller of the Associated Press and Frederick S. Othman of United Press.

Lt. Joel Peckarovich of Cleveland, O., piloted the plane, which is the fourth one used to date on the trip.

Canceling Johnston Island, Lt. Peckarovich brought the plane back on schedule despite several hours delay caused by engine trouble yesterday . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PASSENGERS ABORD THE GLOBESTER were greeted with leis, hulas and music at Hickam field at 9 this morning. Two hours later the big C-54 Skymaster took off for the mainland on another leg of a round the world flight. Pictured, left to right, are Frederick Othman of the United Press, Paul Miller of the Associated Press, Inez Robb of the International News Service, Governor Stainback and Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces, middle Pacific. – Star-Bulletin photo.

(B3/f46)
*****

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Philadelphia Record

GLOBESTER FLIES
LAST PACIFIC LEG

World-Girdling Party
Feted in Honolulu Before
San Francisco Hop

By PAUL MILLER

HICKAM FIELD, Hawaii, Oct. 3 (AP) – The Globester winged its way across the Pacific today with excellent indications it would beat the announced time of 151 scheduled hours on the Army Transport Command's first world girdling flight . . . .

Lt. Joe Peckarovich, 30, of Cleveland, piloted the Globester over the 2448 miles from Kwajalein in 11 hours and 55 minutes.

Had to Wait on Field

Peckarovich could have set the plane down an hour and a half earlier, but Hickam wasn't ready for it and the C-54 had to stay upstairs until the scheduled arrival time.

Music, girls and leis greeted the passengers when they hurried down the plane's steps for a two-hour layover.

. . . . *alert Miller and Miss Robb on following script we plan to use. Spot for Miller upon disembarking from plane - - Hula Girl greets him in Hawaiian and presents Lei and kiss and says something to this effect: (Quote) "Which means Mr. Miller, that I welcome you to Hawaii, and put this lei around your neck in our sign of greeting." (end quote) Miss Robb will be greeted in a similar manner by Major Durno but we have no script for that spot as yet. It will probably be ad lib. Othman and Warth are included in script which can be gone over after debarkation.* (separate document).

Service crews immediately began putting the Globester in shape for its 2399-mile hop to San Francisco, and the big plane took off again at 11 A.M. (4:30 P.M. E.S.T.). It was scheduled to arrive at 2:30 A.M. Pacific Standard Time Thursday (5:30 A.M. E.S.T.).

May Finish in 148 Hours

The tentative schedule calls for the flight to end at Washington, D.C., at 9 P.M. or in 148 hours instead of the originally planned 151.

Total distance flown by the Globester since it left Washington at 5 P.M. last Friday will be 23, 147 miles.

44. **(B3/f47)**

PHOTOS
Captions:

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INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, receives lei from Hawaiian Glee Club Girl.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu – Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent, talks over the radio. L. to R. – Paul Miller, Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent; Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War Correspondent; and Gov. Ingram M. Stainback. The correspondents are wearing the leis presented to them on their arrival.

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu, T.H. The Hawaiian Glee Club entertains at the terminal. (Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent at left, and Capt. Phil Warth, ATC Conducting Officer at right).

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/24 DAYS - 10/3/45 – Hickam Field, Oahu, T.H. Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent with friends at terminal while waiting for take off. L. to R.: - Kathryn Irvin, AP War Correspondent, Paul Miller, and Capt. Richard Rendell, Public Relations Officer.

45. **(B3/f47)**

The Muskegon Chronicle
Muskegon, MI
Thursday, October 4, 1945

Globester Over U.S. on World Flight
(headline)

Globester Over
U.S. and Nears
End of Flight

By PAUL MILLER

Hamilton Field, Calif., Oct. 4 – (AP) – The army transport command's globe-girdling flight was near its end today as the sixth plane of the world shuttle took off here this morning at 5:30 a.m. Pacific standard time (8:30 a.m. Eastern standard time) on the last leg to Washington, D.C.

The big C-54 four-engined statesman is scheduled to arrive at the national capital about 9 p.m. (EST) this evening three hours ahead of the schedule originally planned for the six-day journey.

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The seven men and one woman who made the entire trip changed planes here 3 hours and 20 minutes after their arrival from Honolulu at 2:10 a.m. (PST). They made the flight from the islands to the mainland in 12 hours and 30 minutes.

The Globester plane which brought them from Hawaii could have made it earlier. It "loafed through" the starry Pacific sky rather than spoil San Francisco reception plans by coming in early.

The 2,500-mile non-stop trip to Washington will end a journey that began at 4 p.m. Eastern standard time Sept. 28 from the National airport there.

ATC's original plan called for returning to Washington at 12 midnight tonight (EST), after a 151-hour jaunt around the world near its greatest circumference, a distance of more than 23,000 miles.

Here, in brief, are statistics up to time of arrival at San Francisco:

Miles traveled – 20,842.

Elapsed time – 129 hours, 59 minutes.

Flying time – 103 hours, 29 minutes.

Ground time – 26 hours, 30 minutes.

It has been an experience that nobody who made the trip regrets – and none appear any the worse. (ATC's chief surgeon, who turned the plane into a laboratory, testing all eight passengers for fatigue and reactions to altitude[,] fully expected to have illness on his hands. The worst cases he had to treat were a couple of colds).

After the first stop at Burmuda [*sic*], the trip now in its sixth day carried to Santa Maria, The Azores, and then on to Casablanca; Tripoli, Abadan, Cairo, Iran [*sic*]; Kurachi [*sic*] and Calcutta, India; Kunming, China; Manila, Guam, Kwajalein, Honolulu, San Francisco and towards Washington.

It seemed early to observers aboard, and it probably was known to ATC officers, that the flight could be made in less than the specified 151 hours. There was some question on Monday and Tuesday, due to delays on the ground. But the flight was put back on schedule and kept there on the long jump from Kwajalein to Honolulu, and then on to San Francisco.

Sweeping away from the Hawaiian islands at 11:10 a.m. (Honolulu time) Wednesday, Capt. Kenneth W. Healy of Dallas, Tex., the pilot, set his speed at approximately 186 miles an hour. A few hundred miles out in bright sunshine about low hanging white clouds. A tail wind pushed the speed up to 242 miles an hour.

"This will never do," chuckled the captain. "We'll have to cut her down to be on time."

One and then another readjustment of speed was necessary.

The travelers boarded their sixth plane at San Francisco. Regular changes had been scheduled at Karachi, Manila and San Francisco. They were given a change at Guam, however, and then had to return their [*sic*] and change again when the first plane lost the use of a motor. A change was made, also, at Honolulu.

Fifteen released American prisoners of war and two emergency furlough cases were aboard the Globester on the Hawaii-San Francisco leg in addition to the regular passengers and crew.

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PHOTO
Caption:

Paul Miller, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, leaves the Globester to change planes at Hamilton Field, Calif., today for the last lap of a world-girdling flight. The next Flight was to be non-stop to Washington. He is one of three press service writers making the trip. – (Associated Press Wire-photo to The Chronicle).

46. **(B3/f47)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
Rochester, NY

23,279-Mile Global Flight
Completed in 6 1-4 Days

By PAUL MILLER

National Airport, Washington – (AP) – The first flight in the first regular around-the-world air service was completed last night by the United States Army Air Transport Command.

A C-54 Douglas Skymaster, sixth used on the six and one-quarter day flight, landed here at 9:42 p.m. (EST). It flew the 2,500-mile last hop from San Francisco in 13 hours. The global flight started here at 3:58 p.m., (EST) Sept. 28.

Lt. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of ATC, termed it "the fastest world flight ever made at near the earth's greatest circumference." It covered 23, 279 miles in 149 hours and 44 minutes including ground time of 33 hours and 21 minutes . . . .

The inaugural "Globester" flight took off on the 21st anniversary of the Army's first round-the-world flight which took 175 days over a shorter route.

Record on Shorter Route

The time record for the globe circuit, but over a route of only 14,824 miles, was set by Howard Hughes and a crew of four in 1938 at three days, 19 hours, eight minutes, 10 seconds.

Seven men and one woman were passengers on the first trip of ATC's new schedule, known as the "Globester."

Planes will depart every Friday over the same route – across the Atlantic to North Africa; thence around the globe by way of such stops as Cairo, Calcutta, Kunming, Manila, Honolulu and San Francisco.

Besides the eight who went all the way, approximately 100 passengers embarked and debarked en route. Thirteen different ATC crews flew various stages . . . .

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PHOTO
Caption:

INAUGURAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 6 1/4 DAYS – 10/5/45 – Approaching National Airport, Washington, D.C. – Wire recording of radio program made while in flight. L. to R. – Col. M. S. White, Lt. Willard L. Doughert, Mrs. Inez Robb, INS War Correspondent; Paul Miller, AP War Correspondent; Fred Othman, UP War Correspondent and Col. Irvin Doane of Bangor, Maine who was a prisoner of war for 3 ½ years with the Japanese.

47. **(B3/f47)**

New York Herald Tribune
Friday, October 5, 1945

PHOTO:
GLOBESTERS FIND IT'S A SMALL WORLD

Caption:

HOME AT LAST . . . The three weary reporters, who sped around the world on the first regularly scheduled passenger plane, get out of the Globester in Washington, the point they started out from 149 hours and 43 minutes before. Inez Robb, International News Service Correspondent and only girl reporter on the flight, who is shown with Paul Miller (left) of AP, Gen. Harold George, head of the ATC, who greeted them and Fred Othman, of UP (right) reveals she lost four pounds somewhere along the route and that her hairdresser has a reconversion job on her hands . . . but not until after Miss Robb makes up for all that lost sleep . . Her view of the flight? She sped so far and fast that time and countries melted into each other, and she has the feeling that she didn't see much of anything except the inside of American airports and American mess halls scattered around the world.

48. **(B3/f47)**

New York Journal-American

PHOTO
The Finish at Washington of the Globester's Round-the-World Flight

Caption:

The C-54 on its arrival at National Airport last night with passengers who flew around the world in six days and six hours. Lieutenant General Harold L. George, head of the Air Transport Command, is greeting Mrs. Inez Robb, only woman newswriter to make the trip as photographers record the scene

49. **(B3/f47)**

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*

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Globester Spans
World in 149 Hrs.

NATIONAL AIRPORT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (A.P.) – The first flight in the first regular around-the-world air service was completed tonight by the United States Army Air Transport Command.

A c-54 (Douglas Skymaster), sixth used on the six-and-one-quarter-day flight, landed here at 9:42 P.M. [EST]. It made the 2500-mile last hop from San Francisco in 13 hours. The global flight started from here at 3:58 P.M. [EST], Sept. 28 . . . .

50. **(B3/f47)**

MAIL WX

PM,

Welcome home!

Very fine going, but your trip reminds me of Fred Astaire's song in "Follow the Fleet" . . . It goes "We joined the Navy to see the world and what did we see? – We saw the sea," and "Instead of a girl or two in a taxi, we were forced to look at the Blacksea," etc.

Except for some transmission snafus, we got the round-the-world report in good shape for front pages, which gave it a ride all the way. Othman had one good piece, so far as I saw, about the baths in Capablanca [*sic*], and Robb turned up a few readable yarns, but you had practically no competition on the news.

So get yourself a good sleep, and see what can be done to get Dr. Babb off. He's still sitting here and waiting. Wish you had taken him along , and dropped him off at Manila, where he could catch a ride to Tokyo.

Regards AJG 10-5-45
(initialed)

51. **(B3/f44)**

*

"Sept. 1945
Globester –
Round-the-World Flight
ENDS"
(on envelope containing clipping)

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Oklahoma City Times
October 5, 1945

Globe-Girdling Air Service Starts Today

LEFT WASHINGTON—2:59 p.m. (CST) September 28.
ARRIVED WASHINGTON—8:24 p.m. October 4 (Thursday).
DISTANCE FLOWN—23,279 miles.
SCHEDULED TIME—149 hours, 44 minutes.
GROUND TIME—33 hours, 21 minutes.
FLYING TIME—116 hours, 23 minutes.

By PAUL MILLER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 – (AP) – The first historic flight is over. Regular round the world air service becomes routine starting Friday.

Friday afternoon and every Friday afternoon henceforth, U.S. army air transport command planes – 40-passenger C-54 Douglas Skymasters) – will leave Washington on a schedule that terminates here the following Thursday night.

Lt. Gen. Harold George, commanding general of the ATC, predicts the "Globester" will be run twice weekly, in both directions instead of east as now, as soon as mail and courier traffic justifies.

FORERUNNER OF AIR AGE

"There is nothing remarkable about the flight as I see it," the general told newsmen, "because aviation has advanced to the point where flights can be made on schedule anywhere regardless of weather. This is just a forerunner of the air age."

The seven men and a woman who made the first flight, ended here Thursday night, agreed they'd make the same 23,729 mile junket again, and gladly.

But they would have some changes made. The ATC will give attention to their recommendations in handling the regular service.

THREE CHANGES ASKED

The passengers agreed on three main points:

ONE – Air mattresses used on the floor or over double seats are better than sleeping sitting up, but at least a few real berths should be installed in the passengers' cabin. The only berths provided now are for pilot and crew, aft of the flight deck.

TWO – Nobody got as tired as expected, although there were so many odd-hour stops that regular sleep was out of the question.

THREE – More regular hot meals should be arranged.

PHOTO:
Caption:

Around-the World Fliers Home

Paul Miller, right foreground, assistant general manager of

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The Associated Press, is greeted by Maj. Gen. Harold George of the air transport command, as he and Mrs. Inez Robb, left foreground, International News Service, and Frederick C. Othman, upper right of the United Press, leave the Globester plane Thursday night in Washington, after a flight around the world. (Wirephoto.)

52. **(B3/f47)**

WESTERN
UNION

October 6, 1945

Irv Kupcinet
The Chicago Times
Chicago, Illinois

General George greeting me on return said quote boy when they telephoned me about that trouble between Guam and Kwajalein I prayed you all the way back to Guam period I replied quote you may have done some praying General but you weren't even in it with the longlegged guy meaning me who was leaning on the life rafts by the door of that plane! Unquote Regards

Paul Miller

53. **(B3/f47)**

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
235 EAST 45 TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 10, 1945.

Mr. Paul Miller,
Associated Press,
The Star Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Paul,

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This is a sort of sublimated love letter to which I don't think Mrs. Miller will object in the least. This is just to say that I wouldn't consider another world flight unless you were on the passenger list.

I can't tell you how much I enjoyed knowing you, working with you and traveling around the world with you. I hope we shall have lots of future assignments together and a lot of meetings off the beat.

To quote the immortal Quentin Reynolds, "Don't say it hasn't been fun." I am looking forward to seeing you and Mrs. Miller on Friday.

Both sincerely and affectionately,

Inez Robb
(signature)

IR.gn

54. **(B3/f47)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

October 18

HEADQUARTERS
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

CAIRO OFFICE
IMMOBILIA BUILDINGS
TEL : 54687

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a set of the pictures which Palmer took at Payne Field. I also sent a set to Claude Jagger. Marjorie got the puzzle rings and they are in the mail. It was good to see you when you came through and both Marjorie and I are sorry you didn't have more time so that we could have shown you something of Cairo. There's really more to it than just Shepeard's Terrace. We hope you weren't too exhausted by the trip and that the round-the-world jaunt was worthwhile. With best regards from us both to you and Louise.

Fred (signed)

55. **(B3/f44)**

The GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
GANNETT NEWSPAPERS BUILDING

55 EXCHANGE STREET

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ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614

for PAN AMERICAN GLOBESTER FIRST
ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

5 P.M. Sept. 28, 1945 to

12 Midnight, October 4, 1945

56. **(B3/f44)**
*****

Sooner Magazine
November [?] 1945

'Round the World in 149
By Walter B. Emery
Class of '34

PHOTO:
Caption:

Passengers on the "Round the World Flight, left to right: Fred Othman of United Press, Inez Rozz [sic] of International News Service, and Paul Miller of Associated Press.

57. **(B3/f49)**

(Written on cover of folder):

Promotion folder of Air Transport Command for
the 3 newspeople, including PM on 1945
Round-the-World flight. PM represented AP.

2. 1946

3. 1947

4. 1948

5. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**
*****

Washington Post
May 23, 1949

Rochester Editor
611

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U.S. Delegate to
World Meeting

Paul Miller, Rochester (N.Y.) editor, was named yesterday to represent the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the first convention of the International Federation of editors June 14-18 in Amsterdam. He will study whether the society should make permanent its one-year affiliation with the federation .

The federation was formed at Paris last June, aimed at combining working newspapermen of the world to improve journalistic standards and practices and work for "peace and justice."

The ASNE affiliated itself for a year with the federation. Miller, a vice president of the Gannett newspapers, and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, said:

"Frankly, we don't know too much about the possibilities of this international organization. I regard my attendance at the convention as exploratory on behalf of American newspapers. I'm going to reserve opinion until later."

b. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Washington Evening Star
May 23, 1949

Editors Name Miller
To World Convention

c. **(B3/f57)**

*****

[Unknown]
[n.d.]

Paul Miller Warns Parley
Against Curbing of Press

Amsterdam – (AP) – Paul Miller, editor of the Rochester Times-Union and vicepresident of the Gannett Company, yesterday warned against attacks on freedom of the press.

Miller, attending the annual International Conference of Newspaper Publishers in Free Countries as the United States delegate, initiated a resolution aimed at defending the freedom of the press against any attempt at government control in free countries.

He referred specifically to a proposed Dutch government press law on "responsibility of the journalist" which provides for punishment in cases of "false, dishonest or irresponsible writing."

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This law, Miller said, would be in direct opposition to the fundamentals of press freedom. He asked the conference to pass a resolution against the proposed statute and against possible similar legislation by other countries.

In this respect, Miller said press freedom also is under attack in Britain. The British delegate said he preferred to see a more general resolution tabled, one that would not refer specifically to Holland. A committee then was named to draft a proposal for presentation today . . . .

d. **(B3/f57)**
[Unknown]
[n.d.]

Publishers Pass
Miller Resolution
At Meet in Holland

Opposes Governmental
Threats to Press
Freedom

Amsterdam – (AP) – The international conference of newspaper publishers resolved yesterday to oppose any threat of government to restrict freedom of the press. The group represents newspaper societies of 12 nations, including the United States.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, said the conference opposed "legislative proposals in certain countries which would impede the free flow of news."

It was sponsored by Paul Miller, editor of the Rochester, N. Y., Times-Union, who is representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Miller said he was prompted to this action by a proposed Dutch law which would punish journalists for "false, dishonest or irresponsible writing."

The resolution opposed a stated tendency of governments to work in the field of the moral and material interests of the press. It said:

"It is the right of the national newspaper organizations themselves to control the manifold activities of journalism, to maintain the traditional sense of responsibility amongst their members and to defend the moral and material interests of the press."

Countries represented were: Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

The conference, by a vote of 10-2, decided to support the establishment of an institute of press and information by the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

This institute would organize international training of journalists and establish a center of information and documentation on press matters. The British and Italian delegations opposed the measure.

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e. **(B3/f57)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday Evening, July 2, 1949

Editor Finds Europe
Split on Marshall Plan

Western Europeans are sharply divided in their opinions on the Marshall Plan, the Russians and other aspects of postwar life, Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of The Times-Union, said today.

Returning to Rochester with Mrs. Miller this morning after a trip to England and the Continent they began June 7, Miller told of greatly divergent views he met in talking with Europeans.

"One will tell you that their recovery is going on apace, that everything is fine and the Marshall Plan is a great help," he said.

"Then another will say that they are living in a fool's paradise and that this is due to the Marshall Plan. Another will say that the Russians will never plan to make war. Still another will oppose this idea."

Attended Amsterdam Convention

Miller packed numerous experiences and broad travel into his trip, which he made primarily as the delegate of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to the first convention of the International Federation of Editors and Publishers in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, June 14-18.

While his detailed report on the results of the convention will be submitted to the ASNE board of directors, he was able to say that the conclave definitely was "one of those things tending to promote better understanding."

Forty editors and publishers, most of them with their wives accompanying them, attended the parley. They learned, Miller said, that they have common problems. In this first convention of its kind, they were able to discuss the problems on an international level.

One of the common problems, he noted, is increasing costs of operations. He noted that in England and France particularly, and to a lesser degree in Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Belgium, newspapers by necessity are smaller than those in America.

Dutch 'Wonderful Hosts'

Newspaper people met at the convention were hosts to the Millers in both Paris and London.

The Dutch, too, Miller said were "wonderful hosts." He was particularly impressed, he said, with the high regard in which Alan Valentine, president of the

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University of Rochester on leave as Marshall Plan administrator in The Netherlands, is held in the Dutch capital.

"All spoke highly of him," he said. "He is very popular."

The Millers began their trip by flying from New York to London, where they spent four or five days before flying to Amsterdam, scene of the editors' convention.

Later they flew from Frankfurt-on-Main to Berlin in a coal-carrying American Airlift plane, noting the highly precise schedule on which the airlift is operated and which enables it to carry 8,000 to 9,000 tons of supplies into berlin daily.

"The schedule, with planes flying from Frankfurt, about three minutes apart," Miller said, "is so precise that if a pilot has to make a pass at the Berlin field without landing on the dot, he turns right around and goes back to Frankfurt because a second landing attempt would interfere with the incoming planes behind him."

Hopelessness in Berlin

Berlin, the Millers found, remains desolate, funereal, full of hopelessness. Recalling that the city was reported to have been 60 per cent destroyed and 90 per cent damaged in the war, they saw little but half-hearted efforts to restore it.

Miller said the blockade and later the railroad strike discouraged bringing materials in, while fears that the Russians will either remain indefinitely or return are discouraging large-scale rehabilitation of shattered buildings and sections of the city.

The Millers were overnight guests of newspaper friends in Berlin before returning to Frankfurt , which they said "is a far different city," with a far different attitude.

Exchange Plan Eyed

They found The Netherlands "in beautiful shape, with green fields and clean cities" but noted that the attitudes of Europeans toward the Russians are governed greatly by the comparatively small distances of Europe. "The average Hollander," Miller pointed out, "is only two hours away from the Russians."

Miller said he brought out of the editors' conference the hope that some day American and European editors can work out an arrangement under which they will exchange men to work on each other's papers for stated periods of time to promote better understanding of common problems.

The Millers arrived in New York yesterday on the Mauretania [Cunard/White Star Line]from Le Havre, France.

f. **(B3/f57)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, July 3, 1949

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Depression Query
Tops in Europe
Reports Miller

Newsman Returns from
3-Week Trip to
Britain, Continent

The big question in Europe today is whether the United States is entering a new depression, Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of The Times-Union, reported yesterday.

Back from a three-week trip to England and Western Continental countries, Miller said that wherever he talked with newspapermen, business and government representatives they want to know what the drop in employment in this country means, and whether it will continue.

On the other hand, the most universal question he confronted – from taxi drivers, clerks, the men on the street and the professional men as well, was: "How can I get to America." An exaggerated idea of America's prosperity persists everywhere, he observed.

Tied to U. S. Economy

The visitor to Europe soon is impressed with the great extent to which the economic fate of those countries and the whole world is tied to America's economy "whether for better or for worse," the newspaperman said. To the anxious inquiries he met about the business conditions here, he explained the views of American business leaders that the current drop in employment is the result of a normal price adjustment period . . . .

g. **(B3/f57)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
July 13, 1949

Newsmen's Deaths
Called Great Loss
To American Press

The death of 13 American newspapermen in an India plane crash is "a terrible loss to American newspapers," said Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, last night.

All 13 of the men were acquaintances of Miller's and some of them were close friends, he revealed.

"Some of the best American reporters were on that plane," he commented.

Miller met the group of journalists at a reception in The Hague June 14 just before they began their Netherlands Government-sponsored tour of Indonesia. The Rochester newspaperman was in Amsterdam attending a conference of the International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors at the time . . . .

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h. **(B3/57)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Wednesday, July 13, 1949

Rites Slated
For India
Crash Dead

i. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Editor & Publisher
July 23, 1949

Paul Miller Reports
On Amsterdam Parley

ROCHESTER, N. Y. – Rising circulations in Britain, a free-for-all circulation scrap in France and the Netherlands, growing pains in Germany, somewhat normal problems in the Scandinavian countries and in Belgium. Of course, high production costs generally . . . .

Government Interference

In most of the countries, Mr. Miller believes, government interference is a major problem.

"If the Federation can do anything," he commented in his office at headquarters of the Gannett Newspapers here, "perhaps it can be effective in fighting government controls and tampering on an international level." . . . .

j. **(B3/f57)**

*****

<u>FIEJ Report</u>
(10, double-spaced pages)

PHOTOS
(75)

k. **(B3/f59)**
(see also):
FIEJ Scrapbook Contents 1949

l. **(B3/f60)**
(see also):
FIEJ Correspondence 1948-1949

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m. **(B3/f61)**
(see also):
FIEJ Correspondence 1949

n. **(B3/f58)**
[May 7, 1976]

PAUL MILLER

AHN [crossed out]
JCQ [crossed out] (handwritten):
Good reporting job.
Thanks for sharing.
Signature [unintelligible]

Looking at IPI [International Press Institute] material reminded me that I represented both ASNE [American Society of Newspaper Editors] and ANPA [American Newspaper Publishers Association] at FIEJ [Federation of International Editors and Publishers] Amsterdam in 1949. I doubted it , and later IPI, amounted to much more than a happy boondoggle. But for that I rather preferred FIEJ; I did not attend any later meetings although I did serve on the American Committee of IPI for awhile. I was appointed by ASNE pres. Spike Canaham [*sic*] to represent ASNE; ANPAers heard about and asked me to report for them also. Result: ANPA pres. And gen mgr, later Chm and Pres, attended both thereafter, wore headsets and looked serious. And I believe do today.

Paul. (signed)
5-7-76

Claude Bellanger, in patched pants and beat up Dodge, ran FIEJ then; later, I gather, ran or runs both . . . .

6. 1950

a. **(B3/f62)**
PHOTOS:
(23)

(1.) 10129 D
ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM NEW YORK
CAUTION: USE CREDIT

EDITORS ON INAUGURAL FLIGHT TO BUENOS AIRES
Four newspaper officials engage in conversation shortly before leaving New York's International Airport, June 29, aboard a Pan American World Airways plane on a preview of the airline's twice-weekly service to Buenos Aires. They

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are part of a group of 34 publishers, editors and government officials making the flight. From left are: Paul Miller, editor, Rochester (N.Y.) Times Union; Benjamin M. McKelway, publisher, Washington (D.C.) Star; Amon G. Carter, publisher, Fort Worth (Tex.) Star Telegram; and Norman Chandler, president, Los Angeles (Calif.) Times.

JS 6/29/50 515 PEDT STF-JL 23

UTICA BING[*?*] LATIMES FT WORTH WXSTAR HARTFORD TIMES

(2.) PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS PHOTO

EL PRESIDENTE PASSENGERS

Thirty-six outstanding editors, publishers and government officials left New York International Airport, (June 29) aboard Pan American World Airways double-decked Clipper Friendship for the inauguration of El Presidents, a new luxury air service linking New York and Buenos Aires. They were guests of Pan American's president Juan T. Trippe, in a preview of the all-sleeper, extra fare service which cuts the scheduled flight time between New York and the Argentine capital by 30 percent. The flight's routing is via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Montevideo, Uruguay, to Buenos Aires, arriving 26 hours, 10 minutes after takeoff from New York. El Presidente will make its first regularly scheduled flight July 5. Shown at a reception at the airport before the takeoff of Clipper Friendship are [end of text]

(3.) NY526 – 6/30 – SPECIAL FOR ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION: Paul Miller waves goodbye as he leaves for South America on special flight. (ACME TELEPHOTO)

b. **(B3/f64)**

*****

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
PUBLIC RELATIONS – LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION

PUBLISHERS FLIGHT INAUGURATES
DELUXE SERVICE TO BUENOS AIRES

A group of 33 publishers, editors and government officials took off at 12:26 p.m. Thursday (Miami time) from New York International Airport for a six-day visit to Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine, inaugurating Pan American World Airway's El Presidente, a luxury service between New York and Buenos Aires, which will cut the scheduled flight time by almost 30 per cent . . . .

Following is a list of passengers: . . . .

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(4.) *PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS*
PUBLIC RELATIONS – LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION

41657

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN VISIT ARGENTINE HERO'S TOMB

Accompanying Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American World Airways, to pay homage to General San Martin, liberator of Argentina, a group of United States newspapermen visit San Martin's tomb and monument in Buenos Aires. The newspapermen were members of a group of publishers, editors and officials who were guests of Trippe on a pre-view flight displaying the super-deluxe El Presidente service which began between New York and Buenos Aires on July 5. Shown left to right: Frank Starzel, AP general manager; John N. Wheeler, president, NANA; John D. Ewing, publisher, Shreveport (La.) Times; Benjamin M. McKelway, editor, Washington (DC) Star; George W. Healy jr.[*sic*], managing editor, New Orleans Times-Picayune; Philip L. Graham, publisher, Washington (DC) Post; Maurice T. Moore, chairman of board, Time Inc.; Jack Bisco, vice president and general manager, United Press; Amon G. Carter, publisher, Fort Worth (Tex) Star-Telegram; Richard E. Berlin, president, Hearst Corp.; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond (Va.) News-Leader; Wilbur L. Morrison, vice president, Latin American Division, Pan American World Airways; Juan T. Trippe, president, Pan American World Airways; Leo Hills, managing editor, Miami (Fla.) Herald; Norman Chandler, publisher, Los Angeles (Calif.) Times; Francis S. Murphy, publisher, Hartford (Conn.) Times; Dan Mahoney, publisher, Miami (Fla.) Daily news; James Stahlman, publisher, Nashville (Tenn.) Banner; and Paul Miller, publisher, Rochester (N.Y.) Times Union.

# # #

AOOGEO:Hg

(5.) W15 – 7/6 – WASHINGTON: SPCL TO GANNETT PAPERS: Paul Miller, of Gannett Newspapers, 2nd from right in front row, was among the many newsmen and women arriving here (7/6) on Pan American Airways Stratacruiser [*sic*]returning from tour of South America. Main stop on the one-week trip was Buenos Aires.

c. **(B3/f64)**
*****

Brazil Herald
Brazil's Only English Language Daily
Rio de Janeiro, Friday, June 30, 1950

PAA Stratocruiser Arrives Here Today

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Pan American's Huge
New Stratocruiser
Arrives In Rio Today

The giant 75-passenger Stratocruiser-type Clipper of Pan American World Airways, with a group of outstanding newspaper and magazine publishers and editors of the United States aboard, arrives at Galeao Airport from New York at 9 a. m. today. The flight, a pre-inaugural to the start of regular El Presidente service July 5 between New York and Buenos Aires with stops at Port of Spain, Rio and Montevideo, marks assignment of the world's largest and most luxurious airliner to the Brazilian route . . . .

d. **(B3/f64)**
*****

(1.) Pan American Strato Edition — BRAZIL HERALD — *Brazil's Only English Language Daily* — Rio de Janeiro, Friday, June 30, 1950 — Pan American Strato Edition

PAA EXPERTS HELPED BUILD CRUISER
Technicians Played
Role In Developing
'Queen of Skies'

Technical experts of Pan American World Airways played an important role in the development of the new Boeing Stratocruiser-type Clipper. PAA engineers and pilots worked closely with the Boeing staff, and their advice – based on years of flying experience – was closely followed, especially in the improved design of the cockpit and the operating controls.

Participation in the development of new Clippers has been the policy of PAA since it began operations in 1927. This long-range planning has resulted in aircraft tailor-made to meet the needs of international aviation.

PAA's working "partnership" with Boeing and other aircraft companies dates back to the early '30's. PAA wanted long-range, four-engine flying boats for its over-water hops. It got such equipment 10 years before four-engine airplanes were in general use on domestic airlines.

A long line of famous flying Clipper – the Boeings, the Sikorskys and the Martins – were built especially for Pan American.

Even before the United States' entry into World War II, Pan American's top management was studying plans for a commercial plane to be bigger and faster than any in existence. By January, 1941, specifications had been drawn up and were being circulated to the major aircraft manufacturing companies.

The war intervened, but even while it was devoting its energies to flying men and supplies to distant lands for the armed services, PAA continued to think in terms of peacetime aviation.

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During a three-year period, PAA not only maintained a full-time resident staff at the Boeing factory, but spent $200,000 independently in research and for salaries of engineers, pilots and maintenance men who contributed to the development of the Stratocruiser . . . .

(2.)

New Clipper
Easily Loads
8-Ton Cargo

Pan American World Airways' new Stratocruiser-type Clipper is first of all a passenger transport, but its powerful engines and spacious fuselage give it a cargo-carrying capacity of more than eight tons – in addition to a full load of 75 passengers.

The world's largest airliner is also the most easily loaded . . . .

(3.)

'Pilots Parlor'
New Monicker [*sic*]

The control cabin of Pan American World Airways' Stratocruiser-type Clipper rightly has gained the name "pilot's parlor."

It is the most spacious flight deck ever designed for a commercial landplane and offers the most visibility.

Boeing engineers set aside 472 cubic feet for the control cabin. It is 15 feet long, 11 feet wide and includes separate lavatory facilities . . . .

(4.)

Stratocruiser at a Glance

Here's a thumbnail sketch of Pan American World Airways' new Stratocruiser-type Clipper: . . . .

e. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
July 7, 1950

Editor Finds Argentines
Know Citys Products

By JACK TUCKER

Rochester is 6,400 air miles from Buenos Aires, but Argentines are virtually as familiar with this city's high-type industrial products as a dealer down in Paducah or up in Bangor.

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union made that clear today.

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Miller has just returned from a fast week's trip to South America as guest – with 20 other newspaper publishers, editors and radio executives – of Pan American Airways.

NEW CLIPPER RUNS

The group flew aboard the clipper Friendship on the inaugural flight of a new luxury run from New York to Buenos Aires. Pan American is cutting flying time to about 25 hours.

Miller, who plans an article or two about his trip, met with President and Mrs. Peron of Argentina and related this pair of incidents:

"Fleur Cowles (editor of Flair Magazine) became intrigued with the spiked pumps that Eva Peron was wearing, and asked who made them.

"Mrs. Peron, who spoke through an interpreter, is a lady of action. She whipped off the pumps and showed Mrs. Cowles first-hand.

"Peron meanwhile insisted, during our meeting with him, that we ask 'tough questions like your President Truman is asked.'

"When the meeting ended, Peron's interpreter protested:

"'But El Presidente still wants to know where those $64 questions are!

FLANKED BY GUARDS

The Perons were flanked by four husky bodyguards of Jess Willard stature.

"They perked right up," Miller laughed, "when Amon Carter (publisher of the Fort Worth, Tex., Star-Telegram) pulled out what looked like a pair of pearl-handled pistols and presented them to Mrs. Peron.

"But international relations calmed down when the 'pistols' turned out to be trick cigaret [*sic*] lighters."

Miller ran into a number of Rochesterians in Rio De Janeiro, including Donald T. Burrows, Eastman Kodak's representative there, and Sheldon Thomas, first secretary and public affairs officer of the U.S. embassy.

LATINS BACK TRUMAN

Thomas' diplomatic acumen, Miller said, is highly regarded by Brazilians.

The visiting Americans were feted with a strenuous diet of receptions and dinners in Rio, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

Asked about south-of-the-border reaction to the Korean outbreak, Miller said that South American countries are strongly in back of President Truman's decision to commit U.S. military aid against the Red-supported North Koreans.

Miller was impressed particularly with the old saw that it's a small world, when a man can virtually commute from New York's Idlewild Airport to Buenos Aires in just about one day.

He said that many Americans don't appreciate the "tremendous development" taking place in Latin America and the still latent possibilities there.

Miller paid special tribute to Juan Trippe, head of Pan American, for his farsighted contributions to aviation.

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PHOTO
Caption:
AMONG NEWSPAPER executives back in U.S. today after flight to South America are (from left) Paul Miller, Benjamin M. McKelway, publisher of the Washington Star; Amon G. Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, and Norman Chandler, president of the Los Angeles Times. (AP Photo)

f. **(B3/f63)**

Democrat and Chronicle
July 8, 1950

Peron Denies Muzzling Press,
Says Miller, Back from Flight

A flat denial by Juan Peron that his government is crushing the free Argentine press was reported yesterday by Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, who has returned from a 12,800-mile round trip air journey to South America.

Miller was one of 30 American editors, publishers and radio executives who were guests of Pan American Airways on the inaugural flight of a new luxury run from New York to Buenos Aires.

High point of the week-long journey, during which the group made stopovers in Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, was a half-hour press conference with the Argentine president. Throughout the meeting the smooth, poised Peron was grilled by the editors on all phases of Western Hemisphere questions, Miller said.

"Peron denied our repeated questions about suppression of the press in his country," Miller declared. "He said again and again that his government is not pursuing any policy against the press. Peron explained, however, that a dollar shortage may have imposed a curtailment of newspaper publishing to some degree."

To Write Articles

Miller said that he plans to write several articles in the near future which will give his full view on the subject.

The editors also quizzed Peron on his views toward U.S. loans to Latin American nations.

"Peron is definitely against the loans," Miller explained. "He told us that if the U.S. wants to help, it should use the money to buy more South American products. Peron believes that if South American people are given more money they won't work."

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At every stop they made on the trip, the editors were feted handsomely at dinners, receptions and luncheons by the various embassies and officials of the countries they visited.

Trippe True Pioneer

In Buenos Aires, they participated in the 100th anniversary of the liberation of Argentina when Juan Trippe, president of the host airline, placed a wreath at the foot of the statue of liberator Jose de San Martin.

Miller described Trippe as a "pioneer in the truest meaning to all Americans." The journey made by the editors in 17 ½ hours flying time, and now a regularly scheduled flight, is another milestone in the history of the development of aerial communications between the U.S. and Latin America, he said.

Trippe was a pioneer when he flew dinky craft between the two continents many years ago. Again he is pioneering with this new, fast strato-cruiser flight. I wouldn't be surprised if he were the first to put jets into commercial service," Miller declared.

g. **(B3/f64)**

The New York Times
Sunday, July 9, 1950

PRENSA AND NACION
ARE USED BY PERON

Argentine President Cites the
Opposition Papers to Show
There Is No Press Curb

By VIRGINIA LEE WARREN
Special to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 – The Peron regime is putting on an amazing performance these days by which it uses its severest press critics – La Prensa and La Nacion – in a manner that makes them in effect the Government's best friends.

This is through no maneuver on the part of the papers concerned. The only dailies in the capital that ever find the present Government less than perfect, La Prensa and La Nacion are as outspoken as ever. Bu they have now become so valuable to the Peron regime, especially in dealing with public opinion in the United States that it is not unreasonable to think the Government would permit one of its enthusiastic supporters to cease publishing before it would let La Prensa or La Nacion close.

When the question of freedom of the press is raised, the regime now proudly points to those two opposition papers as absolute proof that such freedom does exist.

By throwing this fact in the face of questioners the President and other members of his Government are seemingly able to divert attention from the

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situation of such papers as El Intransigente of Salta, La Nueva Provincia of Bahia Blanca and Democracia of Junin that have been closed for the last six months.

Paper's Stand Well Known

In most cases the stratagem appears to work. For one thing, the papers best known abroad are La Prensa and La Nacion and through their unceasing opposition and measures taken against them by the Government, they have become in the United States a kind of criterion of the Argentine press situation. For another, when the anti-Argentine Activities Congressional Investigating Committee, after closing papers right and left on one pretext or another, gradually allowed most of them to reopen, only the persons here on the scene were likely to go the trouble of keeping the exact score.

Thus President Juan D. Peron, when asked this week by a group of visiting editors and publishers from the United States about the condition of the press, was able to point to La Prensa and La Nacion as proof that freedom was unrestricted. The President said the only newspapers closed were two Communist publications, La Hora and Orientacion.

A couple of weeks ago, when a visiting newspaper man from Boston questioned him on the same subject President Peron said that "freedom of the press exists; opposition newspapers are published and newsprint is being distributed to all."

When a Chilean newspaper man interviewed the President a month ago and said there were reports in his country of press restrictions , President Peron replied that there had been restrictions but these had been applied "against Communist papers," thus implying no other publications had been affected. The President also pointed with pride to La Prensa and La Nacion for the benefit of the visitor from across the Andes.

Equitable Dealing Assured

When Ramon Antonio Cereijo, Treasury Minister, was in the United States in March he assured reporters that newsprint would be distributed equitably and that either all papers or none would be able to publish.

El Intransigente, an important provincial paper that had frequently spoken out against the Government was closed when its newsprint was embargoed on a charge by the Congressional committee of irregularity in its books. Later an audit showed there was a difference of less than half a pound on a total of 220 tons of newsprint inventoried.

Democracia of Junin was forced to suspend publication through a similar newsprint squeeze.

h. **(B3/f63)**

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Rochester Times-Union
July 17-22, 1950

Six articles
by Paul Miller, editor and pub-
lisher of The Times-Union, on an

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air trip to South America with a group of U. S. publishers, radio executives and government officials, as guests of Pan American World Airways.

(1.) **July 17, 1950**
PHOTO:
Flying Down to Rio
Clipper Makes It a Small World
Caption:
PAUL MILLER (fourth from left) before he took off for South America (Acme Telephoto)

Times-Union Editor Describes
7-Day Trip in 'Letter' Home

By PAUL MILLER

At 1:30 p. m. on Thursday, June 29, a party of United States editors, publishers, radio executives and government officials left the International Airport at Idlewild, L. I. They flew in the double-decker Clipper Friendship, a Boeing Stratocruiser, as guests of Juan Trippe, president of Pan American World Airways.

Eight hours later they were dining to native orchestra music in the colorfully decorated former barracks which now is the Pan American Hotel near the airfield at Trinidad, B. W. I.

By 1 p. m. next day, less than 24 hours after takeoff in New York, in bright sunshine and with visibility unlimited., the towering crags and glistening beaches, the blue harbor and apartment-lined shores of Rio de Janeiro stretched below.

It is indeed a small world – increasingly so, thanks to Trippe and men like him – and before the travelers next touched U.S. soil, at Washington on July 6, they were to:

Enjoy royal entertainment in Rio,

Sample an overnight taste of the hospitality of Montevideo,

Parry thrusts with the fabulous Perons of Argentina, and

Marvel again on the fast flight home at the green, forbidding reaches of Northern Brazil – eyes straining for any sight of human life or movement from the Clipper, three miles up in the blue.

SCARELY A CLOUD

Scarcely a cloud was seen. Weather was neither hot nor cold. Such bumps as came to the Stratocruiser were comparable to those absorbed by the family auto while taking wrinkles in East Ave. at 25 miles an hour.

It was, in short, the perfect trip. As one of those privileged to go, I am going to try to write about it. Not as an expert on flying, on South American affairs, or even on the fine hotels and good food, but just as a man might write a letter home. For such this is – a letter in your hometown newspaper about what one

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hometowner saw and did with friends in the lands once far away, yet now so near south of the border.

In 1934, Trippe conceived the idea of inviting newspapermen and officials to be his guests on the flight over a then new South American route.

He wanted to acquaint them with conditions in the countries his line was beginning to serve, and with advances in commercial aviation. Also, I suspect, he wanted to sell them on his great airline and its contribution to world progress and understanding. Frank Gannett was on that first flight and on others.

The latest and eighth flight in the Pan American guest series inaugurated a new luxury service between New York and Buenos Aires. The schedule, termed "El Presidente," lopped 11 ½ hours off the previous time of 37 hours and 40 minutes. It also introduced the double-decker Stratocruiser to the run. The upper deck offers conventional (although uncommonly comfortable) seating accommodations and the lower a mirrored lounge like the rear of a railroad observation car, complete with bar.

3 WOMEN ABOARD

Three women were among the guests – Mrs. Trippe, wife of our host; Mrs. Helen Reid, president of the New York Herald Tribune, and Fleur (Mrs. Gardner) Cowles, editor of the magazine Flair. Mrs. Cowles, by the way, won the sackful of dollar bills put into the pot for a wager on the landing time of the first leg of the flight. The Clipper Friendship touched ground at Trinidad at 9:26 p. m., the exact time drawn by Mrs. Cowles.

Also aboard, beside publishing and radio men, were Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado; Rep. Carl Hindshaw of California and Willard L. Thorp, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.

The other travelers, many old acquaintances and close friends of mine from professional associations, rounded out a congenial passenger list. All were to have eye-opening experiences together in the days and nights planned with such care and attention to the last small details by their hosts of Pan American.

Tomorrow: "The U. S. is like a Newfoundland dog."

(2.) **July 18, 1950**

PHOTO:
Flying Down to Rio
Hotel Named 'Palace' - - and It Was
Caption:
A SCENE IN beautiful Rio de Janeiro.

If in Trouble, Call Housekeeper
Found to Be a Sound Slogan

By PAUL MILLER

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The Clipper Friendship flashed toward the runway. There was a hardly perceptible bump at contact with the concrete, the quickly reversed propellers applied their roaring brake – and this was Rio.

The landing time was 1:30 p. m. of Friday, June 30. Until we took off for Montevideo, Uruguay, in mid-morning of Sunday, July 2, we were caught up in a whirl of luncheons and dinners and sightseeing and shopping that left little time for reflection, or anything else.

Our hotel was the Copacabana Palace and a palace it is. This comment may come as naïve to readers who know Rio. But the comment is for those who don't, but who, like myself, wondered how hotel accommodations would measure against our own and Europe's. Several have asked me since my return, and the answer is again:

The Copacabana Palace is a palace – indeed, it was built partly with a gambling palace in mind. Before the government gambling the high-ceilinged halls now used for formal dinners were the brilliant scenes of night-long play. The government has put a stop to this for the time at least, but gambling will be an issue in elections coming up this Fall.

* * *

My own room, which I should judge was average at about $12 a day, was on the third floor, and I was deposited there by an elevator whose operator understood "three." There was a large bathroom, a spacious closet, an excellent bed – and double windows opening for a view of the hotel swimming pool directly below and a broad sweep of beach and the Atlantic Ocean across the avenue.

Laundry service? Pressing? Both were adequate and prompt. As better travelers know, the rule "When in trouble call the housekeeper" is good in almost any foreign hotel; almost invariably she will prove to know English. And the housekeeper usually can be reached over the switchboard because if the telephone operator who answers your pickup does not understand English, she will switch you to an operator who does.

So much for the service and language difficulties at the Copacabana Palace – there weren't any.

* * *

Speaking of language difficulties, one of our speakers, while expatriate Americans shrank in embarrassment, told a dinner given by the American Chamber of Commerce:

"You'll have to pardon me for speaking in English. My Spanish isn't very good . . ."

Portuguese is, of course, the language of Brazil!

Readers who imagine the broad streets of Rio as dotted with only occasional cars, with horse-drawn carts more in prominence, would blink in amazement at Rio auto traffic. The traffic jam surrounding the Brazilian Press Club building, which incidentally is more commodious and luxurious than our own at Washington, was as heavy at 8 p. m. as 5 o'clock crosstown traffic in Manhattan.

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American cars, freshly unloaded, lined some Rio docks, with Cadillacs much in evidence. A friend of mine paid $3,000 for a Chevrolet and told of Cadillac sales, of his personal knowledge, at $8,000-$10,000. Few cars go at list price, if the stories are true, there being many an angle and many a palm to many a motor car deal.

* * *

Speaking of angles, we newspapermen learned a few for the first time from our Brazilian brethren of that Rio press club:

Under present laws, a reporter may work only five hours a day on any one newspaper. Thus, many reporters work for two or more of the 27 daily newspapers – few with more than 100,000 circulation – which publish in Rio. And some newsmen hold government jobs as well.

Then there is the interesting provision that money earned as a newspaper worker is not subject to income tax!

Rio, with its magnificent natural beauty and the charm and appeal of its great buildings, old and new, runs the whole course between the lowest conceivable depths of poverty and of great wealth. Somewhere in between comes the average man – and in the minority at that. It was explained to me by one whose judgment I trust that the very poor are in the majority, followed in numbers by the rich. As we drove along a broad boulevard, with construction under way wherever we turned, I commented that Rio had the appearance of a Texas oil boom town, or at least as much of that appearance as a city of two million population could have. My friend agreed.

"Things are booming here," he said. "Only the government needs money."

"The coffee kings must need money," I remarked to my old friend, "the way they have combined and contrived to keep prices sky-high."

He replied, "Oh, but they haven't. That story just isn't true. Coffee costs almost as much right here in Rio as it does in your home town of Rochester, N.Y."

He explained it thus, and readers may judge for themselves:

With coffee prices comparatively low before the war, and some growers even dumping to keep down the supply, many got out of the market entirely. It takes five years to get coffee plants into the yielding stage. The war brought increased demand and higher prices. In late years the demand has held up and the supply is not equal to it. Hence, high coffee prices in Brazil as elsewhere.

The impression was strong that Brazil, long regarded as one of the closest friends of the United

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States, was something less than happy at the direction taken by the bulk of U.S. "aid."

"We don't want gifts, such as European countries have had," said more than one. "But we do feel we are entitled to substantial government loans."

*** * ***

The foreign minister, Raul Fernandes, put it to us as frankly at a luncheon given by the government on July 1 and he asked us to get this picture over to newspaper readers in the United States:

"We do not expect any free aid. The case is not so acute or so desperate, as to call for gifts, instead of investments to be returned with interests and amortizations, for you are certainly not unaware of the fact that we always have found ourselves among the countries – not numerous, I believe – which are repaying you, at the rates established, for aid received under the Lend-Lease system."

Senator Johnson, replying to the foreign minister, made a gracious, friendly speech. He did not refer to Foreign Minister Fernandes' appeal for a loan. He did say that the United States is like a Newfoundland dog to its friends – always close at hand, within reach, ready to lend help and comfort.

Afterward one of the more cynical of our party recalled this figure of speech. "That is right," he said. "We are like a Newfoundland dog – a big, dumb, bumbling Newfoundland."

Next: Montevideo, capital of "the most democratic country,"

i. **(B3/f64)**

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PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
PUBLIC RELATIONS – LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION

TRIPPE'S ARRIVAL MARKS MILESTONE
IN BRAZIL'S AVIATION PROGRESS

(handwritten):
"Trippe Biography"

[5 pages]

j. **(B3/f64)**

*****

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
PUBLIC RELATIONS – LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION

TRIPPE SEES TRAVEL DOLLAR
IMPORTANT LATIN "IMPORT"

(handwritten):

"dope on hotels"

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[4 pages]

(3.) **July 19, 1950**

Flying Down to Rio

Montevideo Is a Mirror for Uruguay

- - - Like Nation, It's Individualistic

By PAUL MILLER

Ten to one you would not pick Montevideo as your destination if you planned a vacation trip to one of the great cities of South America. Not enough is heard about it.

Seeing the capital of Uruguay was one of the real eye-openers to those who hadn't visited it before when the Clipper Friendship of Pan American World Airways bore a party of American newspapermen, radio executives and government officials there from Rio de Janeiro on the clear and sunny afternoon of Sunday, July 2.

This beautiful, bustling city of 800,000 was a treat to all and a surprise to many. Over 120 miles of coastline east of Montevideo is one continuous sandy beach.

As the spacious, well-planned Carrasco airport came in view, we beheld lines of autos along every road and highway roundabout. The people had turned out to welcome President Juan Trippe of Pan American and his guests on the flight.

The throngs pressed close, waving and shouting in friendly fashion, as our line of 10 or 15 taxis edged across the air field toward the highway to the city. There we waited some more, as – with not a cop in sight and every motorist for himself – the traffic snarl slowly worked itself out and our drivers were able to get onto the highway.

*** * ***

"These people are individualists," someone explained. "This is as democratic a country as you'll find anyplace. They don't take anything off anybody. Matter of fact, if anybody has a flat, like as not he'll stop right on the road and fix it while other motorists draw up behind him and calmly sit and chat until he gets going again."

The taxis assigned to us bore numbers, pasted on the windshields, for recognition. We in turn applied the numbers to the drivers. Thus, the driver for John N. Wheeler, president, North American Newspaper Alliance, responded with alacrity to "Hey Cinco!"

*** * ***

Montevideo is built on a peninsula on a gracefully rippling hill, from which it reflects its charm and natural beauty into the waters of the River Plate. Its largest port, inside a marvelous bay, receives the world's largest trans-Atlantic ships, since the geographic location

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of Montevideo makes it a required stop on the maritime route.

* * *

Memorials to Franklin D. Roosevelt and to Woodrow Wilson drew attention to the Uruguayan's high regard for the United States and its traditions on the drive into the city. There is no better friend in the hemisphere than this smallest country of South America.

Uruguayans like to point out that the actions of officials are in harmony with the democratic spirit of the country. The seat of the presidency, corresponding to our White House, is on Independence Square. Across the way is a popular public restaurant. For lunch, the president strolls unostentatiously across the square to dine with no more ceremony than any other customer.

* * *

Somehow, although possessed of a charm all its own, Montevideo did not strike the visitor on first appraisal as the Monte Carlo of South America; as the spot where one would expect to find gambling – banned in glamorous Rio – organized and legalized almost on a big business basis. Yet a large area of our hotel, the Parque, was given over to a casino.

There, some of those less in need of sleep, reported later, tables were crowded and roulette wheels clicked until dawn. It's government regulated and this may account for the fact that, by our standards, taxes are nothing to worry about! However, as one of the party remarked "If you pay out your money anyway, what matter whether they take it out in taxes or across the table at the Parque Casino?"

* * *

Uruguay is regarded as a devout country, but customs vary in all lands. Here roulette wheels spin through Sunday night and afternoon newspapers appear on Sunday afternoon as on any other day. The stores, however, were closed, most of them, and the prosperous-appearing crowds thronging the downtown streets were sightseers and moviegoers as in Rochester.

* * *

We found that the English language is enough to get a traveler by, even as in most of the rest of the world. There's always someone nearby who speaks English and who can come to the rescue when needed.

There are a good many Americans in Montevideo – brokers, salesmen, bankers and others. We met a number of them and it was from some of these Americans that we began to hear at length the stories rampant over South America about life in Argentina under President Peron – rather, under President Peron and his wife Eva.

They were stories we were to try later to check for ourselves, face to face with the hospitable Perons.

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NEXT: Fabulous Argentina and the equally fabulous Perons.

PHOTO
Caption:
PICTURESQUE Avenida 18 de Julio in Montevideo.

(4.) **July 20, 1950**

United States Newsmen Trade Views with President Peron in Hour-Long Interview

By PAUL MILLER

I can speak only for myself of the visiting North Americans who sat down at a long table with President Peron of Argentina on Monday, July 3, in the presidential palace at Buenos Aires, but I will confess this:

I went into the meeting hoping to see a dictator at bay under questioning.

I came out of the meeting completely sure of one thing only:

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus isn't "the greatest show on earth." That accolade belongs, so far as I am concerned, to President Peron and his sleek blond wife, Eva.

*** * ***

These outwardly charming and affable people are bearing down upon Argentina under the now well-known claim of correcting wrongs and raising living standards, a pattern of government controls that is all too familiar to those who recall the emergence of the all-powerful state in Europe of the 1930s.

One hears stories of government acquisition through condemnation proceedings, of buildings desired by the Peron government; of threats and restrictions on the great press of Argentina; of demands upon individuals for large donations in behalf of one or more of Mrs. Peron's favorite charities.

It is fair to add that as against these reports – reports which no overnight visitor can hope to check conclusively – there are the stories of humane developments, of good works. The trouble with these latter, from my own personal point of view, is this:

I suspect they are undertaken not so much for the good of Argentina as for self-justification and vote-holding. Moreover, the methods used to achieve some of the triumphs of which the Peronistas prate are hopelessly out of harmony with any concept of democratic processes.

*** * ***

TO A NEWSPAPERMAN, the anti-free press moves of the Peron government stand out. So, as noted at the outset, I and probably many of the others in our group went to the Presidential Palace particularly eager to question the individual whose government holds that it is unlawful to be "disrespectful" to public officials.

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We had entered expecting only a brief meeting with Peron. Against that expectation, fancy our reaction to what followed!

We were conducted to a beautiful room, its windows ceiling high, its walls hung with reproductions of historic scenes, and centered with a long table with perhaps 20 chairs on either side and three at each end. In the middle, at one side of the table, was a distinctive chair, obviously for Peron. And there was a solid line of microphones down the middle of the table, so that at least one was within reach of every person at the table.

Clearly, our host had not approved this arrangement if he was going to duck questions!

* * *

WE HAD barely seated ourselves when the president was announced. He is youthful in appearance, black hair trimmed close, tanned, medium height and on the stocky side. He entered briskly, but instead of striding at once to his chair, he began shaking hands. Wearing the smile he never relaxed throughout the entire hour and more that followed, he moved about the table and shook hands cordially with every visitor. Then he took his seat, and speaking in Spanish (he does not know English), welcomed the visitors with a special bow to Juan Trippe of Pan American World Airways for Mr. Trippe's pioneering leadership in the development of inter-American aerial transportation lanes.

Then, instead of winding up the occasion with some expected pleasant generalities, Peron, through his interpreter, emphasized his readiness to answer any and all questions. He had heard about the tough questions fired at President Truman at press conferences in the United States. Okay, let 'em come.

William Randolph Hearst Jr. popped No. 1:

"Do you have freedom of the press in Argentina?"

President Peron turned until he could face Mr. Hearst, smiling his squinty, fixed smile, and held forth at length on his high regard for freedom of the press and his determination to preserve it.

"Are there any newspapermen in jail?" asked George W. Healy Jr. of the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The president smilingly and promptly abhorred the very thought. Indeed, he said flatly, no newspapermen would ever go to jail as long as Peron remains in power.

There was laughter, in which Peron joined heartily, as Mr. Healy asked if he could have the assurance in writing, for his own personal comfort.

"Well," someone asked, "how about the newsprint restrictions?" [By these the great Argentine dailies such as La Prensa and La Nacion—both anti-Peron – are held down and presumably kept wondering from week to week how long they can continue in operation. (*Miller's brackets*)]

There is the matter of the dollar shortage, suavely replied el presidente, and besides, Argentina "has no colonies that produce newsprint." Hence, it must be rationed – but it is done fairly, of course, with no favoritism shown the pro-government newspapers and no discrimination against opposition newspapers.

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More questions of a similar nature followed, and as promptly as if the answers had been tape-recorded in advance, President Peron smilingly declaimed that press freedom is an honored principle; that opposition newsmen are not discriminated against; that only violators of the law ever go to jail.

* * *

THIS latter, of course, is the point, or at least a point:

Under the Peron government's law which forbids being disrespectful to constituted authority, a newspaper might become a "lawbreaker" by assailing government policies!

Recalling the Brazilian foreign minister's appeal for an American loan, and recalling also the feeling reported in many South American countries that U.S. dollars should be flowing southward more freely, Peron was asked about his attitude on the subject.

As readily as he had replied to every other question, he said that the United States has been wrong in its policy of lending money to South American countries.

Give them money, said Peron, and they (the South Americans) won't work. Don't give them money, and they will work.

If, said Peron, the United States wants to help, let the United States spend more money to buy more South American products. Then South American countries will work and produce.

* * *

There was a bit of a lull while we chewed that one over in some shock. Argentina recently received a sizeable credit from the Export-Import Bank at Washington. The president spoke again. He regretted that Mme. Peron could not be present. She was at one of the welfare institutions she heads. However, on second thought, possibly she could be reached. An aide hurried away. Conversation dragged as we waited.

The President laughingly fired one parting shot. He still wondered:

"Where are those 64 dollar questions?"

Before we said a reluctant goodby [*sic*] to Buenos Aires only two days later, a three-inch item appeared in one of the capital newspapers.

It reported that an anti-Peron newspaperman and former legislator, form a smaller Argentine city, had been detained at a railroad station and later taken before the political section of the federal police. The reported charge: disrespect of the President of Argentina!

Next: Eva Peron, "descamisado" in diamonds.

(5.) **July 21, 1950**

President Peron's Wife Wields Power, Too

By PAUL MILLER

They call her Evita, diminutive of Eva – and some of us were to hear the name chanted in schools and on the streets of Buenos Aires.

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Much is said, less written, of her background, but apparently it is not such as to qualify her for high society. Her age is 28 or 31 or 32, depending on who is asked. She came up with her husband in the Peron revolution. She is of slightly more than medium height, carries herself like a Powers model, dresses as if for Twentieth Century-Fox, and withal has as many ideas as the Eleanor Roosevelt of the 1930s.

She is Eva Peron, First Lady of Argentina.

Chic and poised, she entered the room of the Presidential palace where our group of North Americans, on a flying visit to Buenos Aires as guests of Pan American World Airways, had been interviewing her husband for an hour.

She slipped into a chair at her husband's side. They were in the middle at one side of a long table around which we sat, some 40 and more. President Peron motioned toward Eva and smiled around the table, as if to say:

"Well, see what you can do with her."

*** * ***

Nearly everybody who reads has heard of the Social Aid Fund which Eva Peron heads and runs. Judging by the stories, nearly everybody in Argentina has "contributed" one way or another. One story: A union, signing a new contract with a big retroactive pay increase, contributed one month's pay of each member to Evita's Fund. (Why not – Evita had "favored" the settlement!) Another: A musician, during intermission at a night club, said he "contributed" by working one day in 10 at a fine downtown restaurant run by the Fund.

"The Fund has been built up by contributions from workers," said Eva Peron. "That's where it comes from."

No figures were mentioned ever, but even the president conceded the Fund is enormous. He said

"If the Fund succeeds in the future as it has in the past, it will soon have more money than Peron has to work with!"

*** * ***

Evita proved as adept at avoiding getting out on a limb under questioning as had her husband while he was being interviewed before her arrival.

What was her greatest ambition?

"To help build a bridge of understanding between the government and the people. Because only by bringing the people and their leaders together can we defeat Communism." And so on.

She was asked about her Fund's projects – a model orphanage, the Children's Village, working girls' hotel. Her reply was an invitation that got 8 or 9 of us up at 7 a. m. two days later for a three-hour tour as her personal guests.

But in all things, she emphasized repeatedly, she was merely a collaborator. Her husband was responsible for just about everything thereabouts.

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(Wives, please note: In one short paragraph of a recent speech, Eva Peron referred to her husband as “a star,” “a seer” and “our illustrious president.”)

* * *

Amon Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, spoke up to thank the First Lady for giving her husband “some credit.” Mr. Carter said he hoped word of this commendable attitude would get around among the wives back home. Chuckling, the interpreter translated all this for Evita, who joined in the laughter.

Actually, many say that Eva in time may outshine Juan. Some say, too, that if it were not for her influence, some of the extreme measures of the Peron government might never have been taken. Some among the opposition say that they might be able to “get along with Peron” if it were not for the influence of Evita.

* * *

Later, I confessed to Fleur Cowles, editor of Flair magazine, who with her husband “Mike” we were fortunate to have in our party, that I’d never been able adequately to describe Eva Peron back in Rochester. I said I would like to sign Fleur as Buenos Aires Fashion Expert for The Gannett Newspapers. So, here’s the way Mrs. Cowles, writing in my notebook, described Eva Peron:

Navy blue Jacques Fath wool suit, piped in black; under it a jacquard silk blouse of powder blue. SPIKED by a copy of a native orchid in diamonds and rubies (flown here from Paris) by Van Cleef and Arpels. The orchid was seven inches high and “petal-spread” was five inches wide. Stones were probably a total of 2,000 carats!

Her hair is now worn sleek and straight, with a bun in back. Over it she casually planted a navy blue velvet beret embroidered in jewelled [sic] butterflies (also Paris).

Her pumps (simple) were navy suede. Her furs, eight skins of sable. Her ring, a “badge” of enormous baguette diamonds. Her earrings, graduated baguettes in form of rings. Total diamond value - - a guess - - a quarter of a million dollars. Jewels for tailored appearance – more lush of course for the more formal clothes.

Fleur Cowles (signature)

How Fleur Cowles signed her description of Eva.

* * *

If diamonds are a girl’s best friend, Eva need never feel lonely. One of the party who knows about such things guessed that the jewelry she wore at that meeting might have had a total value of a quarter-million dollars!

Eva Peron’s welfare projects are country-wide. A story is told, probably apocryphal, that seeing her departing on a tour, the president questioned the jewelry she was wearing, suggesting poor politics in such display.

But she won the argument, so the story goes, and went on to make some point like this to her cheering followers:

She herself once was a “descamisado.” Now, as a Peronista, she wears diamonds!

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"Descamisado" means literally " a man without a shirt to his back." It was the scornful nickname given to Gen. Peron's partisans during his early-day struggle for power. "I love the descamisados," says Eva repeatedly in her speeches.

* * *

Incidentally, Evita wore entirely different jewelry when she christened our plane – the Clipper Friendship – the next afternoon. And still another complete change when she greeted some of us for coffee at the presidential residence at 8:30 a. m. July 5.

The coffee marked the beginning of an amazing display by this much-discussed woman – a display of energy, of political acumen, of organizing and executive know-how, and of entertaining ability.

In three hours, traveling in tow government limousines escorted by motorcycle cops and accompanied by secret service men, we:

Traipsed in and through a model home-school for children, with Evita and the mother superior explaining and describing, while the carefully-coached children shrilled repeatedly a song about Evita – or simply shouted "E vee-ta!" at every sight of her.

Likewise the grounds and the buildings of "Children's Village," a model six acre development of school buildings and halls, complete with kitchen and infirmary, but surrounded on the "streets" about the grounds by child-sized bank, bungalow, city hall, store and so on, all completely – and richly – furnished.

Likewise also a five-story downtown building, with a restaurant on lower floors and a roof furnished for sun-bathing, erected primarily as a hotel for working girls. All operated by Evita's Fund!

One of our small party, a man who has spent years in politics, shook his head and said:

"I learned more about politics this morning than in all the rest of my life." Evita had a word, a smile, a pat for scores of teachers and workmen and children.

* * *

In the entire hour, terminated with cocktails in the lounge of the working girls' building, there was not a slip-up. It was a smoothly arranged and perfectly executed show for the popeyed visitors from the North.

As we would approach a classroom, the teacher would quickly distribute blue and white paper flags lettered Evita. The "Evita song" would swell up. Evita never tried to shush-shush the songs and cheers. She appeared neither embarrassed nor particularly gratified. Just accepted everything as a matter of course.

I, for one, thought the orphanage, the Children's Village, the hotel for girls – all of it – too showy to be anything else but show. Every toy brand new, every floor polished, every bed perfectly made, every dresser top immaculate and orderly . . . yet there were clothes in the closets and sheets beneath the bedspreads. While it looked like strictly a propaganda setup, I had to admit there were aspects that belied this conclusion. The politician who confessed that he learned politics from Evita said:

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"I can't quite straighten out in my mind all that I have seen. I'll have to think it over a while before I can form any conclusions." I agreed.

_____

Tomorrow: What do South Americans think of their neighbors to the North?

PHOTO
Caption:
LEFT TO RIGHT: Gardner Cowles, president, Cowles Magzines, Inc.; Mrs. George Smith, wife of Pan American World Airways manager at Buenos Aires; Mrs. Lester Mallory, wife of counselor at U.S. Embassy, Buenos Aires; Mrs. Fleur Cowles, editor of Flair; Richard E. Berlin, president, The Hearst Corporation; Willard L. Thorp, U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic affairs; Mrs. Juan Trippe; Paul Miller; Eva Peron; Angier Biddle Duke, second secretary of the U.S. embassy; Senator Edwin C. Johnson; Mrs. Ogden Reid, publisher, New York Herald Tribune; Percy Foster, Buenos Aires manager of International News Service; Raul A. Magueirat, chief of protocol to the president. Note life-size portrait of Evita on wall. Government photographers snapped this picture of group which Eva Peron took on personal tour of welfare projects.

k. **(B3/f63)**

Fleur Cowles' description of Eva Peron

(Both handwritten in Paul Miller's notebook, and transcribed):

Navy blue Jacques Fath wool suit, piped in black; under it a jacquard silk blouse of powder blue. Spiked by a copy of a native orchid in diamonds and rubies (flown here from Paris) by Van Cleef and Arpels. The orchid was seven inches high and "petal-spread" was five inches wide. Stones were probably a total of 2,000 carats!

Her hair is now worn sleek and straight, with a bun in back. Over it she casually planted a navy blue velvet beret embroidered in jewelled [*sic*] butterflies (also Paris).

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Her pumps (simple) were navy suede. Her furs, eight skins of sable. Her ring, a "badge" of enormous baguette diamonds. Her earrings, graduated baguettes in form of rings. Total diamond value - - a guess - - a quarter of a million dollars. Jewels for tailored appearance – more lush of course for the more formal clothes.

l. **(B3/f63)**

*****

[*source unknown*]
August 9, 1952

Eva Peron's
Body Borne
To Capitol

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 9 (AP) – The body of Eva Peron was taken through troop-lined streets to the national Capitol today in a solemn military and civilian procession unmatched in Argentina's history . . . .

(6.) **July 22, 1950**
Flying Down to Rio

South Americans Want Understanding,
Appreciation; We've Lots to Learn

By PAUL MILLER

The South Americans may not have any great liking for us Americans of the North – I don't know and I wouldn't blame them either way – but it's clear they certainly want us to like them.

Everything we saw in our all-too-brief trip, visiting Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, indicated warm-hearted hospitality and a genuine welcome – at least for our group of Americanos shepherded by Pan American World Airways.

We hear a lot of talk, particularly from Washington, of the need for giving this and lending that to our neighbors of the South "to cement hemispheric relations."

My opinion, based not only on this quick look but upon contacts with many fine South Americans in Washington in the 40s, is that they want understanding and intelligent appreciation of their achievements much, much more than they want loans or gifts.

Increased trade with the USA?
Certainly.
Government loans? Many South
American countries will be glad to

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try to get them as long as they're being handed out. And who can blame them?

*** * ***

Particularly, it seemed to me, in Brazil, there is a feeling that considering Brazil's consistent support of the United States in its overall foreign policy, that Brazil could and should have been counted in on some sort of Marshall Plan.

Certainly there is a wonderment on the part of many a Brazilian at the recent loan to Argentina, its government, often at odds with the United States, even though that loan went largely to enable Argentinians to pay off debts owed United States business concerns.

But by and large the feeling of your admittedly amateur observer is that United States tourists can and will do much more to "cement hemispheric relations" than any loans or gifts that Washington could send down there. This is of course heresy. Our present Washington leaders still think they can buy anything with money.

But, as one Brazilian friend who also has lived in the U.S.A. explained to me:

The South Americans are fed up with being "big-brothered" by Uncle Sam. They want to be recognized for their tremendous accomplishments and advances; they want to know that we up here can note and appreciate what they have done.

It burns them up that they too often get the impression, on visits to the United States, that we in our ignorance regard their countries as largely undeveloped areas ripe for the application of President Truman's Point 4.

Although, and again, if we are going to scatter the money around, whether under Point 4 or whatever, most would want to be cut in. (And also again, who can blame them?)

*** * ***

They'd like us to know, for example, that the great International Airport at Idlewild, L. I., is not as big as the airport out of Buenos Aires. (President Juan Trippe of Pan American calls the Buenos Aires airport the world's greatest.)

This is just one example. There are many.

A visitor to Rio, to Montevideo, to Buenos Aires – especially to Buenos Aires – is bombarded with beautifully printed brochures colorfully picturing the cities and natural beauty spots. I brought home a stack as thick as a mattress.

In Buenos Aires the visitor is subjected to a different kind of propaganda barrage as well.

The Peron government goes all out to present the glories and achievements of its program.

The opposition, the victims, strive in their own ways to get over "their side"; to convince North Americans that there are iron hands and ruthless measures back of what may appear all sweetness and light under the brush of the propagandists of Peron.

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Here are two tales, neither confirmed and both probably subject to question, but nevertheless told and retold widely:

1 – The nephew of an officer in an American-financed enterprise in Argentina married an Argentine girl. They had no home of their own, so continued to live apart with their parents. They began building a house and when it was nearing completion drove out one Sunday afternoon to have a look. To their astonishment and dismay, a family had moved in.

Nothing the young bridegroom could do would get the squatters out and finally, in despair, he called on Eva Peron, wife of the president.

Mrs. Peron heard his story, but said that, after all, he and his wife had homes to live in and the squatter family had none. So he should go to the rent board, and put the family's occupancy on a regular basis. The young man blew his top at this, about the Peron government in general and Evita in particular.

Several days later he disappeared. Friends assume that he is in custody somewhere.

2 – A buyer may pay well above the list price for an American auto in South America, because of extra charges here and there, regular and irregular. One man succeeded in buying an American car at pretty near list price. Shortly, he received a call from an agent of Mrs. Peron's Social Aid Fund. His fine deal had been brought to attention, the agent explained, so shouldn't the man contribute to the fund the amount above list which he normally would have had to pay for a car? The man made the contribution.

A couple of weeks later his car was expropriated with the official explanation that others needed it more than he. He was paid the sum for which he had bought the automobile, but how to get back the contribution to Evita's Social Aid Fund?

* * *

It is emphasized that there was no opportunity whatever to check these stories. They are repeated not as known fact but only to indicate the nature of anti-Peron stories a visitor may hear – in whispers.

What too many of us do not realize is the extent of commercial development already accomplished and under way.

* * *

No tourist from the United States who has not boned up lately on his travel books can possibly be prepared for his first air view of Buenos Aires – a great, sprawling metropolis of 4 million persons glittering along the horizon with a network of broad highways roundabout.

The first impression of bigness and action is quickly supported and enlarged as the plane drones nearer and individual projects and developments take form – the government buildings, the great railroad terminal, the football (soccer) stadiums as big as any of ours, the picture-perfect race tracks, the blocks on blocks of broad streets and fine homes.

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Nor is anything taken away from first impressions as the plane lands at the airport, already called the world's greatest, yet the scene of building activity still with enlargement and improvement continuing.

Then comes the treat, despite the 30-mile distance from the airport to central Buenos Aires, of rolling in on a two-lane highway that is a match for the Autobahn in Germany; two concrete highways really, straightaway and uninterruptedly B.A. – bound, separated by a center parking strip.

And the width of principal downtown thoroughfares! Some of them half a block and more wide. With, by the way, not a traffic light in sight. Seems they tried traffic lights once, but nobody would pay any attention.

* * *

It's a great world and South America is too great a part of it to receive as little attention from travelers as I does.

Juan Trippe, president of Pan American World Airways, has been preaching this for years. He has been making converts to his point of view with every trip south that his great planes fly. He made more converts on his latest – the inaugural flight of the Clipper Friendship.

Not one aboard but hopes some day to return. Including yours truly.

(End of Series)

m. **(B3/f64)**

*

To receive complimentary copies of Times-Union, FINAL EDITION,
July 17 through 22.
(names and addresses)

n. **(B3/f63)**

*

INAUGURAL FLIGHT-BOEING

NEW YORK – Rio – Montevideo – Buenos Aires

July 5, 1950

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Congress - Senate

Congress – House

Department of State

RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORK OFFICIALS

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES

o. **(B3/f64)**

JORNAL DO COMMERCIO
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOUNDED IN 1927 – RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
AMBASSADOR SEBASTIAO SAMPAIO, FOREIGN EDITOR FOR THE U. S. A.
67 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 6, 1950

Personal

Honorable Paul Miller, Editor,
The Rochester Times Union,
Rochester , N. Y.

Dear Sir:

As a Brazilian journalist and a business man, and as a retired Brazilian Ambassador living now in New York City, I have the pleasure of welcoming You back to the United States, after your visit to southern South America, including my own country.

As you can see by the two letter-heads of this letter, I am the Foreign Editor for the United States of the 123 years old Brazilian daily "Jornal do Commercio", of Rio de Janeiro; and I also represent in this country the National Confederation of Commerce of Brazil, comprising more than a hundred Brazilian Chambers of Commerce and a membership of 500.000 business men, and which has President Dr. Joao Daudt de Oliveira, who offered You and the other members of your excursion the banquet of Rio de Janeiro.

I will tell you now the purpose of this letter.

The National Confederation of Commerce of Brazil is actually working in an Experimental Tourism Practical Plan, together with the U. S. A. enterprises of transport and tourism, and with its similar commercial organizations of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Peru, as a start. It is an entirely

- 2 –

non-profit campaign, and I also represent the Confederation in the U. S. A. in this work. All American enterprises and personalities interested in Tourism, included our distinguished Friend President Juan Trippe, are helping in the matter, and the same is doing Dr. H. Wilkinson, the devoted leader of Tourism and Chairman of the Travel Department of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

On behalf of the Brazilian Confederation of Commerce, I tell You that it will be a great help for this Campaign of "American Tourists to South America" – if we could have a word of enthusiasm and incentive from the distinguished American Newspapermen of that Excursion.

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At the same time, by reading the last South American newspapers, I saw that the Press there unanimously recognized that President Juan Trippe's distinguished Guests were the most efficient and the most useful American Diplomatic Mission which ever visited South America, composed, as it was, of most of the great names of the Journalism of the United States. It came, therefore to my mind, as a Brazilian newspaperman living in new York, to ask also the opinion, even in a few words, of such distinguished Visitors, about our southern South America of today, or at least about Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, the countries already visited by all of You.

I will include such views – about Tourism and about South America in general – in my weekly letter "Letters from

- 3 –

New York", published not only by the "Jornal do Commercio" of Rio de Janeiro, but also by 25 more daily newspapers in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

Asking for an opinion of a colleague journalist like You, it will be of course an error to make questions of any kind. I know how busy You are; but You can be sure that even a few words from You, about Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in general, and also stimulating American Tourists to visit South America – will be highly appreciated in our three countries.

I am sending this letter not only to You, but also to the other 35 Guests of President Trippe. It is my plan to publish all together all the replies I will receive, as I have done before, last year, with the statements and interviews I made then with distinguished New York business men, about the visit of Brazilian President Dutra to this country. To show better this example to You, I am enclosing a copy of that newspaper work of mine.

You can be sure that I will be a loyal translator of your remarks, both in Portuguese and in Spanish; I know both of them better than your beautiful language.

Please accept, dear Sir and Colleague, with my sincere thanks, the expression of my high esteem and consideration.

Sebastiao Sampaio (signature)

p. **(B3/f64)**

July 17, 1950

Ambassador Sebastiao Samiaio [*sic*]
Foreign Editor for the U.S.A.
Jornal do Commercio
67 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Samiaio:

Complying with your request for comment on the trip, I can only say that never have I enjoyed hospitality to equal that which was extended to us in the three capitals we visited – Rio, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. My only regret was that

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I didn't have a month to spend in each place, as I have been telling all of my friends since I returned!

There have been wonderful developments in South America in every way and even a hurry-up visitor like myself could see what tremendous potential lies ahead. I only hope I have the privilege and opportunity of returning again soon.

Sincerely yours,

PM:mm

q. **(B3/f64)**

HERBERT M. CLARK

JUNCAL 776 – BUENOS AIRES – ARGENTINA
CABLE: H E R C L A R BAIRES – FONE: 32 – 0007

"ANO DEL LIBERTADOR
GENERAL SAN MARTIN" 1950

8 July 1950

Mr Paul Miller
Rochester

Estimado Senor:

Whilst you are still freshly steeped in the wonders of it all, let me make a new pitch at selling you a piece of mail coverage from this end.

The whole idea presupposes space and quality of service. On the second point, I'd rather say that is obvious. Laying a sample on the line would make it all my fault. Still . . . .

The enclosure is, you will note, Number 54 of the 1950 series [reproduced in its entirety in *Paul Miller: Cold War Journalist*]. I am about half a pice behind schedule, but you of all people will understand why there wasn't quite as much work as usual this week. (And how was the flight north? And, assuming you've caught your breath, was the trip worth it?)

Production is normally steady at two a week, volume ranging from this top down to 250 with, in that case, a feature tagged on in hopes it will make a box.

This piece is, of course, yours to use if you can and whether or not you would like a steady file. For that – does $10 a week seem modest enough?

I'll send other samples if you wish. And for the record, I note that recent items have reported that doctors prescribing scarce drugs will lose their licenses, restrictions against US farm-implement manufacturers, Congressional approval of

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a Czech blast at the US, Britain and the Vatican, a salary raise dictated by Evita and returning a cut to her, and her boast that Argentine kids say “Peron” before they do “papa” – which Time picked up.

Let me add that it was good having you here – Cass seconding that – and that I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,
Herb Clark (signature)

r. **(B3/f64)**

July 13, 1950

Mr. Herbert M. Clark
Juncal 776 – 7.o
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Herb:

Thanks much for your nice letter of July 8, which must have come up on the Clipper Friendship to reach here so soon. We have been back a week today and I still haven’t completely sorted out all my thought about the trip. Things moved too fast for a country boy. I can say it was a great experience in every way, and I am more appreciative than I can tell you of the hospitality of the Clarks.

I don’t know how it is with other papers, but what with the Korean war and all of its overtones and undertones, I know there won’t be any interest hereabouts in anything short of a good old-fashioned revolution south of the border. I may be wrong, but that’s the way it looks to me. Meantime, there are yelps from the news room that they don’t have space enough to print what they would like to print on the emergency at hand, much less do the kind of job they would also like to do on other parts of the world such as the hot spot you cover so effectively. As a matter of fact, I have been trying to get together a few pieces about the Pan American trip, but even with a home town slant, which I have been trying to give them, I don’t think they will interest one reader out of 25.

Thinking back over what I have just dictated, it occurs to me that this is discouraging as the devil, probably, but I am sure you can and undoubtedly will put it down to the workings of an insular mind.

Again, it was fine getting to know you and I do hope another trip comes along with another opportunity for a further, and I trust more extensive look at that wonderful area in which you operate.

With very best wishes,

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Cordially yours,

s. **(B3/f64)**

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

July 19, 1950.

TELEPHONE 7-1851

Mr. Paul Miller, Vice President,
The Gannett newspapers,
Rochester 4,
New York.

Dear Paul:

I am greatly indebted to you for sending me the Times-Union containing your articles. I look forward to the arrival of the paper, and shall red them with much pleasure.

Being of a lazy disposition, I have written only one piece, and that hasn't appeared yet. When it does, I'll be happy to shoot it along.

Sincerely yours,
V (initialed)
Virginius Dabney.

VD/M

t. **(B3/f64)**

HERBERT M. CLARK

JUNCAL 776 – BUENOS AIRES – ARGENTINA
CABLE: H E R C L A R BAIRES – FONE: 32 – 0007

"ANO DEL LIBERTADOR
GENERAL SAN MARTIN" 1950
20 July 1950

Mr Paul Miller
Rochester

Dear Paul:

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It was very good indeed to have your letter of July 13.

Sorry the news wasn't a touch better from my own selfish point of view, but I don't know what else could be expected, given the Korean show on which I guessed so badly. I seem to have believed all that about how we'd produced a beautifully-trained army in South Korea; granted nobody ever told me in so many words that we had also given them weapons, I sort of assumed that a soldier is no better than his bazooka – and was left at the post when it turned out the upper brass hadn't figured that way and the boys had nothing with which to blow the tanks out of their hair. Makes for a longer and harder row to hoe from here in, and I don't find the finish near as clear as it would have been had the South Koreans been able to do their own job, with some token assistance by way of moral support.

The enclosure, all things considered, may be of little use to you . . . . except for personal perusal. Use it if you can, though. And remember I'm hereabouts.

It was good to meet you down here. We'll look forward to that repeat visit.

Cass joins me in sending you every good wish.

Sincerely,
Herb Clark (signature)

u. **(B3/f64)**

Robert L. Smith
24 July 1950

Dear Paul:

I have just read with interest your first two articles on our South American flight, and I am looking forward to receiving the additional copies of the Rochester Times Union.

Also, I might add that my interest extended beyond your articles to the paper itself, and I hasten to congratulate you upon its editorial and typographical excellence.

I found a surprising interest among some of my personal friends regarding some of the details and incidents produced by our southern trip. Accordingly, I have prepared a "South American Memo", which pretends to be nothing more than the heading implies. After reading same, our executive editor reproduced excerpts from the memo in two articles which were published in the Daily News last week. Both the memo and clippings from the news are attached.

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I very much enjoyed visiting with you on the trip and hope our paths will cross soon again.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,
Bob (signed)

Paul Miller, Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Executive Offices
Rochester 4, New York

(1.) **(B3/f64)**
*****

The Daily News
Los Angeles, CA
July 19, 1950

Brazil land of opportunity
for capital from the U.S.
(Robert L. Smith, associate publisher of the Daily News, recently Completed a 12,820-mile, 8-day flying trip to South America on the Inaugural flight of Pan American Airway's Stratocruiser El Presidente. Following are excerpts from his report of impressions of the journey. --Ed.)

By ROBERT L. SMITH
(Associate Publisher, the Daily News)

Brazil represents a new frontier, vastly rich and ripe for development . . . Juan and Evita Peron more than live up to advance billing . . . Buenos Aires has the finest airport in the world . . . a free press and a dictatorship cannot survive in the same political climate.

These are a few of the observations brought back from a flying trip to Latin America as a guest passenger aboard Pan American's double-deck Clipper Friendship on its inaugural flight . . . .

Brazil needs Yank capital
(Continued from page 2)

(2.) **(B3/f64)**
*****

The Daily News
Los Angeles, CA
July 20, 1950

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Free press a
sour note to
Peron's Eden

(Robert L. Smith, associate publisher of the Daily News, recently Completed a 12,820-mile, 8-day flying trip to South America on the Inaugural flight of Pan American Airway's Stratocruiser El Presidente. Following are excerpts from his second article on impressions of the journey. --Ed.)

By ROBERT L. SMITH
(Associate Publisher, the Daily News)

Gen. Juan Domingo Peron is the Argentine – and vice versa – like it or not; so, easily the highlight of our visit to that country was a two-hour interview with the general and his lady . . . .

Restraints on press a sour note in dictator Juan Peron's Eden
(Continued from Page 2)

v. **(B3/f64)**

NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE
229 WEST 43 RD STREET
JOHN N. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
TIMES ANNEX BUILDING
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
TEL. CHICKERING 4-1690
CABLE ADDRESSES
NANEWSAL { NEW YORK
{ LONDON

July 27, 1950

Mr. Paul Miller
GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
Rochester 4, New York

Dear Paul:

When I returned to the office yesterday after an absence of a couple of weeks, I found four of your articles on the South American trip. And this morning the last two of the series were received. I read the first four with great interest and think you have done an excellent job of reporting, as expected. I was particularly impressed by the way you handled the interview with President Peron and Senora.

For some time I have been doing a weekly piece that goes to the N.A.N.A. subscribers and appears in about sixty-five or seventy newspapers regularly. As a result of the South American trip I am enclosing a couple of releases; one about Senora Peron and the other on [Luis Angel] Firpo. I hope you do not feel I dealt too harshly with the Perons.

Any time you are in new York I would very much like to see you and would appreciate it if you would call me up.

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Please give my kindest regards to Frank Gannett.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
John. (signed)
John N. Wheeler

(Handwritten):
If you want to buy my
weekly column, you will
make a shrewd move.

JNW:TR
ENCS:2

(1.) **(B3/f64)**

vk 7 – 11- 50

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.
Release Sunday, July 23, 1950 or
Saturday, July 22, 1950

NOTE TO EDITOR: We suggest you use, from your files, a picture of Evita and Juan Peron to illustrate this column.

THE OLD SECOND GUESSER

Evita - - The First Lady Of The Argentine

By John Wheeler
North American Newspaper Alliance

This writer has just returned from a hurried air trip to South America, bringing back the impression Brazil and Argentina are paved with cocktail parties and banquets. The tour was made with thirty-two newspaper publishers and a broken toe as the guests of Juan Trippe, president of Pan American Airways. The fractured foot made it necessary for me to carry a cane which spread the idea I was a dude, but I recommend anyone contemplating such a trip carry a cane anyway. It may turn out to be helpful.

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We traveled in the greatest luxury, the plane being a double-deck Boeing with berths, and it proved to be a sturdy craft with staunch pilots and engineers. The high spot was our meeting with Juan Peron, President of Argentina, and his wife, the beauteous Evita. He gave a glib interview to the publishers before she arrived, answering questions freely, but I thought superficially. After an hour or so in swept Senora Peron, looking very stylish and pretty glamorous. As to vital statistics, she is thirty-six years old and weighs, on a guess, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

To tell the truth to these old eyes she was a disappointment, although perhaps I have been spoiled by American women or maybe just used to them. She was pale with a big bunch of blonde hair knotted at the back of her head, and seemed a little track sore. No wonder! She is up early in the morning and off on a round of dedicating orphanages and buildings, christening airplanes, visiting settlement houses in which she is interested, and promoting her pet charities.

She reminded me a good deal of Mrs. Roosevelt, only younger and somewhat better looking. After her arrival, she took over the interview and answered all questions gracefully and with a smile, of course in Spanish so the exchange was handled by an interpreter. She insisted her position was completely subordinate to that of her husband, and that he ran the show entirely.

"What do you consider to be the most important thing you do?" one of our crowd asked her.

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She beamed, since this seemed to be right up her alley, a made-to-order query.

"I help my husband as much as I can," she answered. "You can say I try to be a bridge between him and the people." This struck me as a pat answer in any league.

The next afternoon she was scheduled to go out to the airport to christen our airplane - - The Clipper Friendship. The distance from the city is about twenty-one miles, and the route was well policed. Along the way, all dressed alike in white, were many groups of girls waving little blue and white flags with "Evita" on them. At the airport were a large number of feminine rooters who gave the first lady a noisy welcome when she arrived, squealing and screaming as if it might have been Frank Sinatra. All waved their flags with Evita scrawled on them eagerly.

At the bow of the plane was an elevated platform which she mounted gracefully. After appropriate speeches, she was handed the bottle of champagne. Over the cockpit a mat had been hung with a sharp piece of steel attached to it, so it would be easier to break the bottle. It turned out she should have spent more time in the bullpen. She took a good windup but was wilder than Tommy Byrnes of the Yankees on a bad day. The first time she pretty nearly missed the square rug and never came close to the steel bar. She was using an underhand delivery the first five tries. Then she switched to overhand and broke it on the eighth swing. Of course, there is an old superstition it is bad luck when the champagne is not spilled on the initial try, so I didn't feel too comfortable about flying back in

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the plane following her misses, but we made it without a single sputter in the four giant motors.

The next morning Senora Peron scheduled a tour of her housing centers for 8 A. M., and some of the more social-minded and hardy members went over all the hurdles with her. I stayed in bed, feeling the two glimpses I had already had were sufficient and besides my toe still hurt me.

So now we are back to a normal life. No more private airplane, no more limousines, no more motorcycle escorts, and I hope no more cocktail parties. We are probably facing a war, due to the stupidity of the human race and our leaders. I am glad we had this trip before the ceiling falls in. I'd like to have had the bicarbonate of soda concession on it.

(End Wheeler)

w. **(B3/f64)**

The Times-Picayune Publishing Company

The Times Picayune **New Orleans States**
LAFAYETTE SQUARE NEW ORLEANS 4

Office of
GEORGE W. HEALY, JR.
Vice-President
The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.
Managing Editor
The Times-Picayune

July 29, 1950

Mr. Paul Miller,
Vice President,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

I just completed your South American series. It was excellent, giving me a chance to re-enjoy the trip. Incidentally, you were smarter than I. Margaret

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wanted to know what Evita wore, and I couldn't tell her. Now, thanks to you and Fleur, I can.

My radio interviews are getting to be too much of a bad thing. After WTPS and WWL I received a call from WDSU and WDSU-TV and am booked there at 1:30 p. m. Monday. WTPS and WWL, I'm sure, have no platters; but if I can get them to cut one at WDSU, I'll send you a copy. You probably are lucky that the radio stations in Rochester aren't like those in New Orleans, with each having a Latin American program at least once a week.

I'm glad you couldn't get WWL. I was almost as hoarse as I was in Buenos Aires, and I'm sure the program was bum. The Latin American expert who interviewed me incidentally was worse off than I. He had just taken a shot for his latest case of dysentery, contracted in Bolivia.

Best regards,

Sincerely,
George (signed)
George W. Healy, Jr.

GWH/MM

x. **(B3/f64)**

*****

The Times-Picayune New Orleans States
Sunday, July 16, 1950

Rollin' Down to Rio Speeded Up by New Air Service

Traveler Tells of 13,600-Mile Jaunt

Thirty-two North American public officials, newspaper and Magazine editors, radio broadcasters and airline officials returned recently from a seven-day flying trip of 12, 976 miles to three South American capitals. The occasion was inauguration of faster airline service between the two continents.

In Rio de Janeiro they were entertained by President Eurico Gasper Dutra of Brazil, and in Buenos Aires they were received and shown points of interest by President Juan Peron of Argentina and his wife, Mrs. Eva Peron.

With this group on most of its journey was George W. Healy Jr., managing editor of The Times-Picayune, who left the party at Port of Spain, Trinidad, to visit a fourth South American capital and to return to New Orleans via Panama. His flight required 10 days and covered 13,664 miles. He reports here some of the impressions and recollections of his hurried journey.

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By GEORGE W. HEALY JR.
(Managing Editor, The Times-Picayune)

Argentina's first lady, Evita Peron, is more beautiful than her pictures indicate. A slight, serious blonde, with fast moving eyes, she appears on the short side of 25. Her husband, smiling President Juan Peron, looks and talks like a college football coach . . . Rio de Janeiro is plagued with more traffic problems than even New Orleans . . . Venezuela, the second best customer of the United States of North America, would buy even more goods from us – with hard cash – if our government would permit.

These are a few impressions of 10 crowded days in South America. They are based on experience obtained on a trip which I would not have believed possible if I had not made it.

A sketchy chronology of the journey probably is the best way to tell about it . . . .

y. **(B3/f64)**

August 2, 1950

Dear John:

Thanks a lot for your letter of July 27 and even more for the enclosures. I got a lot of fun out of both of the columns and was forced to confess, but only to myself, that your approach to Evita was vastly superior to the one I engineered up here. I will show them to Frank Gannett and also give him your regards.

I do hope to see you again soon.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John N. Wheeler
President
North American Newspaper Alliance
229 West 43rd Street
New York 18, New York

z. **(B3/f64)**

August 3, 1950

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Mr. Robert L. Smith
The Daily News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Bob:

I have been out on Lake Ontario for several days and that accounts for my delay in thanking you for sending me the memo and also the clippings from The Daily News. I found both of them very interesting – entirely too interesting for my own ego as a matter of fact, since you got a lot of information for your stuff that I should have had but which escaped me. However, I thank you for your generous remarks not only about my stuff but also about The Times-Union.

Apparently second class mail service isn't all it ought to be because several have written me that they missed two or three copies of the paper during the week that everybody on the trip was to be on the mailing list. If you still haven't received all of the week's copies, I hope you will tell me as I should very much like to send you the clippings.

Thank you so much, Bob.

Sincerely,

PM:mm

aa. **(B3/f64)**

Richmond Times-Dispatch
MORNING – SUNDAY – EST. 1850
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

August 2, 1950.

Dear Paul:

I greatly enjoyed your swell series on our South American trip, and thank you for sending it to me.

I am filing the ones on Eva and Juan Peron, as they are invaluable for future reference. You certainly did a superlative analysis of that pair of phonies.

I am practically ashamed to send you the little postage stamp article I perpetrated on my return, but felt obligated to do so under the circumstances. I also enclose an editorial [reproduced in *Paul Miller: Cold War Journalist*] on the Perons which you may find in accord with your own sentiments.

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Hoping to see you again soon, and with all the best, I am

Sincerely yours,
V (initialed)
Virginius Dabney.

Mr. Paul Miller,
The Times-Union,
Rochester 4,
New York.

(1.) **(B3/f64)**

*****

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, VA
July 23, 1950

South Americans More Interested in Outcome of Their Soccer matches
Than Progress of Korean Conflict, Visiting Editor from United States Finds

(Editor's Note: Virginius Dabney, editor of The Times-Dispatch has just completed a quick trip to South America. He was one of 33 guests of Pan American World Airways on its inaugural flight of a luxury service between New York and Buenos Aires. Here are some of the impressions he got on his "flying tour.")

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

The Korean war was everywhere the top sensation in the press of the United States as we flew to South America recently on a six-day 13,000-mile trip, but the South Americans seemed more interested in soccer matches . . . .

bb. **(B3/f64)**

August 4, 1950

Dear Virginius:

You have no idea what a kick I got out of your compliment on the pieces about Eva and Juan. Of course I don't get many opportunities to write much anymore, so it swells me all up to have anybody, especially V. Dabney, say anything nice about this job.

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I am particularly grateful to you for having sent me what you wrote. I found it as interesting as you found my effort. Bob Smith of Los Angeles sent me some of his stuff as did George Healy. Apparently none of the others did much about it.

I too hope we get together before too long, Virginius. It was great getting to know you better on the trip.

Sincerely,

Mr. Virginius Dabney
Editor
Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond 11, Virginia

PM:mm

cc.

(B3/f64)
*****

Inter-Departmental Correspondence

August 10, 1950 **Hartford**

To Mr. Paul Miller
Rochester Times-Union
Rochester, New York

From F. S. Murphy
(Please use separate sheet for each subject)

Referring to:

F 113

Dear Paul:

I didn't have a chance to write my articles on the South American trip until I returned from Nantucket because my pictures were all here and it was too much of a handicap to work at that distance.

My last article was in the night before last and I have just been looking over your fine series. I'll bet you had a lot of compliments on them. I have heard quite a lot from mine.

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All in all it was a perfectly marvelous trip
which will live in our memory for a long time.

Most sincerely,
Frank (signed)
Francis S. Murphy

(1.) *The Hartford Times*
Thursday, August 3, 1950

Flying to Rio in Stratocruiser
Rare Experience, Says Publisher

ARTICLE 1
By FRANCIS S. MURPHY
Publisher of the Times

(3) PHOTOS

(2.) *The Hartford Times*
Friday, August 4, 1950

Air Trip to South America Impresses
One With need of Learning Spanish

By FRANCIS S. MURPHY
Publisher of the Times

(3) PHOTOS

(3.) *The Hartford Times*
Monday, August 7, 1950

Montevideo a Modern Impressive City

By FRANCIS S. MURPHY
Publisher of the Times
ARTICLE III

(4) PHOTOS

(4.) *The Hartford Times*
August 8, 1950

Arrival in Buenos Aires
Climax of Editors' Tour

By FRANCIS S. MURPHY

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dd. **(B3/f64)**
*****
The READER'S DIGEST
Pleasantville, N.Y.
[n.d.]

Marc A. Rose – *Senior Editor*

To the Juan Trippers:

It's infectious. I hadn't intended to write a line, but reading the accounts other travellers [*sic*] (let's not say "fellow travellers") produced, I caught the fever.

Since I wasn't writing for publication there was no need to "tell all," which would have involved duplicating much that others have written. Here, then, are random Argentinian snapshots, just for a very exclusive and distinguished circle of readers.

But if by improbable chance, any of you should want to use all or any part of this informal travelogue [15 pages], go to it. You're welcome.

It was fun to beat up a typewriter again. Don't get much chance any more. My Boss thinks editors should edit, and not take bread out of the mouths of writers!

Your'n

Marc A. Rose

ee. **(B3/f64)**

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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AMERICAN EMBASSY

ADDRESS OFFICAL COMMUNICATIONS TO:

Rio de Janeiro,
September 29, 1950

Mr. Paul Miller
Editor and Publisher
The Times-Union
Rochester, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Paul,

Congratulations on the fine series of articles describing your flying trip to South America. Through the thoughtfulness of Sheldon Thomas' brother, we received the complete series from the Times-Union.

Both of us read the articles with interest and were surprised at the amount of colorful and accurate detail which you worked into them, considering the brevity of your visit.

We enjoyed them all, but were especially impressed with what you had to say about South American's wanting understanding and appreciation instead of charity. We think your articles are a real contribution.

Sheldon has asked me to add his congratulations and personal regards to mine and Lillian's.

Sincerely,
Hoyt (signed)
Hoyt N. Ware
Press Officer

ff. **(B3/f64)**

October 3, 1950

Mr. Hoyt N. Ware
Press Officer
American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
South America

Dear Hoyt:

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Many thanks for your nice letter. I don't know why I didn't think of sending you a set of those clipping myself, but I just didn't. I am glad you enjoyed them. I must say I enjoyed writing them.

All the best to you and Lillian.

Cordially yours,

PM:mm

7. 1951

a. Abroad for Reuters Anniversary (July-August)

b. **(B3a/f71)**

SEPARATION SHEET

Description of material separated:

Paul Miller's letter to his children while in
Paris, France - - July 1951

c. **(B3a/f71)**
[POSTCARD]

(1) INTERLAKEN

AIR MAIL

Miss Evelyn Miller
Stanolind Co.
P.O. 591

Tulsa, Oklahoma

USA

(2) GENEVA (Switzerland) *7/21 – 51*

Dearest E: X indicates room 7/19 after flight from Paris. Writing now from Bellevue Palace Hotel, Berne, where we came yesterday. Beautiful and restful beyond description. This country is next to heaven in my opinion – Louise's too. Paris tonight. Luxembourg with Perle M. on Sunday. Brussels to London on Monday (date with Eden and possibly Atlee]. From Liverpool for Montreal Tues. Home 7/31. Love,

Paul

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Me too – Louise

d. **(B3a/f71)**

PHOTO:

1951-4 A

August, 1951 – Paul & Louise & others from Rochester meet Anthony Eden at their Airport –

e. **(B3a/f71)**
*****

August, 1951

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL MILLER were among 6,000 guests who attended Buckingham Palace's first informal garden party of the season in London last month. Queen Elizabeth circulated among the throng in the garden. "It was lovely – a very big thrill," said Mrs. Miller, who went to the party with her husband, editor and publisher of *The Times-Union* and vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers.

"The rain held off just long enough for everybody to thoroughly enjoy themselves. I think most Americans there will agree with me that Queen Elizabeth and wonderful Queen Mary fulfill the average American's concept of how a queen should act. They are both so gracious . . . ."

PHOTO:

To Buckingham Palace for Tea
July, 1951

f. **(B3a/f71)**
*****

Pittsford (N.Y.) *Weekly*
August, 1951

Mrs. Paul Miller Gives Feminine Slant
On Trip to Reuter's 100th Anniversary

A garden party at Buckingham Palace – and a private showing of Mme. Schiapareli would sound like the answer to most any American woman's dream.

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Yet these were only two of innumerable interesting events enjoyed by Mrs. Paul Miller during her recent trip to London with Mr. Miller . . . .

g. **(B3a/f71)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
August 1, 1951

British Keep Chins Up, Will Beat Hard Times, Editor Says After Tour

Despite severe economic restrictions, people in England still hold to their traditional chins-up attitude and will emerge from their economic difficulties in time, Paul Miller said today.

Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, just returned with Mrs. Miller from a four-week trip to Europe.

They docked in Montreal yesterday aboard the Canadian liner Empress of France, then flew to Rochester. There was a coincidence involved in the voyage.

"I met with Anthony Eden in his House of Commons office in London," Miller said. "He mentioned that I must have had quite a trip , and then remarked that he was about to make an interesting trip himself.

"I asked him where he was going. Eden said he was bound for Canada aboard the Empress of France. So I told him we'd have plenty of chance to talk later. Which we did."

Eden, deputy leader of Britain's Conservative Party, will make speeches in Denver, San Francisco, Chicago and New York. Miller is hopeful Eden can include Rochester on his agenda.

*** * ***

THE PUBLISHER represented The Gannett Newspapers at ceremonies in London marking the 100th anniversary of Reuters, British news agency, which he said is "making great strides under its present management in gathering news all over the world in a factual, objective way."

Main purpose of Miller's trip, in addition to participating in the Reuters ceremonies, was to attempt a first-hand study of conditions in Europe. Here are some of his reactions:

"England is better off than she was two years ago, in outward appearance. But people there still are under tight restrictions, Socialist-imposed and otherwise . . . Yet they are cheerful and hopeful and courageous as always. If they can get back toward the free enterprise system and away from the government-run-everything concept, they'll make a comeback.

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"Through the cooperation of Eastman Kodak officials here, we visited the big Eastman office building in London and toured the Eastman works at Harrow. I was especially impressed by the employe [*sic*] services program at Harrow, where they have social centers, game grounds and other recreational facilities.

* * *

"IN FRANCE, the Communists are strong. But many of the French argue that their Reds are not Russian Communists and would not constitute a pro-Soviet force in the event of an open war.

"It was a great privilege for me to talk with Prime Minister Clement Atlee in London, and a tremendous thrill to talk in Paris with Gen. Eisenhower.

"The general talked very frankly regarding the entire rearmament picture at his headquarters and expressed optimism despite obvious difficulties that remain.

"But he is not talking politics with anybody."

Ike unquestionably commands the confidence of more people throughput the British Isles and Western Europe than any other individual.

* * *

"IT SEEMED that everywhere Mrs. Miller and I went, we ran into people who know of Rochester. One was Frank Gentle, the No. 1 British sports promoter, who has visited Rochester and has a married daughter living here."

The Millers visited with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Patterson in Switzerland (Patterson is the new U. S. minister there), and with Perle Mesta, U. S. minister to Luxembourg. Miller and his wife flew to London July 3.

PHOTO:
MILLER

8. 1952

a. **(B3/f63)**

*

[*source unknown*]
August 9, 1952

Eva Peron's
Body Borne
To Capitol

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 9 (AP) – The body of Eva Peron was taken through troop-lined streets to the national Capitol today in a solemn military and civilian procession unmatched in Argentina's history . . . .

9. 1953

10. 1954

a. **(B3a/f74)**

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FEG

I've been invited by Panam to go to Guatemala Nov. 6 returning Nov. 13, and have accepted tentatively.

I had planned to take two weeks of vacation around that time and will, if you have no objection, work it in with this junket.

Maybe Louise and I can loaf down South someplace for a week.

At Guatemala, we'll interview new non-Commy president, etc. etc. and I'll write whatever it is worth.

Paul
10-29

PAUL MILLER

b. *Guatemala trip (November 6-14).* Miller visited Guatemala after the anti-Communist counterrevolution and wrote a series of first-hand reports.

b. **(B3a/f74)**

Times-Union
November 5, 1954

Paul Miller Will Join
Editors in Guatemala Tour

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will join a group of newspaper publishers and editors from throughout the nation on a flying trip to Guatemala, the country the Communists unsuccessfully attempted to take over last summer.

The group will be guests of Pan American World Airways.

They will leave New York early tomorrow by special plane for Washington, where other members of the party will be picked up, fly to Miami and thence to Guatemala City, arriving there about 8 p.m.

An information and briefing session on the problems of Guatemala and its new democratic government is scheduled for Sunday with Norman Armour, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala.

On Monday, after a tour of Guatemala City, the newspaper executives will be greeted at a reception and press conference by President Castillo Armas at the Presidential Palace. They will study conditions at a Guatemala coffee farm near Antigua Tuesday, remaining there over night.

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On Wednesday, they will visit Lake Atitlan, a typical Guatemalan village, and the Indian market at Chichicastenango.

There will be an all-day visit next Friday to the big United Fruit Co. plantation at Tiquisate, and the travelers will return to Guatemala City as guests of the Guatemala Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the Guatemalan Club that night.

The party will return from Guatemala Sunday, Nov. 14.

c. **(B3a/f74)**

Times-Union
November 15, 1954

Miller Receives
Scroll, Key to
Guatemala City

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, received a scroll and the key to Guatemala City at a ceremony for U.S. newsmen who are touring Guatemala.

More than 70 newspaper editors, magazine writers, and radio and television commentators are on the 10-day tour, sponsored by Pan American World Airways, the Guatemalan government and private businesses.

The mayor of Guatemala City, the nation's capital, presented the scrolls and keys.

d. **(B3a/f74)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
November 16, 1954

Guatemala
Fetes Miller

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, has been accorded a warm welcome by the mayor of Guatemala City.

At a ceremony for U.S. newsmen touring Guatemala, Miller received a special scroll and the key to Guatemala City. . . .

e. **(B3a/f74)**

Times-Union
November 30, 1954

PHOTO

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Caption:

NEWSMEN IN PALACE – U.S. newspapermen chat with President Castillo Armas at a palace reception after a press conference. The president speaks English well enough for conversation, but in formal speeches uses Spanish. With him are Paul Miller of The Gannett Newspapers (left) and Virgil Pinkley, publisher of the Los Angeles Mirror.

Behind the News in Guatemala

U.S. Backs Anti-Red Struggle -- And It Looks Like a Winner

By PAUL MILLER

The United States is backing with cash and know-how a sharp-faced little former army colonel, Carlos Castillo Armas, in a do-or-bust struggle against world communism in Guatemala.

It looks to me as if this is one we are going to win.

Visitors see nothing to remind them of the country's recent political troubles. Tourists once numbered 50,000 annually. They dropped to 4,000 in 1953, but now even more than 50,000 are looked for.

11. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**

THE AP WORLD
Spring 1955

PHOTO
Caption:
PANAJACHEL, Guatemala – Charles Stephenson Smith, the former Associated Press foreign news chief whose life in Guatemala was described in the last issue of The AP WORLD, is shown here with a recent visitor, like himself a former AP man. He is Paul Miller, former chief of the Washington bureau and now executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers (l.).

b. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union

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April 6, 1955

Friend of Gannett,
He Twice Visited City

Anthony Eden has visited in Rochester twice in the last nine years.

He made a stop on Aug. 27, 1951, while flying from Toronto to New York in The Gannett Newspaper plane.

Eden came to Rochester at the invitation of Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers. He was guest at a luncheon gathering of civic and industrial leaders at the Rochester Club.

* * *

A FRIEND of Frank Gannett, he was introduced by the publisher at the luncheon.

Miller became well acquainted with Eden on shipboard while returning from Europe in July 1951.

On June 29, 1946, the then former foreign minister stopped briefly at Rochester's municipal airport. Again, he was traveling in the Gannett plane en route from Toronto to New York.

On this occasion he exchanged greetings with Gannett, who he said was "my old friend."

PHOTO

Caption:

EDEN – as he looked Aug. 27, 1951, in photo taken at Rochester airport.

c. **(B4/f1)**

Democrat and Chronicle
April 7, 1955

He Was Here Last in 1951

Eden's Visits Recalled
By Gannett Executive

See Stories, Photos, Pages 1, 2

To paraphrase an old bromide, England hasn't lost a father, she has gained a son, as Anthony Eden replaces Winston Churchill as prime minister.

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For Churchill's and Eden's relationship has been a father-and-son fondness of deepest mutual respect and affection, Paul Miller, who has known Eden since World War II years, said yesterday.

Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, recalling his personal contacts with Eden, painted an intimate picture of the new prime minister. Eden, who has visited Rochester twice in the last nine years, is also an old friend of Frank Gannett and Douglas C. Townson.

And although "Winnie" has raised his last V-for-victory sign as Britain's prime minister, Eden no doubt will be in touch with him frequently, Miller said.

"They have been a great team. They were together at every conference, every meeting. And if there were times when they were separated, they got together as soon afterwards as possible to compare notes and fill one another in."

Guest at Dinner

Eden visited in Rochester on June 29, 1946, when he was foreign minister. He stopped off here briefly to exchange greetings with Gannett. The Gannett Newspaper plane flew Eden from Toronto to New York, and Gannett accompanied the statesman to New York.

Again, on Aug. 27, 1951, he flew to Rochester from Toronto in the Gannett plane. And while here that day he was guest of honor at a dinner of approximately 40 civic and industrial leaders in the Rochester Club. Gannett introduced him to the assemblage.

Miller arranged for that 1951 visit to Rochester.

He first met Eden at a dinner given in Washington by Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State. Later, during World War II, he became more closely acquainted with him after Eden had paid several visits to Washington.

Vacation Smile

In 1951 Mr. and Mrs. Miller were in Europe, and after visiting France, Switzerland and Luxembourg, made a date from Paris with Eden to see him at 4 p. m. the following day in his office at London.

When the Millers arrived at the office, Eden said: "Well, you've had quite a trip, haven't you? I'm getting ready for the first real vacation I've had in a long while." He grinned like a schoolboy at the prospects of a holiday.

"Where are you going?" Miller asked.

"To Canada and the United States," replied Eden.

"How?" asked Miller.

"On the Empress of France."

"When are you leaving?" Miller wondered.

"Tomorrow morning," said Eden.

"Well," said Miller, "then there's not much need to waste time talking now. It so happens that we're booked for the same ship. We'll see you on the boat."

Helped in Speeches

A vacation for a British statesman is never completely that, and although Eden looked upon it as a holiday, he had speeches to make in Chicago, Denver, New York and Los Angeles. He and an assistant who accompanied him, Robert Carr, a young member of Parliament, worked on the upcoming speeches, and Miller, at

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Eden's request, lent a helping hand. He gave Eden the American point of view on various subjects the British diplomat intended to discuss.

Eden relaxed at deck tennis during the crossing. "He was very good, too, Miller recalled. Eden and Carr teamed against Miller and a Scottish officer every afternoon.

Before they left the boat, Miller urged Eden to come to Rochester for a visit. That was when, after completing his speaking tour and vacation, he arrived here in August, 1951.

PHOTO
Caption:

OLD FRIENDS – England's new prime minister, Anthony Eden, right, is shown with Frank Gannett on visit Eden paid to Rochester in 1946. A long-time friend of Gannett's, he came here from Canada in Gannett plane.

d. **(B4/f6)**

(1.) Dixon Donolly of Creole Petroleum Corporation invites you and Mrs. Miller to be their guests on a visit to Venezuela. Trip to be made at your convenience and should last "at least a week". Mr. D is sure you know Everett Bauman, Chief of Public Relations for Creole Petroleum in Venezuela.

You can let him know in a day or two whether or not you can make it; later you can get together on a date for the trip.

Phone: Plaza 7-1230
Mailing address: 350 Fifth Avenue
66 Floor – Empire State Bldg.
N. Y. C.

(2.) (handwritten):

VSJ
What would you
and Fred Stein
say about <u>this</u> !?
PM

(3.) Vincent S. Jones
Director, News and Editorial Office

PM:

What's the gimmick?
How many articles and how many addresses?
From all I hear, this is one of the great show places of the Americas.

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Odd twist is that it's not a conducted tour.
Are you the Tycoon of the Week?

VSJ

e. **(B4/f6)**

June 2, 1955

Mr. Dixon Donolly [*sic*]
Creole Petroleum Corporation
350 Fifth Avenue - - 66th Floor
New York, New York

Dear Dixon:

The invitation extended in your telephone call is of course attractive. I have read and heard much about developments in Venezuela. I would like to go and see for myself, for personal reasons as well as for the reasons any newspaperman would have.

However, I have misgivings. I shall be frank.

If Mrs. Miller and I were to go down, we would want to see everything we had time to see. On return, I might or might not write or speak about our experiences. I might not even mention Creole, in anything I might write or say.

Now, will you please write me as frankly and say just what, as a matter of policy, Creole would hope would come from such a trip - - also referring specifically to the implied questions I have raised above?

Lastly, thank you very much indeed; likewise Mr. Bauman, a fine young man who has good connections here in Rochester and whom I have seen on his visits.

With best wishes, as always, to you and yours,

Sincerely,

f. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ROOM 6600 – EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

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June 7, 1955

R – 3

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your note on the trip to Venezuela. We appreciate your frankness.

Let us be equally frank: There are no strings attached to our invitation.

True, we feel that the giant strides being made by the people of Venezuela offer a dramatic story which has appeal for any newspaperman. We also take considerable pride in the heavy contribution which Creole, as the largest single oil producer in Venezuela, is making to that country's dynamic progress.

If, on your return, you feel inclined to write or speak about your experiences, we shall be more than pleased. However, our main interest lies in providing you, as an influential molder of public opinion, with an opportunity to visit our installations and to witness the economic and social advances underway in Venezuela at first hand.

We shall feel amply repaid if the trip contributes to your knowledge of Latin America and you return home with a sympathetic interest in furthering stronger ties between our country and Venezuela. We are confident that you will.

With this simple statement of Creole policy in mind, we hope you'll find yourself in position to accept our invitation. Choose your own dates for a visit of at least a week and let us know well enough in advance to give Ev Bauman time to make all the arrangements to ensure a profitable and enjoyable experience. Naturally, all transportation arrangements would be handled by us, and you and Mrs. Miller would be in Venezuela as our guests.

After you've been able to set a tentative date, we shall be pleased to offer suggestions on routes, clothing to be taken with you, and points of interest in Venezuela. We look forward to hearing from you.

Lucia joins me in warmest regards to you and your wife.

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Yours very truly.

Creole Petroleum Corporation
Henry F. Pelkey

By: *Dixon Donnelley* (signature)
Dixon Donnelley

DD:ab

g. **(B4/f6)**

June 8, 1955

Dear Dixon:

Thank you for your letter of June 7.

As things stand now, we might be able to get away during the summer, but I think it would work out better for us in November. I would hope to suggest definite dates later on. Would this fit in with your plans? Is the weather situation such that one period of the year is particularly to be desired over another?

Cordially yours,

Mr. Dixon Donnelley
Creole Petroleum Corporation
350 Fifth Avenue, Room 6600
New York, 1, New York

h. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ROOM 6600 – EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

June 14, 1955
R – 3

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

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Dear Paul:

We are very pleased that you will be able to accept our invitation to visit Venezuela with Mrs. Miller and are so informing Caracas.

November would probably be an ideal time for your trip since the weather has a slight edge over the summer climate during that time.

We shall look forward to hearing from you when you have been able to set a fairly warm date for your departure.

Yours very truly,

Creole Petroleum Corporation

Henry F. Pelkey

By: *Dixon Donnelley* (signature)
Dixon Donnelley

DD:ab

i. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION
APARTADO 889

CARACAS VENEZUELA

June 29, 1955

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Editor
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I was very happy to hear from our New York office that you and Mrs. Miller will be able to come down and see our operation, as well as take a look at this fascinating country.

We shall be looking forward a great deal to your visit and will make every effort that you will see whatever you want to see down here and obtain a full and unbiased view of the Venezuelan state.

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I do not know if you have made any definite travelling plans yet, but I would suggest that the trip by Grace Line from New York is quite pleasant. It takes five days coming from New York and a full week in returning, since the ships sail from Venezuela to Cartagena, in Columbia, before turning north. If you do not want to go by boat both ways, you can fly directly from New York to Caracas, or return, any day of the week by P.A.A., or by the excellent Venezuelan air line.

I know that my father-in-law, Rev. J. Pierce Newell, will be very pleased to know that you are coming down here, and he will probably be anxious to pass along some travel suggestions to you since he was with us only early this year.

Under separate cover, I am forwarding several pieces of literature regarding Venezuela which you may find of interest reading prior to your visit. I would also suggest that, if you have the time, you obtain from the Rochester Public Library two books, of very easy reading, which will give you a feel of the historical background of this country. Both are by one Vincent O'Rourke. One is entitled "Gomez – Tyrant of the Andes", and the other is about Bolivar. I do not remember the exact title, but you should have no trouble identifying it.

These books have been out of print for some time, and if you cannot obtain them in the Rochester Public Library, please let me know and I shall mail you two copies of the books which I have at home, and you can bring them down to me when you come.

Please do not fail to let me know if there are any questions which I can answer or any arrangements which I can make for you prior to your trip.

Very truly yours,

Everett A. Bauman (signature)
Everett A. Bauman

Encls.

j. **(B4/f6)**

July 8, 1955

Dear Everett Bauman:

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter. We are going to see if we can find in the library here the books you recommended.

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I will get in touch with your father-in-law this fall if I don't bump into him sooner; I certainly shall want to get his suggestions.

With very best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Mr. Everett A. Bauman
Public Relations Department
Creole Petroleum Corporation
Apartado 889
Caracas, Venezuela

k. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ROOM 6600 – EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

July 12, 1955

R -1

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

We have just received a letter from Caracas reading as follows:

"We are delighted to learn that Paul Miller will visit Venezuela in November. Present information is that the Codrick Committee will be here on November 13. We think it would be very desirable, if Mr. Miller could arrange it, for him to be in Caracas at least from November 12 through November 14, so as to overlap the Codrick Committee's stay."

We hope that it will be possible for you to arrange your visit to Caracas on the date suggested, but if not convenient, any other date will suit us.

Yours very truly,

Creole Petroleum Corporation

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Henry F. Pelkey (signature)
Henry F. Pelkey

HFP:amh

l. **(B4/f6)**

August 29, 1955

Mr. Dixon Donnelley
Creole Petroleum Corporation
Empire State Bldg. – Room 6600
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, 1, New York

Dear Dixon:

It is just possible that I may not be able to get away from here as I had planned to do for the trip to Venezuela in November.

I write to ask whether it would be possible, in the event I do find it difficult to leave then as planned, to put it over to February or March?

I am not in a position to say definitely that I will have to cancel the November plans ju[s]t now, but I can foresee that it may be possible; hence, I wanted to let you know promptly.

Please tell me just what the situation is and I shall try to let you know definitely within a reasonable time.

With very best wishes,

Cordially yours,

m. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ROOM 6600 – EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

September 1, 1956

R -6

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Mr. Paul Miller
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your letter of August 29, 1955, has been brought to my attention due to the fact that Mr. Donnelley has recently joined forces with Senator Kefauver. Before he left Dixon told me of the invitation he had extended to you on behalf of Creole. Please be assured that we want to do everything we can to make your trip to Venezuela a pleasant one.

If it is not possible for you to make the trip in November, we would be pleased to make arrangements for you in February or March or anytime you so desire. If convenient, we would appreciate your letting us know what your plans are approximately one month ahead of time so that all necessary arrangements may be made to suit your pleasure.

Yours very truly,

Creole Petroleum Corporation

By: *William D. Fenton* (signature)
William D. Fenton

WDF:ab

n. **(B4/f6)**

September 9, 1955

Mr. William D. Fenton
Creole Petroleum Corporation
350 Fifth Avenue – Room 6600
New York, 1, New York

Dear Mr. Fenton:

Many thanks for your letter of September 1. I shall let you know at least a month in advance, as you suggest, when Mrs. Miller and I will be able to make definite arrangements for the trip to Venezuela.

Sincerely yours,

o. **(B4/f6)**

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Oct. 10, 1955

Dear Mr. Fenton:

Mrs. Miller and I find that we just cannot rearrange matters so that we can take advantage of the invitation for November. We still do plan to go some time in the early part of 1956, however, if that is agreeable, and I shall be in touch with you - - as suggested - - at least a month in advance of the date we definitely decide on.

Cordially yours,

p. **(B4/f6)**

Mr. James D. Black
J. P. McKinney & Son
New York 20

Nov. 4, 1955

Dear Jim,

Paul Miller informed me that one room at the Lombardy [Miami Beach, FL] for two people, ocean front, will serve his desires. While he did not so designate, this should be a choice room.

The dates will be from around January 20 to about January 30.

I am returning the letter which you received from Ted Hankoff, dated October 31, as the above varies in some degree with his letter as to accommodations and dates.

Sincerely,

DB (initialed)

Don Bridge
mw/enc.

q. **(B4/f6)**

November 14, 1955

Mr. William D. Fenton
Creole Petroleum Corporation

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Room 6600 – Empire State Building
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, 1, New York

Dear Mr. Fenton:

You will recall that you asked me in your letter of September 1 if I would let you know a month or so in advance after Mrs. Miller and I were unable to settle on a reasonably definite date for the visit to Venezuela.

We have now decided to go on or about January 23. Chances are we will spend a few days in Florida, going on from there, which should mean we would be in Caracas roughly around January 29 through February 4, providing of course that that is a mutually agreeable period. We could change this a week or two either way, if desired, and indeed, we might have to do so later on as I am never able to make completely airtight plans.

If you will advise me after a few weeks how you wish me to proceed making the travel arrangements, I will go ahead on definite commitments from here.

With very best wishes to you,

Cordially,

cc: Mr. Everett A. Bauman, Caracas, Venezuela

r. **(B4/f6)**

Mr. Ted Hankoff
Manager
Lombardy Hotel
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Hankoff:

I have seen your letter of November 15 to our mutual friend Jim Black in New York.

If you have an ocean front studio apartment, Mrs. Miller and I would be pleased to have it.

I look forward to seeing you again and I hope all is going well with you and the Lombardy.

Cordially,

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s. **(B4/f6)**

THE

Lombardy

MIAMI BEACH
ON THE OCEAN AT 63RD STREET

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
ALBERT GROSSMAN
PRESIDENT

November 15, 1955

Mr. James D. Black
J. P. McKinney & Son, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

I am reserving accommodations for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, Executive Vice-President of the Gannett Newspapers, for their visit from January 20 to January 30.

I will have either an ocean front hotel room for them, or a one-room studio apartment facing the ocean. The rate, should the hotel room be available, will be $22 daily until January 23, on which date the rate will be increased to $30 daily. Should I be forced to assign an ocean front studio apartment, the rate will be $26 daily until January 23, on which date the rate will be $35 daily.

By copy of this letter I am advising Roland Bodee and Flint of this due bill, and will arrange for them to schedule advertising in the Rochester papers.

Best personal regards.

Cordially yours,

Ted (signed)
Ted Hankoff
Manager

TBH:la

HOTEL * POOL * CABANAS

t. **(B4/f6)**

THE

Lombardy

685

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES
ALBERT GROSSMAN
PRESIDENT

MIAMI BEACH
ON THE OCEAN AT 63RD STREET

December 1, 1955

Mr. Paul Miller
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Miller:

It will be nice to welcome you and Mrs. Miller back to The Lombardy, and I have reserved the ocean front studio apartment for your visit from January 20 to January 30.

Best regards,

Ted (signed)
Ted Hankoff
Manager

TBH:la

HOTEL * POOL * CABANAS

u. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION
APARTADO 889
CARACAS VENEZUELA

December 2, 1955

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Editor
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have a copy of your note of November 14 to Mr. Fenton and I am delighted to know that we will have the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Miller and yourself down here in late January. Mr. Fenton mentioned this to me when I was in New York last week, and I confirmed to him that the date would be most agreeable as far as we were concerned here.

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I am sorry that I could not get up to Rochester during my recent visit to the United States. Mrs. Newell told me over the phone that they had enjoyed an evening with you a few days earlier, showing you Father Newell's movie on this country. I have never seen this, but I know that he had an indefatigable curiosity while down here last year, and so expect that you had a pretty good preview of the sights that you will see hereabouts.

I shall look forward to seeing you in person next year.

Very truly yours,

Everett A. Bauman (signature)
Everett A. Bauman

Sent copy of Dec. 7 letter to Mr. Fenton to Mr. Bauman

v. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ROOM 6600 – EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

December 6, 1955

R – 6

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

We were delighted to receive your letter of November 14, 1955, stating that you and Mrs. Miller are able to make definite arrangements for a trip to Venezuela January 29 through February 4. We have checked with our Caracas office and that week is perfectly agreeable with them.

We shall be happy to inform you of further plans as hey develop and look forward to your joining us at that time.

Yours very truly,

Creole Petroleum Corporation

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By: *William D. Fenton* (signature)
William D. Fenton

WDF:ab

w. **(B4/f6)**

December 7, 1955

Mr. William D. Fenton
Creole Petroleum Corporation
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, 1, New York

Dear Mr. Fenton:

Our plans won't be firm for a few days as to whether we wish to go direct from Rochester or from New York City, or whether we will stop somewhere enroute. However, I suggest, since you are good enough to propose handling it there rather than my doing it through a travel agency here, that you have some such schedule as the following investigated:

Leave New York via Pan American on Saturday or Sunday, January 21 or 22 and return to New York from Caracas February 4 or 5. I assume transportation will be via Pan American. If that is correct, I will plan to get in touch with Pan American about any stops we may desire to make enroute. My understanding is that the price of passage is the same whether through or broken by stops. If this is not correct, please tell me and I will arrange to pay personally any extra cost that might be connected with my stopping off, say for a few days at Miami, etc.

Cordially yours,

P. S. I have discussed this with John Creedy of Pan American. He may get in touch with you.

P.M.

12. 1956

a. **(B4/f6)**

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

1267 National Press Building Washington, D. C.

To Miss Mary Golding
Rochester

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January 4, 1956

Dear Miss Golding:

Mr. Miller asked me to check whether or not a passport would be needed for travel to Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico. There are two different procedures depending upon the nature of the trip.

Pleasure Trip.

A passport is not needed. The trip is covered by a "Tourist Card" which is obtained from the relevant Consulate. The procedure varies slightly but is quite simple. In the case of Guatemala and Mexico, card is issued upon production of identification (e.g. birth cert. showing nationality) –respective charges: $2 and $3. The Venezuelan Consulate also requires a letter from an established concern stating that this is, in fact, a tourist and not a business trip; card is issued free of charge – waiting period approximately three days.

Business Trip.

Guatemala and Mexico both require passports, Venezuela does not. Procedure varies in each case:

Venezuela: requires birth certificates; cert. of general health (issued within 6 months); cert. of good conduct (also within 6 months, by local police); letter from business concern stating purpose and length of trip. Issues a travel card free of charge – waiting period approx.. 3 days.

Guatemala: requires passport; application form must be completed and fingerprinted; immediate issuance; charge $3 ½ .

Mexico: requires passport; personal interview to establish nature and purpose of business trip, a small-pox vaccination certificate is necessary and must have been obtained within the past three years. A rather abundant supply of photographs are needed (front-view; passport size) – requirements vary from three to four in most cases.

If you require more detailed information – name and address of nearest Consul etc., I shall be happy to investigate and let you know.

Sincerely,

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Eileen C. Timlin (signature)
Eileen C. Timlin
Sec. to Mr. Martin

b. **(B4/f6)**

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

78 West Genesee Street

Buffalo, 2, N. Y.

January 12, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
5455 Clover Road
Pittsford, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

Enclosed you will find Pan American tickets for yourself and Mrs. Miller for the following itinerary:

City	Flight/date	Lv.	Arv.
New York/ Caracas	PAA 201/ 23 January	11:30 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Caracas/ Panama	PAA 516/ 31 January	9:30 a.m.	1:20 p.m.
Panama/ Guatemala	PAA 502/ 01 February	9:00 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Guatemala/ Mexico City	PAA 502/ 07 February	2:30 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mexico City/ San Antonio	AAL 154/ 13 February	11:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
San Antonio/ Washington	AAL 154/ 14 February	12:25 p.m.	8:30 p.m.

(PAA – Pan American World Airways. AAL – American Airlines).

It was necessary to place you on tourist class flights between Caracas and Mexico City as presently that is the only class of service over that routing. You will be entitled to 66 pounds, each, free baggage allowance throughout.

In addition we have made the following hotel reservations:

Caracas	Hotel Tamanaco
Panama	El Panama
Guatemala City	Palace
Mexico City	Reforma (Requested)

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The Reforma in Mexico City has been requested and I expect to receive a confirmation momentarily. I will advise you as soon as we receive it.

If any clarification or revision is necessary, please do not hesitate to contact me. Pan American extends best wishes to both you and Mrs. Miller for a most pleasant journey.

Very truly yours,

Thomas O'Toole
Pan American World Airways

c. **(B4/f6)**

January 12, 1956

Mr. S. Roger Wolin
Pan American Airways
Executive Offices
International Airport
Miami, Fla.

Dear Roger:

As I believe I mentioned in a note sent to you with a clipping the other day, Mrs. Miller and I expect to be down in your "territory" within the next few weeks. Specifically, our schedule calls for a week at Caracas beginning the evening of January 23; 24 hours in the Canal Zone, from 1:30 p.m. January 31 to 1;30 p.m. February 1; thence to Guatemala City for 5 or 6 days beginning, I believe, around 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. on February 1.

Question: Can you help me arrange for a car while at Guatemala City, and do you recommend that I just get an automobile or that I get an automobile and driver as well? I want Mrs. Miller to see Antigua and Lake Atitlan, at least, and also drive around Guatemala City some. We expect to go to Mexico City February 7 and probably will meet Rex and June Smith (American Airlines) there for several days.

The main thing on which I would appreciate your advice is the matter of an automobile in Guatemala City. Of course, I have been in touch with John Creedy about this project - - indeed, if it hadn't been for him I wouldn't have it worked out yet!

With very best wishes to you and yours,

Cordially,

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P. S. Do you people have any particular tie up with the Palace Hotel at Guatemala City? I stayed there, and pleasantly, a year ago and would like to stay there again if a reservation can be made. Could your Guatemala City office make it any better than I could? If so, would you ask them to do so? If not, please tell me and I will contact them independently.

cc: Mr. John Creedy

d. **(B4/f6)**

January 12, 1956

Mr. Carlos Escudero
The Associated Press
Edificio El Prada
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Dear Carlos:

I hope you are still on your Guatemala assignment as I should like to renew my acquaintance with you when Mrs. Miller and I visit there in February. Our present plan is to fly from new York to Caracas January 23, spend a week there at the Tamanaco Hotel, then go on to Guatemala City after an overnight stop in Panama, arriving in Guatemala City around 4:00 or 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon of February 1.

I have written Roger Wolin of Pan American to ask if he can arrange reservations for us at the Palace Hotel. That is where I stayed last year, as you know, and it was quite satisfactory.

As I say, I hope to see you while I am there. For your information, I am writing a letter to President Castillo Armas requesting an interview. You might like to sit in with me if and when he grants the interview. That will be perfectly okay with me, as you know. I will enclose a copy of the letter I am writing to him.

Would you mind telling Dr. Francisco Bauer that we plan to [come] down there and that I hope he and Mrs. Bauer will join Mrs. Miller and me for luncheon or dinner some time while we are there? You may remember that he had me out to his house last year. I will telephone him after I arrive in Guatemala City.

With very best wishes to you,

Cordially,

e. **(B4/f6)**

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*

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

1267 National Press Building Washington, D. C.

To Paul Miller
Rochester

January 16, 1956

Dear Paul:

Mr. Hibbs of the State Department Passport Division says your applications were received here over the weekend, and that new passports for you and Louise will be forwarded by the Department some time today . . . .

Sincerely,

Paul (signed)
Paul L. Martin

PLM:ect

f. **(B4/f6)**

January 19, 1956

To whom it may concern:

I am making the trip to South and Central America, January 23 to about February 15, to study conditions in general and also to review conditions under the new government of Guatemala, which I visited a year ago. I hope to have interviews with influential persons in Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama and Mexico, but even more perhaps to learn what the average person thinks about affairs.

Very truly yours,

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Co., Inc.

g. **(B4/f6)**

January 19, 1956

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Mr. Thomas O'Toole
Pan American World Airways
78 W. Genesee Street
Buffalo, 2, New York

Dear Mr. O'Toole:

I just returned after an absence from the city to find your letter of January 12; the tickets also are on hand.

Thank you very much indeed for all of your trouble.

I had written Roger Wolin about a hotel reservation at Guatemala City, but note that you have done that too. Thank you again and best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Mr. John Creedy

h. **(B4/f6)**

January 20, 1956

To whom it may concern:

Mrs. Paul Miller is accompanying me on this trip to Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico, January 23 to about February 15, to help in every appropriate way feasible in connection with contacts and interviews.

Very truly yours,

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
GANNETT CO., INC.

i. **(B4/f6)**

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
PUBLIC RELATIONS * LATIN AMERICA * BOX 817, MIAMI 48, FLORIDA

AirSpec
20 January 1956 WJp

S. ROGER WOLIN
MANAGER OF
PUBLIC RELATIONS

Dear Paul:

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It's good to hear you and Louise will be spending some time in our territory. Sorry not to have let you know sooner we were working on your trip.

To help pave your way, we've issued a memorandum to all the points of your itinerary. Copies are enclosed. You can carry these with you as an introduction to our personnel.

We're also sending a copy of the memo we wrote to our representative, Luis Porras, about arrangements for you in Guatemala. You'll note we asked him to get a car and driver. From our experience, we believe this will be the best arrangement. You'll enjoy it more if someone else does the driving. We've also asked him to check on your reservation at the Palace Hotel.

Have a good trip!

Cordially,

Roger (signed)
S Roger Wolin

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
Mr Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
ROCHESTER 14, NEW YORK

Encs

cc: Sys Pub Rel Dir Creedy – NYC
Atl Press Rel Mgr Johnston – IDL
Pub Rel – CCS

World's Most Experienced Airline

j. **(B4/f6)**

MEMORANDUM

SEND ORIGINAL BY

TO	Public Relations Directors Dist Traf/Sales Mgrs Station Managers	FROM	Div Public Relations
DEPT. OR DIV.		DEPT. OR DIV.	Latin America
LOCATION	VARIOUS	LOCATION	MIAMI 503

FORM 9 259 – 0029

DATE 17 January 1956 WYJs

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SUBJECT: PAUL MILLER – THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

REFERENCE:

Mr Paul Miller, Executive Vice President of the Gannett Newspapers in Rochester, New York, is travelling in accordance with the itinerary below. He is accompanied by Mrs Miller.

Please extend the Millers every courtesy and do everything possible to assure them a pleasant trip. Should they wish to change their reservations, please accommodate them, notifying onward stations.

Hotels at which reservations have been made are also listed. Please check with the hotel at your station prior to their arrival to determine that space is actually held for them.

As an introduction to all personnel, Mr Miller will carry copies of this memorandum.

S Roger Wolin (signature)
S Roger Wolin
Public Relations Manager

ITINERARY:

FROM	TO	DATE	FLIGHT	HOTEL
New York	Caracas	23 Jan Mon	201 PAA	Tamanaco
Caracas	Panama	31 Jan Tue	516 PAA	El Panama
Panama	Guatemala	1 Feb Wed	502 PAA	Palace
Guatemala	Mexico	7 Feb Tue	502 PAA	Reforma
Mexico	Washington	13 Feb Mon	158 AAL	- -
Washington	New York	14 Feb Tue	154 AAL	

SHOW COPIES IN LOWER LEFT CORNER.GIVING NAME OR TITLE. LOCATION. AND MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

k. **(B4/f6)**

(1.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
SENDING BLANK

FFD - PD - GANNETT (Night Press Rate) Jan. 23, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice Pres. The Gannett Newspapers
Tamanaco Hotel

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Caracas, Venezuela

Low temperature 7. Farbo envisions ultimate city and suburban school merger. Greece announces highest upstate starting salaries for teachers. Ukrainian-Americans endorse Keating for senator. Times editorial page features state Republican series. Dull day, newswise.

Mary Golding

(2.) **WESTERN UNION**

PAUL MILLER=THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS 1956 JAN 24 PM 3 30
ROCHESTER NY=

RELET JANUARY 20 THIS CONFIRMS TWO DATES IN ALBANY NEXT TUESDAY JANUARY 31. FIRST, MEET FOR LUNCH AT ONE OCLOCK AT EXECUTIVE MANSION WITH GOVERNOR AND KEY DEMOCRATIC LEADERS. SECOND, MEET AT FIVE OCLOCK AT FORT ORANGE CLUB WITH REPUBLICAN LEADERS. HOPE VERY MUCH YOU CAN ATTEND. PLEASE NOTIFY ME PROMPTLY=
GENE ROBB ALBANY TIMES UNION=

(3.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
SENDING BLANK

FFD - PD - GANNETT January 24, 1956

Mr. Gene Robb
Albany Times-Union
Albany New York

Mr. Miller left yesterday on trip to Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico. Returning about Feb. 15.

Mary Golding
Secretary to Paul Miller

(4.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT - Night Press Rate Jan. 24, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice Pres.
The Gannett Newspapers
Tamanaco Hotel
Caracas, Venezuela.

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Slight labor flare up in Utica now subsided. All clear there. Jones to see Leader Saturday. Has asked GNS to provide LCA invite for Keating. AT&T signed consent decree agreeing dispose certain manufacturing properties, probably including teletypesetter.

More.

FFD - PD - GANNETT Night Press rate Jan. 24, 1956

National Grange picks Rochester for November convention. Farbo proposes one per cent hike sales tax for city and county schools; might permit five hundred dollar pay hike for city employees. Myler urges indignation over dearth of Thruway accesses; calls for blighted area cleanup, faster buses, parking garages. Hawks requests port development, inner loop progress, compatible new industries and more skilled labor. Aex cites electrical equipment delay postponing city ramp garage completion. Times editorializes: "Folsom's Goal: Prevention of Need." All fine Clover Road.

Mary Golding

(5.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
SENDING BLANK

FFD _ PD - GANNETT (Night Press rate) Jan 25, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice Pres.
The Gannett Newspapers
Tamanaco Hotel
Caracas, Venezuela.

County School Superintendent Foreman supports Farbo proposal for Hiked Sales tax to aid schools. Bittner resolution asks shopper's pass restoration. Council pledges action, including public hearing soon on traffic and reviving downtown. Lincoln Rochester stockholders approve four million capital increase; total net rises

MORE

FFD - PD - GANNETT Jan. 25, 1956
Paul Miller Night press rate

but net per share down. Record 8517 see basketball allstars at Memorial. Bush backers slate public rally to restore Bush county leader. All fine home. Jeanie's cold much better.

Mary Golding

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(6.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT - Night Press Rate Jan 26, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice Pres.
The Gannett Newspapers
Tamanaco Hotel
Caracas, Venezuela

Bouley Corporation's seven million general contract bid low on new state hospital building here. Carey Brown elected president CCBR. Other officers: Cartwright, Myler, Wolfe, Boniface, Selke, Duerr named to joint City-County Planning Committee. County Water Authority approves extra two million gallons for Henrietta, Mendon. Rochester bank mortgages increase 51 million in year. Commissioner McElwain named Civic Center engineer at ten grand.

Mary Golding

(7.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
SENDING BLANK

FFD - PD - GANNETT (Night Press Rate) Jan. 27, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice Pres.
The Gannett Newspapers
Tamanaco Hotel
Caracas, Venezuela

Hoover succeeds Milliken on SG Feb. 3; Hill Gordon of D & C returns to Advertiser as ME. In Rochester, Salary review Committee recommends pay boosts of nine hundred for beginning teachers and up to twenty-one hundred at top level. Carroll asks supervisors for seven hundred thousand dollar runway and building program at airport. Dow Hamblin succeeds McElwain as commissioner. Posner writes county manager asking Bush ouster as

MORE

FFD - PD - GANNETT (Night Press rate) Jan. 27, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller

elections commissioner; says Bush not recommended by majority Democratic committee. Jim Hunt named McCurdy executive vicepresident. Jean in office today. Everything fine home.

Mary Golding

(8.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*

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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter Jan. 30, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice Pres.
The Gannett Newspapers
El Panama Hotel
Panama, Canal Zone

Leader accepts. Available April 1. Beetle skiing with Governor Sunday. Jones invited to address ASNE (on pix). Bitner to Albany January 31 on legal advertising matter. Direct from CWG today: Quote Frank has had the best three days he has had in some time. He is fine unquote. From Mrs. Hubner: Quote Everything fine. Children all well and in school unquote.

MORE

FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter January 30, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller.

Barry Horton to Albany for Tuesday Loop confab. Sixteen thousand visit Auto Show Saturday, Sunday. University opening clinic for mentally retarded children. Three-inch snowfall today. More predicted. Lucky you.

Mary Golding

(9.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*

MARY GOLDING
FFD FAX
YOUR CABLEGRAM JAN 30 TO PAUL MILLER EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT GANNETT NEWSPAPERS EL PANAMA HOTEL PANAMA CANAL ZONE IS UNDELIVERED MR MILLER IS NOT AT THE HOTEL PLEASE ADVISE WHAT DISPOSITION TO MAKE OF THE MESSAGE THANK YOU (handwritten): *106P*

(10.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*

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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter Jan. 30, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Tamanaco Hotel
Caracas, Venezuela

Frank Niger dies. McElwain ordered scale down Civic Center cost to 36 million from architects' 48. Limited use of Fire and Police Academy by

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county volunteer firemen asked. Board of Education pressing for constitutional amendment making schools financially independent of city government. State Education Department also backs amendment, increasing real estate tax limit two percent;

MORE

FFD - PD - Gannett Day Press Rate Jan. 30, 1956

would split nine per cent total debt ceiling into six for city, three for schools. Two hundred, including Corris, at Bush rally; Posner, Bush each say other illegally seated.

Mary Golding

(11.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*

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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter Jan. 31, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Newspapers
Palace Hotel
Guatemala City
Guatemala, C. A. HOLD FOR ARRIVAL

Barry says state public works won't oppose city loop if enacting legislation puts not strings on future state spending. Barry says Johnson thinks proposal good idea if law won't require state to repay in specified time. City to prepare legislation immediately. Harriman quoted saying state referendum may be necessary on offer. Johnson uncommitted

MORE

FFD - PD - GANNETT Night Letter Jan. 31, 1956

on loop funds to George Street this year. County mothers collect one hundred ten thousand polio dollars. County legal advisor Boyle says Bush holds commissionership legally. Formans sell Likly building to Borchard Corporation for four hundred grand. Times main play: Zero forecast.

Mary Golding

(12.) **WESTERN UNION**

PRU WUC 200 DPR PD
PC NEW YORK NY JAN 31 324PME

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PAUL MILLER
ROCHESTER TIMES UNION ANSWER REQUESTED

REPEAT EARLIER INQUIRY COULD YOU WIRE AT ONCE WHAT

EDITORIAL POSITION ROCHESTER T MES UNION TOOK ON EASTLAND

COMMITTEE PRESS HEARINGS? FAVORABLE TO COMMITTEE,

UNFAVORABLE, PARTLY FAVORABLE AND PARTLY CRITICAL OR NO

EDITORIAL COMMENT?

JAMES WECHSLER EDITOR NEW YORK POST

350PME

(13.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Jan. 31, 1956

Mr. James Wechsler
Editor
New York Post
New York, New York

No editorial comment re eastland hearings. Reprint of Editor and Publisher editorial.

Paul Miller
Rochester Times-Union

(14.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 1, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
c/o Palace Hotel
Guatemala City
Guatemala, C. A.

Harriman budget at one billion 494 million coupled with forty million income tax cut at five dollars off for each dependent. Would draw 58 million from capital construction; 41 million from sale construction bonds. Rochester area

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institutions would get five million extra including million seven hundred thousand Geneseo College construction, one million Brockport

MORE

FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 1, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller

library. Memorial dedication to follow Memorial Day parade. Supervisors expected to approve county health district including city health facilities February fourteenth. Sales tax collections near 11 million, giving city half million more than budgeted. Everything fine at Clover Street and Sandringham.

Mary Golding

(15.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD-PD-GANNETT Night Letter Feb. 2, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller, Executive Vice President, Gannett Co., Inc.
c/o Palace Hotel, Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A.

City's net bond and note debt up two million in year to thirty-four million total. Two three-decker bridges suggested by state engineer for Outer Loop and Thruway connections near Winton. Bernard Perry says state at present rate won't be able to use subway bed for rebuilding for two or three years. New plan would include Outer Loop in subway from Highland toward East Avenue. Air Force reconsiders, tells Keating University Reserve Officers Training unit will be continued. Formans announces first full-line suburban branch for fall in Culver-Ridge.

Mary Golding.

(16.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 3, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Newspapers
c/o Palace Hotel
Guatemala City, Guatemala, C. A.

All well at home. FEG has had quote best day today he has had in long while unquote. Snowing again and much colder. Jones and Bitner back from Danville. LNB quote Business good, editorial lousy unquote. Factory earnings in county set record in December. January department store sales up five percent. Fourth and fifth tobogganers break backs on unsupervised park hill.

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Ereth asks factories, dealers bid on seventy-six autos, trucks. Manning introduces bill for county mental health department. MORE

To: Mr. Paul Miller
FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 3, 1956

Irondequoit board asks city annex Northside Hospital site. Rochester Tech gets million and quarter from George Clark five million estate.

Mary Golding

(17.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 6, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President , The Gannett Newspapers
Hotel del Prado
Mexico City, Mexico, D. F.

News from Clover Street and Sandringham all good. LNB says quote January business so good it intensifies newsprint shortage. Off to New York February 7 to buy in spot market unquote. Chamber's business index last year five per cent over previous record. Thieves, vandals looting loop-doomed buildings from South to George Street. Former city judge Bradley Carroll dies at eighty. Carpenters start installing Memorial bowling alleys. City Court finds young Walter Bull

MORE

FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter Feb. 6, 1956

innocent in Christmas auto fatality. Rochester still enjoying wretched weather.

Mary Golding

(18.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 7, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President , The Gannett Newspapers
del Prado Hotel
Mexico City, Mexico, D. F.

Inch rain disrupts electricity to thousand homes, clothing plant. Rand estimates total Memorial attendance at five hundred eighty six thousand. Bids

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on police academy training hall twenty-five grand over estimate. Over sixty percent Lincoln Rochester stock rights subscribed. Times localizes Alabama uproar with byliner from Schulman boy, student there. Handy replaces Roche as War Memorial Commission Chairman.

Mary Golding

(19.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 8, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President , The Gannett Newspapers
Hotel del Prado
Mexico City, Mexico, D. F.

Howe at Association of Towns meeting at Buffalo finds upstate support for Keating. Frank Moore says won't seek senatorship or any office. Javits hasn't made up mind. Federal budget approves 3 1/2 million project opening Irondequoit Bay. Pigeonhole parking steelwork finish sighted Friday. Rochester finally enjoying sunshiny day. FEG quote fine unquote per CWG whom I met downtown today. Mrs. Hubner says quote Everything perfect unquote.

MARY GOLDING

(20.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 9, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President , The Gannett Newspapers
del Prado Hotel
Mexico City, Mexico, D. F.

LNB says bought enough newsprint to get over current hump but outlook still one of scarcity; also says closed Plainfield deal for additional press capacity. VSJ says tell you he's back to work quote here unquote. Harriman hints turndown loop loan, says must see bill to be sure. Says three percent sales tax approvable in interest home rule. Sheriff Skinner's father dies at 89. University probes fraternity hazing. Wicks announces quitting senate this year. Keating issues statement supporting private development Niagara power.

MARY
GOLDING

(21.) *Telefax* **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*
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FFD - PD - GANNETT Night letter February 10, 1956
Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President, Gannett Co., Inc.
del Prado Hotel
Mexico City, Mexico, D. F.

ALEX SAYS RECOMMEND LAND PURCHASE FOR THOUSAND-AUTO PARKING GARAGE OPPOSITE PALACE THEATER ON CLINTON. CONTRACTS FOR TWO-MILLION JOB EXPECTED BY JUNE FIRST. COUNCIL MAJORITY APPROVES SALES TAX BOOST, SCHEDULES TUESDAY MORNING SESSION TO SPEED MEASURE TO SUPERVISORS. REED DEATH PUTS KEATING IN TOP SPOT ON JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. FORMER CHAMBER TRANSPORTATION DIRECTOR FREDERICK BURTON DIES AT SEVENTY-ONE.

MARY GOLDING

l. **(B4/f5)**

Times-Union
January 23, 1956

MR. AND MRS. PAUL MILLER of Clover street left last night for New York City and will depart today by plane for Caracas, Venezuela. From there they will fly to the Canal Zone for an overnight stop on Jan. 31, and then will go on to Guatemala City Feb. 1, remaining there several days before enplaning for Mexico City. They expect to return home about Feb. 15.

m. **(B4/f5)**

VISIT TO VENEZUELA OF MR. PAUL MILLER (EXECUTIVE V. PRES. GANNETT NEWSPAPERS0 AND MRS. MILLER_ ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAN FENTON, CREOLE – NEW YORK

January 23, 1956

7:45 p.m. Arrive Maiquetia via PAA No. 201. Proceed to Tamanaco Hotel.

January 24, 1956

8:30 a.m. Visit Mr. Haight (Pres.), Mr. Jarvis and other Creole executives.

9:30 a.m. Briefing, 10th floor conference room consisting of:

9:30-9:35 Opening remarks by Dr. G. Zuloaga, Director

9:35-10:00 Review of Creole Production by Dr. Fred Baptista, Assistant Manager.

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10:00-10:15	General review of Concessions Problem by Mr. C. G. Holcomb, Assistant General Manager, Geology Dept.
10:15-10:40	Creole film in English.
10:40-10:50	Coffee break.
10:50-11:10	General Review of Labor Relations by Mr. L. P. Birney, Assistant Manager, Industrial Relations Dept.
11:10-11:30	Brief Review of the Venezuelan Economic Scene and the Oil Imports Issue by Mr. J. E. Slater, Public Relations Dept.
11:30-12:00	Venezuela in 1956 and the Public Relations Program by Mr. E. A. Bauman, Manager, Public Relations Department.
12:00	Luncheon with Creole personnel.
2:45	Interview with U.S. Ambassador Warren
Evening	Dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Bauman.

January 25, 1956

6:45 a.m.	Leave Tamanaco for Maquetia.
7:30 a.m.	Take off in Creole plane for Ciudad Piar.
11:20 a.m.	Arrive Ciudad Piar, after flying over Angel Falls. Luncheon given by Orinoco Mining Co., followed by visit to Cerro Bolivar.
3:00 p.m.	Take off from Ciudad Piar for Cachipo.
4:30 p.m.	Arrival at Cachipo; driven to Jusepin by route showing as much as possible of Creole operations before sundown.
Evening	Dinner with Creole division executives and overnight Jusepin.

January 26, 1956

7:30 a.m.	Take-off from Cachipo, after breakfast at Jusepin, for Las Piedras, flying over Motilon country and oil installations in Lake Maracaibo.
1:00 p.m.	Arrival at Las Piedras.

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Afternoon	Tour of Judibana and Refinery.
Evening	Dinner with Refinery executive and overnight guest house.
	January 27, 1956
7:30 a.m.	Take-off in Company Plane for Lagunillas.
12:30 p.m.	Luncheon given by superintendent at Lagunillas.
Afternoon	Return to Maracaibo by launch. Tour of City.
Evening	Dinner with Creole Division executives.
	January 28, 1956
7:30 a.m.	Take-off for Maquetia, Avensas No. 526.
8:30 a.m.	Arrival at Maquetia; proceed to Tamanaco.
Morning and Afternoon	Golf and shopping.
Evening	Dinner open
	January 29, 1956
All Day	Excursion to Maracay or visit to Los Caracas; if latter, stop at Caraballeda club for luncheon, golf or swimming.
	January 30, 1956
	Received by President of the Republic
	January 31, 1956
9:30 a.m.	Take-off from Maquetia, PAA No. 202

n. **(B4/f6)**

PAUL MILLER TRIP ITINERARY

January 23	Leave New York City 11:30 a. m., arrive Caracas, Venezuela 7:45 p.m.

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To 31st	May be reached c/o Tamanaco Hotel, Caracas or c/o Everett A. Bauman, Creole Petroleum Corporation Apartado 889, Caracas, Venezuela.
January 31	Leave Caracas 9:00 a. m., arrive Panama 1:30 p. m. same day. May be reached c/o El Panama Hotel or Pan American World Airways, Panama, C. Z.
February 1	Leave Panama 9:00 a. m., arrive Guatemala City 1:50 p. m. May be reached c/o Palace Hotel, Pan American World Airways, or c/o Richard G. Massock, Associated Press, Na. Calley Quinta Avenida Sur, Guatemala City, Guatemala.
February 7	Leave Guatemala City at 2:30 p. m., arrive Mexico City 5:05 p. m. May be reached at Hotel Reforma, or c/o Pan American World Airways.
February 13	Leave Mexico City 11:00 a. m., arrive San Antonio, Texas, 1:40 p. m. May be reached c/o Mr. James Stout, 126 Aylesbury Hill, San Antonio, Texas.
February 14	Leave San Antonio 12:25 p. m., arrive Washington 8:30 p. m.
	Return to Rochester on or about February 15.

n. **(B4/f5)**

[see also handwritten original **(B4/f6)**]

1956
Tuesday, January 24
3:00 p.m.

Dear Mary:-

It is terrific! I have said it so much I will have to find another adjective.

The flight was fine – a little less than 8 hours actually, as Caracas is 1/2 hour faster than E. S. T.

The program nearly overcomes one, just to look at it.

Your cable was received at 8:20 a.m. at the desk, but we left at 8:15 for Creole's tremendous new (1 year old) office building. There are 50 people on the public relations floor. Everything on directors' floors was decorated by Marshall Fields. There are 10 directors in Venezuela and four from elsewhere. However, a quorum is 5. We met Mr. Jarvis, exec. Vice president, first, then to briefings at the 10th floor conference room. This is in preparation for what we will see in the 3

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days beginning tomorrow at 6:45 a.m. We will not return to Caracas until Saturday [28th] a.m.

El Presidente is a very fancy flight. Besides being wined and dined, they had orchids for the ladies disembarking and also Chanel No. 5. For the men it was a compact travel kit. We were met by a sizeable group of people and were called off the plane first, to be received by representatives of the government. There were many Spanish speaking newspaper people, connected with the local press, as well as wire service representatives. We saw Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew of U.P. who were flying to Rio on the same plane from which we disembarked.

We drove from the landing field to Caracas in 15 minutes. This route is now a four lane highway that used to take over 2 hours of very perilous driving, over, around, up and down mountains.

Our hotel (2 years old) is beautiful. We have two rooms with a terrace, looking out toward the mountains which cut off Caracas from the Caribbean.

There are plants blooming in profusion. We also have two tremendous bouquets in our rooms.

I had luncheon with Mrs. Bauman and 4 other executives' wives in a lovely pre-Colonial Spanish house – taken over by American Information Center – which serves luncheon on an open patio and garden – perfectly beautiful.

We have telephone calls from loads of Venezuelans connected with papers, airlines, government, etc. and there just won't be time for their hospitality. Mrs. Bauman is going with us on the grand tour. She is a completely precious person. (You must call her parents, the Newells, and tell them we are to see the children tonight.)

Paul was to see U.S. Ambassador Warren this afternoon.

OVER

He will want to enclose the part of our itinerary set-up as of now.

Please see that Jean gets a copy of this, as well as the Johnsons, Mrs. James Miller, and Evelyn.

Say hello to everyone. There just isn't time for postcards, as they all arise very early, and if the schedule doesn't seem full now, it will be with others we hope to see.

Greetings to you.

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o. **(B4/f5)**

The Caracas Daily Journal
January 26, 1956

Newsman Talks U.S. Politics

Mr. Paul Miller, now in Venezuela as a guest of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, said yesterday that he believed Eisenhower would run again for president.

Mr. Miller, a Republican, and Executive Vice President of the Gannett newspapers in the United States, had some very clear ideas on the subject of the coming presidential election campaign now currying force in the country.

His personal guess was that Eisenhower would run "but," he said, "the next few weeks naturally will decide that issue. It will depend principally on the professional opinion of Dr. White, his personal physician."

"Eisenhower," he continued, "has earned high personal prestige not only in his own party but also among the Democrats. He is also well-liked abroad. During his administration he has developed the best executive organization to date in U.S. Government. It would be too bad if he didn't run again.

In remarking on the opposition, he said that Stevenson had the best organization. He still had the organization that was left from the last campaign year and it was evident that he had more universal prestige than either Harriman or Kefauver, the two principal Democratic contenders for the nomination. He also predicted a little more "noise" from Governor Lausche of Ohio.

In the event that Eisenhower didn't run, he said, the Republican Party still had several strong candidates from which to select. The important names on this potential list were Vice President Nixon, Chief Justice Warren, Senator Knowland, Governor Herter of Massachusetts and, though not seriously considered as a candidate, Milton Eisenhower. He also added that if Eisenhower (Ike) were to run again, his running mate would probably still be Nixon.

Nixon, he said, came through the period of Eisenhower's illness with great credit. Although considered by some as immature politically, it was to be taken into account that he is only 43 but has already had ten years in congress, plus the years of his vicepresidency [*sic*]. He is a vigorous personality and, though he was put – or put himself – on the spot, he came out of those 47 days of Ike's illness with little serious criticism. "He is without doubt, a very controversial figure," he concluded.

Mr. Miller, who is also a director of the Associated Press, is here with his wife, Mrs. Louise Miller. During their seven-day, they will visit oilfield areas in both Eastern and Western Venezuela and the iron mining regions in Bolivar. As an "added attraction," Creole has arranged for them to begin their tour with a sightseeing flight over Angel Falls in the Gran Sabana.

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There are 22 papers in the Gannett newspaper chain located in cities in New York, New jersey, Connecticut and Illinois. The home office is in Rochester, N.Y., where the Millers have their residence.

Shortly after the Arbenz overthrow in Guatemala, Mr. Miller made a trip to that country. When he leaves Venezuela, he expects to stay several days there again and then proceed to Mexico, where he will also spend some time.

He declared that Venezuela was receiving excellent publicity in the United States and the fact that he had heard so much about it prompted him to make the visit.

"We were not prepared for what we found," both Mr. and Mrs. Miler declared yesterday.

After a personal visit with the President of the Republic next Sunday, Mr. Miller will continue his trip north.

p. **(B4/f6)**

PALACE HOTEL
Guatemala, C. A.
[handwritten]:

Feb 1, 1956

To
Mary Golding

Dear Mary: -

We had a beautiful flight from Panama stopping at San Jose, Costa Rica[,] Managua, Nicaragua and San Salvador, El Salvador arriving here (1.50 p.m. Central Time) on time. Message awaiting us – also two editorial pages etc.

First, we have changed our reservation to Mexico City to Feb. 6 – same flight arriving there 5.05 C.S.T. (I think) as Rex Smith telephoned us this afternoon to up our schedule which is already confirmed. So we will leave here Monday noon.

PALACE HOTEL
Guatemala, C. A.

We are to have dinner with the Dick Massocks tonight, but Paul is already at one of the newspaper offices here. He hopes to see the president tomorrow and the U.S. ambassador before we leave.

We hope to go to the lake and mountain regions tomorrow, returning here Sunday afternoon or evening.

Our address is to be
Hotel del Prado
Mexico City
Mexico, D. F.

not [Hotel Reforma]

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L. J M (initialed) *Paul Miller* (signature)

q. **(B4/f5)**

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Lt Paul Miller Executive
Vice-President The Ganet
Newspapers Care Casa Contenta

Rochesterny, 4 Febrero/56

All well at home feg has had quote best day today he has had in long while unquote snowing again and much colder jones and bitner back from Danville lnb quote business good editorial louisy unquote factory earnings in country set record in December January department store sales up five percent fourth and fifth tobogganers break backs on unsupervised park hill ereth asks factories dealers bid on seventysix autos ruck manning introduces bill for country mental healts department Irondequoit board asks City annex northside hospital site Rochester tech gets million and quarter from George Clark five million estate.-

Mary Golding

r. **(B4/f6)**

Monday, February 6

Dear Mr. Miller:

Odds and ends from #505:

Acknowledged letter from Ed Eastman in which he expressed appreciation for award and honor given him recently.

Acknowledged letter from Mrs. Charles Thistlethewaite, who wants name of Northfield Hospital changed to "Kaiser Memorial Hospital".

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Sent Croop a letter from Earl Holdren of Ed Wolff & Associates praising Al Messner's column. Croop showed to Messner and returned. I filed. Q.E.D.

Thanked Norman Chandler for sending 75th Anniversary edition of Los Angeles Times.

Thanks also to Mrs. Ethridge for her new book "Nila". Sent one copy to Archer for review, kept personally inscribed one for you.

Thanked Bill Steven for John Cowles article on Asia. Sent article to Croop.

Sent in your reservation for ANPA Bureau of Advertising dinner.

Now for the news around here:

Jones is in N. Y. today for NYSSNF meetings; Gorman in Albany checking new conveyor in mailroom, etc. Bitner to N. Y. tomorrow to buy newsprint in spot market.

Have had word from two people today about FEG: Irene called to say Mrs. G wanted you to know he has gone to Highland Hospital for the usual treatment. Expects him home in 24 hours. CWG feels there is improvement since it is seven weeks since he was there last time. Also, he has had three of the best days he has had in a long while. Secondly, Russ Holderman saw him yesterday. Says he was "best he has seen him since last April."

No special news from home save that the washing machine conked out. Al Best says it would be foolish to repair it, but prefers to wait until Mrs. M. gets home before ordering new one. Mrs. Hubner says she is not inconvenienced at all, so don't worry about it. They can send what laundry there is out from now until you get home. No problem at all.

A friend of Ranne's - - Tony Starnino - - came in the office today. He is home on leave from Okinawa and will be in town until Feb. 21. Says Ranne is well and doesn't write because "there's nothing to write about. We just work every day, do the same thing every day, etc. I don't write home either." I have his address and phone number and you can call him when you get back to Rochester.

One piece of news I forgot to give you from Sandringham: Dixon and Jean left today for Dearborn where Dixon has a "Good job", according to Russ.

That's it as of now. We are "enjoying" a sleeting rain today. I can almost say we haven't had a decent day since you left.

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Best to you both.

s. **(B4/f6)**

Friday morning
February 10, 1956

Dear Mr. Miller

Don't hurry home now - - you've missed Spring here anyway! Tuesday, February 7, was it. It was a delightful day, first sunshiny one since you left (honest!) and right away we natives owned up to Rochester's being our home town once more. However, the rain started Tuesday night, we had sleet yesterday and snow today, so I, for one, am ready to give the place back to the Indians.

Incidentally, your mail has been coming through fine. I don't believe I've mentioned that before. Many people have mentioned that they received post cards and the envelope you sent from Guatemala on the 5th reached here the 8th. Not bad, huh? The pix (oo-la-la!!) came in from New York, but I haven't received the handbag you mentioned on one of your first cards. It'll probably turn up though.

As you may have noticed if you've been receiving all the editorial pages, Bridey Murphy is provoking beaucoup discussion. Being of Irish extraction and knowing their penchant for tall tales, I'm on the skeptical side meself.

I met Mrs. Gannett downtown yesterday and she wanted me to be sure to emphasize that FEG is "wonderful". He came home after a 24-hour stay in the hospital where everything went according to schedule, and has been enjoying many good days recently. She said it was the first time she felt she could get downtown in weeks with a clear conscience.

Talked with Al Mahar by phone today. He was disappointed yesterday in that the doctor did not put on a walking cast, but a knee cast which will require his using crutches for 2-3 weeks more. He's still working from home, but did get down to a union meeting last week and expects to get another tomorrow.

Mrs. Hubner continues to greet me cheerfully every day and to report that everything is fine. Jean has been coming in each Friday with the current bills and may come again today. She usually gets here sometime after 4:00 on her way home.

I know I wrote you about Ranne's friend coming into the office. One thing I forgot to tell you which should amuse both you and Mrs. Miller. The boy said, after looking wide-eyed around the office, "Ranne didn't tell me his father was a wheel! He just said he worked at the Times-Union and to look him up when I got home."

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One piece of news I have for you is not so good: Judge Harmon of T-U Display had a tumor (non malignant) removed from his windpipe and insertion of artificial tubing for breathing and speaking purposes. Despite the shock of knowing that it will be several months before he can talk, Judge seems to be taking it well. He's in General Hospital. The T-U staff have contributed enough to insure his receiving fresh flowers every three or four days. He would undoubtedly get a kick out of your sending him a card from Texas.

[page 2]

And now to business:

You have received a great many invitations in the last few days:
From CCBR (despite your specific letter of Dec. 16) to their Executive Committee meeting at 4:00 p. m. Feb. 23. I have not replied to this;
Allstate Insurance Co. to luncheon at the Chamber on Friday, March 2. This invitation is enhanced by the fact that third place winner in the 1955 "Miss America" contest will address the group. She may be worth looking at AND listening to - - who knows? Acknowledged, but no decision given;
From Stuart Rosenberg for annual luncheon-discussion group at Temple Beth El on Monday, Feb. 27. Acknowledged, no decision given;
From Joe Sullivan of Bowater for Newfoundland trip starting July 1. Acknowledged;
From Allied Forces, Inc. (Barton Baker) to serve as member of Advisory Council. Acknowledged, and will let 'em know latter part of next week;
Phone call from Mrs. Kenneth Power wanting you to participate in the American Association of University Women's Town Meeting on March 22. She will call again;
Invitation to Legislative Correspondents Dinner in Albany march 10. You're clear and I believe you went last year. I haven't answered this one;
A couple of invitations for the April N.Y. sessions - - am holding these also.
Quite a list, huh?

Acknowledged and turned over to JHG letter from Beebee re an applicant for a Gannett Scholarship.

Acknowledged magazine from Gunnar Wiig in which he marked for your perusal an article on Pittsburgh's Civic Development.

At VSJ's suggestion, turned over to LNB and JH a survey requested by AP on personnel, salaries, pensions, etc.

Odds and ends:

Hadley says will discuss Rosenberg on your return.

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Croop is in process of doing something about Junior League contribution to Kaiser Fund.

Bob Tait at Stromberg-Carlson is anxious to get in touch with you and asks that you telephone on or before Feb. 15 as he is leaving town then.

Outside of postcards from LRB from California, who is home now, and from Sammy Urzetta whose golf indicates he SHOULD be, that's it for this week. I won't write again. You'll be home before a letter could get to you.

Best.

t. **(B4/f6)**

Monday afternoon
February 13, 1956

Dear Mr. Miller:

Since your note today indicates you won't be home until Friday, I'll chance sending this to your mother's, hoping to bring you as much up to date as I can.

I haven't been able to find out from Hallauer about Dewey's speaking at the Keating dinner. I called him twice last week - - he was out; I then left word for him to call me some time Friday - - he didn't. This morning the secretary said he is away "until February 27 or March 1". Since she is his confidential secretary I finally told her what I wanted to find out and she promised to ask him and call me, if he calls in the office. She gave me the "left no itinerary" routine.

I just checked with Mrs. Hubner and everything is fine at home. Told her you would probably be home some time Friday.

Here's the weekend accumulation:

Acknowledged letter from Robert Carr and sent copies to Linowitz and Wilson, since it contained Carr's instructions on how they should contact him. He's been promoted. Told him you would be pleased to hear it and would write on your return.

Acknowledged and turned over to Cy Williams a solicitation from American Press Institute for $1000.

You received a note from Lloyd Stratton - - just a chatty one, requiring no answer.

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Filed: Minutes of last AP board meetings; Notification from International Press Institute of meetings this year in Zurich.

Kept for your perusal: Thank you note from John Roche re a kind T-U editorial; thank you notes from all the little Baumans in Caracas to whom you must have dispensed bolivares (spelling?) with abandon.

That's all – except that after a horrible weekend (7-8 inches of snow) spring is revisiting us. It's a wonderful day today.

u. **(B4/f6)**

Telefax **WESTERN UNION** *Telefax*

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=MARY GOLDING=
GANNETT CO INC ROCHESTER NY=

CLARKSVILLE WEDNESDAY NIGHT STOP ASK LNB TELEGRAPH ME THERE

IF ANY WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS I WOULD WISH PURSUE

PERSONALLY STOP I WILL CONTACT RUSS DIRECT FROM CLARKSVILLE=

PAUL MILLER

v. **(B4/f6)**

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

78 WEST GENESEE STREET, BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

February 15, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
5455 Clover Road
Pittsford, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

I trust that your recent trip to Caracas and Central America was most enjoyable.

As you undoubtedly know Mr. Fenton agreed to absorb the cost of your air transportation to Caracas. The balance remaining therefore is $163.22. I would appreciate receiving your check in that amount.

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I hope that Pan American may have the pleasure of serving you and Mrs. Miller again in the near future. If I may be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

Thomas O'Toole (signature)
Thomas O'Toole
District Sales Manager

TOT/sz

World's Most Experienced Airline

w. **(B4/f6)**

February 21, 1956

Mr. John Creedy
Pan American World Airways
Chrysler Building – 135 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear John:

I wrote from Mexico City, not even waiting until my return home, to tell Roger Wolin how much Mrs. Miller and I appreciated the many kindnesses and continuing consideration of Pan American personnel at New York, Caracas, Panama, Guatemala and Mexico City. As you know, he had sent a round-robin letter in our behalf. It certainly worked wonders.

I want you to know not only about this, but also my deep appreciation for the trouble you took to have our route lined up satisfactorily. The people at Buffalo were as considerate and attentive as were your representatives everywhere else; I have sent my check to Mr. O'Toole which I believe takes care of matters at this end.

There was quite a mixup at Idlewilde the day of our departure for Caracas, but I assume you finally learned what happened. I had our Washington office call the office of Vice President Nixon to arrange for a message to Caracas. This did the job for us at the Venezuela end in great style and we were received hospitably and entered without a hitch.

Thanks again, and I hope to see you next time I am in New York.

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Cordially,

x. **(B4/f3)**

The Gannetteer
February 1956

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION

PAUL MILLER, executive vice-president of the Group and editor and publisher of The Times-Union, left late last month on a three-week tour of Latin America with Mrs. Miller. They planned to visit Caracas, Venezuela, the Canal Zone, Guatemala City and Mexico City before returning to Rochester Feb. 15.

y. **(B4/f6)**

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ROOM 6600 – EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

March 2, 1956

R – 6

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Paul:

The Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce of the United States will hold its annual luncheon on Monday, June 4, at the Hotel Pierre here in New York City. Mr. Lloyd G. Smith, a Vice President and Director of Creole, is President of this organization. It is his responsibility to present to the meeting of 250 to 300 people, a speaker of the highest caliber. I can think of no one better qualified than yourself to fill the bill. We at Creole feel that the Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce is doing a wonderful job and we try to help them in any way that we can. Therefore, I am taking the liberty of writing to inquire if you could take on this engagement.

As you may know, the Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce of the United States was founded in 1936. Speakers at this annual luncheon affair have included

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ambassadors, leading industrialists and others of considerable prominence. Last year, for instance, Senator John Sparkman was the principal speaker.

As I understand it, it is not too difficult a task and the choice of topic would be your own. Generally, however, the trend is toward international trade subjects.

The Venezuelan Chamber would, of course, reimburse you for any travelling expenses occasioned by the trip. I hope you can make it.

Fondest regards to Louise,

Sincerely,
Bill (initialed)
F
William D. Fenton

WDF:EO

z. **(B4/f6)**

Dictated March 3, 1956
Bauman (handwritten across top) Transcribed Mar. 5, 1956

Dear Jan:

This is Saturday. I am in the office cleaning up some odds and ends and Louise asked me if I would reply to your letter of February 28. I'll do it on the Soundscriber and the letter will be transcribed on Monday. She is concerned that you wrote at all, because she thinks she gave the answers in a letter she wrote you shortly after our return. I told her perhaps your letter had been delayed some where along the line.

Anyway, she wants you to know that she'll be as pleased as she can be to fill out any form of question blanks that Miss Sutherland sends her. Louise says to assure you that with all the bother she has been to friends, giving us references in connection with our daughter's investigation of various colleges, she would certainly be the last to complain about filling out a reference for somebody else!

Well, we have, as you said you hoped would have been the case, rested from our travels. And there are only pleasant memories of the trip.. Everything worked out perfectly all the way. Indeed, the only real difficulty we had was in getting from Washington to Rochester on the last lap! We flew into Washington one night, having arranged for the Gannett plane to pick us up there in mid day the following day. Next morning early, a telephone call brought the word that airports were closed in due to the weather. We rushed for a train at 10:00 o'clock

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to New York and eventually arrived in Rochester about 10:00 p.m. You can see from that that it took us longer to get from Washington to Rochester than it did from Rochester to Caracas!

However, we found all well and happy and - - even if only temporarily - - pleased with us and glad to see us.

By the way, I am going to tell something about our experiences at the Rotary Club here on next Tuesday and I asked them to invite

Reverend Newell.

I don't know what Louise wrote you, but I assume she told you something about our experiences after leaving Caracas. We stopped over night in Panama where we saw some friends briefly. Then we had a very pleasant time in Guatemala. I had a date the first morning we were there with the little President of the country, Castillo Armas. Apparently he took a fancy to Louise, as he sent word immediately after we had left him that he would like to provide us with a car and driver during our stay in Guatemala. This was a great convenience, of course, particularly since the driver knew the places we wanted to go inside out.

In Mexico City, we had wonderful times with our friends there and spent a couple of days in Acapulco, where - - it turned out - - we also found friends, including the proprietor of the Palacio Tropical where we had reservations. Wasn't it interesting that we should have so many fortuitous meetings on a single trip. By the way, the bull fight was one of the greatest thrills I have ever experienced. I know Ev was interested to know what my reaction would be. It was a great thrill, really. We had the seats of the owner of a bull ranch in Mexico and I guess they were the best seats in the bull ring. On the first row right back of the opening through which the bull fighters enter and immediately opposite the opening from which the bulls are sent into the ring. Afterwards we went to cocktails with the rancher and found him most interesting. He hadn't been too well and so stayed home from the bull fight.

[See also: Mexico. Pamphlets, clippings, 1956 **(B4/f11)**]

I tell you these little highlights just to let you know what happened to us after we bade goodbye to you. Nothing we did or saw topped or even came close to our experiences in Venezuela. There were so many pleasant experiences that I don't know whether we shall

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ever get them all sorted out. Of course I felt I learned a great deal, thanks to Ev and his expert arranging. I must say, too, that not the least of these pleasant experiences was going to the little community church with the Baumans.

Our very, very best to you all.

Most sincerely,

aa. **(B4/f6)**

March 5, 1956

Mr. William D. Fenton
Creole Petroleum Corporation
350 Fifth Avenue – Room 6600
New York, 1, New York

Dear Bill:

I would be delighted to make that talk for the Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce of the United States, except that it comes just a day after a commencement talk I have agreed to give at Clarkson College of Technology and I just couldn't put two that close together. I would certainly do it otherwise.

With very best wishes and warm personal regards,

Cordially yours,

bb. **(B4/f5)**

Times-Union
March 6, 1956

Latin America Booming, Publisher Tells Rotary

Latin America is opening up great new opportunities for commerce and development in the Western world, a Rochester newspaper executive told a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Powers.

Speaking with special reference to Venezuela, which is in the midst of an oil boom, but also mentioning Guatemala and Mexico, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers said:

"A visit can be deflating to a North American who has any idea that all the growth and progress are taking place up here. It is eye-opening to any visitor. There has been enormous growth and expansion even within a year or two.

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Returning visitors are scarcely less impressed than those down there for the first time."

The speaker, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, visited Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico. They were guests of Creole Petroleum Corp. in Venezuela. They had a look not only at Caracas, the capital, but flew more than 2,000 miles on visits to other sections of the country, with particular attention to U.S. oil and industrial interests.

In Guatemala, which Miller visited a year ago after the overthrow of the Communist-dominated government by Carlos Castillo Armas, they were received by Castillo Armas, now president, and visited various Guatemala beauty spots. In Mexico, they talked with newspaper, business and government people, interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited the former president, Miguel Alaman [*sic*].

Miller said:

"There isn't anything like Caracas in this world. A few years ago it was a poor capital, set in a narrow valley about three miles long at an altitude of 3,000 feet. There was no thought that it ever would expand and no place to expand. Well, they are expanding now right up the mountainsides.

"Construction everywhere. New streets and highways. A new civic center costing $300,000,000. A new resort hotel is going up astride a 7,000-foot mountain that will cost $15,000,000."

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas.

"The only time I saw it there," he said, "was in a flashing electric sign running across the top of a modernistic mercantile building. It read, 'Buy now, pay tomorrow.'"

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary Club luncheon. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman, of Caracas.

cc. **(B4/f5)**

Democrat and Chronicle
March 7, 1956

Gannett Executive Reports
On South American Journey

Newly-returned from a flying trip to three South American countries during which he visited their heads of state, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, yesterday described the trip as "eye-opening."

Miller, who has made trips south of the border in the past, flew thousands of miles with Mrs. Miller to Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico.

Speaking with special reference to Venezuela at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club he said there was "construction everywhere." He described new

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streets and highways, a 300-million-dollar civic center, and a new hotel astride a mountain, all in Caracas, Venezuela.

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas. Mexico impressed him "very much indeed." While there he interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited former president Miguel Aleman.

He had words of praise for President Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala, who, he said, "deserves the sympathy and help of the Western world." Armas rose to power with a military junta which overthrew the old administration in 1950 [1954?]. The country has a large illiterate population.

Oil-rich Venezuela by contrast has "no poor labor in the country." Assisted by President Phil Gerner of the Rotary Club, Miller used several large photographs of Caracas business and industrial scenes. The blowups were made by the Eastman Kodak Co. for the purpose with the aid of Frank Teagarden of Kodak public relations.

"About all the State Department usually gets is criticism," Miller observed. "But very often that criticism stems from nothing but ignorance. Our people in Central and South America deserve great credit for the job they are doing."

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary meeting in the Powers Hotel. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman of Caracas, whose husband is a Creole Petroleum Corp. executive at Caracas.

dd. **(B4/f6)**

- I -

BY PAUL MILLER

Does Rochester need oil wells and a dictator?

The question came to me more than once in Caracas - - the 3,000 foot high capital of oil-rich Venezuela - - as I read the Rochester news briefs my office telegraphed to me daily during a recent tour.

We North Americans have long joked about our Latin neighbors and their reputed love of putting off everything possible to manana - - tomorrow.

Some of them can turn that around on us today. As our daily Rochester news-grams told of more "plans" for the Civic Center and such, the roar of trucks

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and sounds of construction told a story of progress actually under way in Caracas, which has no modern parallel.

Down there, on the order of the 42-year-old president, General Marcos Perez Jiminez, they have ripped out 400 buildings in the heart of town and are two-thirds of the way toward completion of a kind of Venezuelas Rockefeller Center costing $300,000,000.

This is only part of the story. There are new hotels, new apartment projects, new highways, new schools and college buildings, and new water and sewage systems as President “P. J.” and his government pursue their policy of “sowing the petroleum.” The government receives upward of half a billion dollars yearly from the 18 oil companies doing business in this northernmost of South American countries. Much of the money is going into the building splurge.

In Rochester, and this is said not critically but merely to make the little point, we have been talking about a civic center for 30 years or more. In Caracas, they’ll have started and completed their $300,000,000 Centro Bolivar in one-third that time.

Sure, I know - - Rochester doesn’t have oil wells spewing liquid gold; and we neither have a dictator nor wish one. Yet it’s interesting all the same, isn’t it, to point up the contrast however conditions may differ? Particularly when, as noted, North Americans have held so long to the mistaken idea that it’s the Latinos who specialize in delay.

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(Who couldn't forgive Pete Barry or Bob Aex, by the way, if they now and then wish they had only to order a house removed and a street widened to get it done.)

The Creole Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has in Venezuela the biggest U.S. foreign investment anywhere - - about One Billion Dollars. Creole people are close indeed to what's going on in Venezuela. And why not? Creole helps pay for it. Creole directors decided to invite some U.S. publishers and others to come down and get the picture first-hand. The idea was to spread the story of an American company's problems and accomplishments on foreign soil, and also to get some publicity for Venezuela as well.

Mrs. Miller and I recently returned from such a visit. We spent several days in Caracas. Then we flew 2,000 miles in less than a week outside the capital. We ran out of adjectives the first day.

We landed at Maiquetia, airport for Caracas, at dusk - - after a

non-stop 8-hour flight from New York.

In the next 20 minutes after leaving Maiquetia, we had our first real introduction to the New Venezuela. The fine modern airports had impressed us. The ride in to the city of Caracas opened our eyes.

It is between 10 and 11 miles from coastal Maiquetia to Caracas. It used to be over an hour, over a road with hundreds of twists and turns. On the new $60,000,000 toll highway we were whipped up from the Caribbean Sea to 3,000-

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foot-high Caracas in 20 minutes. It's a six-lane highway. Two tunnels, one over a mile long, bore through the Andean foothills. Three of the largest pre-stressed concrete bridges in the world span the deepest valleys. The project was - - and is, for the road is still being extended and improved - - a part of the Venezuelan government's program to "plow the petroleum." They take half a billion dollars a year in taxes from the 18 oil companies, most of them American, operating there, and with reasonable satisfaction, apparently, on both sides.

What did we think of it, a friend asked on the ride in.

"Fabulous," Mrs. Miller and I replied in unison and laughingly agreed to try henceforth for some new adjectives. We'd applied that one, we recalled, to the airport reception and to the Maiquetia airport itself.

Roaring Venezuela started quietly enough.

Columbus discovered it on his third voyage to the New World in 1498. A year later, a Spanish adventurer, Alonso de Ojeda, sailed farther - - to Lake Maracaibo in Western Venezuela. Indians then, as now, lived in houses built on stilts out over the lake. Hence the adventurers called the area Venezuela - - Little Venice.

- 4 -

Caracas, the capital, was never envisaged as a commercial center; simply as a seat of government and as a retirement home for wealthy farmers. Oil has made it a booming city of over a million inhabitants within two decades - - really less, for the really big development has come only within the last few years.

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Traffic and housing problems are enormous. Office buildings as well as homes now are climbing the slopes of surrounding mountains for lack of building space in the crowded narrow valley where the city was born.

Mansions as big as resort hotels dot the mountainsides. The streets are jammed with automobiles, all but a relative few of U.S. make. Prices and wages both are high - - Creole Petroleum Corp. says even its unskilled labor averages $4,400 annually in pay and benefits. Creole, with a billion dollar investment in Venezuela, is the biggest, but 17 other oil companies, mostly U.S., are doing business there under conditions generally similar.

Going off the first tee at a Caracas Country Club, I remarked to my companions at the whim that would lead a man to put a house on a mountain top, pointing to one nearing completion all alone up a height within our view. I suggested that perhaps the lots were cheap up there.

One of my companions set me straight.

"Nothing whomsical [*sic*] about that," he explained. "It's a prize home site. Any lot within our view, whether on a mountain top or

- 5 -

mountain side, is worth a fortune. The man building the particular house you are talking about paid 600,000 bolivares for the lot alone."

That stopped me, for 600,000 bolivares is $180,000!

Like San Francisco, Caracas has a climate that permits hillside building with no worry about icy roads - - they call it perpetual Spring, and I would not dispute the description, for that's all I saw in Caracas. Elsewhere in Venezuela, of

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course, the weather varies. The whole country lies in the latitude of the torrid zone; altitude is the deciding factor. Coastal areas can be hot and damp. The high Andean passes are chill and wet the year around.

Not everybody is rich or getting that way. In a population of between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 persons, with illiteracy a nationwide problem, naked poverty is widespread.

The government, although concentrating on Caracas, is making some start also on housing, hospitals, schools and sanitary facilities elsewhere. Caracas, however, is getting the bulk of that portion of the half billion dollars annually form the oil companies. Even in Caracas, thousands on thousands live in squalor - - though, I think, those conditions are scarcely worse than some I have seen in Manhattan above Central Park or in Washington within a few blocks of the Capitol!

The government's Banco Obrero, "Workers Bank," is financing a long-range slum-clearance program. The Bank completed 13 new low-income structures with a total of 1,950 apartments and 52-four story buildings of eight apartments each last year. These were to

accommodate 11,800 people from nearby slums which were destroyed.

The valuation the government agents place on a shack is credited by the Bank as a down-payment toward the purchase of an apartment. Rentals, applied to the mortgage, range from $10 to $20 a month.

Throughout all Venezuela some $40,000,000 was estimated spent within the last year for low and middle income housing.

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How long before the Venezuela bubble is to burst? Apparently it will be quite a while. Indicated oil reserves seem to assure production equal to today's or greater for 20 years. And estimates are that world requirements for oil will double in that period. Meantime, the Venezuelans are working to diversify in two directions. (1) They are developing other sources of continuing income. (2) They are seeking to enlarge oil sales outside the United States so that they will not be over-dependent upon market here.

[See also:
Venezuela. Mementos, maps, etc. 1956 **(B4/f7)**;
Venezuela. Clippings, 1956 **(B4/f8)**;
Venezuela: The New Look, 1955 **(B4/f9)**]

dd. **(B4/f5)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, March 8, 1956

Venezuela Uses Oil Billions

400 Buildings in Caracas Heart Razed to Make Way for Big Center

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President, the Gannett Newspapers

WE NORTH AMERICANS have long joked about our Latin neighbors and their reputed love of putting off everything possible to tomorrow.

Some of them could turn that around in us today. As Rochester newspapers report more plans for the Civic Center and such, the roar of trucks and sounds of construction tell a story of progress actually under way in Caracas, Venezuela, that has no modern parallel . . . .

ee. **(B4/f6)**

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U.S. News & World Report
731

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March 9, 1956

A NATION THAT OIL IS BUILDING

Venezuela Booms While "Nationalized" Neighbors Lag

For a study in contrasts in a vital industry look at what's happening among U. S. neighbors to the south.
The industry: oil. It's a boon to Venezuela. It's an expensive headache to Mexico, Argentina, Brazil.
All four are producers. In only one is oil in private hands. Only that one has had a flourishing industry through the years.

CARACAS

Developments in Latin America are calling attention in this part of the world to a case history of government vs. private operation of a key industry – oil.

The largest countries in Latin America are Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. But a much smaller country –Venezuela – is outstripping them. Oil is the main reason. Each country has extensive petroleum deposits. Venezuela is the only one of them where the entire industry is operated by private companies . . . .

(2) PHOTOS:
WEALTH FROM OIL FIELDS . . . . . IS TRANSFORMING VENEZUELA'S CAPITAL

Caption:
Throughout the country, more schools, hospitals, roads and industry

PHOTO:
OIL BUYS APARTMENTS TO REPLACE SLUMS

Caption:
All over Venezuela, housing projects are under way

ff. **(B4/f6)**

March 14, 1956

The Honorable Carlos Castillo Armas
President
Republic of Guatemala
The National Palace
Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A.

Dear Mr. President:

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I returned from my recent visit to Guatemala a greater admirer than ever of your beautiful country and with even higher hopes for its continued progress.

Both Mrs. Miller and I greatly enjoyed our visit with you at the National Palace and are indebted to you for your courtesy in having provided us with a car and driver during our stay. It was a wonderful visit in every way and we do hope to come again many times in the years that lie ahead.

I devoutly hope your land program will prove a great success and that developments which will follow your granting of oil concessions will bring a new and even greater prosperity to Guatemala.

With very best personal regards to you and your splendid staff,

Sincerely,

[See also: Guatemala. Pamphlets, photographs, 1956 **(B4/f10)**]

gg. **(B4/f15)**

PHOTO
1956 – 8A

Departure for London – Sept. 18, 1956

hh. **(B4/f15)**

(2) PHOTOS
1956 – 8B
1956 – 8C

After Meeting with Anthony Eden, 10 Downing St. 9/20/56

ii. **(B4/f15)**

Times-Union
September 21. 1956

Eden Receives
Paul Miller
At Downing St.

LONDON (AP) – Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, was received at 10 Downing St. last night by Prime Minister Eden.

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Miller is here on a study of the Suez crisis. He expects to go to Cairo over the weekend, returning to Rochester at the end of next week.

The prime minister and Miller have been friends for some years. The publisher told reporters his visit was merely "a friendly call," adding:

"I was delighted to find Sir Anthony looking exceedingly well, and in good spirits and optimistic as always."

Miller arrived in London Wednesday by plane from New York.

jj. **(B4/f15)**

The Gannett Newspapers

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President

Executive Offices
Rochester 14, N. Y.

Dictated at London, England
September 21, 1956
Transcribed at Rochester
September 24, 1956

Dear All:

It is 9:23 p.m. Friday night, September 21. I am in the office of John Lloyd, chief of the London AP Bureau. I have my Soundscriber hooked up down here and am doing some dictating. He has gone to his home in the country. He recently bought a beautiful new place an hour's drive out of London. He wants me to join him tomorrow afternoon, but I may not be able to as I want to do some work. If I get through, fine.

Tonight I want to tell you what I have been doing so far, and my plans for the next week.

Tomorrow, as I said above, I want to do some work, if writing can be called work. It will be the first I've done so far. I've buzzed around and have seen a lot of people and have listened to a lot of people. I also have been busy making arrangements to go to Cairo. But I haven't done any writing. Then I want to do some shopping, too.

Sunday morning, then, I expect to go to one of the famous churches here, probably for the nine o'clock service, and then check out of The Dorchester House and head for the airport. My SABENA (Belgian Airlines) plane leaves London airport at noon for Brussels, then on to Cairo with no further stop, I believe, until we reach the capital of Egypt at 12:05 Monday a.m., Cairo time.

I already have arranged, through the Egyptian Embassy here, for an appointment at 10:00 a.m. Monday with the head of the Egyptian Information Service. He has been told that I would like to go down to the Suez Canal and see

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what all the talking is about on Monday, then return to Cairo, and, if at all possible, see Colonel Nasser, the Dictator of Egypt, and his Foreign Minister on Tuesday. I shall have Wednesday to collect my thoughts and perhaps see a little more of Cairo, leaving there shortly after midnight about 12:10 a.m. (Thursday) on a nonstop flight to London. This flight will be on an American line, TWA, and we are due in London around noon of Thursday. At 4:00 p.m., I am to board a British Overseas Airways plane for New York, arriving there - - as I cabled Mother today - - at 8:00 a.m. Friday, if we are on schedule. That, by the way, is old father's fiftieth birthday. I am hoping Russ can meet me

so that I can get home without any more delay than necessary, and I am eager to get back and see everybody; also need a little time in the office before departure for Hartford for our Gannett Conference, in which executives from all the papers and the Central Office will meet, Tuesday.

As Mother knows, I love London; always rated it ahead of Paris or almost any place else over here. Nothing has happened to change my opinion this trip. From the time I arrived here, mid-morning of last Wednesday, I have had an interesting and even in many respects a thrilling experience or succession of experiences. Last Wednesday was a beautiful day - - the first sunny day they've had in weeks, an airport porter told me - - and I found The Dorchester House a delightful spot. I have a beautiful room. As always, I am chiefly impressed with the bathroom, which is about half as large as my bedroom - - I would like to duplicate it at home.

I couldn't set up my Soundscriber to work on the hotel outlet without a transformer. The hotel electrician wasn't able to scare one up for me. That's why I borrowed John Lloyd's office for the evening.

I have been more or less busy every minute.

On Wednesday afternoon after I had got settled around and had come down for lunch at a French restaurant near The Associated Press building with John Lloyd, I attended a press conference in which the reporters here were told what had happened in the 18-nation Suez Canal users conference that day. There was a lot of waiting and this did not start until after 7:00 Then it dragged on until 9:00. I then remained at the Embassy and talked with some of the members of the American Delegation there, including a Rochester boy, Bill Macomber, until 10:30, when I walked home to the Dorchester from the Embassy and went to bed.

I had sent a cable ahead to Prime Minister Eden asking for an appointment Wednesday or Thursday in his office at 10 Downing Street. On Thursday

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morning, his secretary called and invited me to come to the Prime Minister's office that afternoon at 5:30. Apparently he sees very few people, because all my friends here at The AP and elsewhere were surprised, apparently, that the meeting had been arranged with such ease.

When I reached 10 Downing Street, which Mother will remember, since she and I were there two or three times when Atlee was Prime Minister back in 1949 and 1951, The AP had sent a photographer along. He took pictures of me standing in front of the door with the #10 showing. I was immediately ushered into a private office and the Prime Minister's private secretary came in to talk with me. He is a handsome young fellow, very personable. Of course this was part of the arrangement - - he wanted to get some line on what I intended to ask

Eden, or what I had in mind in calling on him, and then give it to Eden before I went in.

Anyway, after a few minutes he excused himself and I was taken into the Cabinet Room which the Prime Minister also uses as an office. It is a long room with windows on three sides, antique furniture and a huge antique fireplace. Eden looked fine, as I said in the story The AP sent home last night and which I suppose was printed in Rochester today. He was a[s] friendly as he could be. He had on a pair of red house slippers and immediately got up and asked me if I wouldn't like to join him in a scotch. He went over and opened a cupboard in one end of the room and mixed two drinks. Then he returned to his place at the center of one side of the Cabinet table and motioned me to sit in the chair nearest him. Well, there was a clock right behind him and I had thought I would stay perhaps ten or fifteen minutes and then be on my way. As it happened, I was with him for an hour or more. We talked about everything and he apparently was just as frank as he could be about the Suez matter and all of his other problems. However, he is so afraid to give an interview to any one individual or organization, and kept saying so apologetically, that there would be no story except a little item on The AP wire about my having visited with him.

He said, "I wanted to see you, Paul. Did you want to see me, interview or no interview?"

Of course I said I certainly did just want to visit with him.

Afterward, I walked several blocks from 10 Downing Street towards taking a taxi to The Associated Press office of John Lloyd. I went with him to his apartment. Mother will remember his friend, Joan Mussell. They are still seeing a

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lot of each other and the three of us had dinner together at a tiny French restaurant. Wonderful food and a grand evening.

Today, I got up later than I have previously here, and did a great deal of telephoning before going to lunch at the Connaught Hotel (mother will remember this as Charley Kline's favorite) with Carl McCardle. He is a former Philadelphia Bulletin reporter and we knew him when we lived at Wayne. He now is Assistant Secretary of State for information. In other words, he is Secretary Dulles' press officer. He told me a great many interesting stories about his experiences with Dulles and we had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Incidentally, I tried to telephone Charley Kline but was unable to reach him. No one here seems to see him any more. I don't know what the score is. There was no answer at his apartment. He may not even be here.

After lunch I bought a few things. I couldn't have brought better clothes with me if I had planned everything for a month - - and so needed only some handkerchiefs and odd items. Tomorrow morning, early, I will try to pick up one or two little items for Louise, Jean, Tallie and Kenper. I will leave them with the BOAC office at London airport along with the other things I don't need to take to Cairo, and get them when I return to London from Egypt.

Incidentally, people who have just come from Cairo tell me to (1) take the lightest clothes I have and (2) watch the food and drink in Cairo. I am going to take the clothes I brought to London, as two of the suits are quite light, and I certainly will remember to watch my eating while I'm down there. I had a typhoid shot from an American Airlines doctor at Idlewild. He did not have any typhus serum so I did not take a typhus shot. Typhoid is required, but typhus is not, although it is recommended. I hope I don't get typhus!

After shopping this afternoon, I went with the reporters who were covering the Conference to the residence of the American Ambassador here where Secretary Dulles held a final windup press conference. The Ambassador's home was built by Barbara Hutton, but she had it only a few years before she sold it to the American government as an Embassy residence. Some place!

The meeting there with Dulles lasted until 8:30 p.m. when he and the other Americans with him said goodbye and were taken to London airport where the plane was waiting to take them back to Washington. I took a taxi back to the Dorchester and had dinner there. Then I got some notes off the desk in my room of things I wanted to do tonight, picked up my little Soundscriber and here I am.

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Well, that about brings you up to date on my activities as I prepare to go on to Egypt. I wouldn't have missed it for anything. It will be of inestimable value to The Gannett Newspapers, not only for what can be produced about this particular situation, here and at Cairo, but also in the years to come. Frank Gannett always contended that the only way to know about something was to go find out personally. I have always believed this too. I believe it more than ever now. It is tough, sometimes, and this trip is no picnic in many ways, but it's really the only way for a newspaper man to do. Somebody from our newspapers should do this sort of thing when possible and practicable. I felt it was best that I do this one myself because of my contacts. That certainly has proved to be the case. The fact that I was able to see Eden and so many others here that I wished to see, and that I apparently have some chance of seeing most of the people I want to see at Cairo, makes all the difference. Of course, that is no reflection on anybody else, as I was able to make the arrangements and contacts through no particular virtues of mine - - the ground work was laid back in the years at Washington. Without the experience down there (where, for example, I met Eden) I never would be able to see and do all the things it has been possible to do with relative ease now. It's really of value beyond any estimation both to me and now, I trust, to The Gannett Newspapers. Well.

I had a perfect flight over form New York to London. I hope the coming three more flights on this trip will be as comfortable in all respects. I never take a long flight but that I have some uneasiness, and I have been quite fortunate, for the most part, through the years.

Please give my very best to all our friends and associates - - and I shall be seeing you on September 28, just a week from today.

Dad (signed)

kk. **(B4/f15)**

Editor & Publisher
September 22, 1956

PHOTO
Caption:
PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident, Gannett Newspapers, shown as he boarded a BOAC plane on his way to Cairo for a closer look at the Suez situation.

ll. **(B4/f15)**

TRIP TO LONDON - CAIRO - LONDON - AND HOME

September 18, 1956 to September 28, 1956

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Went directly from New York State Publishers Convention at

Whiteface Inn, New York to New York City.

[Left] Idlewild airport on BOAC flight departing 5 p.m. Sept. 18.

Arrived in London 10:30 a.m. September 19.

Stayed at Dorchester Hotel.

In London for Suez Conference

Flew to Cairo, Egypt, September 22.

Returned to London September 27 and flew immediately to New York.

Arrived in Rochester September 28, 1956 – PM's 50th Birthday.

mm. **(B4/f15)**

Dictated Sunday morning
September 30, 1956

Dear All:

I dictated one letter from London which told you about my experiences up to that time on the junket from which I returned last Friday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. Now I am sitting here in our dressing room, in bathrobe and slippers, feet in the air, dictating a windup report. Maybe some of you will be interested enough to read it all the way through. Louise is packing, as we are to leave in a little while for Hartford, Connecticut. We will have all of our editors and publishers and radio and television station managers in there Monday and Tuesday for our annual meeting. We'll return to Rochester Tuesday afternoon. We will be off again, by the way, next Sunday for New York. We can be reached there at the Ambassador Hotel through Thursday noon, returning here according to present plans in time for me to speak about my trip at a meeting here that evening. Incidentally, I expect to make a speech in Hartford following the dinner Monday night with the Governor of Connecticut and others as guests. I believe; also a television appearance and a couple of other speeches in Albany and Newburgh are on the schedule.

Now back to my trip:

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I was up early Sunday morning in London, after having spent Saturday with a friend of mine at his beautiful estate in Surrey, about a 45-minute train ride out of London. I took a walk, completed all my packing, told the hotel I would be checking out around 11:00, and went to the historic old church, St. Martin in the Fields, which was built around 250 years ago. I had to leave the service a little early, because - - for old time's sake - - I wanted to go to the St. James Court Apartments, where Louise and I stayed in 1951, on the way back to my hotel, The Dorchester. The apartments, as you may remember our having told you then, are near Buckingham Palace. There was quite a crowd around the Palace so that we were held up, and when I saw that it was the Sunday parade and changing of the morning guard, I dismissed the cab and got out myself to watch the show with the others.

Then I flagged another taxi and went to St. James Court. I went in to get a postcard to send to Louise and the man on the desk insisted he remembered me and asked about Louise, believe it or not! Anyway, I did get the postcard and got it off to her. Back at the hotel, I cleared out, took a cab for the airport and by shortly after 1:00 o'clock was over the English Channel in perfectly beautiful weather bound for Brussels.

I never leave London without a real twinge. I couldn't tell you why, but it always has had a big hold on me and is more charming now than ever. During the war and for some years thereafter it was terribly hard hit. It was impossible even to buy a good meal as late as 1951. All that is changed now. I think it is about my favorite city.

2

I flew in a British European Airways plane to Brussels, a flight of about an hour and fifty minutes. It was a beautiful flight. We arrived in bright, and indeed, hot sunshine at the big Brussels airport from which Louise and I took off for London after visiting Perle Mesta at Luxembourg, in 1951. There, I changed to a Sabena (Belgian Airlines Plane) for Athens and then on to Cairo. We arrived in Athens, after a perfectly beautiful flight over the Alps and over a number of interesting cities, including Florence, at about 9 p.m. We were on the ground there for half an hour or so and by a little after midnight were over the lights of Cairo. Cairo is a city of about three million and has many good and brightly lighted streets, so that the effect, coming after hours of darkness with no towns or cities of consequence, was startling.

A friend of mine from The Associated Press Cairo Bureau was out to meet me and had arranged for me to be put through customs in a hurry. Thus, in no time at all, we were on the way to my hotel, Egypt's best, The Semarisis [*Semiramis?*]. The hotel was named for a famed Egyptian queen. There is a movie of that name now. The hotel is right on the Nile, which is a beautiful, wide river cutting right through the heart of Cairo, with a Riverside Drive - - six lanes - - on one side and

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buildings, many of them new and quite modern, rising all along the river for many miles. I was delighted to find that my nice large room opened up with several doors looking right out down the Nile and Riverside Drive.

Even at the hour we reached the hotel, which was 1:00 a.m., there was a great deal of traffic. And what traffic! Besides cars buzzing all over the place, apparently paying no attention to any sort of traffic signals, there were donkey carts of all kinds, push carts, and just plain assorted Egyptians - - most of them in the long nightgowns and sandals they sport - - weaving in and out through the streets with no attention paid to lights, or anything else. Every morning I thought surely I'd see Egyptians, wagons, horses and donkeys piled up all around the edges of the circle below my window. However, I never saw anything but a dead horse all the time I was in Cairo. This was near the American Embassy - - a taxi had hit the horse.

I'm getting into too much detail. This will go on and on, if I don't shorten it. I will from here on.

The first day in Cairo was spent getting myself organized, arranging for a car and guide to visit the Suez Canal the next day, spending the evening with the publishers of Cairo's biggest newspaper. It was a very pleasant evening, too, and they arranged a date for me (which I never kept, however) with President Nasser for Wednesday. Now about the Canal:

I will not go into details, because I will write about it and will send you all clippings. However, I can only say that it, like everything else that happened to me on this trip, just turned out perfectly. The young Egyptian who went along with me, our driver, the weather - - everything - - was fine. We drove to Ismailia, Canal headquarters, then straight up the road alongside the Canal to Port said for lunch. We returned about 7:30 in the evening. Since I got up at 6:00, it was a long day, but I hardly felt tired all the time I was there; yet

3

I think I kept the most irregular hours on meals and sleep that I can recall. The Egyptians don't know what hours are!

They go to work some time in the morning, maybe 9:00 or maybe noon. Then they have a siesta in early afternoon. However, they are apt to be doing business until all hours of the evening and night, and for many, as for us, dinner is more apt to come at 10:00, 11:00 or 12:00 midnight than earlier.

On Wednesday, I got up expecting to see Nasser and then get packed and leave on a 3:00 a.m. plane the following morning, Thursday, for Rome and London. I was to see Nasser in the evening. However, something came up and they called an emergency cabinet meeting and he was unable to keep the appointment. Around

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11:00 o'clock they called me to ask if I could stay over and see him next day, as the cabinet meeting made it impossible that evening. Well, I had seen and done everything else that I had come to Cairo for, and I was by now getting tired and eager to start for home. I just couldn't see putting in another day, as I thought something might come up the next day, too.

So - - 3:00 a.m. found me in a British European Airways plane bound for Rome. We arrived in Rome about 8:00 a.m., on a beautiful, clear, cool morning; spent an hour there. Were off again for London, arriving about 1:30 p.m. I had slept little on the flight from Cairo and was delighted when the British Airways people had someone meet me at the plane and inquire whether I wouldn't like to be sent to a hotel nearby for some rest. I said I sure would! I went to this little old English hotel, converted from a former country place, beautiful with acres of carefully cropped ground, and slept until about 5:30. Then I got up and had tea, which they prepared for me in a little lounge, made some calls to some friends in London, and the BEA car was back again to take me to the airport for the flight home.

For the first time in my experience, I had reserved a berth on the plane. As it happened, we were a little late getting started, due to fog and rain which blew up that evening (only the second bit of unfavorable weather I saw on my entire trip) and then after getting aloft developed radio trouble. The result was that the pilot decided to land at Shannon, Ireland, to work on the radio. It was announced that dinner, instead of being served on the plane, would be served in an airport restaurant at Shannon. Well, that looked like a good opportunity for me to get some more sleep! I arranged to have my berth made up and as soon as we arrived at Shannon and the other passengers disembarked, I donned my pajamas and climbed into bed. It was as comfortable as anything could be. Of course, I was awakened when the plane was loaded again an hour or so later, but I was just as cozy and comfortable as I could be. After about nine and one half hours we arrived at Gander, Newfoundland. You will recall that Louise and I flew in a plane that stopped at Gander in years past. Anyway, we had a little more radio trouble, so we were there for an hour or so. By then it was 8:30 or 9:00 o'clock London time - - five hours ahead of Rochester time - - so I stayed in bed a little longer, but got up in time to shave and dress before we took off again for New York. By the time we began leveling off for Idlewild airport we were over three hours late and I knew if Louise had come down after me with Russ they must be getting pretty impatient. Sure enough, as we landed I could see Russ Holderman,

our chief pilot, standing out on the runway waiting to take a picture of me as I came off the plane. He did, and then told me that Louise and Kenper had come with him and were waiting inside. There was a terrific traffic jam, due to the weather, at Idlewild and we were some time getting away. Even so, by 3:00 p.m. I was back in my office in Rochester. Some traveling, eh - - leaving Cairo at 3:00 a.m. one day and being back in my office at 3:00 p.m. the following day!

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What a pleasant surprise when I walked in my office! Remember, it was my fiftieth birthday, Friday, September 28. Mary (my star secretary) had put all the cards and gifts that had come into the office on my desk. And I never received one tenth as many before in my life. It made quite a desk full, so many that we arranged to have a photographer come up and take a picture of me examining them. Mary will send you a print when the pictures are ready.

Since then, I have had a very happy time getting adjusted around here. The nice weather has continued. I didn't even develop a cold as the result of the trip - - still feel just fine. I worked until about midnight at the office on my birthday, Friday, and from 9:00 a.m. Saturday until about 4:30. The result is that I am in pretty good shape and will hope to get the material I want to publish organized and ready to print by the time we return from Hartford on Tuesday. Last night, some very good friends of ours, Louis and Cora Johnson, who live part of the time here and the rest of the time in Florida, gave a dinner party for Louise and me and built it around my birthday. It was beautiful. They had quite a cake, much of which we brought home to the boys as the Johnsons are leaving town today and have no one else to give it to.

Shortly after we arrived home from the party, the telephone rang and there was old Ranne calling up from Miami. He had been at Miami Beach loafing in the sun, having a day off yesterday, and had waited after returning to his base until such time as he thought we probably would be returning home from something or other. He seemed to be in good spirits and it was wonderful to talk with him. I am very proud of what he is doing. I think some of you may know, but in case you don't, here it is: He is taking both typing and shorthand, studying on the side, at Miami. He already is a pretty good typist, but needs to master the touch system. I had urged him to take shorthand because I know how much it would have helped me and everybody else in the newspaper business, or any business, to have learned shorthand. He realizes this, and so he is going after it to try to learn it for himself. I still hope to get down there for a few days after the election, but have done nothing definite about it. It may work out in connection with company matters here, where I can take a couple of men or three and go down there for a few days. If it works out, fine; if it doesn't, that's all right too. But it sure would be great to see the old boy in his new surroundings.

A lot of things have been happening, but I don't believe I have left out very much here. With which I feel you surely will agree after having waded through all of this!

Louise has been packing while I have been dictating the last part of this, and she joins me in sending much love to you all.

Paul (signed)

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nn. **(B4/f15)**

PHOTO:
1956 -1 D

MESSRS. ALI AND MOSTAFA AMIN
Publishers of El Akhbar – Cairo's Daily Newspaper

oo. **(B4/f15)**

September 29, 1956

Messrs. Mostafa and Ali Amin
AL AKHBAR
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Friends:

I never can thank you enough for your hospitality to Mr. Shanke and me when we called on you in your office Monday evening. It was an inspiration to me to discuss with you the progress you have made in Cairo and the way in which you have gone about building your wonderful properties. I particularly enjoyed also the tour through the building; it is something for any newspaperman to admire.

I regret I didn't see the President, but thank you all the same for your efforts in my behalf. I wish it had been possible for me to accept your suggestion that I remain another day. I had an engagement here today that I felt I just had to return for. I hope to get back there again one day.

With appreciation and very best wishes to you both,

Cordially yours,

pp. **(B4/f15)**

AKHBAR EL YOM
SHARIA EL SAHAFA
CAIRO

Cairo, October 3, 1956.

Mr. Paul Miller,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Times Union Bldg.,
Rochester,
NEW YORK

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My dear Mr Miller,

Thank you so much for your kind letter. It was a great pleasure to meet you and talk to you in Cairo. We were very much disappointed that you could not remain another day in Cairo to meet the President. He wanted to meet you and I am sure you would have enjoyed talking to him. We certainly hope that you will come again to Cairo.

Mostafa Amin is now in New York. He is staying at the SHATHAM Hotel. He arrived Sunday with our star reporter HEIKEL, whom you have met. They are covering the Security Council for us. I hope you will have time to see them.

Thank you again for a very pleasant visit.

Yours sincerely,

Ali Amin (signature)

qq. **(B4/f15)**

October 11, 1956

Mr. Ali Amin
Akhbar El Yom
Sharia El Sahafa
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Mr. Amin:

Your letter reached me in New York where I was attending meetings of The Associated Press. Thanks to the information that Mostafa Amin was in town, I got in touch with him and Mrs. Miller and I went over and had coffee with him before we departed New York for Rochester this morning. He was leaving this afternoon for Cairo so I am sure you will see him before you see this letter. It was a great pleasure to see him again.

As I told you, I wrote a little piece about you two and sent it to The AP in Cairo with the request that someone show it to you and have you initial it if it is all right for me to print it. I wouldn't want to get anything wrong. If you haven't heard from The AP yet, I am sure you will be hearing from them shortly about this. I am eager to get this story back and will either print it in our company magazine or turn it over to Editor & Publisher magazine, or both.

Thanks again for everything.

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Cordially,

rr. **(B4/f15)**

Editor & Publisher
for
October 27, 1956

Egyptian Journalism Is Doubly Interesting

By Paul Miller

Executive Vicepresident, Gannett Newspapers.

Twins who look so much alike that business contacts often get them confused are making newspaper history in Cairo.

Their four-year-old morning newspaper, *Al Akhbar* (the *News*) has the biggest circulation (over 100,000) at 1 piastre a copy (about 3 cents); they have a 12-story building in which they also produce a Sunday newspaper, two weekly magazines and the Arabic *Reader's Digest*; and they are a power throughout Egypt and the Arab world.

They are Ali and Mostafa Amin, and I got acquainted with them on a visit to Cairo a few weeks ago to learn what I could about the Suez crisis.

Mostafa is known to some as "the American Amin" because he is a graduate of Georgetown University at Washington. The other is sometimes called "the English twin" having graduated from Sheffield University in England.

They work in adjacent offices from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 or 6 p.m. to midnight every night in the week.

"Except one night," said Ali, "when Mostafa takes his wife to a movie."

Ali added: "Sometimes people think we are one editor-publisher working 36 hours a day."

They have more ideas than they can carry out, but they are trying.

Egyptians have an annual "night of fate," when they pray for what they most desire.

The Brothers Amin invited Egyptians to write to the newspaper, telling what they want above all else on "the night of fate." Letters poured in. They selected 100 and then, with attendant publicity in each case, made good to those 100 individuals over the next several months with everything from motorcycles to hearing aids.

There are no home-delivered newspapers. All are street sales.

The brothers went to work to lure women readers who, they believed, might be more loyal than men.

They took up women's causes widely, led the fight to give women the vote; started Mother's Day in Egypt; had a girl reporter learn to operate a street car and ran a series about it to prove that women could do the job as well as men.

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Egyptians read right to left, not left to right as in English. The back page of a newspaper, to us, is Page One in Egypt.

Premium Page

The brothers had difficulty selling advertising for what to us would be Page Three. They moved their daily editorial there – they usually carry but one – and also a special feature. Now they charge a premium rate for that particular page and can't always handle there all the advertisers who want on it.

Just as the daily Al Akhbar was getting well under way, the government subsidized a daily newspaper. Thousands of copies were distributed free as a starter. The competition posed a new threat.

Brother Mostafa put on his thinking cap. What could be more interesting, he finally concluded, than the life story of the exiled King Farouk, who was a cut-up of outsize proportions, in all respects, even among the long line of rich and pampered royalty of Egypt?

Mostafa wrote and wrote, they printed full page installments every day for months, and readers – men as well as women this time – ate it up.

Editorial content and treatment live up to the promotion on Al Akhbar. Their story of content improvements would make a prize presentation at a meeting of the American editors or publishers.

Writing Westernized

Their publications reflect the influence of the London popular press (flamboyant display) and of the U. S. press (writing style).

When they were feeling around for formula at the outset of their publishing ventures, they decided right away to Westernize their writing – they introduced the "lead" in Cairo. Theretofore, most news stories had been written chronologically.

They saw no reason why anything printed shouldn't be interesting. They brightened and shortened.

They wanted to get close to their readers – as who doesn't? – so they tried to make each story of any consequence appear as if personalized for the reader. A story on a tax hike, for example, doesn't begin with the statement that the government is going to increase taxes by x million piasters next year. No. They figure it down to a low-income individual and address the story to him thus: If you make (so much) or over, you will have to pay the government (so much) or more in taxes next year. Et cetera.

Cairo papers used to have only two or three on Page One. The brothers set a goal of 32 stories on their front page.

They boxed off one quarter of Page Three, which page they were promoting to advertisers at the time, and dubbed that boxed area a bonus page. A special feature of some kind runs there every day, good enough so that readers will want to look it up daily.

Training begins in Library

They have their own recruitment program. From journalism classes or any others at Cairo schools, they recruit part-time or full-time beginners with no newspaper experience and pay them a fair wage to start in the library. There beginners are expected to become familiar with the news (through handling the

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clippings) and with the organization. After a tour of duty, the beginners are moved around and finally into regular jobs.

The Amins told me that before they went into business for themselves, with their Sunday paper 12 years ago, a news editor got $60 a month. They say that they now pay one more than 10 times that. They doubled editorial salaries at one jump, once they got going.

They have troubles, of course. They pay about $200 for newsprint and have none to throw around. Al Akhbar was standardized at 12 pages daily for some time. They cut to 10 awhile back and, on Oct. 1, went to 8 pages.

Cairo has a population of 3,000,000 but of the four morning newspapers, they told me, only Al Akhbar sells over 100,000 copies daily.

"But we figure six people on an average read each copy of our newspaper," say the Amins.

I don't know where the Amins are going from here. They're pretty close to the Nasser government and could wind up on the short end some time. An Egyptian friend of mine doubted it.

"They were also close to Farouk," he said. "They'll get along, no matter WHO'S in power."

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

Ali and Mostafa Amin – a 36-hour day.

Al Akhbar Building

ss. **(B4/f15)**

AP WORLD
Winter, 1956-57

***** LONDON – Nathan Polowetzky, London bureau day editor, chats with Paul Miller, a member of the AP board of directors, on his visit to the bureau newsroom. Miller, a former AP assistant general manager who now is executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, had flown to London and Cairo on a fact-finding trip during the Suez crisis.

tt. **(B1/f14)**
*****

"SUEZ CANAL REPORT"
By
Paul Miller

Foreword

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The Suez Canal Crisis brought on by Egypt's nationalizing of the canal company July 26, 1956, was soon superseded by bigger crises.
Now, as this is written, the canal itself is a war-littered mess; months will be required to clear it.
Britain and France are rationing oil and facing a winter of discomforts and restricted travel or worse.
The dictator two major powers and one little one sought to unseat appears stronger with his own people than ever.
World War III has been nearer than we care to think.
The pages following bring together a series which appeared in newspapers of The Gannett Group, and some others, in October of 1956—well after Egypt's canal grab but prior to the attacks by Israel, Britain and France . . . .

13. 1957

a. **(B4/f30)**

Rochester Times-Union
December 20, 1957

(1.) ***From Rennes To Rochester***

Paul Miller Relays Invitation From Mayor in France

Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, has been in Paris this week covering the NATO conference. Miller, who is also editor and publisher of The Times-Union, cabled the following letter to Mayor Peter Barry:

Paris, France
December 19, 1957

Dear Peter:

The Mayor of Rennes in West France says congratulations on your reelection and when is a Rochester delegation going to visit Rennes?

This all started as you know, when a Rennes group of business and professional men and educators spent several days in Rochester in November 1956.

(Editor's note: The visit of the Rennes group, which included the mayor of Rennes, was sponsored by the U.S. State Department. The group toured city government facilities, factories and schools. A medal of friendship was presented to Rochester.

(Rennes is a railroad, government, business and university center with population of about 100,000.)

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Since then, they've been expecting four or five Rochesterians to come over here and return the call, but I could only explain to Mayor Henri Freville when he visited me at the Hotel de Crillon last night that you had merely commissioned me to discuss the situation with him and report back to you.

* * *

WELL, HERE'S THE REPORT with a copy to President de Kiewiet (of the University of Rochester) who has an honorary degree awaiting him at the University of Rennes. The report:

Mayor Freville says he and his fellow Rennesians profited so from their Rochester visit that they've found ways to pay all expenses if a group of, say, four will come next spring from Rochester.

I was going to visit Rennes as you directed me to do and perhaps let that serve as the Rochester return visit.

The Mayor turned out to be here in Paris, however, so we got together and agreed that a visit by me at this time would have been too hurried.

They want to do it up brown for a Rochester delegation which would be brought over by ship and given a month's tour of France with special attention to West France.

* * *

I HAD SOME DOUBT about all this until I talked with His Honor. Now I have none. Here is my recommendation:

Get up this delegation and plan the trip. It will be a great pleasure for whoever goes, it will please your friends at Rennes and (says the Mayor) it will "promote better understanding."

It may be good business too.

When they visited Rochester they heard about a machine at Gleason Works that could be used by a Rennes manufacturer and the upshot is that this machine now is installed and working over here.

But let the Mayor know soon because there are plans to be made – and especially about that honorary degree for Dick de Kiewiet. These are fine folks and we can profit by knowing them better.

Cordially,
Paul Miller

(2.)

Plans Delegation, Mayor Barry Says

Mayor Peter Barry said today he plans to organize a complete cultural exchange between Rochester and Rennes, including a visit by a Rochester delegation to the French city.

Barry said his plans have jelled as the result of Paul Miller's cabled letter to the Rochester mayor.

He is getting together a list of persons to be asked to serve on a coordinating committee to promote the project, Barry said.

Included would be exhibits prepared by Rochester business, museum, art gallery and other organizations to be sent to Rennes.

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Barry said the project will promote person-to-person understanding between the United States and France.

"France is one of the real bulwarks of democracy in the world. With Communistic countries getting more difficult, the closer relations between France and America, the better off all free nations will be."

b. **(B4/f30)**

OTAN **NATO**

DIVISION DE L'INFORMATION **INFORMATION DIVISION**

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT, PARIS XVI **TELEPHONE : KLEBER 50-20**

NOTE TO THE PRESS

NATO and the Palais de Chaillot

It is perhaps misleading to speak of the edifice where NATO works as the Palais de Chaillot. In fact, the real Palais de Chaillot consists of the building whose two wings rise on opposite sides of the Trocadero esplanade.

The building below the esplanade in the Trocadero Gardens was erected for the Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in the autumn of 1951. Designed by M. Jacques Carlu, the architect of the permanent Palais de Chaillot, it was constructed in the short space of 165 days with French materials. It consists of a very strong metal framework overlayed [*sic*] with a light and inexpensive panelling [*sic*].

The temporary "Palais" was intended to remain for six months only. This was the condition laid down, moreover, by the Paris City Council when it consented that the people of Paris should be deprived of the splendid view of the Champs de Mars formerly seen from the Trocadero esplanade.

Unfortunately, temporary expedients have a habit of enduring. The North Atlantic Council, at its Lisbon meeting in 1952, accepted the French Government's offer to install NATO Headquarters in Paris, and it was to this building that the International Staff/Secretariat moved from London in April of that year. Intended only as a provisional home, the question of a permanent building for NATO arose immediately. Although this question has remained of understandable and indeed legitimate interest to the French press, it was actually resolved over three years ago when Georges Bidault, then Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, announced on 23rd April, 1954, at the Ministerial Session of the Council, that the French Government had offered NATO a new site near the Porte Dauphine for its permanent building.

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A convention was signed at the Hotel de Ville in Paris on December 20th December , 1955, and the draft bill approving the lease of the site was adopted in June, 1956, by the French National Assembly.

In the meantime, the plans for the new building had been drawn up by M. Jacques Carlu and work began in December, 1955.

Some unforeseen difficulties retarded the execution of those plans, but today as you descend the Avenue Foch toward the Bois de Boulogne you can see the metal superstructure of the permanent headquarters, which should be completed by the spring of 1959. The temporary "Palais" will then be demolished and it is to be hoped that the people of Paris will see the Trocadero Gardens recover their former charm.

[next page]

OTAN **NATO**

DIVISION DE L'INFORMATION **INFORMATION DIVISION**

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT, PARIS XVI **TELEPHONE : KLEBER 50-20**

BACKGROUND NOTE TO THE PRESS

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT
OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

At the Palais de Chaillot, Paris
Monday, 16th December to Wednesday, 18th December, 1957

ACCREDITATIONS

With effect from 9 a.m., Saturday 14th December, representatives of the Press, film, photographic, radio and TV organizations, and technicians and messengers will only be able to enter the Palais de Chaillot from the Trocadero side on presentation of numbered, individual press passes. They must also be prepared to show, at any time, on request, an identity paper bearing a photograph or their passport.

Press passes are enclosed as requested. Those who have not already applied for their passes should do so in writing, as soon as possible to:

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Madame Simmone Servais
Assistant Press Officer,
NATO, Palais de Chaillot,
PARIS (16 eme)

PRESS BRIEFINGS

A. Before the Ministerial Meeting

a) It is possible that a press conference will be held on 12th December at the end of the work of the Military Committee and of the Standing Group, in which case members of the press will be duly notified.

b) M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Chairman of the North Atlantic Council and Secretary General of NATO, will give a preliminary press conference on Sunday, 15th December at 5 p.m. At this conference, Mr. Spaak will discuss some of the problems which will be dealt with by the Heads of Government. The conference will be followed by a reception.

B. During the Ministerial Meeting

The meetings of the Heads of Government will take place in the afternoon and will be followed by press briefings in the evening, at the end of each session, by M. Paul-Henri Spaak. In the event of ministers meeting in the morning, arrangements for briefings will be announced in due time.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

There will be two meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Western European Union, on Saturday 14th December at 1600 hours and on Sunday 15th December at 1100 hours. All enquiries should be addressed to M. Bernard Dimont, Tel. CARnot 08.00.

PUBLIC SESSION

The meeting will open with a public session at 12 noon on 16th December. It is very much regretted that, since the space available in the Conference Room is so restricted, it will not be possible to admit all accredited correspondents.

It has therefore been necessary to establish two types of press passes: a rectangular pass and a pass with one corner removed. ONLY THOSE HOLDING A RECTANGULAR PASS WILL BE ALLOWED ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC MEETING. THESE HAVE BEEN GRANTED TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, CAMERAMEN SERVING NEWSREEL AND TELEVISION

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ORGANIZATIONS, BROADCASTERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF NEWS AGENCIES.

Special arrangements have been made to enable newspaper correspondents to follow the proceedings on a large scale television screen which will be installed in the press conference room.

PARKING ARRANGEMENTS

Special parking facilities have been arranged in avenue du President Wilson and avenue Georges Mandel. Windshield stickers are enclosed as requested.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Special facilities will be available for the Press during the Ministerial Meeting. A new Press Conference room, equipped for simultaneous interpretation in the two official languages (English and French) will be located in the Fourth floor of the Passy Wing of the Palais de Chaillot. Studios are being fitted out for the use of Radio, TV and Newsreel representatives. Two working press rooms are being arranged on the 3rd and 4th floors of the Passy Wing. A telephone exchange will be set up for long distance calls. Radio and Cable companies and the French P. T. T. are making the necessary arrangements for radio and cable communications, including telex facilities. Taxiphones for local calls have been installed. Two snack bars will be functioning in the Press areas with effect from the morning of Monday, 16th December.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

A. Before the Conference

For any supplementary information, please address inquiries as follows:

a) Press – Madame Simmone Servais, KLEber 50.20, Extension 753 (Accreditations: Extension 750)

b) Radio, photo, newsreels, TV – Mr. Pooley, KLEber 50.20, Extension 766.

B. During the Conference

a) The Press Section will have 2 offices in the new Press Area next to the Press Conference room, which will be permanently manned. Enquirers should ask for the "Press Duty Officer": POIncare 22.29, 27.32, 23.04 and KLEber 50.20, extensions 926 and 927.

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b) The officers in charge of TV, Radio, Newsreels and Photos will have their offices in the usual Press Area on the 3rd floor. Enquirers should ask for "Photo, Radio, Newsreels or TV Duty Officer", KLEber 50.20, extensions 931 and 934.

E. E. KEY
Chief Press Officer.

c. **(B4/f30)**

(7) PHOTOS:

1957-6A
PM leaving for NATO Conference in Paris, Dec. 1957

1957-6B
President Eisenhower at SHAPE Hqs. Dec. 1957

1957-6C
Summit Mtg. – NATO Powers
Paris 12/57

1957-6D
Ike at SHAPE 1957

1957-6E
Hotel Crillon
Paris 1957

1957-6F
Summit Conference
Opening Session
Paris 1957

1957-6G
Crilllon dresser
Summit Conference
Paris Dec. 1957

d. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
December 21, 1957, Page 10

AS I SEE IT

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On-the-Scene Paris Report: 'We've Got to Win or Else . . .'

By PAUL MILLER

PARIS – I don't know whether it was worth President Eisenhower's risking his health, but the NATO "Summit" conference – so-called because he and other heads of state did attend – must be put down as a success as of now.

The week has shown that the United States is a long way from having lost its influence, but that it takes more work to exercise it. There is more solidarity among North Atlantic Treaty Organization members than many had thought.

That could be one sum-up of the conference.

Another is that it actually won't be possible fully to evaluate its success or failure for months.

Agreement was reached to accept the U.S. offer to send over intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBM); also, among other things, to encourage new contacts with Russia.

But there is nothing specific on the IRBMs, which we won't have, apparently, for 18 months anyway. The sites and the full program will have to be negotiated, nation by nation. Some may or may not accept them when the time comes – although there is supposed to be some moral obligation involved.

And there is nothing specific on Russia. The West, through various channels, will renew the oft-frustrated efforts to get some political agreement with the Communists.

This much is certain:

We came off better than generally expected by the so-called experts. A week ago here there was widespread doubt that any general missile understanding would be possible.

. . . Biggest Story

THIS PROBABLY WAS THE FIRST international conference where one man's health (President Eisenhower's) was the biggest story of one entire day and the subject of inquiry at every press conference thereafter.

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London and Paris newspapers played the story across the top of front pages when Ike excused himself from a dinner and went to bed. Everything else became secondary for hours.

I wondered why he didn't collapse at the opening session Monday. The big circular table (see the picture below) all but smoked under lights trained upon the area for TV and newsreel cameras. Ike fidgeted and perspired while two statesmen, who were down for only perfunctory remarks ahead of him, seized the opportunity and held forth for half an hour. Then he required 20 minutes to deliver his own. It would have been an ordeal for anybody.

He took a nap every day and loafed when he could. But he had a wearing round of it. He attended dinners every night but the one; made the major address of the conference; had uncounted minor meetings with individuals and groups; and motored out to address old friends at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

Finally, he spoke up as the conference was about to close with the suggestion of thirty seconds of silent prayer. Aides and attendants also joined. It was a sobering scene, climaxing the discussions that had gone before.

* * *

ALL THE SAME, as Ike began preparing for his report to the nation, due Monday night, it could not be ignored that he still has not been discharged from his doctor's care.

Veteran White House reporters are under constant strain and pressure over the President.

Said one:

"I'm afraid to get more than minutes away from the White House press room any more for fear there might be an emergency and my wire uncovered."

That's life. Newspaper life.

. . . Mr. Dulles' Smile

SECRETARY DULLES WAS ENTITLED to the broad smile he wore as he took off for home by way of a stop in Madrid for a visit with Dictator Franco.

Seldom has an American official gone into a major international conference amid such a storm of criticism.

Had our side emerged without a missile agreement there would have been new demands for his scalp in Washington.

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What will the Dulles critics say now?

They'll say for one, that President Eisenhower, not Dulles, carried the conference. In this they will be partly correct, at least. But that would be true in the case of any conference attended by any President and his secretary of state.

There's no question about it – the Europeans don't like Dulles. Why? The answer is as hard to find as the answer to why so many American voters used to say they didn't like Nixon. Perhaps the Europeans will change, too.

David Beetle, editor of the Albany Knickerbocker News, in Paris for his newspaper, interviewed numbers of European reporters. He found few to say a good word for Dulles. And, on the Sunday before the conference opened here, Dulles was greeted by a lead article on a London editorial page (widely circulated in Paris) headed "It's Time to Stand Up to Dulles."

I believe that Europeans, by and large, prefer American Democrats to American Republicans; also that they feel Dulles is more interested in a policy with which the U.S. Senate can go along than one which, if there must be a choice, Europe likes. I recall also that every recent secretary of state has been under fire one way or another – Hull, Stettinius, Byrnes, even General Marshall, and of course Acheson.

. . . A Hagerty Slip

COMPETENT JIM HAGERTY, a New Yorker who was Governor Dewey's trusted aide and now is press secretary to Eisenhower, seldom loses his self-control, even in a job where trying circumstances are the rule rather than the exception.

He blew his top here. What happened was that a Paris Herald Tribune columnist printed a very funny column purporting to be questions and answers at a fanciful Hagerty press conference on Ike's health.

Hagerty called a press conference to term the column "unadulterated rot" and demanded equal front page space for his response.

The Herald Tribune presently is engaged in promoting the columnist for sale to other newspapers. What Hagerty accomplished – as is usually the case in such slips – was to (1) give the columnist material for another column and (2) also give him free publicity in America as every wire service reported the blow-up.

. . . Need to Know

What now?

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It mostly depends on us. And we, you and I, mostly depend on the leadership we get from Washington.

Many will hope that, in his report to the nation on Monday, the President will go far beyond merely reviewing the Paris conference.

What Americans need to know is what the Eisenhower administration specifically proposes for the missile race we've got to win or else.

I don't see how any one [*sic*] can feel satisfied that an adequate program has been laid out for us as of now.

PHOTO:
The NATO conference round table

14. 1958

15. 1959

16. 1960

17. 1961

18. 1962

a. **(B1/f15)**

RUSSIA: 1962
By
Paul Miller

Photos by
Peter B. Hickey

The Author
Preparation

Arrival in Moscow

On Tour: Moscow-Tashkent
(Tashkent, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R., July 7, 1962)

Anti-U.S. Propaganda
(Moscow, U.S.S.R., July 14, 1962)

2 ½ Hours with Mr. K.

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(Moscow)

PHOTO:
AS HOST—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev poses with U.S. editors in the Kremlin.

Transcript Hassle
(Stockholm, July 21, 1962)
Invitation That Failed

Red Hosts

The Great Georgians
(Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia, U.S.S.R.)
A Picnic Menu

Land of Contrasts
(Moscow)

Foods and Service
(Moscow)

Red Security
(Moscow)

High Prices
(Moscow)

The Communist Party
(Moscow)

Soviet Russia: Its People and Their Faces

Television
A Week's Programming on Television Volgograd

Religion
(Leningrad)

Glimmer of Hope

Propaganda Tours
(Moscow)

Roadblocks to Peace
(An Editorial)

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Why Go to Russia?

The Open Letter to Khrushchev
An open letter from Berlin, July 24, 1962, to:
His Excellency, Nikita S. Khrushchev
Chairman, Council of Ministers
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Behind the Wall

Report to JFK
(Washington)

PHOTO:
From left: Mr. Stone, Mr. Miller, President Kennedy, Mr. Hills and Mr. Royster at the White House.

Summing Up
Stand Straight, America!

Favorite Four (PHOTOS)

The Controversial Soviet Transcript
. . . of the July 13, 1962 interview with visiting American newspapermen.

On the following pages appears the official Kremlin transcript (in English) of the Khrushchev interview discussed under Stockholm dateline on Page 8. It is published in full, even to original spellings, for the first time in America—as primary source material of value to editors, political scientists and journalism students . . . . In footnotes appear differences in what the American newsmen recorded on the day of the interview (July 13, 1962) and the wording of the official version released three days later.

The Transcript
Interview Given by N.S. Khrushchev to a Group of American Journalists on July 13, 1962

The Author's Mailbag
(Published in Mr. Miller's 'Editor's Week' Column on August 4, 1962)

19. 1962

20. 1963

21. 1964

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22. 1965

23. 1966

24. 1967

25. 1968

26. 1969

27. 1970

28. 1971

29. 1972

a. **(B1/f16)**

China Opens the door . . .
By
Paul Miller
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Gannett Co., Inc.

AP – China News Link Open
PHOTO:
(Paul Miller offered a toast at a luncheon given by Hsinhua after announcement of the exchange of news agreement. Miller's toast expressed "the hope that Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and President Nixon might continue the same understanding manifest here between the Associated Press and Hsinhua.)

Impressions: Country On the Go
(Canton)

How and Why? But it Works . . .
'As his scalp was laid open, there was no reaction . . .'
(Shanghai)

President's Visit 'a Step'
(Hong Kong)

A 'People Traffic Jam'
(Suchow)

How Do They Live in China?
(Peking)

'Casual Kindness' Is Common

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(Peking)

A Nation of Gymnasts?
(Peking)

'. . . hosts who seemed determined to set a record for hospitality.'

'We traveled always interestingly . . . many thousands of miles in China.' (Map)

A Table Tennis Diplomacy
(Peking)

PHOTO:
The American visitors received a warm welcome from Chou En-lai at a dinner in Peking's Great Hall honoring Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia. Here, Miller looks on as Mrs. Miller is greeted by the Premier. To Chou's right are the Gallaghers.

'Humble Administrator's Garden'
(Suchow)

'We Couldn't Buy a Copy'
(Shanghai)
'A photographer came up with a compromise. Mr. Sun would pose holding his newspaper . . .'

China Visitor's Notebook
(Near Peking)

Superb Food, Good Lodgings
'I made a major error in asking for a shave. Every razor stroke made me wince . . .'

The Women of China

China Visitor's Notebook 2
(Sian)

Volunteer Army, China Style

What When Machines Arrive
(Hong Kong)

Drug Problem Wiped Out
(Peking)
'We have not been able to put our own house in order . . . '

'China adopted stringent controls over the production of opium poppies . . .'

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‘What Was Visit Really Like?’

China Trip Sum-Up
‘We never locked a hotel door or a suitcase . . .’
‘We must see the bright future and pluck up our courage . . .’

Paul Miller: Oklahoma’s “Boy Sportsman”

Despite leaving Oklahoma permanently in 1932, Paul Miller made frequent visits there over the years, and was often the subject of articles in many of the state’s newspapers. Miller received several state awards including induction into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame, and donated his papers to his alma mater, Oklahoma State University, in 1982. And in recognition of his lifetime achievements and generous donations to the school, the university named the building which houses its journalism program in his honor.

I. Early Years, 1906-1947
(See “Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979) **(B2/f44)**

1. 1904

   a. PHOTO: Wedding Pictures, Mother & Father, September 6, 1904 **(B3/f1)**

2. 1906

   a. Born Paul Turner Miller, September 28, 1906 at Diamond, Missouri
   [To Rev. James Miller of Quapaw, OK (d. 1948) and Clara Ranne Miller (d. 1968)]

3. 1907

   a. Wife Louise born November 28, 1907
   b. PHOTO: Paul (age nine months) and Mother, Taken in Joplin, MO **(B3/f2)**
   (Faintly legible on back: Davis New Studio, 1308 Main St., Joplin, Missouri)

4. 1908

   a. **(B3/f2)**
   PHOTO:
   Paul Turner Miller and Gordon Ranne Love [Flora Olive’s son]
   age 1 year 11 months 18 days and 1 year 10 months 18 days
   Taken August 15, 1908
   b. Clara Elizabeth Miller [PM’s sister] born October 9, 1908 at Diamond, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

5. 1909

   a. James Miller moved his family moved to Joplin, Missouri **(B2/f54)**

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5. 1909-1910 (?)

    a. PHOTO: Grandmother Ranne, Paul, Elizabeth and Cousin Madge, Diamond, MO **(B3/f2)**

6. 1910

    a. James Miller moved his family to Vinita, Oklahoma in the fall **(B2/f54)**

6. 1910-1911 (?)

    a. PHOTO: Paul & Elizabeth **(B3/f2)**
    b. PHOTO: Paul & Elizabeth, 5 & 3 years **(B3/f2)**

7. 1911

    a. Lulu Evelyn Miller [PM's sister] born March 16, 1911 at Vinita, Oklahoma **(B2/f54)**
    b. PHOTO: Paul Miller - - 6 years of age **(B3/f2)**

7. 1912

    a. PHOTO: Paul Miller - - 6 years of age (B3/f2)
    b. PHOTO: The Miller Family (James, Clara, Paul, Elizabeth & 3rd Child) **(B3/f2)**

8. 1913

    a. "The Camel" (Written by Paul when 7 years old while in school at Vinita) (**B3/f3)**
    b. *James Miller moved his family (briefly) back to Joplin, Missouri* **(B2/f54) [?]**
    c. James Miller moved his family to Sulphur Springs, Arkansas in the early fall **(B2/f54)**

9. 1913-1914

    a. "Excerpts [2] from letters written by Dad to his parents—" **(B3/f4)**
    (SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK. 1913/SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK. Nov. 4, 1914)
    b. PHOTO: Sulfur Springs, Arkansas (Paul, Elizabeth & 3rd Child) **(B3/f2)**

10. 1914

    a. Letter from James Miller to PM (**B3/f4)**
    [signed "Your papa"] from Quapaw, Okla. Sept. 15, 1914)
    b. Letter from James Miller to PM ["My dear boy"] (**B3/f4)**
    [signed "With lots of love and a kiss. Your papa"] from Howard, Kan., Oct. 6, 1914
    c. Letter from James Miller to PM ["My Dear Boy"] **(B3/f4)**

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[signed "Lots of love and kisses, from Your papa."] from Welch, Okla., Dec. 11, 1914

11. 1915

    a. Letter from James Miller to PM ["My Dear Boy"] **(B3/f4)**
    [signed "Your loving father," James Miller"] from Claremore Okla., Nov. 4, 1915

12. 1916

    a. "From Dad to his parents – Neosho, Mo. – [May 29], 1916: " **(B3/f4)**

13. 1920

    a. "ADVENTURES ENCOUNTERED IN SCHOOL LIFE" **(B3/f3)**
    (A poem written on Jan. 27, 1920 by PM at age 13)

    b. THE BOY SPORTSMAN **(B3/f5)**
    (The Official Organ of The Lone Scout Athletic Club).
    Vol. I, August 1920, No. 1
    Published Monthly by Paul T. Miller, Quapaw, Okla.

14. 1921

    a. THE BOY ATHLETE: Every Boys Magazine **(B3/f5)**
    (Stationary for first paper-1921)
    Paul Miller, Editor, Quapaw, Oklahoma

15. 1921-22 (?)

    a. Won a national high school editorial writing contest

16. 1922

    a. **(B3/f3)**
    Written and presented by Paul, age 16, when we lived in Quapaw, OK
    Why we should complete the Church
    1. Introduction
    2. The Influence of a Church on a community
    3. The "atmosphere" in . . . a church is more religious than in a public building
    4. A church helps Sunday School activities
    5. Conclusion
    (Tell joke)

17. 1922-25

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a. Reporter for *Daily Journal-Capital*, Pawhuska, OK
b. City Editor for *Daily Journal-Capital*, Pawhuska, OK,
c. High School Scrapbook, 1922-1925 **(B3/f6)**
Two Pictures: Football/Class

d. **(B3/f53)**
*****
The Bipartisan Human Policy

A talk prepared for delivery by Paul Miller, The Gannett Newspapers, before the Kiwanis Club of Malone, N.Y., Tuesday, June 29, 1948.

Mr. President, Kiwanians, Guests:

I first became acquainted with Kiwanis in my old hometown of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Possibly some of you never heard of Pawhuska. But even 'way back when I was in high school there, Kiwanis was the wide-awake civic club of our town. My father once was president and I recall helping place chairs at tables, singing there as a member of the high school boys' quartet, and most of all taking my girl to a dance for highschool [*sic*] youngsters. The dance was sponsored by Kiwanis or I wouldn't have been on hand. My Dad, bless his memory, was a minister who held that dancing was wrong – that is, ordinarily; but it was all right when put on by Kiwanis.

18. 1925

a. **(B3/f4)**
"Memories"
(A poem written by PM and signed "—Paul Miller '25"

b. **(B3/f4)**
"Mother's reply to Memories"

c. Paul Miller's Pawhuska High School Diploma (Relocated to B12/f14) **(B3/f7)**
(Notes: flattened for preservation; copy left in B3/f7)

d. **(B3/f20)**

From: Vera Kathryn Stevens Anderson, "A History of The Daily O'Collegian, Student Newspaper of Oklahoma A. and M. College: 1924-1934." M.S. thesis, Journalism, Oklahoma State University, 1975. 257 1.

Information concerning Paul Miller as a student at Oklahoma A. and M. is found on pp. 151-57 and 170-74.

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The O' Collegian
Stillwater, OK
C. Walker Stone, Editor-in-chief
(Copy of April 22, 1925 letter from Walker Stone to PM)

Mr. Paul Miller,
Editor The Wah-Sha-She,
Pawhuska High School,
Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have been authorized to invite twelve male editors of high school papers to the Gridiron banquet to be held under the auspices of the College Press Club at the A. and M. college cafeteria at 6 o'clock Wednesday, May 6. In looking over the list of high school exchanges, I have chosen your paper as one to be represented and hope you will find it convenient to be present at the occasion.

(3 additional paragraphs)

Please let me know if you can accept the invitation, and remember to make the O'Collegian office your headquarters while visiting in Stillwater.

Very truly yours,

Editor.

--whp
29 ja85

f. **(B3/f8)**

(Source Unknown)

Frosh Prexy Election

Catch the step and fall in behind Paul Miller for Frosh Prexy
He splits the wind of competition, ahead of all opponents, his mane is flying and his tail hoisted high because he was:
Captain of basketball twice and football once at Pawhuska High, all-state tackle in 1924 (Tulsa World selection); all-district center in basketball in Tulsa tournament, 1924; Editor of the Wah-Sha-She (Osage for "the water people) Pawhuska High School paper in 1924-25; winner of both state interscholastic cups and winner of four national cups. ("Some Bunk!!!")

e. **(B3/f8)**

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The O'Collegian
Tuesday Morning, September 15, 1925

MILLER ELECTED FROSH PRESIDENT
Paul Miller Doubles Votes of Any One Opponent

e. **(B3/f8)**
Daily Journal-Capital
Pawhuska, OK

PHOTO:
HEADS LARGE CLASS
Paul Miller

Stillwater, OKLA., Feb. 23—Paul Miller of Pawhuska, Okla., has the distinction of being president of the largest freshman class ever enrolled at Oklahoma A. & M. College. There are approximately 1,300 freshmen at A. & M., which is more than the total enrollment of the entire student body five years ago.
Miller was editor of the Pawhuska high school newspaper, "The Wah-Sha-She," which won national recognition last year and first place at both the Norman and Stillwater interscholastic publication contests. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity and is employed in the college publicity department.

f. **See also:**

"Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller"
By David C. Peters

STATE Magazine
Fall 2013

19. 1925-27

a. Attended Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, OK
b. Reporter for newspapers in Stillwater and Guthrie (?)
c. Joined Kappa Sigma (social fraternity)
d. Joined Sigma Delta Ki (journalism fraternity) (?)

e. **See also:**

"Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller"
By David C. Peters

STATE Magazine
Fall 2013

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20. 1927

a. **(B3/f3)**
"Sketched in Parham's (?) Court"
(A caricature sketched by PM on August 25, 1927)

b. Paul Miller '29, Pawhuska_ _ _ _ _ _ _ Acting General Manager **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian, Wed., Feb. 2, 1927, p. 2 ("How many Times?")

c. **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian
Wednesday, February 2, 1927, p.1

MILLER IS NAMED MANAGING EDITOR

d. **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian
April 8, 1927, p. 4
In Reply to the conducting of a SMOKES AND SWEETS campaign by my friend.

g. **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian
April 12, 1927

Miller's Idea: A Representative Student Daily

This Is Miller's Paper
Today you will cast your ballot for one of two men for editor of the O'Collegian.
Compare It With The "Daily"
AGAIN—ABOUT EXPERIENCE
Paul Miller has had experience in newspaper work. He knows the business from selling to writing the editorials, despite continued attempts of his opponent to claim otherwise. He has been Managing Editor, Sports Editor, City Editor, and telegraph Editor on a large newspaper. In addition, he has worked on The O'Collegian two years, and on The Redskin two years. Also, he has worked in the college publications department. He is 20 years old. He is eminently fitted to edit your daily newspaper judiciously and intelligently.
SPEAKING OF BRIBERY
Since he is now working his way thru college, Paul Miller can not [*sic*] afford to spend in the neighborhood of $200 for the office of editor, altho—frankly—he can not [*sic*] return to school next year without a job. . . .

h. **(B3/f8)**
The O'Collegian
Sunday Morning, May 29, 1927

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MILLER TO EDIT OKEMAH "LEADER"

Paul Miller, present managing editor of The O'Collegian, will become editor of The Okemah Daily Leader at conclusion of this school term, it was announced Saturday.

i. **(B3/f11)**

"FATHERS DAY"
[June 18, 1927]
(Dedicated to my Dad—Jim Miller)

(Relocated for preservation)

21. 1927-28

a. Editor for Okemah Daily Leader and Okemah Weekly Ledger

b. **(B3/f53)**

*

The Bipartisan Human Policy

A talk prepared for delivery by Paul Miller, The Gannett Newspapers, before the Kiwanis Club of Malone, N.Y., Tuesday, June 29, 1948.

. . . My next recollection of Kiwanis is painful. As editor of The Daily Leader at Okemah, Oklahoma, some 21 years ago, it was my duty as a reporter to dine with the Kiwanians on Tuesday, the Lions on Wednesday and the Rotarians on Thursday.

Think of it: guest speakers, breaded veal cutlet and potato salad three days straight! Yes, and I used to think as I – and probably you – think right now, that the combination of the two, the food and the guest speaker, could be fatal. Whether some such combination affected my reporting of the luncheon meetings, I don't know. Apparently it did.

One day the Kiwanis club voted to sponsor a new municipal airport. For reasons I never was able to explain, even to myself, The Okemah Leader came out that evening with a banner headline reading :

"LIONS Club to sponsor airport."

I never lived down this boner with any of my Kiwanis friends in Okemah. Leon Turner never could have persuaded your program committee to accept me here today, probably, had the circulation of The Okemah Leader not been limited pretty much to the town from which our sterling daily took its name.

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c. **See also:**

"Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller"
By David C. Peters

STATE Magazine
Fall 2013

d. **(B3/f11)**

Okemah Daily Leader
[June 27, 1927]

TWO NEW MEN ADDED TO LEADER STAFF

Miller, Is Editor, Queen New Advertising Salesman

Miller formerly has worked on the Guthrie Daily Leader, Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital, and as managing editor of the O'Collegian, student daily newspaper in Oklahoma A. and M. college, where he attended school the last two years.

e. **(B3/f10)**

Daily Journal-Capital
Pawhuska, OK
Oct. 2, 1927

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH HAS ENJOYED
100 PERCENT GROWTH IN FIVE YEARS UNDER
THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REV. JAMES MILLER

REV. AND MRS. JAMES MILLER AND FAMILY
Top row standing left to right—Elizabeth and Mrs. Miller.
Top row seated left to right—Louise, Evelyn, Rev. Miller and Paul.
Bottom row seated left to right—Horace and Josephine.

"Greetings to the First Christian Church" [from] Spurrier Lumber Company
"Congratulations First Christian Church" [from] Millers: The Florists

About twenty-five years ago a tall and stalwart youth received his diploma from Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. He had been one of the star performers on the University's athletic teams and had exerted his influence in all his school activities for the bigger and better things of life. His college career was over. He was now ready to enter the field for which he had prepared himself. That field was the ministry and that youth was the Rev. James Miller pastor of the First Christian Church of Pawhuska.

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For twenty-five years he has preached the gospel of Jesus Christ in a fearless and soul-winning manner having held pastorates in Vinita, Quapaw, Oklahoma; Joplin, Neosho and Diamond Missouri. Five of the twenty-five years of his service has been spent in general evangelical work, having held meetings at Quapaw, Dewey and other cities in Oklahoma and Kansas City and other cities in Missouri.

For two years Mr. Miller was a representative in the state legislature from Ottawa County. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club over which body he ruled as president for one year. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

Five years ago, Mr. Miller and his family moved to Pawhuska. He came determined to build a bigger and better church, with a new church building one of the big items on his program. He has succeeded. Under his direction the Christian Church has grown and prospered, having increased 100 per cent in membership and Sunday his big project of building a church will have become history.

While attending Transylvania University, Mr. Miller met Clara Ranne, who later became Mrs. Miller. A beautiful family life is to be found in the Miller home, in which there are six children . . . .

f. **(B3/f11)**

Letter from PM to "My dear Dad," written Monday Night, Nov. 10, 1927

(PM seeks advice from his father with regard to an offer of employment from Walter Harrison—"the dean of Oklahoma newspapermen"—of *The Daily Oklahoman* to PM)

22. 1928

a. **(B3/f11)**

Okemah Daily Leader and *Okfuskee County Weekly News*
Believe I was 21 then, so about 45 years ago, 1928.

PHOTO:
Back Shop

b. **(B3/f11)**

PHOTO:
PM at his desk at Okemah Daily Leader, Aug. 1928

c. **(B3/f11)**

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Okemah Daily Leader
1928

PAUL MILLER LEAVES FOR NEW POSITION
Becomes Staff Correspondent for Daily Oklahoman

"Paul Miller, who has been the popular editor of The Leader for the past fifteen months and who recently resigned to take up other work, was to leave Okemah Saturday for Norman.
At Norman Miller will enroll as a special student in the state university and will serve as staff correspondent for the Daily Oklahoman and Times."

d. **(B3/f17)**
Mortar Board Quarterly: Convention Issue
(November 1928, Vol. IV, No. 4), p. 36

Convention Delegates
Where They Hail From
Ohio State University—Louise Johnson, 147 South Monroe Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

23. 1929-1930

a. Norman, Jan. 22, (n.d.) - - (Special) **(B3/f12)**

b. **See also:**

"Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller"
By David C. Peters

STATE Magazine
Fall 2013

24. 1929

a. **(B3/f12)**
Daily Oklahoman
June 18, 1929, p. 1

Frankie a Good Woman, Even If Chicago Shies At Ballad of Her Life
But, You See, Johnnie 'Done Her Wrong' And That's What Started Fireworks.
By Paul Miller

b. **(B3/f12)**
Daily Oklahoman
July 16, 1929, p.1
We Go A-Trolleying: Our Mr. Miller Shows 'Em How

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By Paul Miller

c. **(B3/f12)**
Daily Oklahoman
Aug. 31, 1929, p. 2

Five Bucks and a Girl Make the Evening Complete
Parking Problem Bothers Our Lothario On $5 Date but He Manages.
By Paul Miller

d. **(B3/f12)**
Oklahoma City Times
Monday, Oct. 14, 1929, p.14
Norman Student, With Aid of Cupid, Crashes Into National Magazines

e. PHOTO: Signed: "Sincerely Paul Miller 11-12-29" **(B3/f14)**

f. **See also:**

"Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller"
By David C. Peters

STATE Magazine
Fall 2013

25. 1930

a. **(B3/f3)**
"Scrapbook—From Mother who had Kept; December 1959"

(A poem [9/26/30] entitled "Defence" [*sic*] and "Written by Paul when he gave me [PM's mother] my wrist watch in Norman.")

b. **(B3/f12)**
Oklahoma City Times
Feb. 21, 1930

Men of Letters Flock to Norman to Dedicate Library
"Monument"
By Paul Miller
(of the Times staff)

c. **(B3/f12)**
Oklahoma City Times
Saturday, March 15, 1930, p. 3

"Brass Hats of Phi Gam Alumni Drag O.U. to Peak of Scholarship"
By Paul Miller

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Member the Times Staff

d. **(B3/f12)**
PM
Spring 1930
For the [*Oklahoma City*]*Times*:
"The Crippled Girl"

e. **(B3/f12)**
"For a Co-Ed's Birthday"
By Paul Miller
"College Humor Magazine paid me $25 for this. I was attending the U. of Oklahoma and working as O.U. correspondent for The Oklahoma City Times."

f. **(B3/f12)**
Daily Journal-Capital
Pawhuska, OK

Fraternity Honors Former Pawhuskan

Paul Miller, formerly of this city, now staff correspondent for the Oklahoma City Times, has been chosen president of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity at the University of Oklahoma.

g. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
June 17, 1930

PAUL MILLER IS ADDED TO STAFF

Enlargement of the department of information and service, created at Oklahoma A. and M. college last February by President Henry G. Bennett, has been announced, with Paul Miller added to the staff, effective June 15.

Although only 23 years old, Miller has had wide training and experience in newspaper activities. For the last two years he has been a student at the University of Oklahoma.

He was Oklahoma university staff correspondent for the Oklahoma City Times and was a feature writer for the Daily Oklahoman. While at Norman he was author of "A History of the Press Association Field Manager Movement in the United States," which is soon to be published.

Former Aggie

Miller was a student at A. and M. two years before going to Norman, where his parents live. His father, James Miller, is executive secretary of Oklahoma Christian churches.

Before entering A. and M., Miller had been a reporter and desk man on the Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital and the Guthrie Daily Leader. At A. and M. he worked in the department of publications. After leaving Stillwater, he spent 15 months as editor of the Okemah Daily Leader and Okemah Weekly Ledger. He

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was president of the University of Oklahoma chapter of Sigma Chi Delta, national professional journalism fraternity, and is a member of Kappa Sigma, national social fraternity.

h. **See also:**

"Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller"
By David C. Peters

STATE Magazine
Fall 2013

i. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian (?)
Oct. 2, 1930 (?)

"IMPROMPTU SINGERS FURNISH MUSIC FOR FOOTBALL ELEVEN"
By Paul Miller
Special Correspondent

26. 1930-31

a. Attended Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, OK
b. Reporter for newspapers in Norman and Oklahoma City (?)
c. Came to the attention of Leon Durst, AP bureau chief, OK City:
"Here is a man [i.e., Miller] the AP should have."
d. PHOTO: Golf photographs with Carl Sandburg **(B3/f16)**

27. 1931

a. **(B3/f13)**
THE A. AND M. COLLEGE MAGAZINE
(October, 1931, Volume 3, No. #1)
"That Homecoming Game"
By Paul Miller
(Assistant Director, Bureau of Information & Service)
b. PM graduated from Oklahoma A. and M. College [?]

c. **See also:**

"Miller in Motion: The Energy, Optimism, and Determination of Paul Miller"
By David C. Peters

STATE Magazine
Fall 2013

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II. Associated Press Jobs: 1932-1947

(See "Notes for Paul Miller Biography, 1979) **(B2/f44)**

28. 1932

a. **(B3/f4)**

Two-page letter from James Miller to PM

(Letterhead):
First Christian Church
Claremore, OK
January 22, 1932

"My dear Paul . . . ."

(Handwritten postscript):
"2 P.M. Just sent your ck. To mother, Hurry up to see us." M"

b. **(B3/f13)**

The Redskin
1932

The Administration Staff

Paul Miller, as head of the department of information and research, sees to it that the name of the college is constantly kept before the attention of the people of the state. His chief function is the supplying of news matter regarding the school for the state papers.

c. **(B3/f13)**

Stillwater Daily Press
Tuesday, February 16, 1932

PAUL MILLER GETS JOB WITH A.P. AT COLUMBUS

Resignation of Paul T. Miller, director of the bureau of information and service, Oklahoma and Mechanical college, effective March 1, was announced Tuesday morning by Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of A. and M.

Miller announced Tuesday that he had accepted a job with the Columbus, O. bureau of the Associated Press. He will assume his new duties March 1 . . . .

Miller came to the college staff in June, 1930, as an assistant to Randle Perdue. Since the latter's retirement last autumn, Miller has been director of the bureau. Considered a feature writer of marked ability, Miller is expected to be assigned to special feature work with the A.P.

The retiring director is a former student of A. and M., having attended the Stillwater school in 1925-1927. Later he attended Oklahoma university from 1928 to 1930.

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At Stillwater, he was active in the publication of the Daily O'Collegian, college newspaper. At various times, he has been editor of the Okemah Daily Leader, reporter and desk man for the Guthrie Daily Leader and the Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital.
Miller has worked for the Associated Press as correspondent at intervals.

d. *Stillwater Daily Press*
Tuesday, February 16, 1932
"A Little Daily"
Otis Wile, Editor

A. and M. is sending another son to the big time.
This is an old story, of course; but it remains one that we delight in printing. This time the story is of Paul Turner Miller, youthful, brilliant preacher's son, news man. Paul goes early in March to try his feature writing on the Associated press at the Columbus, O. bureau. His fresh, sometimes humorous, always cleverly-slanted stories are no strangers to Oklahomans who have been reading his stuff for several years. Paul can make a story about a meeting of the poultry association readable and no higher compliment can be paid a feature writer. What we mean to imply (if all this explanation is necessary) is that the kid is clever.

e. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
Feb. 17, 1932

Paul Miller Resigns From Publicity Post
Miller attended A. and M. in 1925-26 and 1929-30 [1926-27], serving as sports editor and managing editor on the Daily O'Collegian during that time. He attended O.U. in 1928-29 and 1929-30. He is a member of Kappa Sigma social fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic order, and Chi Chi Chi, interfraternity social-honorary organization.

f. **(B3/f13)**
Norman Transcript
February 17, 1932, p.2

Paul Miller Resigns Place at A. and M.

g. **(B3/f13)**
The Oklahoma Daily
Feb. 19, 1932

"Below Parr"
by Raymond Parr

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The Aggies are going to miss this Paul Miller from their publicity department. He has accepted a job with the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio.
When he was around here he became well known for a basket shooter for Kappa Sigma and a word shooter for Oklahoma City newspapers.
When he was here his favorite trick was to take a picture of a silk-stockinged leg and write about two columns of verse about it. This was while he was writing on space. Of course, when he got on a straight salary he could describe the same leg in about two stanzas.
Since he went to Stillwater he's been doing lots of sports writing
He's the guy that's been making the Aggie basketball team sound so good when it was getting beat about 50 to 0.
Just awhile back he took some sub-cager over there and drummed up a four-column story that got printed in the Times. From the sound of that story I figured this player must have broken all world's scoring records.
But in the last line it said he had made two goals.
It's genius, I tell you, when you can make Oklahoma sports editors print four columns about two little goals.
That guy could make me look good on paper.

(Note accompanying article:)
PAUL MILLER
1932

Dear Dad:
Unless something interferes I hope to spend a couple of days in Claremore—probably next Wednesday and Thursday—leaving from there for Ohio, Friday.
Here's the latest—and to my mind best—clipping.
Lovingly, PT
PS It's from the Oklahoma Daily, the OU student paper.

h. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
Feb. 20, 1932

WATER TOWER TO BE ERECTED SOON BY A.H. BUILDING
Regents Accept Miller's Resignation, Plan for Elimination of Fire Hazards on Campus

i. **(B3/f13)**
O'Collegian
February 25, 1932, p. 4

Paul Miller Honored At Dinner
Paul Miller was honored Wednesday with a farewell dinner at the Kappa Sigma chapter house. Miller leaves Stillwater March 1, to join the Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio.

j. **(B3/f13)**

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O'Collegian
February 27, 1932, p. 1

Publicity Man Finds Desk Cleaning Hard Task; 'Wish I Had a Month,'
Says Miller
Got 'Grand Kick' Out of Aggies Winning Over Ohio, 6-0

k. **(B3/f18)**

Letter from Clara Ranne Miller to PM
(Friday Morning, n.d.)

My dear Paul:

Just a few more days' 'till your wedding day. Doesn't that sound funny? I can scarcely realize it. I just know you are doing some rushing round getting all ready for the occasion.

I am sure the Johnsons are so much help to you about planning everything and talking things over, and Louise did so well I think to arrange for such a lovely apartment at such a reasonable rent.

I have wished so many times these last few weeks that we could be some help to you at this time when you are needing more money. Of course I knew you understood how we are situated but that didn't help either. I guess you will feel like you are going thru this eventful time in your life without much evidence that you have a family but if thinking about you would help and wishing things were different would help, everything would go thru some changes.

I have given up long ago any possible chance of coming to Columbus. Father being more of a bulldog nature doesn't give up so easily.

As this may be the last letter I will write you while you are single. I want to try to tell you that I am glad for so many things that you have brought into my life even "as the little boy that once was you" I enjoyed your high school days with you even to the football banquets and every especial achievement was a red letter day in my life.

Then the two years at Q.W. I have always been so glad for them, if you had married while at Stillwater and Okemah we'd have missed those days. then when you were on the Times in the summer how I enjoyed an occasional day in the city with you and how proud I was for you to have that position in Stillwater but how I hated to see you go! Then the trip with you to St Louis was I believe the biggest and best of all

Now this isn't to give you any feeling only gladness that you have meant so much to us, so many boys having married young, have not been situated so they could do so much for their parents. I just want to assure you again that we are so glad that you are to be married. I feel sure you will be happy in your own home, and that Louise is a lovely girl and will make you a real companion. I feel she will do her part, and I'm sure you won't mind your mother saying that you can't be too good to her, and we are anticipating the time when you can bring her home for a visit.

Lovingly, Mother.

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(Aunt Flora writes that Gordon wishes an announcement. Just send it to Vinita c/o Sam and they'll get it.)

l. While in Columbus, Miller met (and later married) Louise Johnson, women's editor of the Ohio State [or Columbus?] Journal.

m. PHOTO: A Picture For The Society Section **(B3/f18)**

n. **(B3/f18)**

Ohio State Journal
September, n.d., 1932

PHOTO:

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED—Miss Louise Johnson's engagement to Mr. Paul Miller is being announced today by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Humphrey Johnson, 147 S. Monroe Ave. Mr. Miller, the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller of Claremore, Okla., is with the Associated Press.—Portrait by Bachrach.

o. **(B3/f18)**

Letter from J. Harry Cotton, Columbus, Ohio to The Rev. James Miller
September 30, 1932
Broad Street Presbyterian Church
Broad Street at Garfield Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

The Rev. James Miller,
Claremore, Okla.
My dear Sir,

The other evening I had the pleasure of meeting your son Paul who is engaged to one of the finest young women in our church, the daughter of one of our elders. They have asked me to unite them in marriage on October 19th. I only wish that you might be able to be here and take the wedding. But in your absence we shall be thinking of you and shall see that the knot is securely tied.

You can well feel proud over both of these young people. I hear the finest things about the quality of Paul's work with the Associated Press. Both Mrs. Cotton and I took a great liking to him. Louise is a lovely girl with fine character, and comes from one of the best homes in the city. I am very sure that their happiness will be full.

I must ask your permission to make a Presbyterian out of Paul as long as he is in Columbus. He has been coming with Louise to church and since they are being married here we shall want them to make this church their home.

Accept my warm personal greetings.

Faithfully yours,
J. Harry Cotton (signed)

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p. Married Louise Johnson, October 19, 1932 (**B2/f44)**

29. 1932-33 (?)

a. Miller graduated from Oklahoma A. and M. (?) and began a 15-year AP career as a rewrite man and night filing editor at Columbus, Ohio (March 1, 1932-Fall, 1933)

b. **(B3/f19)**

5 page letter from Leon Durst, Oklahoma City, to PM at the beginning of his career at AP

The Associated Press
Oklahoma City, Okla.
303 Oklahoman Building
[n.d.] 1932

PM:
Here are some pointers I think will help you to size up AP: . . . .

All of this may seem complicated but it will soak in soon as each point is applied . . . .

LHD

c. The Millers' ten-day-old baby daughter died on December 2, 1933.

30. 1934

a. **(B3/f21)**

Monday, February 26, 1934
(5 page, typewritten letter from PM in NY to his father, Rev. James Miller)

Dear Dad:

Your letter was a pip . . . .

First, though, a word about Eve's letter . . . .

It is snowing again and they say it is going to be worse than ever. It has been snowing almost steadily since 8 o'clock last night. Figure out for yourself where the drifts are. They say it is the worst winter in history in New York. We would have to move here in such a year!

Now, to answer your questions:

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I am the early cable editor. The “early is the term we apply to that period between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. The night report (for morning papers) ends at 2 a.m. Then the early report starts - - in which the early staff is turning out stories for afternoon papers, stories that may be developing or perhaps have developed during the night and must be rehashed and built up with new angles. We prepare the general news budgets; i.e., I prepare the cable budget for pm papers. Mine this morning was something like this, with the numerals standing for the number of words:

500 - Vienna - - Forty thousand Fascist troops on Austro-German border
300 - Paris - Parliamentary probe in Bayonne bank scandal
250 - Moscow - Five hundred lost on ice floe in Caspian Sea
300 - Berlin - Four Million Germans pledge allegiance to Hitler

There were a couple more. I don’t remember [sic] how many. A budget like this is made up in New York by the General Early Editor. I hand in mine and it comes under the heading of “Foreign News Leads” in the regular afternoon paper budget. With it are all of the other stories we will have placed on the wires by 7:40 in the morning. An editor may go over the budget and know at a glance what he has. It helps him make up his paper. He gets this budget about 3 or 4 a.m. and so knows what we are going to offer him all ready to use. Of course, new stories will break during the day. That is just the stuff we are prepared to lay down before the regular day wires open for developing matter for the day.

I go on at midnight, read the night report - - that is the stories the night editors have written and turned out before I come on. One [begin p.2] of the other boys, Ford Wilkins, the night editor, works from 6 to 2 a.m. Thus, until then, I can confer and advise with him on my budget and he often helps me when I have an extra heavy load of work. After I read over the night report, I hold out all of the stories which are new for the afternoon papers; i.e., which have “broken” too late in the afternoon for p.m. papers or at night.

These, I size up for what they are worth and prepare my Foreign News Leads Budget schedule. I take this over to Dale, (Harrison) the General Early Editor and haggle with him. He may think I have some budgeted for too much, or vice versa. Maybe he likes a story I have decided to pass up, vice versa. He always wins, or nearly always; but, anyway, having determined what I am going to have and let him know, I then look over all of the stuff and see what if any of it can be rewritten for pms the next day without new cable.

Ordinarily, some of the stories can. For example, yesterday out in Morocco seven Frenchmen were killed by some berber rebels, or rebel berbers, as you will. All right, the story was that there was a battle. There could be no more developments of more importance - - except another battle. So, I rewrote the story with what we call a “fresh slant.” That is, I think Ford had something like this:

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. . . . . (I forget the town in Morroco), Feb. 25 - - (AP) - - Seven members of the French Foreign Legion were killed today in a clash with rebel berbers, last of the white barbarians, in the foothills of the such-and-such mountains.

I did it this way, so as to make it look as fresh as possible, and still tell about the same story:

. . . .Morocco, Feb. 26 - - (AP) - - The fierce rebel berbers, fighting a last-ditch stand against a French campaign to conquer the vast Moroccan territory, had turned to guerilla warfare today.

Dashing out of a storm of sand and rain, they slew seven French Foreign Legionnaires in the desert yesterday, and fled, etc.,

See the angle?

It's sort of hard to explain. Men spend years at it and still can't do it. I think I'm pretty much of a failure after four or five tough months on this job.

Well, there are many other stories.

Take, as an example of a big running story, the enthronement of Leopold III in Brussels. At 1 a.m. the day of the enthronement, last Friday, I cabled Brussels to know what time he would leave Laeken castle, on the ride to the parliament building for the rites. They said 9:30 o'clock. That is between five and six hours ahead of New York time. I wanted what we call a "running story" - - that is, one sent out bit by bit as it develops. I told them to start it at 5 a.m.

About that time, it started something like this on the cable printers right back of me. A bulletin came in like this, say:

[Begin p. 3] Crown Prince Leopold III, riding a brownhorse and attired in the uniform of a Lieutentnat [*sic*] Colonel, rode away from Laeken castle between closely pressed lines of shouting thousands this morning at the head of a procession to the Parliament building where awaited him the throne of little Belgium. (phew - - pretty bad . . .)

Something like that, anyway. Well, it came in on the cable highly abbreviated. We send everything that way, to save cable tolls of course. As he went on with the story - - our man in Brussels - - much of it was not in proper shape. It had to be rewritten. That is where the tough part comes in.

I have an assistant who is known as a manifolder; i.e., he manifolds for me, or writes on the t[y]pewriter on the books which make six or seven copies of each thing written - - two copies for my own desk files and one for each of the wires. I dictate, rather than write my own stuff. He is a college graduate and a

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smart boy. He also looks up dope for me in the very wonderful library just across the room. That saves me from having to waste time doing my own research.

This is rather an important part of the job - - looking up material. Names, places, spelling, references, an endless lot of matter has to be checked every time an important story goes out. And even the little ones offer many opportunities to make mistakes which drawn down the wrath of the executives.

When a big story like this is breaking on my time, meaning that I have not only to turn out my budget, but handle developing matter, too, I try to speed the handling of the budget, so I will be clear to handle the other as it comes. This is not always possible. Then I do sweat, sure enough.

The day cable editor, No. I, a chap who has worked in South American for the AP and in New York, too, comes on at 8. He has a manifolder too, of course. At 9, Smith Reavis, the Foreign News Editor, in charge of the cable desk, comes on. He does no writing, unless there is a big emergency - - such as the death of King Albert of the Belgians. At 9 also another day man comes on. At 11, the man who writes night leads - - the same job for a.m. papers that I have for p.m. ones - - comes on and works until 7 p.m. at 6, Ford comes on and, as I have told you, works until 2. We form the New York cable desk staff. Mr. Mackenzie, the Executive editor in charge of foreign news, has a desk right near ours and advises with the cable men frequently, but his work is mostly that of keeping a supervisory eye on the whole vast foreign newsgathering organization.

The foreign men send in their stories by cable, but few of them suit the cable editors handling them. We usually twist them a round, but anybody who puts the wrong meaning on one or rewrites the original reporter erroneously, is apt to lose his neck. All, however, call for considerable rewriting because they are so highly skeletonized, except in case of the very big stories - - such as the recent Paris riots - - where men are given pretty much the run of the cables.

[begin p. 4] All of the New York news office is centralized in one big room. The cable desk is situated in one section of the room, with the printers (teletypes) on which come the cables right back of the four big flat-topped desks, which shoved up together, form working space for four or five men, and give us all close contact when several are laboring at once - - as happens when a big story breaks and some have called in to help the man or men on duty at the time.

I imagine 50 to 60 or 70 men may sometimes be at work in the general news office at once. The executive editors are all in the same office.

Then, up on the next floor, is the office of Kent Cooper, general manager, and the executives who are not directly connected with supervision of the news report.

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I understand Mr. Cooper gets $25,000 a year. Probably more. I do not know.

The New York Times, Sun, Daily News, Post, and World Telegram all are Associated Press papers here. An Associated Press membership makes it obligatory upon the member to make any news handled by that paper, that is developed by the paper, available exclusively for republication to the Associated Press. There is protection, however. For example, if the Times had a story exclusive in New York, we might pick it up, rewrite it and put it on our wires - - for newspapers outside New York. It would be marked at the top (Sun, News, Post, World-Telegram OUT.) The wire to them would be cut off at that point. They would not get the story.

The AP is the world's largest newsgathering association. It is the only organization of its kind, being non-profit making and cooperative. It has 1400 members in South, Central and North America, as well as the Philippines and in Cuba and Alaska, to be more specific. Charges are made on a pro rata basis, the costs of the collection and dissemination of news being borne by each member according to a number of things - - such as circulation, etc., - - on an equal basis for all. We not only have a straight news service; we also have photo, feature and cartoon services now.

Our foreign service is approached by none.

The New York office is the central office in every way - - news, management, etc. All foreign news exept [*sic*] that from Manila and Honolulu, which is routed through a small cable desk in San Francisco, is dessiminated [*sic*]through the medium of the New York Cable desk.

When we came here I did aspire to go overseas. Now I don't know. I have about decided to stay here and see what turns up. I was just telling Louise when your letter came that I never had been in quite this frame of mind. Always before I have had some definite goal. Now I have none. If something good abroad came along, I would take it. But I can't imagine getting particularly excited about it. I am just going through a lackadaisical period for some reason. Perhaps, as I told her, it is because so many are ahead of me in experience and training here that I [begin p. 5] feel too keenly the need for further rigorous training to want to think about anything else very far beyond the job I'm in now. Frankly, I have not made the headway I expected to make. There have been many puzzlers. I have to study hard. I find I make a lot of little mistakes. I have to watch all these closely. But I am going a bit better now and that is something. I may amount to something yet.

I have studied at French in a book or two, but not very hard. Reason: I've lost the yen to get to Paris in a hurry. I'm satisfied right here for a while, though I suppose, as I have said in other letters, that something may be turning up and we'll be pulling out in six or eight months or a year.

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Our big European bureau is in London. It sort of mothers the others, though all of the authority eminates [*sic*] from New York directly. We have bureaus in all the principal countries and contacts where we can be covered quickly in the smaller ones. We have bureaus in the orient, too. Heretofore we have cooperated with Reuters (British) News agency in an exchange agreement. Their men in the US were entitled to our general news matter to be cabled abroad. Our men received the same treatment in London. We have about broken, though, (this is a big office secret) and Ford Wilkins (the night man I was telling you about) is going out to India to establish an Indian bureau for us at Bombay. He is quite a boy. About 32, single, been around the world, etc., etc.

I haven't any map or any pictures of the office, but may be able to find something of the latter. Will try.

Hope this tires you as much as it has me.

-O-

Mr. Grinstead! Will wonders never cease . . .!!

I was close to Senator Anglin, but not the way you mean. I never missed a chance to lambaste him in the little Leader. I don't know anything against him, though, except that he was an enemy of a friend of mine at Holdenville, Tom Philips of the Holdenville Daily News.

-O-

Boy, ain't this awful . . . Oh, well, you asked for it.

Love to all,

Paul (signed)

(handwritten note) NOTE(on back of p. 5): Paul asked me to say that for obvious reasons this letter must not be shown.

It is snowing very hard. It is a pretty sight but rather difficult to get around.

Love to you all,

Louise

31. 1935

a. **(B2/f13)**

788

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Sooner State Press
Volume 28, Norman Oklahoma, April 27, 1935, Number 31

"Major News Stories of 1934"
Radio Interview With
Paul T. Miller
Night News Editor, Kansas City
A.P. Bureau, Over WNAD April 11
By Rex Chaney, Sulphur

32. 1937

a. PHOTO: Much love Eve! [Evelyn] Paul[,] Philadelphia[,] Christmas 1937 **(B3/f14)**

33. 1939

a. **(B3/f25)**
PHOTOS:
Family Photos: Summer 1939

b. **(B3/f29)**
GAMMA PSI NEWS

"She Will Never Be Forgotten"
by
Paul Miller

"I Am One of Her Boys"
by
Walker Stone"

WE742PED

34. 1941

a. **(B3/f31)**
Miami Daily News Record
Miami, OK
March 9, 1941

Son of Minister at Quapaw Gets High Position With A.P.

b. **(B3/f31)**

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The Ponca City News
Ponca City, OK
Sunday, March 9, 1941

A.P Promotes Miller, Former Oklahoman

c. **(B3/f31)**

The Daily O'Collegian
Stillwater, OK
March 11, 1941

Ex-Aggie Gets High Post In (AP) Office

Paul Miller, Former O'Collegian Editor, Takes New Job Soon

A former A. and M. student, Paul Miller, who has been chief of bureau for the Associated Press in Pennsylvania, has been appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, (AP) general manager, the news service recently reported.

Miller, 36, who is one of the younger (AP) executives, attended A. and M. two years and served in nearly every editorial capacity on the O'Collegian. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. The next year after graduating from O.U., he was back in Stillwater working under Randall Perdue in the now-extinct A. and M. public relations bureau. Shortly afterwards, he joined (AP) in Oklahoma City.

Many Offices

From Oklahoma City he was transferred to (AP) offices in Columbus, Ohio; Salt Lake City, Kansas City and New York City. He took over as chief of the Pennsylvania bureau about three years ago.

Miller will take up his new duties in New York April 1, in succession to O.S. Gramlin, who on that date becomes assistant general manager of Press Association, Inc. As executive assistant, Miller will be in charge of membership and promotion activities of the (AP).

Quapaw Parents

He is the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller of Quapaw. Before entering the service of (AP), he worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including Pawhuska, Stillwater, Guthrie, Okemah, and Oklahoma City.

Otis Wile, now editor of the Stillwater Press, who worked with Miller on the A. and M. student publications, Monday described Miller as a "brilliant journalist."

d. **(B3/f30)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Technical Journalism
STILLWATER

March 10, 1941

790

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Mr. Paul Miller
Associated Press
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Paul:

I have just seen the item that you are to go to New York as assistant to Kent Cooper. I want to congratulate you on your promotion and tell you that all the folks down here are happy to see you going on. We have all had confidence in your ability and are not surprised at your promotion, but happy that it is coming. I am wishing you every success in your new place. Of course, if there is anything that any of us back here can do, feel free to call on us.

I don't know when you have been back in this part of the country and how well you keep up on A. and M. However, we are moving along and continuing to grow. We now have more than 6,000 students, and everything considered, are more crowded and rushed than ever. While we still continue to have a Department of Publications, we now also have a Department of Journalism and are planning to expand somewhat into the advertising field. We are still putting our emphasis on the special fields of writing, agriculture, home economics and commerce particularly.

Again, with best wishes and congratulations, I am

Very truly yours,
Clement E Trout (signature)
Clement E. Trout,
Head

CT:mc

P.S. I always have thought that you were pretty wonderful, but this amazes all of us!

V. Pope (signature)
Virginia Pope

e. **(B3/f30)**

March 14, 1941.

Prof. C. E. Trout
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Prof. Trout:

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Naturally one of the most appreciated letters yet was the one received from you today! I am grateful and I reciprocate your good wishes 100 percent. I look forward to the time when we can get together again and talk over old times.

Meantime, with best wishes always,

Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

P.S. Please tell Virginia Pope thanks no end for her postscript!!

f. **(B3/f30)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

March 18, 1941

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Paul:

It was with much pleasure that I learned of your recent promotion, and I cannot resist the temptation to write you a note of congratulation.

Knowing you as I do, I am not in the least surprised at your continued success. But I want you to know that I rejoice with you. Your many friends here at the College and in Stillwater join me in this word of felicitation.

I hope you will have occasion to visit Stillwater and the College sometime. I believe you would be interested in the many changes on the campus since you were here.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett
P r e s i d e n t

HGB:McN

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g. **(B3/f30)**

March 25, 1941.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett
President
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Bennett:

Nothing could have given me greater pleasure today than your letter. I am most grateful for your generous remarks and good wishes, all of which I reciprocate to the full.

I too hope the day is not distant when I can enjoy a visit. Where the time goes, I don't know. It seems only a little while since I was there – yet it's many years.

I shall be here in Philadelphia for a few weeks yet, getting ready for the move.

With renewed appreciation, and with warm personal regards always,

Most sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

h. **(B3/f30)**

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES
THE FARMER-STOCKMAN

Phone 2-1211
E.K. GAYLORD. PRESIDENT
EDGAR T. BELL. SEC'Y & TREAS.

THE OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANY
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

March 12, 1941

Dear Friend:

I predict you'll get a good laugh at seeing these photos we had in our files. Incidentally, you should send us a new one.

Congratulations on your elevation. I was glad to hear of it.

Sincerely,

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J. H. McKiddy, Librarian.
McK (initialed)

Paul Miller
New York City

i. **(B2/f13)**

Sooner State Press
Volume 33, Norman, Oklahoma, March 15, 1941, Number 25

Miller, Former Sooner,
Is Named A.P. Executive

Oklahoman Who Began Journalism Career at
Pawhuska is Appointed Chief Assistant to Kent Cooper
(PHOTO)

j. **(B3/f30)**

March 19, 1941.

Mr. J. H. McKiddy, Librarian
The Daily Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear McK:

You were right – I certainly did get a laugh out of those photos you sent. Looking them over brought back a lot of happy memories of work on The Daily Oklahoman and Times. I appreciate your sending them more than I can say. I wondered how you happened to have them out. Your letter reached me here where I shall be until around April 10.

With appreciation and with best wishes always,

Sincerely your friend,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:dq

k. **(B3/f32)**

The Daily Oklahoman
Oklahoma City, OK
August 1, 1941 (p. 4)

Photo Service Head
(PHOTO)

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PROMOTED – Paul Miller, formerly of Pawnee and graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Thursday became vice-president and director of operations of Wide World Inc., news picture service acquired by the Associated Press from the New York Times. Miller, graduated from the university in 1930, has been connected with the (AP) since 1931, has been manager of several bureaus, and recently was appointed executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager.

l. **(B3/f30)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
303 OKLAHOMAN BUILDING

PERSONAL
Dear PM:

Perhaps I am out of line, but I can't help expressing my pleasure over your promotion.

To me, and to a lot of others throughout the service who recall the splendid way you handled your job at Kansas City, it is a definite indication that the spirit of enterprise and initiative is still in demand.

I'll never forget and never quit talking about the deft touch you had with messages. You had a faculty for drawing us out along the line and your helpful, friendly suggestions were of untold benefit to me, at least.

The most valuable lesson I learned by watching your work was that it proved conclusively that the personal touch, applied with sprightly enthusiasm, is the secret of a fast-moving, well turned [*sic*] report.

After all, men need leadership and guidance, no matter how far they may go in the world, and always respond to the right kind.

This is a note I have wanted to write for a long time, and now that it is off my chest I hope I have said what I wanted to say in such a way that you will understand it is a personal tribute from a fellow worker who has no axe to grind and is interested solely in expressing appreciation for some mighty fine long-distance tutoring.

73's [?]
FEB (initialed)
Francis E. Barden

m. **(B3/f30)**

August 2, 1941.

Mr. Francis E. Barden

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The Associated Press
303 Oklahoman Building
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Barden:

I appreciate probably more than you suspect the grand note you have written me. Here's hoping we meet one of these days.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL MILLER
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

35. 1942 **(B2/f12)**

The Sooner Magazine (1942)

1. Annual Engineering Edition (March 1942)

A series of promotions during the last ten years has brought Paul T. Miller, '30, former Oklahoma newspaperman, to one of the highest ranking executive positions in the Associated Press.

His most recent appointment, head of the AP Feature Service, followed executive staff changes completed in January. Besides being executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the entire AP setup, Mr. Moller also has charge of membership promotion and the business administration of Wide World, an AP news picture service.

His association with the news-gathering agency has taken him across the United States, almost to the Pacific coast and back to New York City where he now works. He has been chief of bureau or a member of the bureau staff at Salt Lake City, Utah; Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Ohio; and Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller worked on several Oklahoma newspapers, including the Pawhuska Journal-Capital, Guthrie Daily Leader, Okemah Leader, and the Daily Oklahoman and Times.

He and Mrs. Miller, the former Louise Johnson and a graduate of Ohio State University, live on Long Island, New York. They have two children, a son Ranne, 7, and a daughter, Jean, 3. (PHOTO, p. 28).

2. News Chief: Paul Miller, '30 (August 1942)

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Paul Miller, ’30, has been promoted to one of the top journalistic positions in the world—chief of the Associated Press bureau in Washington, D.C., which is now the vital news center of the world.

Formerly executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the AP in New York City, Mr. Miller has been connected with the news service for the last 10 years and has held various executive positions. He is remembered in Norman as a newspaper correspondent handling O.U. campus news while he attended the University. (PHOTO, p. 18).

35. 1947

a. **(B3/f51)**

WESTERN
UNION

AA44
A.KMA775 PD=STILLWATER OKLA 5 536 P 1947 MAY PM 7 10
PAUL MILLER, VICE PRES AND DIRECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON BUREAU
=ASSOCIATED PRESS WASDC=

THE BOARD OF REGENTS, THE FACULTY, AND SENIOR CLASS JOIN ME IN EXTENDING YOU CORDIAL AND SINCERE INVITATION DELIVER COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT TEN OCLOCK MONDAY MORNING JUNE SECOND.
YOUR MANY FRIENDS WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU RETURN TO CAMPUS ON THIS OCCASION. I HOPE YOU WILL FIND IT POSSIBLE TO ACCEPT YOUR FRIEND=
HENRY G BENNETT.

b. **(B3/f51)**

WESTERN
UNION

May 7, 1947

DR. Henry G. Bennett
President
A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Glad accept your invitation for the commencement talk and appreciate any

further details as to time and place and length of speech desired.

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Paul Miller
Assistant General Manager
The Associated Press

c. **(B3/f51)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

May 8, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
Assistant General Manager
The Associated Press
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

We are all delighted that you will be with us to give the Commencement address to our spring graduates on the morning of June 2.

The exercises will be held in the Field House (Gallagher Hall) at 10 o'clock a. m. Academic costume will be worn and if you want us to reserve cap and gown for you, please send me your head and chest measurements. Likewise, I wish you would have some newspaper mats of yourself sent to me by return mail.

I want you to feel free to take as much time as you care to for your address. Such talks usually run around thirty minutes. We expect 700 graduates in the spring class, and this number together with the parents and other visitors and faculty and townspeople will give you an idea of the large audience you will have. This will be the largest class in the history of the College.

It has been so long since you were on the campus that I am sure you will be interested in developments, and I look forward eagerly to your visit. We are in the middle of a huge building program that I know you will find interesting.

If you will let me know at what time you expect to arrive and where, we will meet you and bring you to Stillwater. Why not bring your family with you? We would enjoy so much the opportunity of visiting with all of you.

Assuring you of my warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett

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d. **(B3/f51)**
*****

The O'Collegian
Saturday Morning, May 10, 1947

Associated Press
Official To Speak
At Commencement

Aggie Graduate and
Bishop Angie Smith
To Address Seniors

Paul T. Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, Washington, D. C., and an A. and M. graduate, will address graduating seniors at the spring commencement exercises Monday, June 2, Dr. Henry G. Bennett, college president, announced Friday . . . .

e. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Stillwater (Ok.) News-Press
Thursday, May 22, 1947

Kappa Sigma
Alumni Plans
Miller Honor

f. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Tulsa Daily World

726 To Gain
A-M Degrees

Largest Class Since 1941 to
Graduate June 2, at
Stillwater

World's Own Service

STILLWATER, May 22 – The Oklahoma A & M college, in a year of enrollment exceeding all former ones, will present degrees to 726 candidates in the largest graduating class since 1940 and 1941 . . . .

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Baccalaureate service will be held June 1, at 8 p. m. at Field House. Commencement exercises will be conducted there June 2, at 10 a. m. . . . .

g. **(B3/f51)**

*****

The Tulsa Tribune

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER
. . . A. & M. Commencement speaker.

Press Official
Aggie Speaker
For Graduation

Special to The Tribune

STILLWATER, May 23. – Paul Miller, distinguished Aggie alumnus, will deliver the commencement address to 726 candidates in the 1947 graduation class at the Oklahoma A. and M. college, and Methodist Bishop W. Angie Smith of the Oklahoma-New Mexico area, will present the baccalaureate sermon . . . .

h. **(B3/f51)**

(1.) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

May 17, 1947

Dear Keegan:

I received your note and was amazed to learn that Paul Miller had attained such a position in society as to be called upon to advise "young and innocent" people how to conduct themselves and direct their footsteps toward the path that leads to success and fame. I fear that "Red" has been under the wrong impression for these many years as to my facility of literary expression. Had I this gift of "throwing the BULL I would presently be engaged in some branch of the press rather than attempting to gain a meager livelihood by smoothing the paths of humanity. (Incidenty [*sic*], I've been informed indirectly that Oklahoma roads are none too smooth).

After some reflection, I believe Paul might wisely advise those just now emerging from the egg stage and entering the world of business they would do well to consider the following as the lower eight rungs of the well known [*sic*] ladder to success.

1.That they themselves believe in their own abilities.

2.That they try to think, plan and carry on in terms of the long future and not merely the present.

3.That they be more impatient to learn than to tell about thier [*sic*] learning.

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4.That they be intrigued, not paralized [*sic*], or even discouraged by the seemingly impossible.

5.That thier [*sic*] word be as dependable as a formal contract with signatures and seals.

6.That they adopt a policy of complete straightforwardness if they would advance.

7.That they so conduct themselves as to obtain the confidence of those with whom they have business dealings.

8.That they associate with the right kind of people even though it might appear opportunity would be greater otherwise.

When the above has received your review and consideration and found to be of value it may be forwarded to "Red" as an initial installment of my contribution to the COMMITTEE TO HELP OLD PAUL. I am sure with a few ideas to guide him he will be able to fashion a speech so that not more than 50% of the audience will fall asleep. Anyone that can talk thier [*sic*] way into a trip around the world at the expense of the taxpayers should encounter no difficulty in such a minor engagement as a Commencement Address.

I am hardly in accord with the suggestion of red's that arrangements be made for a banquet or party and will endeavor to make arrangements to attend if at all possible. It is further suggested, after discussion with Jess Hoke and others that the party be scheduled for Monday Nite June 2 at Stillwater as being the most logical place and date. Those not attending the "Address" could drive up for the "evening event". There are a lot of Kappa Sigs in Stillwater.

Please advise of any later developments.

A E K D B
E. E. S.
E. E. Stubblefield.

(2.) WALKER STONE
1013 THIRTEENTH ST. NW
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 22

Dear Keeg:

You got ahold of the wrong Stubblefield.

Hell, Big Stubb is literate. I was thinking

About Little Stubb. He's the lad who

should write the speech.

Little Stubb once said to

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a rushee: "There's Kappa Sigs all over the

world just like I and Old Paul." Which was

just what the rushee was afraid of.

Anyhow, I am passing Big Stubb's

pertinent suggestions on over to Paul.

Sincerely,

(3.) (Handwritten):

18 May '47

Dear Keegan: –

I'd like to be counted in on whatever plans you make – regarding proper ceremonies for 'Old Paul!

I'll see Jack Woodward and Dick Walker here in Muskogee and Bob Brewer in Chelsea.

If you have a get together in Tulsa, I'll bring Jess Mayer from Pryor. As you probably know, Jess is paralyzed – all left side of his body – but he would enjoy seeing all the old tribe.

Advise me what you want done

Regards
'Bogue'

'Red' Blake called last night and is coming out today. I'll give him the word.

(4.)

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
1310 NORTH PEORIA AVE.
P. O. Box 1121
TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA

SALES DEPARTMENT PHONES . . . 4.2111
G. R. AMES LD 617
DIVISION MANAGER

(Handwritten):

5-23-'47

Dear Red –

"Cooking on front burner", you have a dinner arranged for 20 places in the French Room, with Bar attached at the Mayo, for evening of May 31 –

Afraid to ask anyone else as Harry Wyrick just told me that Bill Skelly & a few more of your ol' cronies were planning on eating on you that night & with the one's coming now, we'll need to put on some side-Boards –

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We can listen to “Ol’ Paul” in comfort there & when he comes up for rebuttal Monday at Stillwater, we can slip out & have a drink –

See you Fri –
Keegan (signed)

(5.) WALKER STONE
1013 THIRTEENTH ST. NW

(Handwritten across top):
“Mail to Paul Miller”

May 26

Dear Keeg:

I don’t see any reason why that oil crowd should mix into this party. Harry Wirick is the only one among them who is a friend of Paul’s. And Buddy Buell, our old TNE compadre, is the only [one] who has ever had any connection with A. & M. I wouldn’t want to exclude Bill Skelly or anyone else who wants to do honor to Paul, but I think it should be made clear that this is a reunion of Paul’s friends. Please talk it over with Harry.

The Dinner, I think, should not be limited to 20, but expanded to include whatever number of Paul’s friends wish to attend. If the French Room is not large enough to accommodate more, get a larger room. If you run into some of Paul’s friends who, in your opinion, might be so embarrassingly short of cash as to make paying their share of the dinner a personal problem, please invite them to come as your guests --- and I’ll reimburse you.

Only limitations I would suggest is that we have only fellows who still hold their liquor. Paul’s father probably will be there, and we should make it an occasion which will add to rather than subtract from his pride in his son. Any heavy drinking that might be called for we can attend to later, after Paul’s father has retired for the evening.

Paul and I will bring along as much booze as [we] can conveniently carry by plane. It probably will not be enough, but I am sure Harry can make up any liquid deficit. Paul and I appreciate the way you are taking over this deal.
We’ll be seeing you.

(6.) INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SUBJECT

5-26-47.

803

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Dear Red:

Thisn' ain't goin' to be no fall-down drunkand to assure you that you're putting on the dog and cooking strictly on the front burner, you've ordered the super-delux at the Mayo's French Room at 8:00 P.M. for 20 places at 4 bucks per which in my cow-college arithmetic adds up to $80.00 and ifen you want the Bar attached with the floor-show, it'll be slightly higher?

Now so far as I know, the following have promised to be in attendence [*sic*] and I could easily double it, if you say so. Sparks, McSpadden, Gilstrap, Heiligman, Wyrick & two or three of his friends, Dr [*sic*] Orr, mebe Al Darlow & Paul Brock, Martin Rust for sure and Gus Fields and Virgil Curry, mebe Clark Bledsoe, you & me, Pauls [*sic*] Dad and OL Paul and that adds up to 18 or 19 and who'd I forget, sure asked more than that?

Maybe we'd best get the main dining hall at the coliseum or just hold it in the local tavern. A friend of mine here that owns a nice beer joint is doing 30 days and won't be using it for a couple of weeks yet, and am sure he wouldn't mind a bunch of us intellectuals using it sat [*sic*] evening.

And be the way, where the hell is that real dumb Stub, if Paul knows where he is, wire me and will attempt to fetch him in.

See you Sat & if you think your committee needs goosen, sound off.

Yours in, helpin ol' paul,
Claire (signed)
Keegan.

HONESTY, LOYALTY, AND COOPERATION BUILD THE FOUNDATION FOR PROGRESS, SUCCESS, AND HAPPINESS.

(7.) GLENCOE – VACHERIE PLANTATIONS

Purebred Brahman Cattle

Star Route B, Box 132 Telephone 6302

FRANKLIN, LA.

(Handwritten):

May 28 – 1947

Dear Keegan:

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The copy of Red Stone's letter with your note on it reached me today via Guymon, Oklahoma, etc.

I know of nothing that would please me more than seeing all of you again.

I am trying hard on short notice to be in Stillwater for Brother Paul's Fiasco and Brother Red's return along with the other Brethren.

Thank you and Red so much for having remembered me –

Sincerely
Ed Morrison

i. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Oklahoma City Times
Monday, June 2, 1947

AP Executive
Spurs A&M
Graduate Class

STILLWATER, June 2 – (Special) – Paul Miller, Associated Press executive from Washington, D. C. , Monday emphasized the importance of choosing the right line of work when he spoke to 693 graduating seniors at Oklahoma A. an M. college . . . .

(8.)

LAW OFFICES
SPARKS, BOATMAN & FARRIER
WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

REUBEN K. SPARKS
W. H. BOATMAN
JAMES A. FARRIER

July 3. 1947

Mr. O. C. Keegan,
Phillips Petroleum Company,
Tulsa, Oklahoma. Personal

Dear Claire:

I want to tell you what a swell time I had over the week-end and particularly compliment you on the making of the arrangements and the carrying out of the party.

I thought everything was well in hand and I know everyone had a grand time and that the entire responsibility was on your shoulders.

Very sincerely yours,

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Reuben K. Sparks (signature)
REUBEN K. SPARKS

RKS:JR

(Typed at bottom of the Sparks letter):

Red: Twas sure a swell party & was proud of OL Paul Ed Morrison would sure been there with a little more warning. Hell, I couldav' had fifty there if I'd known that Paul's Dad was surea [*sic*] good guy and that you were fetchin' that much likker. Probably better that we didn't try to go all out on the first attempt, kinda' feel our way for one bigger and better next year. Then we can celebrate Gilstrap getting his masters or something of equal importance.

And why the hell didn't you call me on your way back thru here:

Be seein' you,
Keegan (signed)
Keegan.

j. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Stillwater- (Ok.), News-Press
Tuesday, June 3, 1947

Kappa Sigma Honors Miller and
Stone At Monday Reception

k. **(B3/f51)**
*****

Tulsa World
June 3, 1947

2,000 Seniors
Get Degrees

AP Official Tells Graduates
Of A-M to Pick Out
Work They Like

l. **(B3/f51)**

<u>THE SECURITY OF THE WILL</u>

Speech before Graduating Class of 1947, Oklahoma A. and M. College

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June 2, 1947

(Attached to title page of PM's commencement address):

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

June 12, 1947

I have read "The Security of the Will". Since it contains considerable detail as to your own life and your own philosophy, I would like to keep it, if I may, on your personal file.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

(9.) WALKER STONE
1013 THIRTEENTH ST. NW
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

June 12

Dear Keeg:

Thanks for sending the Sparks and Morrison letters. I am passing same along to Paul, who is accumulating quite a file on our happy event.

When you arrange the inauguration of Gilstrap as President of OMA, Paul and I will come down for the Victory Dinner.

I didn't pass through Tulsa on my way back, but flew directly from Dallas to Washington overnight.

Paul tells me that you broke an arm, strained a tendon, or something, hanging out a clothesline. We're taking that as fair warning not to engage in such heavy work at our time in life.

Going from Stillwater to Oklahoma City, we stopped off at the Bierer Wayside Inn, and put the Jedge [?] to work on the Gilstrap matter. In the City we found Forrest McIntire and Paul Reed embarrassed, chagrined and already pulling strings to correct that gross error of the Turner Administration.

Keep us posted.

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red

m. **(B3/f51)**

June 13, 1947

Dear Dr. Bennett:

I was just thinking as I have so many times, of my pleasant day with you there at the College and I remember you asked me to send a copy of my talk for the record. I enclose one.

I feel very humble about having been asked to come out, and grateful to you personally for what was, to me, and I believe many of my friends, the opportunity of a lifetime.

Most sincerely,

Dr. Henry G. Bennett
President
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANGER

n. **(B3/f51)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

June 20, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
330 Star Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

This will acknowledge, with thanks, your recent letter and copy of your address to our Spring Graduates.

I want to tell you again how very much we all enjoyed your visit, and how well your address was received. I have heard many favorable comments on your message.

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We were also delighted that Walker Stone and your family could come with you. It was fine to have the privilege of meeting your father and mother again.

Assuring you of my kindest personal regards and very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Henry G. Bennett (signature)
Henry G. Bennett
P r e s i d e n t

o. **(B3/f51)**

*

THE SECURITY OF THE WILL

Speech before Graduating Class of 1947, Oklahoma A. and M. College
June 2, 1947

p. **(B9/f40)**

"The Security of the Will"
Speech before Graduating Class of 1947 (partial)
Oklahoma A. and M. College
June 2, 1947

"Now, I never sat as you are sitting today to receive a degree from A. and M. Mine came by mail, a year after I had left the campus, by dint of special work by me, and even more special dispensation by a long suffering faculty.

Even so, though I did not enjoy graduating formally with my class . . . ."

q. **(B3/f51)**

The A. and M. College Magazine
(Vol. 18, no. 9, June 1947, p. 5.)

PHOTO:
At 1947 COMMENCEMENT. Above picture shows Dr. Henry G. Bennett, college president; Paul Miller, former Aggie, AP staff executive, Washington, D. C., and Col. R. T. Stuart, chairman of the board of Regents. The picture was taken as the faculty cavalcade started its march to commencement exercises.

r. **(B3/f51)**

JAMES MILLER

*

Tuesday

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Dear Louise:

I have been trying to find time that I might write you about events and happenings of the past ten days, or two weeks, in this part of the country; particularly as pertains to the Miller tribe . . . .

. . . For the most part I have been "up in the air" the past two weeks! Even today I don't know whether I am coming or going.

Anyway, it has been a great time we have been having. Paul will tell you about it, and no doubt other members of our family will write you about it. I shall just touch the high spots as I recall them this morning.

Knowing Paul was to reach Tulsa Friday Mrs. Miller and I left here Thursday in order to spend a night and day in Claremore with L. and H. H & D. had gone to McAlester when we arrived in Claremore and left their children with D's parents. L. and hers were at home and we visited them but slept at home of H. where we had it all to ourselves, with meals at L's. Friday afternoon we took off for Tulsa with Louise, Libby and Suzy along, parking at Eve's. There we found Eliz. And Isaac, as was Jo. Some gang had now got together, but not quite all of them for H. and D. plus Paul were still to come; and did, H. and D. before nightfall and Paul at 8 P. M. accompanied by Walker Stone. There we were all at the Airport to see them, HIM, get in. Walker's relatives were there, some of them. A good time was had by all! And when the plane landed another good time was had by all. And this included ALL. For the first time in a dozen years or so the family had got together. (I really do not know how long it had been). After "felicities" we were on our way to Mayo Hotel and a big dinner, which had a birthday tinge for a cake was brought in at the last to celebrate the Old Man's 69th, the day being May 31, 1947. You see, he was born in a log shack that day 1878, up in the Michigan woods, Stockbridge.

More visiting in rooms and then scattering to bed. Saturday morning saw much stirring about . Paul to Muskogee for AP meeting; Isaac, Jo, Camille, and Elizabeth off for Tenn. Sat. nite the dinner reception by Kappa Sigs for Paul at the Mayo, Horace and myself being present. A very fine affair with wonderful eats and lots of talk, most of which followed after Paul had given us a "brief" of what he was going to say at Stillwater as his Commencement "address." His brothers really got him "told" as to the merits and demerits of his speech to be. It was a gay "stag" party which went from the sublime to the ridiculous and back.

Banquet over and more visiting in rooms of Paul and Walker. Then to retire.

Sunday Paul back to Muskogee for speech. Some here, some there. Mother, Eve, and I to First Christian Church for worship by partaking of Communion and hearing good singing and a fine sermon . . . . Then to lunch with Mother and Eve

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at Adams Hotel. Then to rooms and preparation for trip to Stillwater. Horace and Eve went together in his car. Mother and I in our car. Paul with some of his buddies in R. Sparks' car, I believe. Then to our rooms in Cordell Hall which had been arranged by Dr. Bennett . . . .

As we lay down that Lord's Day night, we thanked God for all his gracious Providence which had been so manifest, and still was.

COOMENCEMENT! When we knew Paul was to deliver the address we had hoped you, Louise, would come out with him and be here for this day. I told Mother at the airport that it would not surprise me to see you get off the plane, too. But that was not to be and we shall try to give you some idea of our greatest COMMENCEMENT. Of course, MY greatest commencement was the day when I received my Diploma in Kentucky University from the College of the Bible, June 6th, 1906, Lexington, Ky., and handed me by the sainted J. W. McGarvey, the greatest Bible teacher and most godly man I have ever known, who then was President of the College of the Bible. Yes, that was [a] great day for both Mrs. Miller and myself.

But this COMMENCEMENT was our greatest in a different way. It was June the second and a beautiful day. I was up early and out by myself for a walk, and a talk with God as I walked. How many times I have done just that! No finer time than when the day is breaking, sun rising, the day will soon be on in full force. But, I found Paul and Walker had been up even earlier; or at least "out." Back to room and with Mother to breakfast with a Mr. [H. Clay Potts] who had come after us. He was wonderful to us, and most gracious. And so back to room, again. We had told Paul "Good luck," as he left to meet Dr. Bennett and the graduating class and prepare for the services of COMMENCEMENT. Soon Mother and I would be off for Field House, too. How anxious we were! How our every being felt; felt as no one else could feel, for no others were Paul's parents. Why? Because we wanted that Paul would make good. We had heard him read his Speech to us. We had kept the manuscript one night and read it. How good was it? How good would others think it. Was the thought of it good? Was it short enough? Was it too short? (Brief). Would it please DR. Bennett? Would the delivery be good? Would he be at ease? Would he be as good looking up there as the others? Would the class like it? Would he forget to take his cap off? Would our friends like it? Would Kappa Sigs like it? Not the least, would God like it? So, we thought and said to each other. And then , I said, "Mother we have done all that we know to do that Paul may be successful in his effort today as he stands there before that class and great audience of parents, relatives and friends of the class. There is yet one thing we can do. Come over here by my side and we will pray." And sitting there we prayed. Mother never doubted but that Paul would make good. I confess to you, I wondered. I felt better after we prayed. Then up and away to Field House with Eve and some of her friends, Horace and others of our bunch. In the auditorium with good seats and soon the Hamiltons from Pawhuska sitting with us. Soon the march of Dr. Bennett, Paul as guest speaker, deans of departments, honored

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guests and grads was on. Some words and then a prayer by Christian Church minister, Brother [W. Angie] Smith. A solo by a young lady. Very fine. Introduction of speaker in chosen and appropriate words by Dr. Bennett. Yes, he had removed his cap and brushed his hair back with his hand. So far so good. He arose and with ease took his place. Then a sup of water. His "THE SECURITY OF THE WILL" placed. A dignified turn to Dr. Bennett and addressing him and others on platform, and class and audience. I felt better. At least he had got started! I did not know where he was going but he was on the way. His appearance was all I had hoped for, and more. Like Saul of old, he was "head and shoulders above" others on the platform. You would have thought so far that he was an old hand at Commencement speaking. I could not recall at any time when I had seemed to do better myself. His voice was just right. It was so easy to hear him and his enunciation and emphasis was better than I thought could be. I guess he was rising to the occasion. And the audience seem[ed] to "fall for him" from the first words on. I wanted to say aloud "AMEN" but that would have broken up the meeting. His introduction caught the audience. There was enough humor, levity, or what have you, to assure the audience "all was well." Then to the serious an d some thinking as he told them what he meant by "The Security of the Will." Up to this point our dreams had come true. But when he began to paint the glories of Oklahoma and her people I knew then he had a "place in the sun." Oklahomans don't like for anyone to make fun of them. I felt like singing "O what a wonderful morning, O what a beautiful day." And then! What I have never learned to do when I preach, he stopped. I wish you could have seen and heard that ending. A pause. A pause. A look over the audience, and the class particularly. Upraised hand. And then. "GOD BLESS YOU ALL." For twenty minutes all had listened "enrapt." They had hung on his words and wanted more. You could have heard a pin drop. And then cheering. I reached across the lady next to me, Mrs. Hamilton, and pinched Mrs. Miller. She reached back and pinched me. We took that way to say to each other that he had made good. Just then my friend Mr. Hamilton sitting on my other side said to me. "Mr. that was a great speach [*sic*] He wasn't just talking. He was saying something." Dr. Bennett said to me afterwards, "Now if that had been you or me, we would have said friends this is so good I will tell it to you again." But Paul quit when he got through. He had good terminal facilities. And two people at least, his parents, felt "easier." Yes, and thanked God.

Presentation of Diplomas and Conferring of Degrees, etc [*sic*], did not take too long. We were out by noon. Then to rooms and soon off to dine with Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, the Board of regents, Deans and heads of departments, and with us our son Horace and Walker Stone. And this was a most delightful and meaningful occasion. Rooms again and to get a phone call saying our dear Louise Miller Ogilvie was in the Franklin Hospital in Claremore. Then soon readied for our trip back to Tulsa and Claremore, stopping briefly at Kappa Sig house where a reception was being had for Walker Stone and Paul.

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At the field house just after commencement so many had spoken to us in praise of Paul. This continued when we went to lunch and heard so many fine words for Paul from Regents, Deans, etc. And at Kappa Sig house in the few minutes we were there many, many fine words for Paul. One lady put it this way, “This is a field day for Kappa Sigs.” Kappa Sigs had come from all over the state. One of their brothers was riding high and taking all of them along.

Louise, this letter would be a complete failure if I did not try to tell you how wonderful Walker Stone has been to our family. Paul will tell you details. Mrs. Miller and I feel that we shall never be able to say or do enough for him. We pray God’s blessings upon him and his.

Well, there is always the last word, and this time by far not the least. Through all that I have written, above it, beneath it, back of it, is your shadow, without which it would have been impossible. Mrs. Miller and I do not need to be told how you felt, prayed, waited, carried on from the time Paul left you until he returned. We did not forget you and nothing could have given us more sincere pleasure than for you and those four children to have been here with us. It did not seem to be God’s will. When I began writing this I spoke of His gracious providence. Let us trust there may be others [sic] days to come when in His own good time He shall in His own good way bless all of us.

I wonder what I have written. It is now 12:45 P. M. I am alone. Mrs. Miller in Claremore with Louise. I shall read this in a few minutes and see how it sounds. I trust all of you are well. Paul’s clubs should reach him soon, minus a golf ball or two. These are great days in this world and God alone knows the issue.

Love and best wishes to all.

As ever,

Dad. (Miller).

(Handwritten at bottom):

P.S. I have read the above and must say it is not very “hot.” But it will give you an idea.

III. Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1978

a. **(B3/f52)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Publications
Stillwater

July 16, 1947

813

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Mr. Paul Miller
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your new position and responsibility, for I know it is a forward step for you or you would not be making it. We are all proud and happy over your continued success and progress.

You are leaving a position with an organization having tremendous power for good or for undesirable effects on the public welfare. I feel that the organization is using its power for good. You are now going into a different type of organization which again has tremendous possibilities depending on how the power is used. You will have an opportunity to use your influence to make the chain newspaper a part of the powerful influence for public welfare which our newspapers must be.

Again, congratulations, and we will be glad to cooperate in any way if we can ever do anything to help.

Very truly yours,
Trout (signed)
Clement E. Trout
Head

CET: mh

b. **(B3/f52)**

THOS. H. WREN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OKEMAH, OKLA.

July 18, 1947.

Mr. Paul Miller,
Gannett Papers,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

I have been watching your peregrinations since you left Okemah, and seemingly as you make it round by round you are gaining altitude as well. I hope for you a pleasant round in your new location and job.

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Doubtless, while you were located in Washington, you often saw that other newspaper boy from Okemah, Walker Stone.

I was just remined [*sic*] of you by page 56 of Newsweek, July21st, which I am reading three days earlier than its date. It has been so long since I saw, I cannot say that the picture looks familiar.

I have not seen your father in quite a number of years, yet I sometimes see his name mentioned in our church papers. Time slips by us so rapidly that we not only forget incidents but persons as well. I presume that you occasionally visit with him, but have not heard of your being in our part of the state. You might take time off, when down in Oklahoma and look us over again. We're shrinking up, - gradually. Lost our little crooked railroad so now were [*sic*] are inland. But it doesn't hurt.

Of course you keep up with things political and, doubtless, you have stood on the right side of the fence, otherwise you would not be with the Gannett papers. When the newdealers [*sic*] with their commies and fellow travelers "scrouged" [*scourged ?*] into the democratic [*sic*] party, I got out and have no intention of going back in until they get out. It is about like this: If one is going to raise hogs, he must necessarily have more sense than the hogs. So if men are going to have a democratic [sic] party then they must have more sense than communists.

A lot of water has gone under the wheel since you were here and many of the older ones of the population have crossed over the river. We buried one of them to-day.

If you get back down in Oklahoma, don't fail to come our way. Wishing you ever [sic] good thing, success, health and happiness, I am,

Yours very truly,
T H Wren (signed)
T. H. Wren

36. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
814 Prudom Ave.
Pawhuska, Oklahoma

September 9, 1948

Mr. Paul Miller

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Offices of the Associated Press
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miller,

A day toward which the people of the Christian Church of Pawhuska, Okla. Have been looking for a long time has just about arrived. The building debt is now paid. This achievement will be celebrated on October 24th with a big Home-coming Rally, a good old-fashioned basket dinner and a mortgage-burning ceremony in the early afternoon.

It has long been expected that when this day arrived your father, Rev. James Miller, who had such a great part in the erection of this fine sanctuary, would be the one to bring the message on the occasion of this celebration. We regret that he can not [*sic*] now be with us.

The committee planning for this day unanimously agree in their desire for you to stand in his stead and address the people here on that day bringing whatever message you may deem appropriate on such an occasion. You were here when the Church was built. You know your father's labor and sacrifices and that of the loyal souls who stood behind him. The people here would be glad to hear you.

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible letting us know whether or not you will be able to fulfill this our earnest desire. We should like so very much to have you.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. M. Crownover,
Chairman, Church Board

b. **(B3/f53)**

September 16, 1948

Mr. William M. Crownover
Chairman, Church Board
First Christian Church
814 Prudom Avenue
Pawhuska, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Crownover:

I appreciate your letter of September 9 more than I can say. I have not replied sooner because I have been trying to arrange matters so that I could accept. I wonder if it would be possible for you to make it a week later than October 24?

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Perhaps your plans are too far advanced for this, so please don't hesitate to tell me. It would be very difficult for me to be there October 24, but I believe now that I could make it on October 30. Will you please let me know?

Your letter was forwarded to me from Washington. I moved to Rochester, headquarters of The Gannett Newspapers, a year ago. This is an organization headed by Frank Gannett which includes 21 newspapers and five radio stations in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois.

Very best personal regards.

Cordially,

Paul Miller

PM:mm

c. **(B3/f53)**

WESTERN
UNION

September 23, 1948

Paul Miller
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, N. Y.

Can you be here Sunday Oct. 31. If so wire collect.

William M. Crownover
Pawhuska, Okla.

d. **(B3/f53)**

WESTERN
UNION

DL

Sept. 27, 1948

Mr. William M. Crownover
First Christian Church
814 Prudom Ave.
Pawhuska, Okla.

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Counting on being with you October 31. Please write me more details, including time of ceremony and length of my talk. Regards.

Paul Miller

e. **(B3/f53)**

September 27, 1948

Dearest Mother:

I know the attached will delight you – indeed, that's the main reason I accepted. I have no more business going down there than Ranne has at this time, but I won't let anything short of a major emergency keep me away.

The reasons are that I want to be with you, first, and second, it will give me an opportunity to pay tribute to my father. That's enough for me.

I am sending copies of this correspondence to other members of the family and I will let you all know if there is any change in plans. Also, I will let you know about my own plans – that is, when I shall be down and whether I shall be able to bring anyone along with me. I do hope we can all be together. If not, those of us who can will, I know, have a wonderful experience there again.

Affectionately,

f. **(B3/f53)**
*****

The Osage County News
Pawhuska, Oklahoma
Friday, October 8, 1948

A Legal Publication for All Legal Notices

Christian Church
To Burn Mortgage
At Homecoming

g. **(B3/f53)**
*****

The Daily Journal-Capital
Pawhuska, Oklahoma
Friday, October 8, 1948

Christian Church To
Celebrate Victory

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Sunday October 31

h. **(B3/f53)**
*****

The Osage County News
Pawhuska, Oklahoma
Friday, October 29, 1948

Christian Church Mortgage
Burning Set For Sunday

Sunday, October 31 will be a red letter day in the history of the local First Christian church, when resident members, now residing in other towns and cities, and friends will gather for the mortgage burning ceremonies scheduled for Homecoming and Victory Sunday . . . .

At the afternoon gathering, Paul Miller of Rochester, N. Y., executive vice-president of the Gannett newspapers, which publishes 16 newspapers and has six affiliated radio stations in this country, will be principal speaker.

Miller, a former Pawhuskan, is a son of Mrs. James Miller, and the late Rev. Miller, who served the local church long and successfully a number of years ago. The present church was dedicated March 20, 1927, when the Rev. miller was minister.

Mrs. Miller will be present for the affair as will be all the other members of her family. Her daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller wright and Miss Evelyn Miller, will sing a duet . . . .

(3) PHOTOS:
Rev. Harold E. Enz
Paul Miller
Mrs. James Miller

i. **(B3/f53)**
*****

The Daily Capital-Journal
Pawhuska, Oklahoma
Sunday, October 31, 1948

PHOTO:
Former Resident

Caption:
Mrs. James Miller, widow of the late Rev. James Miller, pastor of Pawhuska's First Christian church at the time it was dedicated in 1927, will be present for Homecoming ceremonies in the church, Sunday . . . .

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j. **(B3/f53)**
*****

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE
PAWHUSKA CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday – October 31, 1948

I am proud and happy to be here today, along with old friends of whom all of us think so much. Some have gone, like the man in whose stead I stand here, yet as my Mother remarked all of them must be here, too, in spirit. "I feel, as it says in the Bible," my Mother said, "that we are 'compassed about by a great cloud of witnesses."

For my part, I would not be here if I did not believe that my Father is somehow participating. I am sure of it. When I received Mr. Crownover's letter, back in September, I determined to exert every effort to be here – first of all because my Father would want it; next because of the pleasure and satisfaction I knew it would bring my Mother. Then I hoped it would be an occasion when all of our family might be together again with you and show our appreciation to you who were so good to us in years long gone.

Well, we did all make it here today – mother from Seneca, Missouri; Elizabeth and Jo from Clarksville, Tennessee; Horace and Louise from Claremore; Evelyn from Tulsa, and I from Rochester, New York.

There is no way of measuring our debt to this church and to this community. All of us benefited in ways beyond count.

Never in all their varied pastorates did my Father and Mother have the support, the help, the cooperation that was theirs in this church. Assistant Pastors? There was a list of them, and I recall with what confidence and satisfaction Father would leave this pulpit to Mr. Grinstead, Mr. Hamilton, or to others on occasions when calls from out-of-town churches took him away.

The Pawhuska schools were unsurpassed. One year all six of us were enrolled here. These schools were particularly outstanding in the music which meant so much to my sisters. I got my start in newspaper work here, as editor of the Wah-Sha-She – that means "The Indian" in Osage – and under the encouragement and help of Miss jean Roberts, who was my teacher, and Charlie Prentice at the Osage County news, where I used to hang around when the Wah-Sha-She was being printed . . . .

(Much of what follows is an almost hero-worshipping tribute to the Rev. Miller.)

k. **(B3/f53)**
*****

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The Osage County News
Friday, November 5, 1948

Many Attend Mortgage-Burning Service
At Local Christian Church

. . . Following is the address given by Mr. Miller: . . . .

PHOTO:
First Christian Church

37. 1949

a. **(B3/f1)**
PHOTOS:
Clara Ranne Miller, March 1949

b. **(B2/f13)**
Sooner State Press
Volume 41, Norman Oklahoma, June 11, 1949, Number 37

Paul T. Miller to Go
To Amsterdam Session

Paul T. Miller, editor of the Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union and former Oklahoma newsman, will attend the first convention of the International Federation of Editors and Publishers at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, June 14 to 18.

He will represent the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

b. **(B3/f56)**
Tulsa Tribune
November 10, 1949

Paul Miller Is
Named Publisher

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10 – (AP) – Paul Miller, a former Oklahoman, today was named publisher of the Rochester Times-Union. He also will continue as editor of the publication, which post he has had since last January.

In both positions he is successor to Frank Gannett, founder of the Gannett newspapers which controls 21 publications.

Miller, formerly assistant general manager of the Associated Press, and former chief of the AP's Washington bureau, joined the Gannett newspapers Aug. 1, 1947, as executive assistant to Gannett.

Miller, born in Missouri, was reared in Oklahoma and where he received his schooling and early newspaper experience.

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He is a graduate of Oklahoma A. and M. college and attended the University of Oklahoma. He worked [for] newspapers at Pawhuska, Stillwater, Guthrie, Okemah and Oklahoma City.

38. 1950

39. 1951

a. **(B3a/f71)**

Gannetteer [?]
November – December 1951

(1.) T-U Editor and Publisher PAUL MILLER introduced an old friend – INS writer-columnist – Inez Robb when she addressed Rochester Shriners Nov. 8.

(2.) **Your Job – Your Newspapers – and the Future:**

An Address
before the Empire
Typographical
Conference
In Rochester

By PAUL MILLER
Vice president, Gannett Co., and
Editor and Publisher, Rochester
Times-Union.

A little story and I am through.

Twenty-five years ago I got a job as editor of a paper in the Oklahoma oil and agricultural town of Okemah. I got $30 a week. The mechanical force consisted of one foreman, who could do just about anything in the shop; one lady linotype operator; and one general flunky who ran the wrapper and made himself as useful as his small talents would permit. The flunky was the only one who didn't make more than I did.

Well, the first day in town I got out a rule and drew up a fancy layout for page One. Then, after I was through sending out copy, I went back with my little diagram to direct the making up.

I detected a chill in the air around the foreman. He made it clear that he would do it my way all right, but that it was sure as hell a lot of nonsense.

When I inquired around, I found that the foreman had always made up made up Page One himself – and without any butting in from the editor. I also learned that if I had never drawn my little layout and had never stuck my nose in the composing room the foreman probably would have had the paper made up and locked up and on our old flat bed [*sic*] press half an hour earlier than he did with me peering over his shoulder.

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The next morning when I came to work, I found signs in 96 point Gothic pasted up around both the front and back rooms of our one story building. They were for my sole benefit. They all read the same:

"COOPERATION PAYS"

It was the foreman's forthright way of telling me to stay out of his hair.

That was my first experience trying to tell a printer what to do. But I never gave up trying to get him to see my point of view. Eventually, he did – but not until he had taught me a whole lot more about his.

I have tried to give you my viewpoint here tonight

I shall be open and eager for yours.

I thank you.

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER

PHOTO
Caption:

AT HEAD TABLE at Empire Typographical Conference Banquet in Rochester (from left) BERTRAM KELLY, president of Rochester typo local; JOHN McGARRY of Syracuse, secretary, New York State Allied printing Trades Council; BASIL HILLMAN, Niagara Falls, secretary, Empire Typographical Conference; DR. JUSTIN WROE NIXON, who gave the invocation; PAUL MILLER, Group vicepresident and editor-publisher of the Rochester Times-Union; HAROLD CLARK, 2d vicepresident of the international union; JULIUS LOOS, secretary-treasurer of ITU Local 15, Rochester; ELLIS W. BROWN, Ithaca, president of the Empire Conference; SAMUEL B. DICKER, Rochester mayor; EDWIN RUDA, Rochester commercial printer; REV. PATRICK J. FLYNN, editor of the Catholic Courier-Journal; JAMES BURKE, president of Rochester's Central Trades and Labor Council; and LOUIS DONATO, secretary, New York City Allied Printing Trades Council. Miller was speaker at the banquet.

40. 1952

41. 1953

a. **(B2/f13)**

Sooner State Press
Volume 45, Norman, Oklahoma, February 28, 1953, No. 23

Former State Newsman,
Gannett Vice President,
To Talk in Oklahoma City
(PHOTO)

b. **(B3a/f72)**

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*

(1.) *The Daily Oklahoman*
Sunday, March 1, 1953

282-Page Edition Tells 50-Year Story

THIS NEWSPAPER weighs 3½ pounds and required 50 years to compile.

This is the "Half-Century edition" of The Daily Oklahoman and represents the story written in the past half-century written by the state and the Oklahoma Publishing Co. The edition was published in commemoration of the publishing company's 50th anniversary . . . .

Several events this week will mark the company anniversary. There will be a luncheon Monday in the YMCA for out-of-town guests. Monday night state editors and publishers plus a few out-of-state guests will attend a dinner in the Skirvin Tower hotel's Persian room in honoring Gaylord.

Approximately 300 editors and publishers have been invited to the dinner.

Friday the weekly chamber of commerce forum, held in the Persian room, will pay honor to the publishing company.

Principal forum speaker will be Paul Miller, an OPUBCO product, now with Gannett newspapers. Miller, who came from Pawhuska, attended both Oklahoma A&M and the University of Oklahoma.

Whole at school in Norman he served as campus correspondent for the Oklahoma City Times. Miller spent 15 years with the Associated Press before joining the 22-paper Gannett organization.

THE FORMER OKLAHOMAN in 1950 became the second Sooner to be named to the board of the Associated Press – the first was Gaylord . . . .

(2.) THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1953

Dear Gaylord:

I have just learned that you will celebrate your eightieth birthday anniversary and the fiftieth anniversary of your tenure as publisher and editor of The Daily Oklahoman.

May I extend to you my very best wishes for many more birthday celebrations and my hope that The Daily Oklahoman will continue to grow and flourish for many years to come.

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Sincerely,

Dwight Eisenhower (signature)

Mr. E. K. Gaylord
The Oklahoma Publishing Company
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

c. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OKLAHOMA

Volume 37 March 5, 1953 Number 10

E. K. GAYLORD, OPUBCO TO BE HONORED ON FORUM

Paul Miller, Gannett Newspaper Executive, Is Featured Speaker At 50th Anniversary Event

E. K. Gaylord and the Oklahoma Publishing Company will be honored on their 50th Anniversary at the Chamber's Friday Forum this week. The Forum will begin at noon in the Persian Room of the Skirvin Tower tomorrow, Friday, March 6.

Featured speaker on this great occasion will be Paul Miller, head of the Gannett Newspapers and a former Oklahoman. Miller attended both Oklahoma A&M and the University of Oklahoma and worked for both the Oklahoma City Times and the Oklahoman.

The story of the Oklahoman is the story of E. K. Gaylord who took a struggling young paper in a newly opened land and turned it into one of the most outstanding newspapers in the entire nation. The Oklahoman likewise is the story of Oklahoma City and of Oklahoma.

Mr. Gaylord arrived in Oklahoma City in December of 1902 and the following January had secured an interest in the Oklahoman with Roy Stafford. At this time the circulation was about 3,500. From this point on all departments of the paper improved under the hand of Mr. Gaylord and the Oklahoman grew to its present position.

This week's featured speaker, Paul Miller, received much of his basic newspaper training as correspondent for the Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times. In 1932 he joined the Associated Press where he worked himself up to Assistant General Manager and Chief of the Washington Bureau. He resigned in 1947 to join the Gannett Newspapers.

In 1950, Miller was elected a director of the Associated Press and was the second Oklahoman to receive this honor. The first was Mr. E. K. Gaylord. Miller

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is executive vice president of the Gannett Group which is made up of 22 newspapers and 5 radio stations.

Throughout the years, Miller has maintained his close ties with Oklahoma. He has two sisters living here, one in Oklahoma City and another in Tulsa.

d. **(B3a/f72)**

OKLAHOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 5, 1953

Mr. Paul Miller
Skirvin Tower Hotel
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Miller:

It's good to have you back in Oklahoma City. I'll see you at the luncheon and express my thoughts to you at that time.

Our Chamber is honored to have you as our speaker for the luncheon in the Persian Room of the Skirvin Tower and we look forward to your speech with great anticipation.

Very sincerely,

Wm. M. Cain (signed)

Wm. Morgan Cain

WMC:mls

e. **(B3a/f72)**

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

ALLEN STREET
MAYOR

Mr. Paul Miller
Skirvin Tower

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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Miller:

We are delighted that you have returned home to be with us on the occasion of celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Oklahoma Publishing Company. I look forward to seeing you at the Chamber's luncheon Friday noon.

All of us are mighty proud of Mr. Gaylord and the Publishing Company and especially appreciate the part you are to play in the program.

Sincerely,

Allen Street (signature)

Allen Street

f. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Oklahoma City Times
Friday, March 6, 1953

Expert Praises Courage, Vision Of City Papers

By GILBERT HILL

The Oklahoma Publishing Co. has either been first, or among the leaders, in every advance made in newspapers and radio for the past 50 years – a fact which too few Oklahomans really realize because they're accustomed to the best.

This was the report which Paul Miller, a former Oklahoman and one of the top newspapermen, brought home Friday for the forum luncheon of the chamber of commerce dedicated to the 50th anniversary of OPUBCO . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

E. K. Gaylord, left, is congratulated on 50 years of newspaper operation by Paul Miller, executive vice-president of The Gannett Newspapers, who started newspapering here.

g. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

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The Daily Oklahoman
March 7, 1953

Businessmen Honor City Publisher, Firm

Oklahoma City businessmen Friday honored E. K. Gaylord, president of The Oklahoma Publishing Co., Mrs. Gaylord and the company for service to the city and the state during the past 50 years.

Occasion for the special recognition of the publisher of The Daily Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times was the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the company.

Many special guests were on hand from over the state, and even from out of the state, to take part in the event.

Paul Miller, executive vice-president of the Gannett Newspapers, who was formerly an Oklahoma City newspaperman and worked for The Daily Oklahoman, was principal speaker at the Friday forum luncheon of the Oklahoma City chamber of commerce . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

Friends from far and near came to Oklahoma City Friday to honor Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Gaylord and the Oklahoma Publishing Co. at the chamber of commerce forum luncheon. Left to right are Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Denver Post; Gaylord, Mrs. Gaylord, and Paul Miller, executive vice-president of the Gannett Newspapers.

h. **(B3a/f72)**

Advertisement

May it ever be remembered

that great appreciation was expressed to –

and is hereby recorded for

Paul Miller

for his friendliness –

and his hopeful ideas offered to the

Advertising Department

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Rochester Times-Union

Friday, March 13, 1953

i. **(B2/f13)**

Sooner State Press
Volume 45, Norman, Oklahoma, March 14, 1953, No. 25

Daily Oklahoman Leadership
Praised by Gannett Official

j. **(B2/f13)**

Sooner State Press
Volume 46, Norman, Oklahoma, November 7, 1953, Number 9

Former Oklahoman,
Paul T. Miller, Heads
New York Publishers

Paul T. Miller, former Oklahoma newsman, now editor and publisher of the Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union, was elected president of the New York Publishers association at its recent convention. (PHOTO).

42. 1954

43. 1955

44. 1956

a. **(B4/f14)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Office of the President
STILLWATER

July 5, 1956

Mr. Paul T. Miller
Rochester Times-Union
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

Allow me to join your friends and associates in congratulating you upon being elected to a three-year term on the advisory board for Pulitzer prizes.

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This is indeed an honor and attests to the esteem in which you are held by others in your field. I know that you were proud to be selected for this honor, and we are proud of you. Your remarkable record in the newspaper publishing world has given you training that will be extremely valuable to an advisory board such as this one.

A great many of your friends and teachers are still on the Oklahoma A. and M. College campus and are following your career with a personal interest. We hope that you will likewise maintain an active interest in the affairs of the Oklahoma A. and M. College. We point with pride to you as one of our outstanding graduates, and we should be pleased to have you return for a visit to your alma mater whenever the opportunity presents itself.

I send you my very best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,
Oliver S Willham (signature)
Oliver S. Willham
P r e s i d e n t

OSW/mw

b. **(B4/f15)**

POSTCARD:

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice-Pres.
The Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Bldg. – Times Square
Rochester 14, N.Y.

Norman, Okla.
Dec. 13, 1956

My dear Paul:

Thank you, Paul for copy of your "Suez Canal Report" in pamphlet form which I have read with genuine interest.

It was 33 years ago that I passed through the canal aboard a Japanese passenger ship on my way home from 2 years in Tokyo.

Cordially,
John Casey

45. 1957

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a. **(B4/f25)**

[*Tulsa World* or *Tulsa Tribune?*]
Tulsa, OK
April 15, 1957

Teacher Credited in Success Of Former Okemah Newsman

Inspiration supplied by a Pawhuska high school journalism teacher many years ago was credited Monday by a Tulsa oil concern secretary with starting the newspaper career of her brother, Paul Miller, recently elevated to presidency of the Gannett Co.

Miss Evelyn Miller, 1318 E. 17th st. [*sic*], secretary to R. F. Pielsticker, president of the Indiana Oil Purchasing Co., is a sister of the editor who rose from obscure newspaperdom in central Oklahoma to head the large publishing concern.

Another sister, Mrs. Pat Campbell of 1409 S. St. Louis ave. [*sic*], is a Tulsa housewife. The Millers are cousins of Bob Love of Claremore, curator of the Will Rogers Memorial museum.

Heads Foundation

The Gannett concern operates a group of 23 newspapers, five radio stations and three television stations in four states.

Miller was also named president of the Gannett foundation, an organization designed to perpetuate the operations of the Gannett holdings. Frank Gannett, former president, was elected president-emeritus by the directors of the firm he founded.

Born near Joplin, Mo. A half century ago, Paul Miller was the son of Rev. and Mrs. James Miller and lived in many places as the son of a Christian minister who served various congregations.

Miller moved to Oklahoma at the age of 8 years and was educated at Pawhuska, Claremore, Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater, and the University of Oklahoma at Norman.

As youth of 18 he began reporting for the Okemah Daily Leader and later worked as a newsman in Oklahoma City while schooling at Norman and in various capacities on other Oklahoma newspapers.

Advanced Rapidly

Miller joined the Associated Press in 1932 and rose rapidly in the vast wire service. He first served at Columbus, O., then went into the New York headquarters for tours of duty on the foreign service and general news desks.

Later service was in Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, Philadelphia and then back into New York.

Shortly afterward he became head of AP's Washington bureau where he served until resigning in 1947 to go with the Gannett concern at Rochester, N.Y. as executive assistant to Frank Gannett.

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He became a director and vice-president of the concern in 1949 and was elected executive vice-president two years later.

Miller became the only journalist of four girls and two boys in the minister's family.

Credits Teacher

"It all started with his lady journalism teacher at Pawhuska," said his sister, Evelyn Miller. "She felt certain he would go places in the newspaper field and Paul was determined to do so. I'm reading the stories about him in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle now."

Miller's father died about 10 years ago, but his mother is living and resides in Clarksville, Tenn., as do two other sisters.

A brother, Horace Miller, formerly a Claremore salesman, now lives in Tacoma, Wash.

The secretary sister of Tulsa has been with Stanolind Oil Purchasing Co., predecessor to Indiana Oil Purchasing Co., about 10 years.

b. **(B4/f26)**

*****

The Daily O'Collegian
April 17, 1957

A&M Graduate Is Named As President Of Eastern Communication Corporation

An Oklahoma A&M graduate and nationally-known newspaper editor has been elected president of a company which operates a group of 23 newspapers, five radio stations and three television stations.

Paul Miller, 60 [*sic*], who was sports editor and managing editor of The Daily O'Collegian during his undergraduate days at A&M, on April 11, 1957, became president of the Gannett company, which has newspapers, radio and television stations in four eastern states . . . .

c. **(B4/f26)**

Sooner State Press
Norman, OK
April 20, 1957

Former OU Student Elected New Head Of Gannett Papers

Paul T. Miller, a Sooner, is new president of Gannett Co., Inc., which operates 23 newspapers, 5 radio stations and 3 television stations in 4 states. He became vice president of Gannett in 1951 and has been operating head since 1955.

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Miller was editor of the Okemah Daily Leader in 1927 and Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times correspondent in 1930.

He served with the Associated Press in Columbus, Ohio, New York City, and Washington, D. C., and became AP assistant general manager in 1943. Since 1947 he has been with Gannett papers. He is a former University of Oklahoma journalism student and a graduate of A. and M. college.

d. **(B4/f26)**

*****

Oklahoma A&M Journalist's Bulletin
Stillwater, OK
April 1957

Journalism Graduate Has Risen To Head Of Newspaper Chain

An Oklahoma A&M college graduate and nationally-known newspaper editor has been elected president of a company which operates a group of 23 newspapers, five radio stations and three television stations.

Paul Miller, 1933, who was sports editor and managing editor of The Daily O'Collegian during his undergraduate days at A&M, on April 11, 1957, became president of the Gannett company, which has newspapers, radio and television stations in four eastern states . . . .

e. **(B7/f6)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, September 14, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Dad Writes His Son: Some Pointers on College

Rochester, N.Y.
Sept. 14, 1957

Dear Son:

It's been only a week since you were honorably discharged as Corp. R. J. Miller, U.S. Marine Corps, after a three-year enlistment that took you to Parris Island, Camp Pendleton, Japan, Okinawa, Panama, and Florida.

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Now, without even time here at home to get all your old civilian clothes in shape, you're off to the University of North Carolina.

I've given up trying to get in a serious word about college since you and your pal arrived here after driving that 1950 Pontiac from Miami in two days and a night. There's been so much horseplay and so many other things to gab about.

Now here you are, packed and on your way. Maybe it's best to put my thoughts in writing, at that: Then you can read them when you've nothing better to do!

* * *

FIRST OFF, and I have to begin this way just as all fathers, I guess, your going inevitably reminds me of a day 32 years ago. That's when I headed out across the Oklahoma prairie in a Model T Ford driven by the Oklahoma A. & M. College (now Oklahoma State [May 15, 1957]) senior who was helping me get into that school. He was "Red" Stone of Okemah, Okla., then. He's Walker Stone, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers now. Last I heard from him, a week ago, he was in Scotland shooting with Robert Ruark, the writer. Ruark, by the way, studied at North Carolina, as you're going to do.

Boy, was I green! I imagine you have visited almost as many nations as I had visited towns – although my father, as you know, was a pioneer minister to whom more than a few years was much too long in any one community.

. . . People Stay Same

Yes, things WERE different then, as you grin and read this. But not too different, old boy. And here, again like a father, I have to get in a bit of moralizing or philosophizing; it's this:

At 50, crowding 51, and after having been around a bit myself in the years since college days, I know the truth of what we so often read or hear from someone else who thinks he's made a discovery; namely, that the things around people change but people themselves stay pretty much the same.

I know that there's as much difference between my sun-baked Oklahoma campus of 30 years ago and what you'll trod [sic]at Chapel Hill as between daylight and dark.

But I also know that the classmates and teachers you'll meet down there will be basically so much like the ones I started with that I could, I believe, almost match 'em type-for-type given a week with you at Carolina!

You'll find at least one upperclassman glad to listen and glad to help.

You'll come quickly into contact with at least one professor who will clearly take an interest in you and your problems.

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You will gang up with half a dozen freshmen as perplexed and yet as thrilled by the whole business as you are.

And you will spot at least one terrifically beauteous sophomore or junior co-ed whom you'd call for a date if you had the nerve – but you won't.

All the while, you will be trying to get set, to shake down, to find or make a place for yourself – just as you will go through the whole business again, pretty much, when you leave college and go to work.

* * *

I DIDN'T DO such a great job of it at the time, but I saw a lot as I went along. Brace yourself, then, for here come the pointers that you're going to get at no extra charge along with my reminiscing:

Get into things. Be a part of what is going on around you. Identify yourself with worthwhile projects, places, and people. You can sit it out, feigning a kind of sophisticated contempt for it all. But don't; you won't have half as much fun or get half as much out of college if you do – unless you're a brain on laboratory bent. And you aren't. You couldn't be. You're too much like your old man.

You might start with the "Y." Why? It's a wholesome place and alive. The associations will be good for you, can be helpful too. You won't want to hole up there, but establish yourself there, at least.

Show you are on the ball by going to see Dean Luxom at the School of Journalism. Sure, you've got to do two years of liberal arts before you can qualify for his school. But see him and let him know you are around and looking forward to studying under his faculty. He won't be too busy to see a freshman; he'll appreciate your call and be pleased with your interest.

When the first Sunday comes around, rouse yourself and go to our church. I know what you think; you think you don't need it. When I went to college, I was convinced that I'd already done my church-going, too much church-going I thought as a preacher's son. I didn't go 'round for a couple of years.

In that time, I went through the period of doubt and cynicism that most, though not all, go through in the late teens and early twenties.

Later, when I started going back, I realized that I'd just missed so much by the years I'd stayed away. You've probably got rid of the cynicism-and-doubt business during your three years in the Marines. If YOU don't attend church, it will more likely be laziness or lack of interest than stubbornness. Put your

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membership in there and make yourself go a time or two; you'll wake up wanting to go on Sundays after that.

You know my fraternity. If the Kappa Sigmas rush you, I hope you'll pledge in time. But it's your decision. Take the bid that most appeals to you, if any do. And, being older than freshmen without their military service, you probably will be less enthusiastic about fraternity life – at least at the outset – than many. OK, stick with your independence for a while or indefinitely. In any event get your grades in hand before you pledge. And you and I won't come to a parting of the ways, even if you pledge some other fraternity, or none at all. Again: it's your decision.

Clothes can be important on a campus as elsewhere. But this doesn't mean that you have to own a flashy wardrobe. There's a fine line between being a natty dresser and a nutty one.

When I went to college, loud knickers, called plus-fours, were the thing. I gather that conservatism is the collegiate sartorial watchword today. And neatness is No. 1 – not being flashy, not being gaudy; just neat. "A place for everything, everything in its place." If you follow that out, you can be neatly dressed all the time at half the expense of the fellow who throws his clothes over chairs. Hangars can save you a lot of pressing bills; cared-for clothes last longer and look better.

You were talking about football the other day. You have the build and the weight. Go on out and get your block knocked off, or knock off somebody else's. "It can't hurt you, and it might help you." I went out for football, but quit when a job opened up on the college daily newspaper. Something had to give then. Football did. And later basketball. But all I cared about was newspapering.

I haven't said anything about studies. I take it I don't have to beyond that I hope and pray you'll be a much better student than your dad. All I can tell you is that you can't do any of the rest of it if you don't keep up your grades. They weren't as strict, I guess, when I was in school. I don't believe life itself was as demanding. Or that as much preparation was required.

Now, it seems, something happens every day to emphasize the need of grinding work and study, real scholarship. I am sure it was easier in my day. The youngsters coming into the newspaper field today, or radio and TV or whatever, know more – and HAVE to know more – than their fathers ever did or could.

. . . Do Think About It!

I'm not going to "sum up." I have rambled on just as if we were talking; different, though, because if we were talking you'd be asking me questions, or catching me up on this or that. This way, I can toss it out without having to field any tough ones batted back at me.

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Write home once a week. All of us will be eager for every letter. Yet it's more than that: The very writing of a letter reviewing your work and fun, will be useful and helpful to you, too – will sort of get your thoughts straightened out for you.

You don't need to answer any of this or comment on it. But do think about it. We'll all be thinking about you – event he poodles.

DAD

(Editor Paul Miller is the Dad who wrote the above letter. He Shares it here with other parents whose sons are college bound.)

f. **(B4/f27)**

The Gannetteer
September 1957

A Publisher Goes to Hear Evangelist Graham

Last month President Paul Miller of Gannett Co., Inc. attended a New York rally conducted by the Rev. Billy Graham, evangelist. He reported the experience in the following signed editorial published in the Rochester Times-Union, of which he is editor and publisher:

By PAUL MILLER

IT WAS DIFFICULT to believe that this was New York City, quite impossible that it could be the Madison Square Garden I know.

As the choir in the balcony behind the pulpit sang an invitation hymn, "Just As I Am," there was movement here and there along the front rows of the seats that covered all of the vast floor of the Garden up to within about 30 feet of the pulpit.

A Negro woman stepped out alone across the open expanse of floor and stood, as Billy Graham indicated, before his pulpit. She was joined by a small boy, then a girl with a pony-tail hair-do. A young couple followed. Now there was a stirring in the great shadowed reaches of the farthest balconies, and throughout the tiers of boxes just off the floor. All aisles became alive with movement toward the front:–

Adults of all ages and all manner of appearance. A handful of teenage boys who fully fitted the description of gang kids to whom Billy Graham had made a special appeal. Schoolgirls in clusters of three and four.

On they came. They packed the open floor area before and beside the platform. They stretched out in lines back up the aisles.

The choir, at Evangelist Graham's signal, broke into another old revival hymn, "Almost Persuaded." The voices and the piano and organ on the platform,

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rolled out to fill the Garden where boxing, hockey, horse shows, circuses and basketball are the common fare.

Hundreds had now responded to Billy Graham's appeal for "decisions for Christ."

I SAT MARVELING from a box facing above and to one side of the front row of seats. I could see the expressions of dozens of those who came down the aisles. It was a moving experience.

This was New York?

The tall powerful young evangelist, handsomely attired in a blue-gray Rochester-tailored suit, with gray shirt and lively tie, could have dominated any theater stage in the city had acting rather than the ministry been his career.

But his manner and his preaching and his appeal at "invitation" took many of the thousands hearing him back in memory to "revival meetings" in small towns in the South and West and even here in the East. The hymns were the same:

"I Need Thee Every Hour."
"What a Friend We Have in Jesus."
"Draw Me Nearer."
Lord, I'm Coming Home."

I heard those 40 years and more ago in Claremore, Okla.!

The same songs, the same general appeal, generating the same response among the thousands drawn from the most blasé city on earth.

An older man sitting next to me whispered, "It's this way every night. I just can't believe it."

APPARENTLY, Billy Graham has difficulty believing it himself. He has lost weight during the meetings, but he says he never felt better in his life. "The Lord is seeing me through." He looks trim and fit. His color is good.

He speaks with vigor but (I was pleased to note) with less emotion and fewer gestures than one might suspect after hearing him on radio or TV. He follows his prepared sermon rather closely, gripping the pulpit stand with one hand as he points a finger or holds up his Bible with the other hand.

He wears his hair cut full. His eyes are deep-set.

He smiles often, works in frequent humorous anecdotes – there were chuckles and outright laughter from the audience.

I had been in New York on business for a day and decided on the spur of the moment to stay over and hear Billy Graham, one of the great personalities of all time and a controversial one.

As his call for "decisions" was answered by the tide of all kinds and colors, I looked at their earnest faces. I couldn't help making a resolution or two myself.

Then I thought of those who have criticized and scoffed.

The older man next to me whispered again:

"I've lived here and been active in churches all my life. Nothing has ever stirred New York like this."

I don't see how any one [*sic*] could attend and not get some spiritual stimulation out of the experience.

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g. **(B4/f29)**

Sooner State Press
Norman, Oklahoma
November 9, 1957

Paul Miller Is Named
First Vice President
Of Associated Press

Paul T. Miller, a Sooner, was recently elected first vice president of the Associated Press. He has served as second vice president since last April. He was elected president in April of Gannett Co., Inc., which operates 23 newspapers, 5 radio stations, and 3 television stations in 4 states.

Miller was news editor of the Okemah Daily Leader in 1927 and Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times Norman correspondent in 1930.

He has served with the Associated Press in Columbus, Ohio, New York City and Washington, D. C., and became AP assistant general manager in 1943.

Since 1947 he has been with Gannett papers. He is a former University of Oklahoma journalism student and a 1933 graduate of Oklahoma State university [*sic*], Stillwater.

h. **(B4/f29)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
December 16, 1957

President Prays for Peace On Eve of Paris Conference

By PAUL MILLER
President of The Gannett Newspapers

PARIS, Dec. 15 – President Eisenhower prayed for peace today.

He joined perhaps 800 other worshippers at the great gray American Cathedral in special interfaith services for success of the NATO conference.

The President was seated in a pew well forward in left center. He bowed humbly there during prayers, forehead on his arms, his thinning hair accentuated.

Thus he worshipped on the eve of this conclave of Western powers joined for peace through mutual defense in 1949 and faced with critical new threats now.

Temperatures were in the 20s. A raw wind whipped the decorative flags outside. Worshippers kept on their coats at the start. They craned at the President and his party.

Secretary Dulles took part in the Episcopal reading service under flags of NATO countries hanging from the high vaulted ceiling.

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The President joined at the close in the century-old hymn concluding: “Whom shall we trust but Thee O Lord? Where rest but on this faithful word? None ever called on Thee in vail; give peace, O God, give peace again.”

At least one American recalled Washington on his knees at Valley Forge and Lincoln praying alone in his study, watching Dwight D. Eisenhower this bleak cold Sunday in Paris.

i. **(B4/f29)**

Sooner State Press
Norman, Oklahoma
December 21, 1957

Miller’s Responsibility
Increased on Death
Of Frank E. Gannett

A former Sooner, Paul T. Miller, continued with added responsibilities as president of a newspaper and radio empire following the death December 3 of Frank E. Gannett, 81, president emeritus of Gannett Co., Inc.

Gannett was founder of the Gannett Co., Inc., which now operates 22 newspapers, 4 radio stations and 3 television stations in four states. Miller became president of the company April 11. The holdings are valued at about $30,000,000.

Miller is also president of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation Inc., which was organized in 1935 to perpetuate the policies of the Gannett newspaper group. Among other things, the foundation has made a number of grants to colleges and universities for research and expansion.

Miller became vice president in 1951, and has been operating head since 1955. A former Pawhuskan, he was editor of the Okemah Daily Leader in 1927 and was Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times correspondent in 1930.

Since 1947 he has been with Gannett papers. He is a former University of Oklahoma journalism student and a graduate of Oklahoma State university, Stillwater.

j. **(B4/f29)**
*****

Editorially Speaking
Vol. 15, 1957

PAUL MILLER
President
THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

WHEN Paul Miller became president of the Gannett Company last Spring after serving as executive vice-president, he retained the editorship of the

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Rochester Times-Union, long regarded as the "flag" newspaper of the Group. His consuming interest in news and editorial matters, dating back to his earliest days as a reporter on small newspapers in Oklahoma, and continuing through a brilliant career with The Associated Press as bureau chief, assistant general manager, and head of its Washington Bureau, shows no signs of slackening. Recently he began writing a weekly signed editorial column for the Saturday edition of The Times-Union. First former employe [sic] of AP to be elected to its Board of Directors, he now is first vice-president of The Associated press. Portions of this article were given as a speech to the North Carolina Press Association at the Duke University dinner in January of 1957.

F O R E W O R D

THIS volume of Editorially Speaking, No. 15 in an annual series, follows our tradition of presenting examples of the thinking and practices of the men who edit and manage the 22 newspapers in the Gannett Group. This exchange of ideas, originally confined largely to those attending the regular News and Editorial Conferences of the Gannett Newspapers, thus has been widened to invite editors everywhere to sit in on our shop talks and friendly family-style discussions.

It's a Great Life by Paul Miller

MY WORK has taken me from coast to coast and back again. And I know this:

Whether life sets us down on an oil town newspaper in Oklahoma, moves us around the country with The Associated Press, with the Frank Gannett organization in New York, New jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – or wherever – so long as it's newspapering, it's a great life . . . .

46. 1958

47. 1959

a. **(B2/f13)**

Sooner State Press
Volume 51, Norman, Oklahoma, February 28, 1959, Number 23

Editors Will Hear
Gannett President
At OU on J-Day
(PHOTO)

b. **(B2/f13)**

Sooner State Press
Volume 51, Norman, Oklahoma, May 9, 1959, Number 33

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Miller Emphasizes
Free Press Role

"Continued progress in America has been closely linked with its free press for 300 years," Paul Miller, Rochester, N.Y., president of the Gannett newspapers, said at a Journalism day banquet at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, April 29.

Paul Miller, right, congratulates Joe W. McBride, retiring University regent, on receiving plaque before it was placed in new Journalism building at OU. (PHOTO).

48. 1960

49. 1961

50. 1962

    a. Addressed Sigma Delta Chi, Tulsa, OK (November 15)

51. 1963

    a. Alumni "Hall of Fame" of Oklahoma State University

52. 1964

53. 1965

54. 1966

55. 1967

    a. **(B2/f13)**

Sooner State Press
Volume 59, Norman, Oklahoma, June 3, 1967, Number 36

Oklahoma Papers
Praised by Miller
In AP Address
(PHOTO)

No one could doubt, after hearing Paul T. Miller's banquet talk to Associated Press editors that he was still in love with his home state of Oklahoma, and that he is still a good reporter, even though he is national president of the Associated press. He spoke May 27 to the Oklahoma AP Editors at their spring meeting in Sequoyah State Park.

56. 1968

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a. **(B2/f41)**
Addressed Oklahoma Associated Press Managing Editors, Oklahoma City, OK (November 30)

57. 1969

58. 1970

59. 1971

60. 1972

a. "Henry G. Bennett Distinguished Service Award" of Oklahoma State University

61. 1973

a. Elected to Oklahoma Hall of Fame

62. 1974

63. 1975

64. 1976

a. Oklahoma State University named its new journalism building the Paul Miller Journalism and Broadcasting Building

65. 1977

66. 1978

Later Years, 1979-1991

Stillwater News Press
August 22, 1991

During Miller's last visit to the Oklahoma State University campus in 1988, he returned to the same room in Old Central where he had worked as a public information officer in the early 1930s.

Marlan Nelson, director of OSU's journalism and broadcasting school said:

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"He always prided himself that his major role as a journalist was as a reporter. He also remembered where he began and was eager to work with young people."

In the mid-1970s, Miller had challenged newspaper editors in the state to build an up-to-date journalism facility. He had then donated $100,000 worth of Gannett Co., Inc. stock for the effort. As a result, in 1976, the Paul Miller Journalism and Broadcasting Building was dedicated on the OSU campus.

Nelson said Miller visited OSU several times in the 1980s and always talked with students informally while on campus. He was concerned about the drop in enrollment in news-editorial majors. Nelson said: "He could just not imagine students coming to a university and not majoring in news-editorial."

Harry Heath, former director of the journalism school said:

> [Miller] never forgot his Oklahoma roots and he never forgot his friends. On every trip to Stillwater, he made it a point to get together informally with those he had shared college experiences with. He never ceased being a reporter. Even as Gannett's chief executive officer and later as chairman of the board he continued to write. His 1972 series of dispatches from China, where he had gone to complete arrangements for a news exchange between the official China News Agency Hsinhua and the Associated Press, were acclaimed for their accurate detail and readable style.

Heath also said: "The entire Miller family has shown its interest in, and appreciation for, the part A&M and OSU have played in his life."

In addition to his contribution for the journalism building, Miller and his wife Louise created an endowment that finances annual lectures in Stillwater by outstanding journalists. The Millers have underwritten scholarships, enabled the school to buy modern equipment for the teaching program and donated Miller's large collection of news reports, speeches, photographs and other memorabilia. These items are now in the Edmon Low Library in a room dedicated to Miller, said former President Robert Kamm.

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It is only one of four such rooms in the library, he added, which shows OSU's recognition of Miller. "We are much indebted to him," Kamm said. Kamm was president during the time when Miller donated the share for the journalism building. He remembered that, at the dedication luncheon, he and Miller admired each other's ties so much that they exchanged them at the table.

PAUL MILLER: AMERICAN JOURNALIST

Paul Miller: American Journalist

Titles:
Chronological

Paul Miller: Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1932
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946
Paul Miller and the Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1979

Topical

Trips
Acquisitions
Broadcasting: Radio, TV
Staff Building
Rochester Civic Affairs
Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers

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The Conflicted Relationship of Paul Miller and Allen Neuharth

Chapters:

ONE
Introduction

TWO
Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1925

THREE
The Apprentice, 1925-1932

FOUR
Kent Cooper and the Associated Press, 1932-1947

FIVE
Frank E. Gannett and the Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1957

SIX
Mr. President, 1957-1970

SEVEN
Mr. Chairman, 1970-1979

EIGHT
End of an Era

* * *

The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946
(Box # 3)

During World War II, while directing the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, Paul Miller created a file of confidential briefings. It contains many of the innermost thoughts of two of the most influential military minds in the United States throughout the course of the war: General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King. Both men periodically shared their views freely and, of course, confidentially with a select group of newspapermen of whom Miller was one. Here is a sample from a meeting with Admiral King in 1943:

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There was another little social gathering with Admiral King last night, others on deck being Lew Wood of the New York Times, Joe Harsch of the Christian Science Monitor, Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Lyle Wilson of United Press, Marc Foote of the Booth papers, Bob Sherrod [a future Pulitzer Prize winner] of Time and myself.

He still doesn't think much of Henry Kaiser's new aircraft carriers, because they're slow, offer too small a surface for any kind of safety in landing, and carry too few planes (about 20) . . . .

He thinks the submarine problem should be less serious by mid-summer . . . .

Another Casablanca is coming up around the end of June or First of July. He didn't even hint as to where the conference might be. Nor whether there is any hope of getting Russia in this time. He did say "Uncle Joe" still is playing a lone hand – and doing all right. [In fact, it ended up at Tehran, Iran, was held in November-December 1943, and Stalin did attend.]

Miller's files offer us an insider's glimpse of American strategy as it developed from 1941-1945, how top American officials viewed both the nation's allies and enemies, as well as piercing evaluations of the motivations and actions of many of the most important leaders of that time.

* * *

I. Confidential Report: 1941

1. (B3/f33)

During World War II, while directing the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, Miller saved a file of confidential news reports.

Here, three weeks before Pearl Harbor, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, is confident that our defenses in the Philippines are adequate, and believes B-17 bombers can hit Tokyo and return.

3-32

Curator's note:

This report of a secret press conference with General [George Catlett] Marshall on Nov. 16 [actually the15th], 1941, was written by Edward Earle Bomar [EEB] to William L. Beale, Jr. [WLB] of the AP Washington Bureau, and Brian Bell (1890-1942), Washington Bureau Chief.

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Upon Bell's death in the spring of 1942, he was succeed [ed] by Paul Miller. Beale later gave this report to Miller for his collection of reports on the war.

For further information on this press conference, see correspondence with historian John Toland and Time reporter Robert Sherrod (who was present) in folder 60-3.

2. **(B3/f33)**
*****

(Handwritten across top):
"PM—might add to your collection of off-record notes this one from Bomar Nov. 16, 1941 – WLB"

WLB

This for your info and Mr. Bell's only. . Sat about 10 AM Col. Grogan arranged a hurried press KFC with Gen. Marshall described as "not confidential but secret." Aside from Yr. Correspondent, hand picked [*sic*] conferees included Wilson UP; Hurd NY Times; one Slater of INS; Andrews of H-T; Lindley of News Week; man from Time; and maybe another; plus Gen Surles [Director of Army Public Relations].

1. The General (Marshall) in strict confidence detailed just what forces we have built up in the Philippines since last May, displayed maps with circles and ranges to show how the big bombers could reach Japan etc., and how fuel and bomb dumps built up on a route via northern Australia.

The point was all this info seems to be an ace in hole for dealing with Kurusu and hope was expressed none of info would get out, with results US hand weakened, opinion in Japan inflamed etc; lessening chances for a face saving compromise.

Marshall opined our info on Japs far better than theirs on us; exuded confidence we in a position to give them a beating by air without risking fleet.

I made notes from memory afterward in case they required.

2. Then he disclosed confidentially Army has worked out scheme to demobilize the Guard piecemeal next year, replacing them with selectees, the Army's overall strength to be stepped up 150,000 or so in the process, backed by reserves who released . . . . The point was he wanted to hold up until say Dec. 10, avoiding in the meantime "misleading" stories under big heads such as "Guard To Be Demobilized" which might give japs the impression we weakening instead of strengthening . . . .

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3. **(B3/f33)**

[Handwritten by JT across top]:
Dear Dr. Paine: You may quote the following – changes "awful" to "crucial."
John Toland (signature)

"George Marshall has been enshrined as an almost faultless hero but the truth is far different. He was a good man, a fine officer and a patriot, but he made some awful [crucial] blunders—such as revealed in the Nov. 16, 1941 press conference. He actually believed B-17 bombers could hit Tokyo and return and that the war in the Pacific would be won by air and ground forces. He stated that the U.S. navy would play a minor role. That was our Chief of Staff!"

--John Toland

4. **(B3/f33)**

ROBERT SHERROD
4000 CATHEDRAL AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

202/338-7381

September 29, 1984

Dr. Wilmer H. Paine Jr.
The University Library
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078

Dear Dr. Paine:

I believe the enclosed pages from a book published by the Overseas Press Club in 1964 will give you the information you require concerning the secret press conference of General Marshall November 15, 1941 (not November 16). The original memo I wrote for the private information of my New York editors is with my personal papers at Syracuse University.

I gave Hanson Baldwin a copy of the memo after the war, and he sent it to General Marshall for confirmation, which he got (see enclosure). Forrest Pogue cited it in the second volume of his Marshall biography, which you have read, I'm sure.

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In retrospect, Marshall's estimates twenty-two days before Pearl Harbor look ridiculous. I am a bit more tolerant of him than John Toland; we didn't know much about fighting a war in those days, as I found out after going out to the Pacific in February 1942. (MacArthur was further off base than Marshall, who simply took Hap Arnold's word for what the Army Air Corps could accomplish; MacArthur insisted he could defend every one of the seven thousand islands of the Philippines—and without any Navy except transports and PT boats.

With the possible exception of the INS man whose name I could not remember, the other six newsmen at Marshall's secret press conference are now dead. In 1964 I sent a copy of my I Can Tell It Now piece to Ernest Lindley, Lyle Wilson and Charles Hurd, and all agreed with what I had written.

I knew Paul Miller in his Washington days. In fact, he lived around the corner from me, and his son Randy [Ranne] and my son John got into all sorts of trouble together when aged about ten.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Sherrod (signature)

II. Confidential Reports: February-June 1943

5. **(B3/f34)**
February 1943

(Paul Miller's Diary from February, 1943)

FOREWARD

Or is a Foreward [*sic*] required in a diary? I don't know. I never before started a diary. And I never before wrote anything under the impressive and committing head "Forward."

Yet this diary requires a flash-back, at least. It requires something to bridge the gap between a day in June of 1942 and this wintry day in February of 1943 when I finally am getting around to "keeping a diary." Once the gap is bridged, I have concluded, making a somewhat daily entry should not be so burdensome from now on.

It was, as indicated, a day in June – the 16th, to be exact – when KC suddenly and unexpectedly informed me:

"You know, you are the new Bureau Chief at Washington."

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As casually, and as KC, as that. We had just taken a Fifth Avenue apartment, moving up from Long Island in anticipation of transportation troubles, rationing and more transportation troubles. We had known that, after ten moves in ten years, we'd be settled in New York for some time, no doubt. So we took the duplex at 1165, and on an 18-month lease, and we spent Two Thousand Dollars (that amount rates capitalization any time in my book) furnishing some special parts of the place, and we gave a combination housewarming and reception for KC and Sally who'd just been married, and we put Ranne in Trinity School across the Park – and we loved it.

So, inevitably and as naturally as day follows night, we were transferred.

I was delighted. So was Louise. Like Will Rogers, who said he never met a man he didn't like, Louise and I never made a move we didn't like.

Two weeks later I was in Washington and Louise, Ranne and Jean were in Columbus with her family and on June 29, 1942 I wrote KC a letter I had written previously from Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Harrisburg and Philadelphia:

"I went to work here today. Sincerely yours."

I was talking with Colonel Fitzgerald the other day about mutual efforts to improve transmission of news from the North African war zone. He said he would discuss some of our ideas with Milton Eisenhower [associate director of the Office of War Information]. I asked him if it would help if I saw Eisenhower, too. He said he didn't know but no harm done. He added that he didn't know much Eisenhower would really do enthusiastically. "I understand he's not very happy over there (at OWI)," Fitz added. I said:

"Who is happy where he is, in this town? Everybody I have met here wants to be somewhere else doing something different." Colonel Fitzgerald laughed. "Except myself," I went on. "I'm the only person here who's satisfied." And that, I believe, was true.

2.

The first months here found me concentrating on learning my way about.

I'd never been in Washington previously, except for brief visits. I didn't know where anything was. I didn't know anybody. Impressions swirled around in my brain grewer [*sic*] brighter or dimmer, gave way to new and better ones . . .

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I met the President in the way of all so-so newcomers: Kirke Simpson and I moved up to his desk after a press conference, picked up the convoy of Steve Early and pushed up to Mr. Roosevelt's chair for a handshake and a glad-to-see-you. Mr. Roosevelt was laughing. He said he'd taken [Secretary of the Treasury] Henry Morgenthau for $45 at poker up home over the weekend; that they were playing at Henry's house so that Henry couldn't make the excuse of having to go home. I marveled at the President's apparent good humor and good appearance amid the trials and red-hot criticism of the time.

Outside we saw Mr. Morgenthau awaiting an appointment. He looked as gloomy as the President jokingly wanted to make it appear that Henry should look, being out $45. Later I was to learn that Mr. Morgenthau seldom looked precisely jubilant, at least under conditions in which I would see him.

I'd always hated [Secretary of the Interior] Harold Ickes. His ignorant criticism of The Press galled me. He was one of the most horrible of the New Deal's smearers and I never shall forget the utter miserable taste of some of his campaign utterances against men I rated vastly his betters. But meeting him, and seeing him in a press conference, gave me a new impression. I took back nothing I'd thought about him previously. But I did parallel past impressions with a new one of a forthright, gimlet-eyed little battler I could like for all the actions that I felt inexcusable. That night I told Louise: "Of all the people "I've seen up to now, believe it or not, I'll take Harold Ickes . . ." I thought that now I was rationalizing and I fell to explaining to myself that I wasn't.

General Marshall [5 stars, Army Chief of Staff during WW II, later Secretary of State & Secretary of Defense] I soon came to rate the most astute handler of personal public relations in all Washington. It was not long after Pearl Harbor, certainly months before I came here in June of 1942, that a dozen or so top Washington correspondents and commentators, along with representatives of The AP, UP and INS, received invitations to meet the General in his office. He was feeling them out and he was close-mouthed from fear and suspicion and the first such meetings were worth little. Indeed, even by July [1942], when I first was invited in, the General still was afraid to answer many questions and inclined to skirt around most subjects. But he loosened up as he went along and by the time of the invasion of North Africa he was chatting with us as freely as another reporter, even reading messages from General Eisenhower detailing the general's difficulties politically and otherwise – and few of those who came to these conferences had any nominee for Supreme Commander of the United Nations Forces other than General Marshall! The contacts paid the General tremendous dividends otherwise. He sold the Army's point of view so well that I have known Ray Clapper, tops in my book among all the Washington correspondents and commentators, to build two or three columns around a Marshall press conference in the days immediately following one. Everything was off the record. It was OK, however,

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to merely state the positions and situations as Marshall had given them without any attribution. And many of those who attended the conferences adopted the official (Marshall) view as their own and wrote it as such.

Later, but not much later, Admiral King [5 stars, Fleet Admiral, Chief of Naval Operations during WW II], hated by many as a martinet and regarded by most as a man whose happiness increased in direct ratio to the distance between himself and the nearest newspaperman, sought through the offices of a close friend, Seeley Bull, to do as well for the much-criticized Navy. The Admiral's efforts were not unsuccessful. Many of those who spent evenings with him over a Scotch at Seeley Bull's decided that the Admiral was OK; he was just shy and didn't understand. Mr. Bull told me he fathered the suggestion that Admiral King undertake a personal campaign to improve relations with the Press. The Admiral was doubtful. Mr. Bull spoke of what General Marshall was doing. Later he told me the Admiral said:

"Yes, I know about Marshall. But he has made a lot of enemies, too, among those he doesn't invite." (I never saw more than 20 of Washington's 500-odd newspapermen at one of the meetings with General Marshall.) So it was decided that Mr. Bull would have in not more than eight or ten of us at a time, in his home, and that the Admiral would spend the evening narrating, arguing, bantering. It was an education for the Admiral – and a delight – as it has been for many before him and will be for many yet to come.

The greatest satisfaction to me in my first months at Washington was the realization that the Staff and I were getting along and that all of us were plugging away at telling the Story of Washington with an enthusiasm and a fidelity that were getting some good results. I had felt in my earlier experience with The AP, viewing the AP news reports from Washington from an outlying bureau, that we often were old maidish and stilted and sissified. There were little things: The insistence through habit of writing with wases and weres and hads instead of ises and hases and haves, where proper, affected me like the sound of fingernails on a blackboard. I was the new boss and I knew it. I always had a violent aversion myself to a new boss who walked in, took a look around and started moving furniture. I never worked that way. As opportunity afforded, I talked with individuals informally about this and that. I went around urging "Write like you talk! Why back up into some special style just because you are telling it on a typewriter rather than face to face?" The report began to unbend and the process continues. And I'd always felt we were too much inclined to be relayers and not enough inclined to be reporters from Washington. By the time I felt in position from all viewpoints to tackle that one, the relationship in the staff was such that the point could be made with emphasis and even harshness where worthwhile. The new boss business had worn off. We were in there slugging all together. No one, I felt sure, thought that I criticized to be criticizing. All knew I had

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confidence in every key man and most of the others and that in riding them eternally on "reporting not relaying" I was interpreting to them the voice of the membership we served . . . I often thought, as I often think still, that this soft-voiced manner of handling a staff may not get results as quickly as the loud shout and the heavy pencil and the abrupt right-now. But I always come back to this: It gets the results over the long haul and a brusque, overly-ambitious new boss may ruin many of his men at the start. Certainly he will ruin them insofar as self confidence [*sic*] is concerned. And in this business, the best reporter and writer is the one who writes with easy self-confidence; the best employe [*sic*] the one who likes and respects his boss.

4.

You don't find a place to live in Washington; you just fall into one – if, that is, you get a place at all. Like this:

When I came down from New York, Casey Jones with typical generosity offered the help of The Post in my hunt for "a large apartment right in town, within walking distance of the AP" which is on the Third Floor of The Evening Star building at 11th and Pennsylvania. The Post wantads [*sic*] draw, make no mistake about that. But you can't get blood out of a, etc. No house, no response. For a solid week the biggest house-wanted ad in The Post was in my behalf. But no one even called up to say who is it wants the house, and how much willhe [*sic*] pay.

Then Louise came on to take charge, as always, of the real down-to-earth house-hunting. And, second day after she arrived, we were at the Walker Stones. In dropped Dr. John Paul Ernest and Mrs. Ernest. Eventually, I described our plight. Offered Mrs. Ernest:

"Right across from us, a block from here, the people are getting ready to move to New York."
The very next day, Louise leased the typical old Washington house – basement kitchen, three flights of stairs, parlor on first floor and living room on second.

I thought it was a dump on first look. But that was before I came to the full realization of the sparseness of the market. Later I was to take people around and up and down and brag about the roominess, as well as the location ("a block off Connecticut, 2 blocks above DuPont Circle") which was in convenience for transportation and really was not unpleasant hiking distance of 11th and Pennsylvania.

There was a coffee cup on Milo Perkins' desk when I went in to pay a get-acquainted visit arranged by Bert Bell, the lovely, gracious widow of my

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predecessor Brian Bell, Perkins' good friend. We chatted for perhaps 20 minutes before I prepared to go. And while we were shaking hands, a BEW attendant tip-toed in – with a cup of coffee. Outside I remarked about this business to Bert. "He drinks 20 cups a day," she said. "Has the ration of everybody around the office who doesn't particularly care. Seems he used to like Bourbon and that a Doctor cut him off alcohol entirely. Now he is gulping that coffee clear around the clock."

I was surprised to find myself liking Henry Wallace [Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Vice President of the United States] – as a friendly conversationalist, that is to say. I did not immediately make up my mind about Wallace the Vice President. I did decide at once that he was an interesting character and a personality of many facets. I first called on him months after I came to Washington. Before the call, I had shaken his hand a time or two at dinner parties. I wanted to ask him to do a by-liner for

5.

us which we might use in the daily wire column "Today on the Home Front." A piece about simple diets. The idea had occurred to me while reading someplace that Wallace was a nut on odd diets made up of simple foods. He wouldn't go for it. He said he had been talking too much of late, he feared. I told him I would come back and see him with the same suggestion later. He looked tired although it was only 11 a.m. South American and/or Mexican trappings adorned (or littered) his desk and office. Woven baskets. I asked him about the reports that he exercises violently and he grinned. He had played two sets of tennis before setting out for his office from the Wardman Park that very morning. And he had walked all the way across town – a distance, I'd say, of at least 3 miles. As a fellow who really enjoys walking only when it's on a golf course, I was impressed.

Irving Perlmeter [Assistant Press Secretary in the White House Office, December, 1950-January, 1953], the best financial reporter on our staff and a man with varied contacts including a closeness to Jesse Jones [head of Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), 1932-1945; United States Secretary of Commerce, 1940-1945], turned in an interesting memorandum. Jones was compalining [*sic*] about Donald Nelson [director of priorities of the United States Office of Production Management, 1941-1942; chairman of the War Production Board, 1942-1944]. "It's all right for a man to do some billy-goating," Jones had said. "But he ought not to be going to New York to do that twice a week. Leastwise, he ought not to be going that often when he was trying to run WPB." Jones always harped on that point about Nelson. Months later, when Nelson wound up in another "crisis" at WPB and fired [Ferdinand] Eberstadt [chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board; vice chairman of the War Production Board], Jones

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told Perlmeter he'd advised Nelson to take a vacation. "He needs some time off for billy-goating anyway," Jones explained.

- - -

6. **(B3/f34)**

CONFIDENTIAL

AJG: (PLs show to LS)

You've seen our stories, of course, that American pilots fly Churchill's private plane. They are here now, having flown [Sir Anthony] Eden [Great Britain's Foreign Secretary during WW II, later Prime Minister, 1955-57] over. The British Embassy and Consolidated (which builds [B-24] Liberators) got up a little luncheon yesterday for one of the pilots, Jack Ruggles. He is a San Francisco boy. Has a wife and child. He was in the R.A.F. Ferrying Command when picked for his special job. Everything was, of course, "off the Record," but some of it will be interesting to you and possibly even helpful.

Ruggles says the present plane, "The Commando," doesn't even have shatter-proof glass or self-sealing fuel tanks, among many sacrifices made to save weight in order to save capacity for the stove, refrigerator, etc., etc., Churchill has to have. BUT, most secret, complete new arrangements are being made. In other words, I take it a bigger and better job is coming up now for Churchill's personal use.

Churchill isn't a heavy drinker; <u>constant</u> is the word. He clambers about the plane with a cigar in one hand and a glass in the other. When he's riding [as in horses], as he frequently does, with Pilots Ruggles and Van Der Kloot, his aide keeps handing him a new, fresh glass.

On all flights goes a sufficient stock of Black Label; also cordials, sauterne, etc. Churchill takes his private physician, his aide, his private secretary, two stenographers and a body-guard.

Besides being an American-made plane, it has much American equipment. Two Simmons beds, for example.

Churchill sleeps about 4 or 5 hours a night.

After the return from Moscow, Van Der Kloot and Ruggles were told they'd done a good job, so could have two weeks off. They flew the milk route (London to Newfoundland) and so to their normal base, Montreal. Ruggles picked up his wife and child and went to San Francisco to see his family. Three days later came a telegram that he was to report in London a couple of days later and adding

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that plane reservation already had been made out of San Francisco for Montreal. He arrived in London – and found he was brought back for a week-end with Churchill at Churchill's country place, along with Van Der Kloot, Harold Balfour [First World War Flying Ace, later British Under Secretary for Air] and wife, John Martin (Churchill's private secretary) and wife.

Churchill took great pleasure in showing them around his place. He pointed out one building he said was put up in 1486. "Gosh," said Ruggles, "that's before Columbus discovered America." "Yes," Churchill said, "that was before Columbus' Great Indiscretion."

They had a big dinner and then sat around. Cocktails before dinner. Sauterne with Port and coffee. Then no intermission and bingo, there's the Black Label. After a little, Churchill said the Head WAAF was inspecting new WAAF barracks put up at a regular Army camp. She turned to the General showing her about and said, "There seems to be everything but a dining room." "Oh," the General explained, "the WAAFs will mess with the soldiers." The Head WAAF looked puzzled. "I know that," she said then, "but where will they <u>eat</u>?"

Whereupon Mrs. Churchill, as if at a signal, departed the room.

Churchill has a former fencing room fitted up for movies, sound effects and everything. They trooped in there, meantime noting that every time the Johnny Walker situation was represented by anything other than a full glass, someone showed up with a refill.

Van Der Kloot wasn't drinking, but Ruggles was. And so was "The Boss," as they invariably call Churchill. After the movie, Churchill reappeared in pajamas and a small cap [Josef] Stalin gave him perched over his forehead. As Ruggles tells it, he was "shooting off my big face" by then and Churchill was holding up his end. Ruggles threw in a remark that it was a hell of a note the way England treats her colonies and did Mr. Churchill expect to see Ghandi [*sic*] any time soon.

Churchill was walking up and down in front of a huge fireplace, his false teeth slipping a bit so that he whistled a little as he talked. He turned around and shook his fist at Ruggles. "See him! That miserable little miscreant is in the only place I'll ever see him, right now – in jail!"

Yeh, says Ruggles, but if it weren't for Russia, where would England be right now?

What Churchill replied to that was rivaled only by what he caught from Van Der Kloot (who is, practically, Ruggles' superior) next day. But the essence of Churchill's tirade, he says, was that "you can have Russia. And Uncle Joe [Stalin], too."

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Weeks later Churchill handed Ruggles a clipping. It turned out to be an A. P. Herbert poem, the burden of which was that there are many shouting for a second front today; but where were these same second-fronters when tiny, muddled Britain was standing off the Nazis alone!

PM
March 24, 1943

7. **(B3/f34)**

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL April 5, 1943

AJG:

There was another little social gathering with Admiral King last night, others on deck being Lew Wood of the New York Times, Joe Harsch of the Christian Science Monitor, Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Lyle Wilson of United Press, Marc Foote of the Booth papers, Bob Sherrod [a future Pulitzer Prize winner] of Time and myself.

He still doesn't think much of Henry Kaiser's new aircraft carriers, because they're slow, offer too small a surface for any kind of safety in landing, and carry too few planes (about 20). But they may do some good; they'll be one more of many factors in plane transport and in sub-fighting.

He thinks the submarine problem should be less serious by mid-summer due to new escort vessels coming up now in quantity. It won't be licked by then; but he thinks submarines will find it hard to operate anywhere with much freedom.

Another Casablanca is coming up around the end of June or First of July. He didn't even hint as to where the conference might be. Nor whether there is any hope of getting Russia in this time. He did say "Uncle Joe" still is playing a lone hand – and doing all right. [In fact, it ended up at Tehran, Iran, was held in November-December 1943, and Stalin did attend.]

He still believes the Japs are apt to have another go around Midway. He said this the last time I sat in on one of these evenings, some six weeks ago.

He says MacArthur has plenty of naval strength, if he knew how to use it. Says MacArthur doesn't know how to use a navy. Somebody said MacArthur didn't have any, and King said yes, he had all he should need. King says Australia is one of nine fronts and therefore the complaints from there and calls for more personnel and equipment is a manifestation of "localitis" (King's favorite term) which can be expected but need not be a matter for concern. He thinks going up from Australia in fighting back at Japan is the wrong way, anyhow; the assault

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ought to be frontal, says he. Better still, we ought to find ways to get the Chinese manpower applied against the Japs, as the Russian manpower is applied against the Germans. He seems to think, incidentally, that if Russia is well supplied, Russia can do the main, big job against the germans [*sic*].

He says our reverses in North Africa, leaving us running months behind the time of conquest mentioned here last November, have not yet upset any other plans and that other plans [such as the coming invasions of Sicily, then Italy and, finally, France] are proceeding.

He says we are losing about 2.6 percent of our shipping (all United Nations) monthly. That's cumulative. Add up a year and see what you get! He says he's neither pessimistic nor optimistic; that we're increasing production of shipping right along and are thus gaining some, even so.

Our meeting was arranged for 8 p.m. At 8:20, the Admiral had not shown. Our host, Neely Bull, telephoned the Admiral's boat and got his orderly who said the Admiral was listening to the radio. The Admiral had forgotten, and was contrite when he arrived, puffing, 15 or 20 minutes later. He said he'd been working on his District income tax. Nobody told him what his orderly had said!

PM

8. Confidential

AJG:

Louise [PM's wife] and I had dinner with Secretary [of the Navy, Frank] Knox on his yacht, The Sequoia, night before last, along with Jim Wright (Buffalo Courier-Express) and Paul Leech (Chicago Daily News) and their wives. The evening produced some interesting if perhaps not particularly useful conversation and information the cream of which is passed along for whatever added help it may be.

The small (Kaiser) carriers are of some value, but are not over-rated. It is hoped they'll be useful on convoy duty and in the delivering of fighter planes. Convoy use is not as sure as the layman might surmise. Example: On a recent North Atlantic convoy crossing, an accompanying carrier was not able to launch a single plane because of the rough weather.

The Colonel [Knox?] never has believed that there was a rubber shortage, a manpower shortage or a food shortage. The first now is being proved, he says, and the second shortly will be. As to the latter, well, he'll bet on that, too. Louise asked him why he didn't sound off so in cabinet meetings and he said hell, he does, but with no noticeable effect beyond a good laugh all around.

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Newsweek had a paragraph last week saying the Navy was holding up some good news in the Pacific, for security reasons. No news is being held up, good or bad [according to Knox], just now. (He said the same next morning at his press conference.)

MacArthur is getting more planes, and so is China, but not as many as they want. Says MacArthur has several hundred planes now. (Contrast this with [Lloyd A. "Larry"] Lehrbas' [press aide to MacArthur in Australia] report.)

Jim Wright raised the question everybody is asking these days: If we're producing thousands of planes a month, what's happening to 'em. For one thing, said the Colonel, the Army currently is unable to account for a cool 1,000 aircraft it's supposed to have. Lost someplace.

He's well satisfied with Navy construction and Navy prospects. Says we'll be OK within six months or so, what with producing more stuff this year than we had overall when the war started. Subs, however, still have him buffaloed.

He also feels he's somewhat better entrenched personally now, having gotten the feel of the job and having put in younger men superseding a number of oldsters in key Navy jobs.

He looks good and says he feels good, still getting his 15 minutes of exercise every day and boasting less of a bay window now then he had even six months ago.

PM
4/7/43

9. **(B3/f34)**

Associated Press v. *United States*
Sherman Anti-trust Suit

April 28, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I told you by telephone of a conversation I had with one who understood that of course I came to him solely as a personal matter . . . .

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As I told you, I do not expect any results – except that it was a good personal contact for me in my work, getting me on a still more informal basis with an individual who will be on top of the Fourth Term effort and a good source in many ways . . . .

He was very cordial and seemed to enjoy the conversation. He said:

Well, I get one of these about every two or three months – usually an anti-trust case. Somebody gets the idea that if he can just see the President, he can explain everything and get a deferment or a settlement. In this case, there are at least two considerations I would have to satisfy myself on:

First, would it be advantageous for the President to see Mr. Cooper; would it be politically advantageous. And, again, is it important enough and would the potentialities seem to justify his getting into this thing . . . .

He grinned and said he couldn't imagine anything helping the President's relations with the press. The newspapers, he said; not The AP or the UP – he's never felt they were unfair. As if thinking aloud, he said that if the case were settled or deferred, the press would conclude the Administration had been forced to give in.

That reminded him, he said of this New York Times case . . . .

I told him you once had seen [U.S. Attorney General Francis Beverly] Biddle and even suggested a plan that might have settled the case. I told him I rather liked Biddle. I think it was plain he didn't join me in that; he said nothing.

Well, he said, the best he could do would be to look into it – and he'd promise me he'd do that. One thing, though. Suppose Mr. Cooper did come down, everybody would know it and then there'd be a lot of speculation. I told him there was none when, just for old times' sake, you dropped in on Steve Early one day. He then said, well, if he was going to get into the mess at all he would want to see Mr. Cooper first and himself be convinced before he undertook to sell a meeting to his boss. I said I thought I could sell the idea to you of seeing him first, at least I'd try.

That's where it stands and, as I say, it was worth the money to me even if he's never heard from. I do expect to hear from him, but I can't say I expect him to, as he said, stick his neck out.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller:md

Chief of Bureau.

10. **(B3/f34)**

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A.P. Correspondent Larry Allen POW

MEMORANDUM
[n.d.]

SUBJECT: Mr. Larry Allen of The Associated Press.

Allen, an American non-combatant Associated Press man who was assigned with the British Navy, is a prisoner in Camp Prigionieri di Guerra 21, having been captured during a British raid on Tobruk.

Efforts to arrange Mr. Allen's release have been unavailing. Mr. Thomas Hawkins, The Associated Press Chief of Bureau at Berne, is familiar with the efforts made in Mr. Allen's behalf.

Mr. Kent Cooper, Executive Director of The Associated Press, the world's largest news-gathering organization, has related that as an international journalist he (Mr. Cooper) was received cordially by Mussolini in Rome. Mr. Cooper has expressed belief that if it were possible to bring the case to Mussolini's personal attention, Mussolini, in recollection of happier days, would in justice act favorably looking toward Allen's release for assignment in some theater other than the European.

11. **(B3/f34)**

A.P. Correspondent Larry Allen POW

April 28, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I got in touch with the office of James Dunn at the State Department early yesterday and arranged to see him at once. He said Secretary [of State] Hull had instructed him to help me. After I had reviewed the project [i.e., securing the release of Mr. Larry Allen, AP correspondent, from an Italian POW camp], without divulging names, he had Mr. Hull's secretary telephone the Swiss Minister, Mr. Bruggman, and make a 12 o'clock appointment.

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Mr. Bruggman appeared reluctant at first, but we got on common ground when he mentioned having been at Arthur Sulzberger's party in New York two weeks ago and said he was very fond of Mr. Sulzberger. Finally, he said he'd do it if Mr. Hull would tell him to.

I had a luncheon date and as soon as I could get away from this affair, at the Carlton, where Myrna Loy turned out to be an added attraction, I hustled back to the office and had a call placed to Secretary Hull for another appointment.

Meantime, Claire Marshall (Cedar Rapids) had telephoned and I promised to get together with him at 3 p.m. While I was in Marshall's hotel room in a conference consisting of his telling me what was wrong and my urging him to get trunk service, my office telephoned that Hull would see me at 4:15.

I got over to Hull's outer office and they sneaked The AP man in a side door, the secretary incidentally keeping two senators (who'd come to see him on the Food Conference) waiting meanwhile. Mr. Hull promptly said I could tell Mr. Dunn to do whatever was necessary to reassure the Swiss Minister that he should carry the message. I then went down to Mr. Dunn's office. He came outside and we agreed that as a newspaperman I was a good diplomat and should, by all means, be equipped at once with a starched shirt and cane.

Incidentally, while I was talking with Mr. Hull I asked him if he would break his wartime rule against outside eating and have lunch with me, provided I could get Mr. Cooper to come down some time. He said he couldn't do it, what with all the other invitations he'd turned down, but that he would like to see Mr. Cooper any time Mr. Cooper ever wanted to see him.

The arrangement now shapes up like this: When I receive the note you desire to send, I will show it to Mr. Hull and Mr. Dunn. One of them then will telephone Mr. Bruggman that I am bringing it out to deliver to him. Mr. Bruggman, if he doesn't weaken, then will take the note with him on his trip home to Switzerland, with the intention of sending it to the Swiss Minister at Rome. If the latter doesn't weaken, then, it should go through.

I thought today that it might be a good idea if a message were prepared for Hawkins also, so that he could do anything it might be possible for him to do after first seeing Mr. Bruggman when Mr. Bruggman arrives back in Switzerland. It could be arranged, without a note, just sending a Kenper message to Hawkins telling him to contact Mr. Bruggman on the latter's arrival. I would tell Mr. Bruggman here it would be all right insofar as we are concerned if he discusses the matter with Hawkins and keeps Hawkins informed. Mr. Bruggman asked me to tell no one of the plan and said he would not, so that he might have some objection to telling Hawkins. I'll mention it to him when I see him again.

Sincerely yours,

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Paul Miller:md Chief of Bureau.

12. **(B3/f34)**

A.P. Correspondent Larry Allen POW

May 4, 1943

Confidential

Mr. Kent Cooper:
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

The Minister agreed to try to accomplish the mission verbally; hence it was not necessary to give him a letter. I have destroyed all copies. I gave him an unsigned memorandum on plain stationery; a copy is attached hereto. He expects to get away soon.

Mr. Bruggman agreed that our best chance is to make a verbal presentation and he convinced me, at least, that he is sincere in his desire to do everything he can to get the message transmitted.

When he returns to Berne, he will make it among his first pieces of business and hopes to pursue the project thus, unless his own Government interjects some objection which he says he does not expect:

(1) Through the Italian embassy at Berne; or (2) through a member of the Swiss foreign office staff going to Rome who will put the plan in the hands of the Swiss embassy there.

I told Mr. Bruggman that he could with confidence discuss the case with Chief of Bureau Hawkins and he indicated that he may do that. Mr. Dunn of the State Department again telephoned Mr. Bruggman and told him that the Secretary hopes for some results.

Just as I started to leave Mr. Bruggman's office, he chuckled and said:

"It would be interesting, would it not, if it should be possible to reach Mussolini personally and Mussolini then said, 'Yes, we will exchange Mr. Allen for an Italian diplomat.'"

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I told him if that happened, he and I would be out of it and it would be I the expansive lap of Mr. Hull!

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller:md
Enclosure

Chief of Bureau.

13. **(B3/34)**

A.P. Correspondent Larry Allen POW

May 6, 1943

Personal

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Mr. Dunn telephoned me from the State Department last night. He said the Swiss Minister, paying his final call on the Secretary before departing, had urged Mr. Hull to emphasize to us the necessity of secrecy to avoid unhappy involvements for the Swiss.

Specifically, Mr. Bruggman emphasized that he hoped there would be no public reference to the project in any way, whether it succeeds or fails; additionally, that should it succeed, he hoped the story of how the release was obtained would not be used without his sanction.

I told Mr. Dunn what you had told me; namely, that what you want is Allen. I assured him we understood.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller:md

Chief of Bureau.

14. **(B3/f34)**

A.P. Correspondent Larry Allen POW

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 7, 1943

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PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Chief of Bureau Miller
Washington D.C.

Dear Paul:

There will be no disclosure about Bruggman, whether or not we have success. That is, I can speak for the only two here who know about it – Miss Keating and myself. If she lets anyone know about it, I'll kill her and if I let anyone know about it, she'll kill me. If you do, we'll both kill you!
Let's not have any murders.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

15. **(B3/f34)**
May 18, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Mr. Cooper:

Mr. Eugene Meyer [publisher of the *Washington Post*] had several of us at his home last night with General Stilwell. The general proved a willing and able talker. Highlights follow:

General Chiang is a very cautious ruler whose lot is with Chinese money interests and who proposes to stay on top. One way of staying on top is to bat down anyone who starts coming up. This accounts for a great deal of General Stilwell's difficulties in obtaining Chiang's generals and troops for training. Stilwell said it took him five months to persuade Chiang to make available the man Stillwell still regards as the best of the Chinese generals. The reason is that the Chinese troops Stilwell is training in India are being trained for the specific purpose of retaking Burma. Stilwell suspects that Chiang thinks a victorious Chinese general could return home from Burma and do anything he wanted to do at the head of those ably trained troops.

The Chinese Communists seem to me to have Stilwell's sympathy also. However, he has given them no aid and he doubts they are receiving anything from Russia. He says a Chinese Communist is a guy who thinks taxes should not be more than he can bear and that interest on loans should not exceed 10 per cent per month! Guys who feel that way in China, says Stilwell, are regarded as trouble-makers.

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Stilwell doubts whether, unless there is a change in top thinking, we will get any British help in China. This despite the fact that there are huge, fairly good Indian forces that could be made available. He says any suggestion that the well-trained British troops in India be used with the Chinese is greeted by the plea that the U.S. will have to supply astronomical supplies of jeeps, trucks, small guns, etc., etc., before the British could move.

Stilwell doesn't look for us to get any help from Russia either. However, and I never heard this before, we're getting very real help from Russia through sheer force of defensive circumstances, e.g., Stilwell says Japan has her top troops, some 22 divisions, tied up in Manchukuo, balancing a like number of Russian troops on the Russian border. He says American troops haven't seen any of the top Japanese forces except in the air. His belief is that if and when the Americans and the Chinese are able to drive Japan from China, batting out their brains in the process, Russia will move in – but not until then.

Stilwell says we need ground troops first of all. He says more air forces would be helpful but that we never can lick the japs in China by air. As he put it, "The only way we'll beat Japan is by individually killing five or six million Japs."

Stilwell struck me as being a fellow who had been disappointed so often that he takes it now as a matter of course. He seemed to say that the British are the dominant influence in overall strategy and that he will never get what things he needs until the British see it our way. And, by the British I thought he meant Churchill.

The Chinese haven't done any real fighting for years. Also, and I believe this should be seen by Alan Gould and John Evans, he says the stories about Chinese ground

successes are 100 per cent propaganda. For example, he told of the Japanese having heard of a large shipment of wheat in a section of China; two or three battalions of Japanese moved in, scrapping a little with an equally small number of Chinese, took the wheat and moved out again. Thereupon, he said, stories were carried in this country that the Chinese had fiercely counter-attacked the Japanese and driven them back.

Stilwell says the Chinese can be made into good fighters with the training program now underway in India. In six or eight months, he hopes to have two or three Chinese divisions. They are being equipped from material the U.S. put into India many months ago.

Stilwell's description of the Generalissimo's manner of running an army is interesting. The Generalissimo will get hold of $25,000,000, for instance, with the

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idea of forming a number of new divisions. He calls in a current military favorite and tells him to form a new division, giving him $15,000,000. A division consists of about 15,000 men. If the organizing general is an honest man, he will get approximately that many men together, picking them up anywhere, and will draw rations for approximately 10,000 men, practicing economies. Against generals like this, there are others who gather 5,000 men together, notify the Generalissimo that they have set up the divisions ordered – and then start drawing rations for 10,000. One reason they don't like to do any more fighting than necessary is this: If a general loses an appreciable part of his division and equipment, the Generalissimo may decide to do away with the division altogether. This leaves the commanding general without any command; therefore each commanding general concentrates a great deal of his "strategy" on keeping his division intact.

Stilwell thinks Chiang may threaten to take China out of the war. But he doesn't think Chiang will do it – at least not until after next fall when the monsoon season ends and when Stilwell hopes we will have enough strength to make the drive on Burma.

There have been stories that the recent British effort in Burma was successful as viewed by the British. Stilwell says this: Not only were the British stopped, but they were chased out, losing at least 5,000 men. He says the British desired only to take a port and made no serious effort otherwise. And they sent in only one division. He says many divisions, striking from at least four directions, one water-borne, will be needed to retake Burma. He hopes one or two of these divisions, at least, will be U.S. troops.

Stilwell says we never will lick Japan without big-scale fighting in China. He says talk of bombing from Siberia and even Vladivostok is just plain talk. He says, for one thing, even if we got permission to get our air forces into Vladivostok, which he doubts, and if we bombed from there, the Japanese reaction would be so violent against Vladivostok that he thinks the Russians would immediately run us out.

The general was asked how long the war with japan would last. He just laughed."

"Years and years, and more years."

This is my impression as to what he believes to be Britain's reluctance to give aid now on Burma. He believes that the British want to retake Burma if anyone is going to retake it. Stilwell's job is training Chinese troops, who he is confident can, with some American aid, chase the Japanese out of Burma in due course. He thinks the British feel that if the Chinese are largely responsible for retaking Burma, the Chinese may be reluctant about getting out of Burma afterward.

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Stilwell snorted when somebody asked him if he honestly believed we had the manpower and resources to run a campaign in China and also fight in Europe. "Of course," he said, "that isn't the question. The question is are we going to let the Japs keep on digging in until every one will have to be pulled out with a corkscrew."

An aide of Stilwell's who has been in close association with the British was asked for his opinion of Wavell. He replied, and Stilwell nodded agreement, that Wavell was a good tactician but that he (a) is tired and (b) won't enforce an order; in other words, if a subordinate fails to carry out an order, Wavell hasn't the guts to exercise discipline. Besides, said both Stilwell and his aide, the British army is completely dominated by the idea that a general who demands discipline and enforces it ought to be got rid of – it just isn't done! You're supposed to play the nicey-nice game. Bearing down on nobody. Hence, General Montgomery is not at all among the popular British generals <u>with</u> the British generals.

PM

16. **(B3/f34)**
May 27, 1943

<u>Memorandum to Mr. Cooper</u>:

Colonel Knox had the following as his guests at lunch in his office May 26: Admiral Morrell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Admiral Jacobs, Chief of Navy Personnel, Captain Beatty, aide to the Secretary; and Mark Watson, Baltimore Sun, Paul Leach, Chicago Daily News, James B. Wright, Buffalo Evening News and myself.

After lunch we were flown to Langley Field, Va., and then taken to Camp Perry, 5 miles above Williamsburg, off the York River. It is a Seabee training center.

Camp Perry was started with a $35,000,000 appropriation August 28, 1942, with Captain J.G. Ware, a line officer with a long record in the China Sea, in the South Pacific and elsewhere, as Commandant. There now are 35,000 men at

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Camp Perry and Construction Battalions (Seabees) are being turned out by the scores for services all over the world – specializing chiefly in the clearing and building of air fields and other necessary installations, but also working as stevedores, lumbermen and what-have-you. This camp of Seabees is recruited from men who have construction experience or give evidence of some ability in that direction.

Here are a few notes on the day:

The men are given 90 days training before they are sent out, including 6 hours a day regular drill, the idea being to make them finished soldiers so they will be expert combat construction crews when they are assigned to active duty. They are dominantly white, but Captain Ware now has his third unit of colored troops. He says the first ones were fair, most of them having been enlisted men and many of them specially skilled. The third group, however, is no good and he doesn't know what he can do with them beyond training them as stevedores.

The camp has now spent about $30,000,000 of the original appropriation. A novice, at least, comes away with the impression that money is <u>not</u> being wasted there. The housing is cheap and practical. There is nothing fancy. The men look good.

We were flown back to Anacostia around 6:30 P.M. and had dinner on Secretary Knox' yacht, The Sequoia.

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Colonel Knox had to go to The White House, at a rather late invitation, to help entertain President Barclay of Liberia!, so that the Captain of the yacht took over.

Column note: -

One of the first negro companies, made up of gun crews, was told their big guns could be named by ballot. They all put names in the box. Three guesses as to what name led all the rest and now adorns the biggest gun.

Correct – it was Eleanor.

And Joe E. Louis came in second.

PM

17. **(B3/f34)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 3, 1943

Personal

Chief of Bureau Miller
Washington

Dear Paul:

The first year's test of you in Washington justifies my doing a good deal more at this time than the attached evidences, but the deed at least indicates the desire.

Sincerely yours,

Att. *KC* (initialed)

KENT COOPER

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18. **(B3/f34)**

FORM E14 2M 1-45 P

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER PERSONNEL CHANGE NO. 25694

June 3, 1943

Effective June 1, 1943, this is authorization to increase the salary of Paul Miller, chief of bureau, Washington, D.C., from $14,000 to $16,000 annually.

KENT COOPER

cc Mr. Miller-Washington, D.C.

19. **(B3/f34)**
(Business Card)

PAUL MILLER

Chief of Bureau
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

330 Star Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

20. **(B3/f34)**
June 7, 1943

Memorandum to Mr. Cooper:

Admiral King met last night with Ernest Lindley, Glenn Perry, Lyle Wilson, Turner Catledge, Ray Henle, Barnet Nover and myself. Alan Gould was there, also, as my guest.

Highlights of Admiral King's remarks follow:

We have something cooking in the Southwest Pacific. Asked when it would materialize, he said "It's already too slow to suit me."

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The Admiral confessed puzzlement as to what the Japs are up to. For months, he has been looking for something else to pop up around Midway. He still hasn't abandoned this suspicion.

Admiral King is enthusiastic about the progress of the war against the subs but said last month's record low losses should be taken as a standard of what to expect. He is afraid there will be other heavy monthly losses from time to time.

Much of the Attu invasion was accomplished in thick weather with visibility almost zero and the fact that there were no collisions may be attributed almost entirely to Radar. Incidentally, from all we hear here, Radar is sure to be a major industry after the war. Every airplane and ship will have it and possibly even motor cars. (We have an exclusive series on Radar by John Hightower, our Navy reporter, coming up now.)

Speaking of subs, Admiral King related that at the Casablanca conference when they were framing the United Nations' declaration by listing submarines as the Number One menace, Mr. Churchill interrupted and said he would like to make an editorial change – substituting U-boats for the word submarines. Mr. Churchill explained:

"U-boats are those dastardly raiders that are manned by unscrupulous brigands who prey on our shipping. Submarines are undersea craft that are manned by our gallant heroes."

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There was another reference or two by the Admiral to Mr. Churchill, and no mention of Mr. Roosevelt; I asked him why. I asked him if he cared to discuss the relative participation and influence of the two joint conferences. Admiral King said that he had no objection; he could explain it by saying that the President had been so involved in domestic problems that he hasn't had time to really keep himself abreast of the war on the fighting fronts. He praised Churchill as a military strategist, but left all of us convinced that Mr. Roosevelt has no real hand in the planning and strategy, except as he lends the weight of his office and personality to plans approved by King, Marshall, Leahy, et al.

Admiral King said he was inclined to think captured Italy would be more of a liability than anything else – indicating, I thought, that the decision has been made to more or less by-pass Italy, though cleaning up Mediterranean islands.

PM

21. **(B3/f 34)**

June 9, 1943

PM:

General Marshall held an off-record conference June 8. Just returned from North Africa where he accompanied Churchill, he appeared in excellent spirits. A summary:

Is there a chance of a German crack-up in 1943? Sometimes these situations crack very fast once they have started. Witness North Africa and Germany in the summer of 1918, after a tremendous spring offensive. – General Patton lost every one of eight bets on North African mop-up. Three main factors in this question: (1) that the Russians hold when the attack comes that's been expected any day – I believe they will although I hate to say that because when I've said before they would NOT hold, they have – and can counter-attack in September instead of later in the winter; (2) that the air pounding from England keeps growing, and (3) that Italy collapses.

As to the first, we still don't know what the Russian plans are; they won't even give us German troop dispositions on the front which would help a great

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deal. I was to have gone from Casablanca to Moscow, but Stalin said he didn't want to see me; guess he's been having too many visitors asking questions – visitors are a lot of bother when you've a war to fight. We do know that Russia will fight. And they're getting more factories into production; they now tell us there are some things we've been sending that aren't needed any more. When Germany is defeated, Russia will have to attack Japan. She can't make a deal with either one because they won't keep their agreements and she can't have those Jap armies on her back door. I'm just as glad I didn't go. I didn't want any mission to Moscow; I'd have asked some questions and demanded some answers – the way to deal with those fellows is to be as tough as they are.

(2) The air attack from England is going up. At the end of March we had 300 big bombers over there – it takes six weeks or at the least a month of training over there prior to operations. That meant we couldn't put more than 150 in the air at a time. At the end of May, we had 700 there; there'll be 1,250 by September. Daylight bombing is terrifically destructive. Only the best German pilots will go into one of these formations; they were pulled in for the job and it gave us air superiority over North Africa and on the Russian front – the Russians appreciated this. When we send over two large groups of big bombers, the Germans sometimes have been able to attack only one. Think what that means when we can send over half a dozen groups. The day we lost 15 bombers, on one mission, another wasn't even touched. The British will increase their night bombing too, but not as rapidly as we are going up.

(3) The Italian collapse isn't going to come from Houdini waving a wand. Are there a million Allied troops in North Africa? Well, there are a good many. And they are in hard training? Yes. Will a German surrender come from air bombing alone? Put me down as saying land troops are absolutely necessary to a German defeat.

I hope the press will hit hard at this propaganda against bombing that is being thrown at us. Saw a story from the Vatican about some truck driver being shot up. What nonsense! Remember what those fellows have done. We've got to be tougher than they are to whip them.

The troops in North Africa are developing into fine, tough outfits. They're outgrowing that period of believing as soon as the fighting is over here we'll go home, and getting the attitude of veterans, that we're in it to the finish. I went over with Prime Minister Churchill, flying from Newfoundland to Gibralter [*sic*] and then on to Algiers. The day after Churchill's arrival in Gibraltar, the Germans broadcast he was there. Visited troops and conferred with Eisenhower and British Commanders; gave Eisenhower some support in some discussions. Admiral [Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet, Andrew] Cunningham is a great fighter, is worshipped by the Navy Personnel and backs Eisenhower to the hilt. He's a great source of strength to us.

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Glad I didn't have to get into any political discussions. [General Henri] Giraud is a straightforward General, who doesn't know anything about politics and only wants to get along with the job. I formed my opinion of [Charles] DeGaulle [*sic*] in London; he wrote a book at the right time. There are a lot of people around him who are pulling this way and that for certain interests. Giraud is the simon-pure soldier. [General Albert Julien Georges] Catroux is well thought of and so is General [Alphonse Joseph] Georges, who has just come out. There is a growing feeling all sides that [Pierre Francois] Boisson is the strongest man of the lot. The French troops fought well, even with old equipment. We'd been training some with new equipment but they didn't show a great deal of interest until we began to unload the new stuff for their use. Getting it has made a big difference in the morale of fellows who for three years have felt they were licked and couldn't do anything to help themselves.

Are you going to be supreme commander of any invasion force? Well, saw in the paper that [Army Air Forces General Joseph Taggart] McNarney went to the White House the other day, and that meant he was going to get my job. I went today so I guess that puts him out again. I suppose fellows have to make a living writing . . . . . what McNarney actually went there for was to supply some information on planes on this pressure campaign [Herbert Vere] Evatt is always throwing up around here. The way to win a war is to hold and concentrate your knock-out punch, not to scatter your strength.

The Japs are nervous and jumpy over Attu and the conference here. They've been taking a beating in the air. We are going to make a move in the South Pacific very soon now.

The Chinese seem to have done a pretty fair job around Ichwang. We've been trying to get our own men in to check. Sometimes the Chinese communiques . . . . . We're trying to get the airport at Assam finished to handle transport planes flying over the hump to China. We've got more transport planes flying there now ready for use than we've facilities for handling. General [Raymond A.] Wheeler has taken over the airport job and has collected all the tea plantation labor around to push it through. Stilwell's big worry is training a Chinese ground army capable of protecting our supply lines, because once we really begin to hurt the Japs, they'll try to break them.

As the result of studies which were wound up on the basis of experience in North Africa, and assuming that the Russians hold, we're going to concentrate on training rather than continued expansion. Starting in August, we'll cut the draft take from 285,000 to 150,000 a month (Marshall was vague on figures; Selective Service says it's taking 300,000 a month, a figure which would include Navy and Marines). We'll put over into 1944 the 12 divisions that were going to be formed

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from August to January. Then we can revalue the situation on the basis of the Russian Army. This would mean taking 500,00 to 700,000 fewer men – the figures haven't been worked out finally. (CM checking) There's always the problem of ballooning your expansion so that your fine commissioned and non-com personnel is spread too thin; that's been a problem of the India Army. We'll canibalize [*sic*] our organizational units. With a fine Russian Army in the field, we won't be needing as many divisions. At the start we thought Russia would be knocked out and we'd planned more than twice as many. Either we had to do that or say we could not win and compromise. We've never said that.

The Japs have picked up three of our ships that were transferred to the Russian Flag. Don't know what has happened to them.

- - - - - - -

General Marshall gave the impression, without direct answers, that he expects to continue as Chief of Staff. Linked to the stress on bombing damage to Germany, is the impression that amphibious operations will be directed this summer against Italian territory. As the victorious commander in North Africa, that would seem to spell Eisenhower's continuance in charge of operations from that springboard.

WLB – 6/9/43

III. Confidential Reports, July-December, 1943

22. **(B3/f35)**
*****

Associated Press* v. *United States
Sherman Anti-trust Suit

July 31, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Following up the get-together shortly before I went on vacation, I took Tom Clark, assistant attorney general, to lunch today. We had a very interesting discussion of the AP case . . . .

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I trust that it will not be felt that I have overstepped. I emphasized throughout that it was purely a conversation between Tom Clark and Paul Miller; nothing more, or less.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller:md

Chief of Bureau.

23. **(B3/f35)**
Associated Press* v. *United States
Sherman Anti-trust Suit

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

August 2, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Chief of Bureau Miller
Washington

Dear Paul:

I enjoyed reading your letter telling of your visit with Clark. The whole thing is away beyond my conception.

I don't think you have overstepped. You are interested in The Associated Press continuing in business; but I see no hope of any compromise when the other fellow has inside dope to the effect that he has won.

Sincerely yours,

KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

24. **(B3/f35)**
Associated Press* v. *United States
Sherman Anti-trust Suit

August 3, 1943

Confidential

Mr. Kent Cooper

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Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I should have explained what was going on in my head when I asked Clark to come over and go to lunch with me the other day.

I have had the feeling that if the Government lost its motion for summary judgment it might be eager to settle, because the Department does appear to dread an open court trial. What I did not know was whether it would even consider trying to work out a settlement if it should win its motion; I thought it might be worthwhile to try to learn this.

Clark told me he thought a Government victory likely on the summary judgment motion because (1) of the time being taken by the Court to return its decision – he seemed to believe that if the Court had been going to turn the Government down, it could have acted promptly; and (2) because of a tip he said he had from a private lawyer friend in New York.

Clark also said, "The Department is not going to be hard on you, even if it does win."

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller:md

Chief of Bureau.

25. **(B3/f35)**
August 17, 1943

Confidential

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Admiral King met again with a few newspapermen here while I was out of town on vacation. The host kindly had an extensive set of notes copied for me and I am letting his lengthy memorandum follow in full, since he says it was by far the most informative of these secret sessions:

CONFIDENTIAL

Monday
July 26, 1943.

Last evening at Alexandria we had the sixth off-the-record seminar with Admiral King. Present were Ray Henle of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Turner Catledge of the New York Times, Marquis Childs of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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Felix Belair of Time Magazine, Glen Perry of the New York Sun, and myself. It was the most interesting meeting we have yet had with the Admiral.

To begin with, naturally, we talked about the Italian situation. King has not changed his position that Italy is a liability and a hindrance to Germany, and that she will be one to us. He said, when I asked him whether he thought Hitler might have cut Italy loose, that he had been thinking along those lines himself.

He believes that there are 60,000 to 70,000 German troops in Sicily, and he figures they will all fall into our hands. Admiral Cunningham, he pointed out, controls the straits of Messina, and they can't get away. As for the German troops in Italy, he suggested that they could find the way to get out of Italy if that country, as seems probably [*sic*], collapses. He added that we could use north Italian air fields to bomb southern Germany, Austria, the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, etc., if we could establish ourselves there, but that as far as land operations are concerned we would bump into the Alps, an almost impassable barrier. On the other side of the picture, Italy has some twenty divisions in the Balkans, and if they are pulled out Germany will either have to replace them, which will weaken the war against Russia, or get out.

He also said that the Dodecanese Islands would fall into our hands, and that it would be possible to get in behind Crete and cut it off, thus making a frontal attack unnecessary. I asked him if Turkey would come in once we had the Mediterranean – and he first said briefly that Turkey would come in and then sidled rapidly away from the question into a discussion of the Russian situation. It is obvious that he doesn't want to discuss that picture.

King knows [Pietro] Badoglio, and he thinks he is all right. In this connection, he thinks "unconditional surrender" is mostly a phrase, and that realistic thinking about the future makes it obvious that we have got to establish in the conquered countries governments with which we can deal, but that we cannot hope to destroy them utterly. We have got to think about what kind of world we want to have. In this respect, King turned to Russia.

Stalin, he pointed out, is a very smart fellow, and he is working for Russia all the time. He is playing a lone hand, and has never subscribed to the Atlantic Charter, unconditional surrender, or the United Nations. King, I believe, is in error on this as far as the record goes, as I think Molotov signed the United Nations declaration. But spiritually, he is dead right, of course.

Stalin, King feels, is much too smart to want to take over Europe, for it would only be laying up future troubles for his country in trying to control unruly subjects, just as Germany laid up trouble for herself. He believes Russia will take the Baltic states and part of Poland, but will be willing out of a realistic appraisal

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of the situation to draw a north-south line from occupied Poland down to the Black Sea.

Russia he went on, has always been concerned about a warm-weather outlet to the sea, and in this the Bosporus has always figured, leading to international alliances, and to wars. He said a British acquaintance of his , a naval officer, recently remarked that the Bosporus was essentially a canal, and as such ought to be internationalized like the Suez Canal. King regards this as most significant, since Britain has always stood against free use of the Bosporus and its control by all nations. King went on to say that by getting Esthonia [*sic*], Lithuania, and Latvia, Russia would get to the Baltic all right, but would still have to face the fact that the Kattegat and the Skaggerack [*sic*]also constitute a canal, in Swedish and Danish hands. He suggested that this waterway too be internationalized. This, in his opinion, would give Russia what it wants and thus work toward a lasting era of peace.

While on the subject of Russia, he referred once more to the basic strategy for Europe. He admitted it was over-simplifying it to say that it was to utilize Russia's geographical position on her manpower against Germany, but that this was still the essential plan. Hence strategy calls for getting everything possible into Russian hands to fight the Germans, and at the same time create the maximum diversions elsewhere to siphon off German strength.

However, Russia is very close-mouthed. We do not know right now just how strong she is, what reserves she has, how well she is equipped to attack the Germans. Our observers are still not being permitted to observe anything. The same thing is rue in the Pacific. However, as far as Europe is concerned, King expects the picture to be much clarified in the coming month, and believes we will pretty much be able to add the thing up at that time.

Eisenhower, he said, has three alternative plans for future operations. The Italian collapse, however, took us by surprise. We were prepared to fight, and our plans to do so are now suddenly negated. However, I gathered that we plan to pick up all Mediterranean islands and the southern part of Italy, thus spreading the threat to Germany, and go on from there. We are <u>not</u> in a position to mount any offensive from England, and won't be for some time.

Regarding the Atlantic and the U-boat situation: Sinkings of U-boats in July will be as good as may, which is excellent news. On the other hand, sinkings by U-boats will be three times as much as in June. June was the all-time low, and July sinkings are well under those of last March, but the change shows how the battle can and does fluctuate. King said the auxiliary carriers had helped an awful lot, although the escort ships are the real killers. The Germans, when we get strength in a place where they are operating, move to greener pastures, and it takes a little while for us to catch up. But we're doing a swell job on the U-boats.

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He added that an auxiliary carrier did wonderful work in the taking of Attu. This led him into a discussion of fleet balance. He thinks we are light on our building of cruisers, and that this will hurt us later, since carriers cannot travel safely without cruiser escort.

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We're finishing plenty of cruisers and battleships and destroyers, and many of them are going to the Pacific. But the cruiser program, which was cut when a number of them were changed to light carriers, does not satisfy him. Cruisers are just about indispensable in this war.

Then he gets onto the subject of "Battleship Admirals", which annoys him somewhat. He pointed out that our battleships and cruisers have carried planes for twenty years, and that our Admirals, as captains, all commanded such ships and were familiar with what planes can do. More than that, they have in fleet actions for many years worked with carriers. He said that when he was commander of the Lexington he found that the Admirals called on the carrier force for even more than it could accomplish. In other words, admirals as a class are air conscious. They are, some of them, inclined to be a little too conscious of what planes cannot do – and there are things they cannot do, he commented – but that is human nature. In any event, he believes that the air-ship difficulty will iron itself out in the next ten or fifteen years, as the picture clarifies itself. He also noted that in the Army the tendency toward a separate air force was stronger than in the Navy, where planes have been integrated into the whole naval picture much more closely.

From here he turned to a discussion of the RAF, which he says has brought considerable pressure on General Arnold for a separate air force. He was critical of their operations in the Sicilian campaign. Instead of spreading their fire, on Sardinia, Corsica, and Southern Italy, as well as Sicily, they suddenly dropped everything and concentrated on Sicily. In King's judgment, they gave the show away. He wanted concentration only in the last 24 hours before landings.

He then talked a bit about the Sicilian campaign, in which surprise was achieved as to the time of striking, but hardly as to the objective. However, they did fool the Italians and Germans as to the actual point of attack by making a demonstration off the west coast, using battleships and vessels that looked like transports. When the show finally came off, the enemy had been fooled into pulling quite a lot of stuff to the westward. The operation was difficult because of its scope. We attacked seven points, three by Americans, one by Canadians, and three by British. King doubts that we'll have as difficult a problem again . . . . this side of Europe proper, anyway.

At the present time, he said, the British and American air forces in England are being beefed up plenty. A tremendous force is being built up. He

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estimates that the Ruhr has been knocked out between 20 and 40 per cent, but he does not think Germany can be bombed out. Too much of their industry has gone underground, and too much has been pulled out of bombing range.

Then King turned to North Africa, and a situation which he calls fantastic and blames chiefly on DeGaulle. The General, he thinks, is making great trouble by insisting that no one is a Frenchman who did not get out of the country after the crash and keep on fighting. The question was raised as to who is a Frenchman. King remarked that if the DeGaullists had been unable to get out of France, he believes they would have acted just like the vast majority of people in that unfortunate country. Granted some seditionists, of whom every country has a few, King believes that Frenchmen everywhere were doing the best they could for France, and he thinks it is ridiculous to try to separate the sheep from the goats. There should, he argues, be one French governing body.

As it is, there are two French fleets, [one] Giraudist and the other DE Gaullist. This is a ridiculous situation, and it becomes important when King said the Richelieu is nearly ready for sea, that the Gloire and several destroyers are ready now, etc. Admiral Michelier, whom King regards as one of the few French admirals able to go to sea and do a job, has been offered command of the Giraud navy, but won't take anything less than the command of all French naval forces. Admiral Fenard, the French naval mission chief here, he regards as

all right, but seeking to get more stuff than we can give. He, like Air Marshall Harris, he says has a form of localitis. In the latter, it is acute, King said.

To get back to the Pacific, King is very much puzzled by Japan's failure to attack Russia. She can never feel secure while Russia holds the maritime provinces, and her attack would help Germany. She has plenty of troops in Manchuokuo [*sic*] with which to attack, yet has not done so. King can't figure it out.

In this connection, he revealed that Russia is operating about a hundred ships between our northwestern ports and Vladivostok, which means the ships must go through the Sea of Japan. Of these, fifty are American Liberty ships given to Russia under lend-lease. They are, of course, manned by Russian crews and they carry cargoes that can be called unfinished munitions of war only by the greatest stretch of the imagination. The Japs some time ago seized three of these ships on the ground that they were enemy-owned. They did not touch the cargoes, but they kept the ships tied up in Japanese ports until about three weeks ago, when Uncle Joe turned on the heat and the Japs released the vessels.

However, King is afraid that the japs will wait until there are some fifty of these ships available in the Sea of Japan at the same time – something that can

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happen because we are putting the stuff on the docks of the Pacific coast faster than the Russians can unload it in Siberia, and hence there is congestion – and then pounce on the lot, picking up something like 500,000 tons of shipping at a time when Japan is badly pinched for shipping tonnage. The motives are clear: to get the shipping, and also the obvious fact that the munitions are either held in Siberia for possible use against Japan or are sent overland to the European front for use against Japan's ally.

What the Russians would do about such a seizure, King doesn't know. He hopes Stalin would go into Japan after them. At which point it developed that we still don't know anything about Russian air installations along the Siberian coast. The only Americans to fly over Siberia were [Wendell] Willkie and his party, and they flew the northern route. They never saw what we are most anxious to know about.

We have told the Russians that if Japan jumped them, it would take a minimum of three months for us to get any real help to them in Siberia, and maybe four months, if they didn't fill us in on what they had there now, so we could be ready. No dice. We even offered as bait to hold a hundred heavy bombers in readiness to fly to Siberia the minute trouble started. Stalin's answer was "Fine. Give us the bombers now. We can use them." And as you know, the Russians have taken possession of our planes under lend-lease at Fairbanks, Alaska, and fly them home themselves. Our people never get in.

King said that our figures on Japanese naval losses are illusory. We haven't done anything like as much damage as it appears. Nimitz, however, has developed a hard-boiled system for counting enemy losses, and his count – not revealed – is accurate. However, we have done them a lot of harm. As for their merchant shipping, we have really played the devil with it. Here are some figures. At the start of the war, Japan had about 6,000,000 tons of merchant shipping. By building and by capture in 1942, she acquired an additional million tons. But by submarine, plane and surface action we have cut them so that they had a net loss for the year of half a million tons, which means that they now have about 5,500,000 tons, and they are pinched. Their replacement ship-building can produce at the most a million tons a year. They can't handle any more, and that includes both naval and merchant shipping, as well as repairs. And our sinkings have continued at the same rate as in 1942. They may well go up, as we are putting into service now three new submarines a month, and will have it up to five pretty soon.

To get back to the Japs, he said that already we know – and he said not to ask him how we know – that in the Carolines and other mandated islands the Japs are using self-

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propelled lighters to distribute cargo from Truk instead of having the sea-going vessels make the stops. This is because of the shipping pinch. King hopes we can whittle them down to 4,500,000 tons this year, and if we can the Japs will be forced to withdraw from some of their advanced areas in order to concentrate their shipping in a practicable area. At the same time, he said that Japanese submarines have not been very effective against our shipping, although they did have a small field day off Australia one time, knocking off six ships.

But he is not too pleased with the Pacific situation. United Nations war strength now is being distributed on a basis of 85 per cent against Germany and 15 per cent against Japan. The result is that the Japanese are digging in. He wants to see at least 25 per cent used in the Pacific, or if possible 30. This might somewhat prolong the war in Europe, but over the long run would work out all right because it would enable us to about double our pressure on Japan, force them back, and make it difficult for them to get established. On paper the British have agreed to this, but it is proving difficult to get them to implement it. At the present time, King said, the Japs are using captured rubber, tin and oil to a fare thee well. Incidentally, he pointed out that Admiral Herne had not said the war against Japan would last until 1949, but that we were prepared to fight that long, and longer, if necessary.

Then he turned to China, which he said, adding that this too was an over-simplification, was the strategic point for getting at Japan, using her geographical position and manpower. At the present time, we can communicate only by air, and our capacity is only 7,000 tons a month. This will be increased, but there is a ceiling. There is also the difficulty, mentioned in the last King seminar, that Japan can attack the Kunming area from three sides, and might well do so if our air power in China became very threatening.

Chennault, whom he characterized as a genius, but a genius without a thorough knowledge of logistics, wants all of the 7,000 tons to consist of planes and appurtenances thereof. Stilwell, who has to defend the Kunming area, demands that some of it, perhaps 3,000 tons, consist of material for land defense. He is getting it. King said that Stilwell is a very great officer. He speaks Chinese, he thinks Chinese, and he knows the situation, intimately. He has also been pushed around a lot, mostly by the all-out air boys, and King said that he and Marshall intended to see to it that this was stopped. Obviously they both have great respect for Stilwell, and would like nothing better than to see him in command of joint operations in that theatre. We'll get into that later. King concedes that Chennault has developed remarkably effective air tactics against the Japs, and pointed out that when the Japs mad their stab at Chunking recently, the Chinese troops, with Chennault's air umbrella, fought like tigers and drove them back. The cover was thin, but it was there. Incidentally, he said Chennault and Stilwell were somewhat at cross purposes, but this did not appear to disturb him, since both men are able and are working toward the same objective. He also noted that the Generalissimo is pretty set in his opinions, and got a laugh when he said it

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had developed that Chiang is a naval strategist too, and knows exactly how the United Nations naval forces should be fought. I gather that the path of true love does not run smooth n our relations with China . . . nothing serious, however.

But King is much concerned over Burma. His point is that there are only two ways of getting at China other than by air. One is to open the China ports to our shipping, a possibility which is far from imminent. The other is to open the Burma Road. Not necessarily to Rangoon, but at least to get Northern Burma so that the road can be opened from Assam through Myitkina [*sic*] and Lashio and on into China.

The plan for doing this is approved on paper, but the British weren't doing anything

about it. Wavell, of whom King strongly disapproves, has been booted upstairs, but his place was taken by Auchinleck, who didn't show to advantage in North Africa. And so far there has been no commander for joint operations named for Burma. This is tantamount to saying that nothing is being done about getting at Burma when the monsoons are over. King would like to see Stilwell in command, but explains that it is a British sphere of military operations. His answer to questions as to whether anything was being planned for Burma was: "They haven't named a commander in chief have they?" This is a pretty serious matter. Damned serious.

The British appear to feel disinclined to start this operation because it will take a long time – six months at least – to get the road into operation even after the fighting has ended. But King quotes Confucius . . . "The longest journey begins with the first step." Anyway, the time is getting late to mount a drive into Burma, which also takes time. The planning ought to be well under way by now. King referred to the planning and timing needed to mount the drive on Sicily, in which some units went right into the show from the United Kingdom and the United States, joining up with those from North Africa.

Stilwell has about twenty excellent Chinese Divisions with the best general officers China affords. King wants to bring those troops into Burma from the North while the Allies strike from India. He wants equipment for those divisions, for without it they will not be effective. In this I believe that Stilwell has Marshall and King with him. By and large it appears that the British Members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff appear to want to let the whole Japanese picture slide until Germany is beaten and the European mess settled insofar as fighting is concerned.

Elsewhere in the Pacific we are at least six months behind schedule but King hopes we can speed up some in this area. He referred to Rabaul as an

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exceedingly tough nut to crack and as it is hedged about with five Japanese air fields, this makes the going no easier. The terrain in that particular area is not favorable from our standpoint. He hopes we can clean up Kiska fairly soon, though he gave no indication as to the approximate time we would start this operation. Recently we had a nice, clear day up there and our airforces really teed off. The American ships also had quite a field day with their guns and plastered everything in sight of Kiska. There are about 10,000 Japs on Kiska and the dislodging process will not be easy. The Japs on Attu were concentrated in but three places whereas on Kiska they are spread all over the island.

King was next asked what happened when the Combined Chiefs of Staff did not agree. Then, he said, the decision was up to FDR and Mr. Churchill. Who won in such cases? Admiral King replied that Mr. Churchill "is a very persuasive talker!" King also paid tribute to Harry Hopkins. Hopkins is, he says, very intelligent and has always been extremely helpful to the Services in the war effort, whatever his political or economic views may be. Hopkins sees the war picture in its true perspective and he always backs up FDR when Mr. Churchill is doing some of his persuasive talking. King likes Churchill very much indeed, although he laughingly said that he always had his hand on his watch when Mr. Churchill was trying to "sell" a point. Mr. Churchill, said King, is first, last and always for the British Empire and you have to always remember that when dealing with him. This, remarked the Admiral, is as it should be and Churchill is respected for it. It is apparent that King has a real and personal fondness for Churchill. When Churchill sees King after a long absence, Churchill always blurts out: "I want an hour with you!", which King says, is always flattering. Churchill, says the Admiral, has really read the books on military strategy whereas FDR has had them read to him. It was here that King volunteered the statement that he thought that Walter Lippman [*sic*] had done the country a great service in writing the book about our foreign policy. In the Navy's War College, he said, senior officers have to work out our foreign policy and then determine what our military strategy will be and what Naval force will implement it.

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These officers have difficulty in finding out what our foreign policy really is – if, in fact, we do have a foreign policy, and this makes it difficult. Now that we are grown, we had better get a foreign policy and stick to it.

King pointed out – and it is undeniably true – that the thing to do is figure out what you expect your foreign policy to accomplish and then determine what nations this policy will not please. These nations are, therefore, your potential enemies and Naval Power can then be calculated on a more or less known basis.

While still on the subject of Foreign Policy, King said that after this war – and whether we are criticized for imperialism or not – we have got to take over and run the Mandated Islands of the Pacific and this may, perhaps, include the

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Solomons. For national safety the United States has got to dominate the Pacific. Congress will have to give us the arms and ships to do this job. We are now in a world where the game is for keeps and we have to defend ourselves. It is time we learned this and when we have learned it, it will make for Peace.

Finally, King was asked about the Maritime Commission's handling of the controversy regarding shipbuilding. He thinks the Commission has been bull-headed about the shift-over from Liberty to Victory ships. The latter are faster and will be able to do their job better in the post-war period (15 knots) a fact that the Commission has in mind. But he thinks that the Commission should have meshed the two programs so that the change-over be made gradually and not result in a bad slump in production. King also thinks that it was a mistake to change over to a different type of power plant when the ones in use were satisfactory.

The chief item which seemed the most serious of the entire conference is the apparent disinclination of the British to really go all-out in the Burma campaign which is supposed to start as soon as the monsoon rains have ceased. It is impossible for the United States to do this job with our own men and we must rely upon British troops to do that job. No actual commander of the British forces has yet been made and when I asked what General Auchinleck was going to do, the Admiral dryly remarked: "He is in command in India."

The meeting adjourned at midnight.

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

Paul Miller:md

26. **(B3/f35)**

August 28, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

General Marshall called in Ben McKelway, Casey Jones, Ray Clapper, Earl Godwin, Duke Shoop, Bob Wood (CBS), David Lawrence, Jim Wright, Fulton Lewis, Lewis B. Wood and a few others the afternoon of August 25, for a secret session.

He started off by saying that he couldn't tell us much about the Quebec conference beyond that there really had been some definite action on Japan, with the naming of Lord Mountbatten as supreme commander responsible to the combined chiefs of staff in a new southeastern Asia command. He said he was

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strong for Mountbatten, that the setup was designed to enable Mountbatten to operate independently of the Viceroy, although Marshall conceded that will require some finagling on Mountbatten's part. Marshall confessed that he personally wanted Admiral Cunningham for the assignment but that he was voted down on the contention that Cunningham is too valuable in the Mediterranean area.

As for General Stilwell, Marshall said his big job still must be the enlisting of Chiang Kai Chek's support; specifically, persuading the hard-headed Generalissimo to release more Chinese troops for real training. Marshall said, for God's sake, don't you fellows sell me down the river on this, but what I really think is the Generalissimo is opposed to the building up of a strong Chinese army; he doesn't know who might wind up in control one of these days.

In any event, General Marshall pointed out that Stilwell has already done a fine job of training Chinese divisions so far made available to him and there is considerable confidence here that Mountbatten with his knowledge of all fighting arms, will be able properly to organize the combined land, sea and air offensive which it is conceded will be needed to take Burma.

In this connection, General Marshall told a joke about General Stilwell. Marshall said he was trying to get some disposition made of a second negro air fighter unit (the first is in North Africa), so he sent a message asking Stilwell if he'd take the unit. Stilwell messaged back:

"I'll take anything that will fight."

Marshall said he was somewhat taken back by this, thinking Stilwell was trying to put him on the spot so that Marshall would bear the responsibility if they <u>didn't</u> fight; but, after further exchanges, Marshall said he realized that this simply was Stilwell's point of view and the view he has taken in his terribly difficult situation from the very start.

The most significant part of Marshall's dissertation, in my opinion, was this:

After telling us about Mountbatten, he said, we've decided to have gotten to the place where we must take some risks to push this thing along. Things will begin breaking and if we get some bloody noses, as we are bound to, I don't want to see you fellows writing a lot of guff about how we went into some place unprepared. On the other hand, if we succeed in some of these operations coming up, I want, damn it, a little pat on the back here and there.

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Marshall would not say much about the Pacific in general, except this – which he let out and then obviously wanted back:

Since we saw there was no opposition on Kiska, we began pulling troops out of the area, and as Marshall said, sending them right out for another operation. He said also that shore defense units were being withdrawn all along the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, in view of lessening of coastal danger.

Marshall said of Russia that the situation remains unchanged. Uncle Joe is fighting his own war – yelling for help in France and meantime, refusing even to let us have a look at Russian-Siberian air bases or to let us know their dimensions. Marshall stoutly insisted that he doesn't fear a Russo-German deal. He says the Russians can't afford to make a deal now. As for the Russian situation on the Siberian bases, he said he could see Uncle Joe's view which is this:

Russia can't fight a two-front war. If Russia even made a move for collaborating with the United States in Siberia, Japan would have to attack Russia.

However, Marshall said he is confident that Russia will jump the Japs along the Siberian border as soon as the German end of the war is won.

General Marshall said he knows Stalin was informed, incidentally, of the Quebec decisions because he (Marshall) drafted a message which Roosevelt and Churchill sent to Stalin the night before the public statement was given out at Quebec. Well, he said, at least I know I <u>drafted</u> a message for them – I don't know what they sent.

We have started a tremendous new movement of air force personnel to England which will give us two crews for every plane. At the same time, we still are moving about 300 bombers into England monthly. The idea of the double personnel is three-fold: (a) it will mean lighter over-all percentage losses at each station, thus, the experts hope, helping maintain morale; (b) it will mean bombers can be kept in the air more and (c) provide more relief time for the airmen.

The General got out the confidential files of the Ploesti raid. They are from secret eyewitnesses and tell a story of major success, an important factor being that civilians suffered relatively no losses and the damage to the [oil]fields really was material. Incidentally, here's the inside reason for our heavy loss in bombers: Through a mixup, the second flight came in 40 minutes late and ran smack into [anti]aircraft fire which by then had had time to organize. The late comers also ran into bursting delayed action bombs.

We are not now sending convoys to Russia by the Northern route; losses were too heavy, worst being 22 out of one 26-ship convoy. Elsewhere in the Atlantic, General Marshall is optimistic about the U-boats. He says, however, he

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is not sure the battle is won. He says we have some highly secret weapons and the Germans may be just refitting their subs to meet our devices. (Our best guess here is that electronics figure in the devices, whatever they may be, because Censorship has issued a number of notes of late, warning against references to new weapons, etc., in that field).

General Marshall appeared evasive, a rare light for him, when someone asked him a couple of questions about the father draft. He had just remarked that the Army was cutting down in many ways, including the number of men in domestic defense areas, and that ti was beginning to level off. Someone raised the question, then, why draft fathers? He said all he knew was the Army needed a certain number of replacements, etc., and

that it filed a memorandum of its needs. Where Selective Service gets them, he added, is none of his concern.

The question was raised: Does the Army have a color problem?

Marshall was silent a moment. Then he said:

Well, I'll tell you. I know what to do about how to fight the Germans and the Japs, but the negro problem is the biggest one of all. I figure it's just a cross I have to bear. It's a terrible waste, but we have to take them, train them and try to utilize them. We got together an air fighter unit of negroes that might be said to be almost the pick of the race. We sent them to North Africa and I haven't had any report yet on how they are doing. They were in the Pantelleria show.

Here he was interrupted by Ray Clapper, who volunteered that he'd heard, first hand, about this fighter group – and that after losing three or four planes in its first flight over Pantelleria, it was no good.

It was then that General Marshall remarked that a second negro unit had been offered General Stilwell, leading to the reply mentioned earlier in this memorandum.

The General says that in a number of places in the Pacific, the ratio of colored troops now is about 50%, but that they simply can't stand up under tough fighting. He also told of the political pressure in relation to utilization of negroes is a major problem. He spoke especially of a campaign in the negro press. (Later, I learned – not from Marshall – that he has been known to hear from the White House about a negro complaint at some camp or other, even before he hears about it from his own Army channels).

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PM

27. **(B3/f35)**

September 4, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO KC:

There was an off-the-record party today for Mr. Churchill. He answered questions with no holds barred. Highlights:

Q. What do you think are the prospects of Germany breaking this year?

A. It is hard to say. These Germans are frightfully logical. We have no way of knowing when they may turn a few pages in their Blue Book to the section marked "How to Surrender." However, we would be silly to count on it. I can conjure another picture for you and one which must not be put aside – that is, the Germans pulling out of Russia and out of the Balkans – then we have the trapped beast; though trapped they still can lash out much more easily in any direction.

Q. Do you believe a change in Administration in this country would affect the progress of the war or the settlement of the peace?

A. There still is the Declaration of Independence. I hope nobody here will come meddling in our politics; check me out on any meddling here.

Q. Has China made any overtures looking toward the recovery of Hongkong [*sic*] and, if so, what has been the response?

A. Well, China doesn't hold Hongkong [*sic*], Japan does. I have said that we British don't want anything new out of this war. I have also said we don't propose to give up anything. And don't forget this: Hongkong [*sic*] is important only to the extent that the British have made it important, not through the efforts of any one else.

Q. Do you think we are unnecessarily forcing the United States to fight Japan for years because of the policy of trying to whip Germany first?

A. It is useless to deny that Japan is being given the opportunity to dig herself in. Japan already has done so in many places. Furthermore, she has been having rather good luck with some of the peoples she has subjugated – indeed, better luck, I should say, than we have or than you have had. However, you know all of the reasons for trying to run the war as we are running it. And you have had our pledge which I have no hesitation about restating now; namely, that once we have disposed of our enemies in Europe, we British will throw all of our strength

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at your side in disposing of the common enemy in the Pacific. Meanwhile – make no mistake – powerful forces are being brought to bear in the Pacific even now.

Q. What is the real likelihood of an early meeting of Churchill and Roosevelt with Stalin?

A. For months, I have had in Moscow a standing offer to go any place at any time to meet with Marshall Stalin. I would restate that today but it is true that he is actively directing the Russian war and it can not be overlooked that the Army in Russia is obtaining an increasingly important position in Russian affairs. We are arranging for a meeting of representatives of the three foreign offices. All the while, we are fighting this war for the best common end and we are taking the position, which I would be glad to argue with Marshall Stalin – or anybody else – that no blood should be shed unless strategically. We are moving only where we believe it wise from the standpoint of military expediency, nowhere for political expediency.

PM

28. **(B3/f35)**

October 1, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

KC:
AJG:

Here is some dope, strictly confidential, that the five touring senators brought back with them:

MILITARY

Chennault, with 93 planes, is fighting all the war that is being fought in China. The Chinese aren't doing anything and little is expected from two divisions that have been flown out to India, trained, fed and officered by Americans. One Chinese General, in the retreat from Burma, refused to send his troops into action against the Japanese because some of them might be killed and he thus would be outranked by a General who had the same number of troops but whose outfit was not being ordered into action. Chennault has been pleading for the new Thunderbolt plane but got, instead, about 14 P-38's, which he said is a fine ship, but uses too much gas, because of having two motors. It takes four gallons of gas to get one gallon to him for use in his ships. The new Japanese Zero is a modification of the best German Messerschmidt [*sic*] and 50 of them knocked off 5 of 7 bombers we sent over Hankow recently. The Chinese "victory" at Chansa was merely a Jap rice raid, when the rice was ripe. After the Japs got the rice, without opposition, they withdrew and the Chinese followed them into town. Instead of the 7000 killed the Chinese claimed, two drunk Japs were their total

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losses. Some of our losses in the Pacific are terrific. A Marine battalion lost 40 percent killed and wounded in reestablishing one line after the Infantry had broken and run.

MacArthur has about as many men as he can use in the small island offensives, needs more planes.

BRITISH

Russell said the British "are rooking us in every corner of the world" and he's a former British lover. Instances: 18,000 Poles are in one refugee camp in the Middle East. Camp built by British, but Americans supply food. British tear off all labels on food (obtained under Lend-Lease) and stamp British flags on packages and cans. On Guadalcanal, British charged us $5.00 reverse Lend-Lease for every coconut tree leveled by our mortar fire. British diplomatic and commercial agent moves in with American troops, sets up desk and flag, and begins charging up reverse Lend-Lease items. British and American Naval flying units side by side in Iceland. Americans carry out submarine patrols with 100-mile an hour PYB's [*sic*], can't sneak up on sub fast enough. British flying 340-mile and [*sic*] hour B-25's. Russell says Indians won't fight under British because of blowing up of bridges behind Indian division in Malay campaign and at Singapore.

PM

29. **(B3/f35)**

Associated Press* v. *United States
Sherman Anti-trust Suit

October 7, 1943

Confidential

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Tom Clark of the Department of Justice, after examining a copy of the opinion from our wire as I sent it over to him, and also after discussing it with Mr. Biddle – at Biddle's request – told me today:

Off-hand, it looks to me as if there's only one thing the AP needs to clear up besides what was suggested by the Court and that has to do with the exclusive local news angle. Otherwise, if The AP makes an effort to conform with the

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decision as best it can, it looks to me – this is off-hand now, remember – like there ought not to be any need of the Department's doing anything further.

I think your lawyers and you shouldn't appear too jubilant. As a matter of fact, I think it would be smart for your lawyers to say they aren't satisfied with the opinion and that they are going to appeal the damned thing.

I was upstairs just now (Biddle's office) and the AG's first reaction is that the Government would be well satisfied if The AP makes changes in the By-Laws along the lines of the decision. However, he hadn't read the opinion.

Now, here's the way I'd say The AP might consider conforming its By-Laws so as to end the thing:

1. A local paper shouldn't be restricted from giving its local news to anybody it wants to.

2. Papers in the area concerned shouldn't be permitted to vote on an application from a paper within the same territory. For example, in the case of an application from Washington; the Washington members wouldn't have a vote, but all of the other members in The AP, of course, would. Same for Chicago.

I told Tom Clark that as a matter of fact The AP wasn't jubilating and mentioned the private note to members that moved on the wire today. He said:

Good. Good. That's the smartest thing you could have done.

Clark told me he had heard from Houston Harte this morning. My guess would be that he spoke with Houston much as he spoke with me.

Clark is going to New York this afternoon, in company with Lyndon Johnson and Jim Rowe. They will be at the Hampshire House for, I believe, a couple of days. I told Clark a friend of mine in New York might give him a call. Clark said he'd be delighted if that should work out.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Miller:md

Chief of Bureau.

30. **(B3/f35)**

October 21, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

KC:

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The following were invited to The White House the morning of October 20 for a session which all were pledged not to discuss in any way, the understanding being that the President had decided to talk freely, for background only, with a secret selected group including:

Steve Early [White House Press Secretary under FDR and HST] (who conceived and promoted), George Fielding Elliott, Ray Clapper, Bob Wood, Walter Lippmann, Richard Harkness, Dorothy Thompson, Ben McKelway, Casey Jones, Lyle Wilson, William Neil, Earl Godwin, Ernest Lindley, William Hillman, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Raymond Graham Swing – and Kirke Simpson and myself. The President also had Under Secretary Stettinius, Elmer Davis, Robert Sherwood, General Surles, Captain Lovette and Judge Rosenman.

By pre-direction, we went to the side near the Treasury and were more or less sneaked in. We met the President in his study on the second floor of The White House. The President had [Under Secretary of State, Edward R.] Stettinius sit by his side at his desk. The rest of us occupied easy chairs placed in front of the desk.

FDR looked very tired. His eyes were red when he removed his glasses. He constantly scratched his head, rubbed his face, pulled at his ears. He had to have several questions repeated two or three times before he could hear them. But he laughed heartily, brightened up as the session moved along, and he was dressed smartly and cheerily in a light tan suit, white shirt and tan and blue striped tiw [*sic*].

I forgot to mention that Falla also was on hand, nosing form feet to feet, sniffing busily to see if he could find any old friends.

The meeting began at 11 A.M. and lasted until a little after 12. Much of it was just talk and rehash, so – having given you the picture – I think I can best sum it up by taking up merely the highlights that seemed to me worthwhile as new insight into Administration thinking and worrying and planning.

1. The now-familiar story of Salerno was reviewed. Yep, we did take a chance – isn't this right [Director of Bureau of Public Relations, War Department] General [Alexander Day] Surles?, we "took a calculated risk." And the risk materialized as soon as we hit the beaches. Also you have the problem of having to fight with only partial air control in any such situation, because your planes can come over for only a few minutes at a time. Once you get dug in and get hold of some airports, you can establish air superiority. And until that time you just have to do the best you can.

2. What happens to the Vatican will depend altogether on the Germans. If they want to declare Rome an open city and get out, we'll be happy to go around.

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If the Germans want to fight in Rome – well, the Vatican understands fully: We'll have to go into them there.

3. I never had any idea what a terrific job it would be to mount the cross-channel invasion. (This is about the way he said it. Kirke and I agree that he seemed to be talking in the past tense. We are convinced now that the cross-channel effort may come rather soon.) And it will have to be a major American project. When the British divisions now in England are gone, they're just ain't no more.

4. Why do the Russians keep yipping about a Second Front?* Honest, I don't know; I just don't know. They've been informed all along. We told them in advance about going into Italy. For one thing, I don't believe the Russians realize what a job it is to organize a drive of the magnitude they envisage over a distance of 3,000 miles; they just don't know. Could it be that the Russians are just looking for an alibi? Well it is no secret that such a story is going around – the story that the Russians may be yelling for a second front to build up a case of long pleading as an alibi of record should they turn around, now, and make peace with the Germans. I don't know.

5. The Nazis have 25 or 26 divisions in Italy – more than we have, but we have the air superiority which means we need less strength on the ground. Many of these divisions have been pulled off the Eastern Front.

6. Could the British and ourselves lick the Germans alone if Russia quit? It would be mighty tough, depending on what Germany got from the Russians and where the fighting actually stopped.

7. What effect have the reports of the Five Traveling Senators [Ralph O. Brewster; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Richard Russell; James Mead, and Albert (Happy) Chandler] had? More outside even than inside the U.S. It's a shame a fellow like Brewster – he's a fine man and a good Senator – would be misled on that story about the trucks shipped to Australia. You tell 'em, State Department (Stettinius). Yes, said Stettinius, the story was started by a civilian who simply didn't know and the truth is that Lend-Lease (Stettinius) shipped the trucks down there solely at the specific request of General MacArthur, who said he had to have 'em because of Australia's miserable transportation (different gauge railroads for every state).

8. Burma is a mess, just an awful, sticky mess. The British have not done some things as well as they might have done them or as well as I believe we could have done them. Take airports. We needed fields around Assam. We offered to

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build ‘em. No, the British said, they’d build ‘em. So they did. And the first time one of our big planes sat down, it went through the improperly constructed surface. We had to rebuild them. After that, I was quite firm. I said henceforth we will build our own airports.

9. What good can come of the Moscow conference? I dunno. Hope springs eternal. I still hope we can get together with Stalin (FDR pronounces Stal like Al and in like een). He’ll have to come a quarter of the way, though. In ideology, Mr. President? Nope, grinning, in distance. Nothing definite has been arranged. The Moscow meeting will talk about anything and everything. Heretofore, we’ve had to deal with Russians here who simply can’t open their mouths without checking first at Moscow. Now, finally, we are talking at the top – and for the first time.

The President wound up by saying he hoped we could get together again, before too long. Hillman, who worked with Steve Early organizing the thing and hand-picking the list, reminded all and sundry again that the meeting was arranged under a pledge that none would tell anybody anything about it.

PM

* I went by Wendell Willkie’s room at the Mayflower last night. He held forth socially and off-record until 1 A.M. with 15 or 20 newspapermen on a catch as catch can basis. He said he could and did see anything he wanted in Russia because Uncle Joe trusted him (Willkie). Not so, however, FDR, said Mr. Willkie, because the Russians don’t think they can trust FDR

thanks to the fact that FDR solemnly promised, in June, 1942, that a Second Front of Russian specifications would open by or before January, 1943.

Incidentally, Willkie was good on Willkie last night. Examples: (1) What chance have I got for the nomination? Well, who else is there? (2) Two to one I get the nomination!

31. **(B3/f35)**

Curator’s note:

George Ashley DeWitt,
Washington Times-Herald.

Probably written Fall 1943.

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We will not be near winning war with Japan until we're in posn to bomb it with masses of planes. Will take many months to get ready for that in China. In fact we can't concentrate the masses needed until Germany is licked but we can move toward that objective by (1) taking the Philippines (2) taking Paramushiro (3) seizing bases in the Central Pacific, Marshalls and Gilberts. We need initially a line running from Attu, west of the Marshalls to New Guinea. That will give air support to protect MacArthur's flank as he advances from New Guinea-Solomons to Mindanao and Luzon. The Japs are in Philippines in great force; it will require a major campaign to drive them out. Mountbatten's job will be to open a corridor from interior China to the coast, completing a supply line to which MacArthur will furnish the China Sea-Philippines and the navy the Trans-Pacific links.

When we get into the China Sea we must be ready to keep going and same is true of the Kuriles. We must be prepared for the Japs to hit back hard. Kuriles offer best opportunity of getting into the main Japanese empire, delivering the Japs a psychology blow and forcing them to disperse their air away from MacArthur's drive. We can take Paramushiro next spring with forces operating from the Aleutians. Outlook in Burma is distinctly gloomy.

(Note: In first instance in China we must rely on Burma Road to furnish supplies for airbases and for land drive from interior China to the coast.)

Loss of Philippines will separate japan from East Indies which can be cleaned up at leisure. Loss of Paramushiro will end Japan's use of China Sea as a lake by making possible American bombing and sub attacks.

Europe outlook generally good. Best estimate we've destroyed about 15 per cent of Nazi economic ability to make war but at no small cost to ourselves. What we need here (as in Pacific) are airbases from which to deliver massive offensive against Germany from England, Italy and Russia. Militarily we can count only on sustained, massive blows to do the job of crippling German industry and destroying army's ability to resist our ground forces. Nobody now talks in terms of air power alone to win the war. There are imponderables, however. One is effect of strategic bombing on civilian population; another is amount of actual destruction of Germany's war economy. Something is stirring. I don't know what. I never inquire about Marshall's movement and don't know when or whether he will go over there but I look for action in the spring.

-

32. **(B3/f35)**

Curator's note:

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This interview can be dated late November 1943, on the basis of the following news items in the New York Times referring to events mentioned in the report.

1943 Nov 9, 1:3 "[Nelson] has just returned from an official visit to the Soviet Union.

1943 Nov 13, 8:8 Washington predicts resignation of WPB exec vice chm and return to General Elec Co. [Wilson].

1943 Nov 20, 17:7 [Wilson] conf with Byrnes; will remain if Roosevelt insists.

--whp 4ja85

Confidential

KC
AJG

Sterling Green, Staffer in charge of our War Agencies coverage, gives me the following memorandum:

Notes on off-record dinner given by correspondents for [Chairman, War Production Board, 1942-1944] Donald M. Nelson.

NOT to be used in any form, whether or not attributed to Nelson.

Stalin:

Nelson said his "secret mission" for President Roosevelt was to find out what Russia wanted for post-war rebuilding. He got an "order" for 1 ½ to 2 billion dollars['] worth of railroad and industrial equipment.

He presented to Stalin, and then to President Roosevelt, a plan for taking payment in raw materials to be stockpiled in this country indefinitely, "sterilized" from commercial use, and to be used only when Congress next declares a state of national emergency.

In opening the interview Nelson praised the Red Army. Stalin said they deserved no credit because they were fighting for their homeland. Nelson said their stand was at least, then, a tribute to brilliant leadership. Stalin replied his generals should know their business, because "they already have made every mistake it is possible to make."

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Nelson asked what Russia needed to restore the country and bring up the Russian living standard. Stalin was doodling with a pencil as the conversation went on.

Stalin asked whether Russia could get long-term credits. Nelson said "Yes, if you'll pay for it." He suggested a gradually ascending curve of payment, to be made in materials which would replenish this country's badly depleted reserves of critical metals.

Stalin said, "Fine, fine." Then he asked how President Roosevelt would receive the idea. Nelson said he could NOT speak for the President but would present the plan to him as soon as he returned.

As they talked, Nelson noticed that Stalin's doodles turned into figures. Nelson told him he had come to find out what Russia wanted after the war. Stalin read off the columns he had penciled.

The list began with 30,000 kilometers of steel rail (about 5 million tons), 40,000 locomotives (average pre-war U.S. production, about 1,500 a year), and so on into industrial equipment and machinery, all heavy goods.

He asked if the U.S. could supply it. Nelson said: "That's a small order."

(Actually, Nelson admitted it would be necessary to convert some other types of plant to locomotives to fill that part of the order.)

In the opening moments of the conversation Nelson explained that he was not a politician. Stalin said: "I don't like politicians either," and he smiled. He said he was

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glad that Nelson was an American businessman, and then added:

"I don't trust the British."

(In telling this, Nelson waited until a waiter had left the dining room.)

At another point, before Nelson had explained his plan, Stalin asked how Russia would pay for the equipment; he banged his fist on the desk and said, "Russia always pays her debts." He added that he meant payment in full – not tokens.

Nelson told Stalin, "You will have to raise the standard of living of the Russian people or your government will not survive."

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Stalin said he agreed that this was true.

Twenty years will be required, Nelson estimated, to rebuild Russia and bring up the Russian living standard. The country now, he said, is like the America of 1849.

Nelson's plan is to stockpile the exchange imports of oil, manganese, chrome, copper and other resources. The oil could be brought in and put into the ground for storage until needed, in formations which have gone dry. Nelson said it was "a hell of a lot smarter" than stockpiling gold at Fort Knox.

Arrangements would have to be made to arrive at a suitable standard of exchange; and for the "sterilization" of the raw materials, as gold is sterilized.

"You can call it barter if you want, but what the hell would we do with more gold? We've tried every possible way to find an industrial use for gold, as we did silver, but we've had no success."

The U.S. government would pay manufacturers for the industrial equipment to be shipped to Russia, taking reimbursement in material from the Soviet.

Nelson said he had no idea on how the arrangements could be made, and no interest in that point; this is for others to do. Other countries besides Russia would pay off in materials, he said.

Embassy in Moscow:

The U.S. embassy in Moscow is in "the most hellish shape imaginable." Americans said they didn't go to it because they "weren't welcome." He indicated that Admiral [William Harrison] Stanley was to blame for the situation, without saying so.

He said he had heard that General [Philip Ries] Faymonville was yanked from his job as head of the supply mission and demoted to colonel because there was "bad blood" between him and Standley; also that Faymonville had refused to be "a G-2 for the army," holding that his was a supply mission exclusively. Nelson said he had no real knowledge as to the truth of either report.

But he did say positively that the U.S. correspondents got no help from the embassy; they are NOT permitted to send material in U.S. diplomatic pouches and make a

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practice of using the British pouches; that they are unable to find out in good time what is going on in the outside world, and get such information from BBC.

"For four days no news got to the embassy at all. Standley had sold the only radio. He said it was all right, because he owned the radio."

Faymonville got abrupt orders to proceed to Teheran, Iran, there to receive further orders. He did not know he was being relieved of the Moscow post until he got there. At Teheran, he met Averill Harriman, the incoming ambassador. Harriman was horrified and immediately arranged for Faymonville to return to Moscow with him, to make decent farewells.

Nelson said he was convinced Harriman had no knowledge of or part in Faymonville's removal. The general was immensely popular with the Russians, Nelson said, and seemed eminently fitted for the job.

Nelson stayed at the embassy in the fore part of his Moscow visit, and occasioned some comment by so doing. He was told that no other American of consequence had stayed there.

Molotov:

In a conversation with Molotov Nelson raised the question of the post-war treatment of the German people. Molotov said they should be "re-educated."

"But they have always been ready to follow into war any leader who promised to get them something that belonged to somebody else," Nelson expostulated.

Molotov said he disagreed; the German people had been "poisoned", they should be re-educated, and the job should be done by the United States, England and Russia.

On his return, Nelson unfolded his plan to Roosevelt. He said FDR called it "most interesting."

Roosevelt, incidentally, was keenly interested in Stalin's personality, wanted to know whether he had a sense of humor. The answer, said Nelson, is yes.

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(Someone asked Nelson whether his plan was not a frank acknowledgement that he thought there would be another war 20 years or so hence: “Certainly,” he replied, “who doesn’t?”)

[Maxim Maximovich] Litvinoff [*sic*], said Nelson, appears to be in high repute and told Nelson, with an air of imparting confidential information, that he was in charge of post-war planning!

He said Russian officials, some of them representing labor, were surprised to learn that American labor did not want wage incentive plans for boosting production. Nelson said it took half an hour’s explanation to make them understand why. Nelson explained that the managements of many firms opposed pay incentives also; labor for the reason that they boosted productivity standards to “speed-up” levels; management because they increase earning standards beyond peacetime norms.

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In Sverdlos [*sic*], Siberia, a wing tip was ripped off Nelson’s converted Liberator when it tangled with a parked plane. Local Russian engineers asked his permission to build a replacement. He thought it impossible for them to do, but said “go ahead.” Meanwhile he was flown on in another plane. The Russians took off the other wing tip, built one like it in reverse. The job was so good that that plane was flown to Cairo, where Air Force engineers didn’t even replace the tip; they left it on for its trip to the U.S. (Not with Nelson in it.)

Wilson:

When Nelson returned he found a letter of resignation from [Charles E.] Wilson. He talked to him and reached an understanding that the departure date would be January 1, instead of December 1, as Wilson originally desired. Wilson said January 1 or even February 1 would be all right, as long as he could give General Electric a date.

“Gerard Swope is a tired man,” Nelson said, explaining that GE’s board of directors had notified Wilson he would have to resume the job which Swope has filled in his absence, or GE would be forced to get a new president.

The story leaked into the newspapers. [James F.] Byrnes then called Wilson and asked him to withhold action; Wilson said he had already resigned. Byrnes then made a second call and obtained Wilson’s promise to wait until

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President Roosevelt returned. Then Byrnes got in touch with Nelson and informed him of his action. Nelson protested against Byrnes' going over his head.

Earlier Nelson had conferred with [Bernard] Baruch at Baruch's home in New York. They went over "the entire ground of reconversion."

Nelson told Baruch to "take over the WPB" and relieve him of the job, but Baruch said he didn't want WPB.

Nelson said the question of who would handle reconversion demanded an immediate settlement, if he was going to hold his key men.

Baruch chided Nelson for accepting Wilson's resignation.

Baruch said he saw his role in reconversion of industry as "a sort of traffic cop" who would get the traffic rolling and then step out.

He said WPB should actually manage the job of reconversion. Nelson knows he told the same thing to a breakfast of McGraw-Hill editors, off the record; and at the steel industry division meeting (whence we got our scoop). Nelson has a transcript of the last session.

Nelson said he is at a loss to account for Baruch's sudden blast in New York that he never stated "WPB, under Donald Nelson," should do the job.

I asked Nelson if he didn't suspect that Baruch wants Wilson retained rather than Nelson, to run WPB through the reconversion era. Nelson said that might be "a fair assumption."

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He suspects that Byrnes (although he didn't use the name) chided Baruch on his statements at the steel meeting, causing Baruch to do a turnabout.

Nelson says he has never been able to take orders (!) and if Byrnes or Baruch thinks Wilson will, they are wrong.

Personnel:

Nelson is inviting 53 top business men to a meeting in New York December 3, together with [National Association of Manufacturers] NAM leaders he has consulted previously.

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He will ask them to lend him their "coming men, the young fellows who are picked to be the boss 10 or 15 years from now," and let them come to WPB for one year each. He expects to get 30 at a time.

Many firms haven't made a fair contribution of management to government, he said. Besides "it will be good for business to know how government works, because business will have to continue dealing intimately with government for a long time."

The thirty will replace men now leaving or shortly to leave WPB.

Small Business:

Small business is only now entering its critical period. The cancellation of war contracts means that big firms will cut down on sub-contracting and do more of their own work. This will leave many little fellows out in the cold.

The Smaller War Plants Corp. should be vigorous and flourishing to handle the switchover from war to peace, using its funds to help small business cushion the shock of demobilization.

Nelson is worried over the lack of a head for SWPC, trying desperately to find one. Sen. Murray and Rep. Patman suggested Morris L. Cooke, PX engineer, but with the stipulation he should hold the job just six months to make a survey of what should be done, then step out for someone else.

Cooke agreed, but Nelson put his foot down, said he wouldn't have him on a six-month basis.

Incidentally, Nelson expressed keen interest in my suggestion that he sound out Wayne Morse, who is getting fed up with [War Labor Board] WLB. Nelson said he thought Morse entirely suitable, would "think it over seriously."

Also incidentally, he disclosed that Robert Wood Johnson, the big surgical dressings man, got married to a nurse about a month before his resignation from SWPC and "never did anything afterwards."

Nelson said the government had NO place for reconversion at this time. The planning job could be done quickly, he insisted, when the starting signal is given.

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Nelson favors dismissal pay for workers (in other words, federal reimbursement of contractors for dismissal pay given when contracts are cancelled). Byrnes and Patterson oppose it.

He thinks the controller general should "audit, but not delay" the settlements made with contractors. (I am informed Byrnes opposes the so-called "post-audit" by Warren.)

Reconversion patterns must be set on an industry-wide basis, industry by industry; "patchwork reconversion" must be avoided.

A huge problem is when to permit new firms to enter established manufacturing fields. An industry could have its reconversion plan all set; post-war automobiles, for instance, might be 1942 models for the first six months or a year – but if Henry Kaiser showed up with a new model the whole industry would be thrown into model-competition, with a resultant delay in reconverting.

Kaiser has got a magnesium automobile drafted, with a very small engine. Tom Girdler of [Consolidated Aircraft] Consair is designing a refrigerator. Ford is staying in planes.

WPB is loosening up on material for experimental purposes. Most of the war plants have designers at work on civilian things.

Nelson said "a pretty fair estimate" of Russian aircraft production would be 2,200 combat planes a month, 2,600 or 2,700 planes overall. This is about the same as Britain, he said. He estimated U. S. production would be around 8,500 overall this month.

SFG

33. **(B3/f35)**

December 21, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

Admiral King met with the following Saturday night, December 18, at the home of a friend in Alexandria: Ray Clapper (Scripps-Howard), Lyle Wilson (UP), William C. Murphy (Philadelphia Inquirer), Glenn Perry (New York Sun),

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Roscoe Drummond (Christian Science Monitor), Marquis Childs (St. Louis Post-Dispatch) and myself.

It was the first opportunity any of us have had to talk off-the-record with any of the participants at Cairo and Teheran.

The bulk of the conversation turned about small things that were interesting but of no particular significance, and I will pass them by. The significant points were these:

1. King says the Marshall-to-London deal has been called off.

2. He says plans for the cross-channel invasion have been set back again where they were in the first place – next Spring.

3. He lets the impression stand, without doing anything to emphasize or to refute it, that the British still don't care to hurry along an invasion from the British Isles.

4. We're trying to bypass some Japanese strong points in the Pacific, in operations now in progress and impending, but there's no chance of hopping over Truk; and no chance of Russian bases in Siberia in the foreseeable future.

The Admiral contended all over the place that he and Admiral Leahy and General Arnold talked the President out of moving Marshall. He seemed to want us to understand that no Teheran decision made the change. By way of emphasizing his own part, he said the President came up to him while they were in Iran and said:

"Well, I let you keep George."

Frankly, I take this with salt and several here (Fry, Hightower and Simpson) are industriously prowling the White House and the War Department today in an effort to break out the story from a source we shall be free to build on and justified in going with flatly and all the way.

Admiral King said there had been built up here too good a working team of himself and Arnold and Leahy and Marshall to have it broken by moving Marshall to London. So they'd all (except Marshall) talked turkey to FDR about it. He said Marshall never had said a word, but he'd bet Marshall feels "relieved" now.

The plan now is, King said, for Eisenhower to go to London fairly soon and take over the whole operation. As a reorganizational move partly tied in with this, Eisenhower as of December 10 became chief of all Allied operations in the entire Mediterranean area, his command thus being measurably enlarged.

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He said the situation now had been compared with that in the last war when Pershing commanded the invasion abroad and [General Peyton C.] March was Chief of Staff, commentators having pointed out that Pershing had the more important assignment by far.

"It's not that way this time," King said. "We have troops all over the world. The Chief of Staff is in the key spot."

I remarked that probably all of us in the room had felt some months ago that the cross-channel invasion could not be expected before Spring and asked Admiral King if he would feel free to say whether anything had been done in the recent conferences that would lead toward an earlier effort.

He quaffed himself another quaf [*sic*] of Schlitz and said, sure, he'd answer that.

The answer is no, he said, adding:

"I have been one of those who have felt that we could get all ready and then heave ho when we get a nice piece of weather. But the decision – as of right now, anyway – is that we'll continue to stockpile until Spring."

It was then someone asked him if the British were in any hurry to get the big invasion effort moving, or whether they still liked the way the Russians were going on land and glad to leave it there. I believe the Admiral said something about the British never having fought a war of their own if there was anybody else they could get to fight it for them.

Everything in naval construction is being concentrated now on landing craft, King said. Yes, he said, we're going to have to continue island-hopping for a long time, but we are trying to get into some advanced positions that will enable us to by-pass some. There can, however, be no by-passing of the big Japanese base at Truk. Some time, some way, said he, we'll have it go in and take it.

As for the Chinese situation generally, he sees no hope of Mountbatten's being able to do anything really worthwhile for the better part of a year. He did say that Mountbatten had made quite a hit with the Generalissimo personally, and that should help some.

P.S. Another piece of off-the-record stuff, NOT from King: the reason FDR looked so tanned and fit when he returned was that he did not have any hard

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trip home. No, he spent nine days aboard the Iowa and, indeed, cruised and sunned in waters right here at home before actually landing and coming back to the White House.

IV. Confidential Reports, 1944

1. (B3/f36)

January 1, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

General Marshall held the most amazing off-the-record conference yesterday that I have seen. He had the usual group, with a few new additions, and it was obvious from the start that he had something in particular on his mind, and that everything else he was saying was secondary to getting this one matter off his chest.

Beginning, he traced his flight from Teheran back home by way of the south, southwest and central Pacific headquarters. Here, in thumbnail, are highlights:

He didn't tell Roosevelt and Stimson he was going until after he had gotten a good start, because they'd have found some excuse to keep him with them . . . .

He was sitting on a porch having his hair trimmed at MacArthur's headquarters when MacArthur came stamping out godamning everyone and everything, and waving clippings from American newspapers about MacArthur and politics – indicating again, Marshall said, MacArthur's attitude toward the hullaballoo on his behalf here . . . . . Asked why MacArthur doesn't issue a statement that he isn't interested in politics, Marshall said "Go ask MacArthur." And somebody else recalled that MacArthur headquarters had done that . . . . . Marshall said that he knew of no plans for MacArthur to visit Washington any time soon , as reported. He praised MacArthur's generalship and progress, and said that while MacArthur – like the commander of every other theater in the world – constantly wants more planes, men and equipment, he understands and is in harmony with the over-all strategy to lick Germany first . . . . . .

Guadalcanal is like a summer resort now, with screened-in beaches, and the job now is to evacuate the island and leave only a small maintenance crew behind. Indeed, Marshall said, this is the big new job in the Pacific – "rolling up the rear;" that is, cleaning up conquered sections and getting more and more materiel on to new locations . . . . . Marshall said the problem of evacuating

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troops from areas from which they may now be withdrawn is major. For example, there are now 7,000 soldiers in the Caribbean area who are no longer needed there, but there is not shipping to remove them, without impeding aggressive operations . . . . . The same is true in the Aleutians and in Iceland. He says we are going to cut Iceland down from about 50,000 to 10,000 men . . . . . .

Marshall, whose ear is well tuned to Capitol Hill, said a program is in the making and should get going by February, to bring soldiers home from foreign duty for relief periods. He said about 35 ships are being fitted out to carry about 1500 men each. The program will require a larger Army than otherwise needed. He explained when you have a hundred thousand men on leave you have to have a hundred thousand replacements . . . . . .

-2-

Over all in the Pacific he said we should have:

1. Learned how to whip malaria, through forcing soldiers to wear long sleeves, long pants, etc., and new cleaning-up measures in bad areas.

2. Converted Hawaii into the jumping-off place for all our big Pacific movements, with training in jungle warfare a feature there now.

3. Built up our stockpiles in Hawaii for continuing offensive operations.

Marshall appeared quite worked up over the growing hospital lists of patients who actually have, or who imagine they have, some affliction which makes them unfit for front-line service. He said even a good doctor frequently finds it hard to tell whether a man is lying . . . . He said the situation had gotten so bad that he wanted to get out a statement about it, but General Surles (Director of Army Public Relations) was against it; so he read us his proposed statement off-the-record. Among other things, besides the foregoing, he blamed the condition on the scarcity of doctors, the tendency of line officers to send malingerers to the hospital rather than fool with them trying to make them work or fight; and to "our system since the 1920s of being paternal to everybody, so that our youngsters have grown up thinking they don't have to do anything and that the Government owes them a living." He growled that "the Army now has the responsibility of trying to undo all the wrongs wrought by paternalism."

(Please read that last again. I thought it was significant that he would thus comment openly and could not help recalling what I reported to you previously of his comment on race problems.)

I think Marshall would like to slap a few malingerers himself. After telling us about the situation, he recalled that at Teheran there was talk of psychological

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difficulties among troops, warding off fear, etc., and that Stalin, after listening to some of this, said:

"In the Russian Army the only thing to fear is to be caught showing any fear."

Marshall said he was worried about the speculative stories on the coming European invasion and asked for written suggestions as to how to stem them. The suggestion was made to him that the Germans should be more confused by the many speculative stories than by a few and he said mebbe so.

He admitted Eisenhower's prediction that the German war would end in '44 may have been intended partly as part of the psychological war. But he said he agreed with Eisenhower that '44 is the year.

It was then that Marshall said "Now here is the real business in hand," and launched into a tirade against [Executive Order #9412] the Army's having to take over the railroads (which has been reported fully by us and by everybody else since). As he finished, he was red in the face and cussing freely. It was a most amazing scene – almost unbelievable.

-3-

As I wrote last night in my story, he was asked, after saying that the damage already had been done abroad, whether this situation was explained to union leaders prior to the difficulties. He said he didn't think so, and I believe, but am not positive, that he added that the White House apparently didn't know what would be the propaganda result, because he told of having talked with Justice Byrnes the day he saw us and of Byrnes' expostulations when he told him what he was to tell us later.

We told Marshall he ought to stand for the story himself, after he said his statement could be used because it was fact. He said no, he wanted each reporter to use it on his own authority. We said that might be all right for the radio commentators, but we would have to peg it on somebody if we were to use it at all; and it was then that he specified it would be a breach of confidence if any mention were made of the War Department or if there were anything more than a vague generalization as to source.

It was after 5 p.m. and I went down a side stairway to the Pentagon Building news room, where I telephoned a story to the office. Meanwhile, the other reporters, including INS and UP, went back to their offices in Washington. Thus, we had quite a lead on the piece, and should have hit late afternoon papers in the west and middle west.

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We immediately went to work, too, getting comment from labor leaders and others. This enabled us to clear a roundup lead, including reaction as well as the anonymous charges, in time to hit morning papers everywhere, missing only early first editions with the cleanup story.

Incidentally, before telephoning the lead paragraph of my story from the Pentagon Building, I had it checked by General Surles as insurance against any possibility that there might be a denial from the Army later, or that it might be said the general had not been quoted correctly. I have my copy, marked in pencil by Surles, on file now.

I am inclined to think, though there's no justification yet, that Marshall's statement, [Director of the United States Office of War Information] Elmer Davis' speech last night, and Justice Byrnes' recent prediction of heavy casualties, just possibly may form a pattern that may be a prelude to an administration request for national service legislation, or stiff anti-strike legislation – or both. Even so, and considering all of this, the original Marshall statement could not be ignored, though anonymous, considering the knowledge and position of Marshall.

Paul Miller:hb Assistant General Manager.

2. **(B3/f36)**

February 19, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO KC:

We had another evening with Admiral King last night, the others present besides myself including Felix Belair of Time; Marquis Childs, United Features; Barnet Nover, The Washington Post; Dewey Fleming, The Baltimore Sun; Bert Andrews, The new York Herald-Tribune; Lyle Wilson, United Press and Phelps Adams, The New York Sun.

Admiral King said we are ahead of schedule in the Pacific, 'way behind schedule in Europe and in India, definitely going ahead with the cross channel invasion, honestly apprehensive of the German secret rocket, and that there now is little hope and no real expectation that the European war will end in 1944. As for the war with Japan, he says that's a matter of years, despite our recent and unexpectedly easy conquests.

The Admiral said we have no intention of trying to invade Truk, but our hope is to by-pass it and neutralize it. He says there were heavy fleet units at Truk when our Navy planes bombed it in an operation that was planned to continue there about 24 hours; but the main Jap fleet, he believes, is at Manila or farther West [*sic*]. He says he simply cannot understand why the Japanese did not react violently when we staged our show in the Marshalls. We were all set for heavy

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reaction, and our battleships were finally permitted to relieve their boredom by taking turns at firing at Kwajalein.

Speaking of the Jap mentality, though, he says he'll swear he can understand our British cousins little better. With all their interests in the Pacific, including Hong Kong, Singapore, and so on, they still are backing and fooling about India. He said , I just can't tell you the real story until after the war. Then, apparently reversing himself, he went ahead and told us what I take it to be the story he couldn't tell! Here it is:

Once it was agreed Mountbatten would go to India, the expectation was he would request the materiel and necessary troops and (all official talk among the Allies to the contrary) start a drive to open the Burma road right away. Instead, Mountbatten -- not-withstanding his royal connections and personal prestige as a soldier – ran into the old British crowd in India and was and is stymied. General Wavell was kicked upstairs to Viceroy to make room for Mountbatten. Wavell, a defeatist all along as far as Burma was concerned, still has the influence over personnel and materiel in India. Thus, although the British have 750,000 soldiers in India, Mountbatten has run into all kinds of delays and difficulties. If he requisitions a force, he may be told it already has been assigned for some needed duty elsewhere. And so it goes. And, says King, Churchill isn't backing Mountbatten up. So the Burma campaign now underway is small potatoes and King sees no likelihood of a real operation down there this year.

Continuing, and urging us to utmost secrecy, King said the British were still desirous of avoiding a cross channel invasion. As a matter of fact, he said that was a large consideration in the Quebec decision to send Marshall to London; it was felt he was the only man who could keep the British in line for the invasion, the British well known policy of letting someone else do the fighting not having been altered in lo, these many years.

He implied that the British were about to back out of the invasion plan at the time of Teheran and that Churchill had to be hit on the head before they actually could be got on the dotted line.

"It was Pal Joey who bopped him," the Admiral said. He explained that Stalin got everything he wanted at Teheran and that a definite agreement on a general time for the European invasion was one of those things.

He then told us that he could sympathize with the British on their reluctance for the cross channel effort, in a way, because it is no wild rumor that the Germans actually are all set with two types of rocket bombs with which the

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Nazis propose to fire loads of deadly disease germs into England if and when the Allies start the invasion. One of the rockets is a free type and the other is directed. We have by no means knocked out the installations which will be used to fire them. The peril is real.

Somewhat reluctantly, he said – and began by cautioning utmost secrecy – the Allies are ready to retaliate in kind on Germany if the Germans do let go.

Admiral King said the weather and the terrain are responsible for slowness of our progress in Italy. He was reminded that we certainly knew about the weather and terrain before we went in there and before our leaders predicted a quick cleanup. He ruefully conceded this was true.

(You'll remember that I wrote you in 1943 that General Marshall told us a week after the invasion of North Africa that he "wouldn't be surprised to see Italy fall before Christmas.")

Admiral King says the relationship of Allied strength in the Pacific is about 15% as to 85% in the Atlantic and European theaters. He says we'll need about 50% of that 85% after the termination of hostilities in Europe to whip Japan. He says the United States Fleet will need no help from the British, but is sufficiently powerful to wind it up alone.

The Admiral said he didn't look for us to use gas against the Japanese, expressing the belief that American public opinion would not permit it. The point also was raised that there was fear that if we used gas against the Japs, the Germans might use gas in England – suggesting the possibility the British might have urged against using gas in the Pacific, thinking of their own position. Note: The realists hereabouts, however, say the real reason for not using gas is that it isn't sufficiently effective!

After the conquest of Kwajalein, Admiral King said he sent Admiral Nimitz a message,

"WELL AND SMARTLY DONE."

Then he said, he added the "whip-lash which would be appreciated by those who know me." It was:

"CARRY ON."

P.S.

Admiral King said the Turks are just as wily as they are reputed to be, and that he doesn't expect them to come into the war until about "15 minutes to 12." He says they are getting rich off their present neutrality but that the real reason they haven't come in to date is that their price is too high. As their price, they ask

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such enormous quantities of munitions and materiel that the Allies felt it wouldn't be worth it.

The Portuguese and their coming declaration of war against Japan regarded doubtfully by the Admiral. He says they have three little pieces of land, and they want to get in on the war now in order to obtain Allied support for their claims on that land when the time comes to make the Peace. For his part, King says he thinks this is a good time to juggle up all those little possessions – apparently including Britain's) – and get rid of some of the difficulties they cause.

He conceded he doesn't see any hope of realizing this.

I interrupted this report to have lunch with Admiral Gatch [?]. You may recall he was in command off Guadalcanal. One part of his conversation may be worth noting. He said he predicts that there will be a revolution in Japan "within six months."

3. **(B3/f36)**

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM March 13, 1944

KC

AJG

On Tuesday, March 7, we carried a story for afternoon newspapers by John M. Hightower telling – for the first time so far as I know – of the really critical nature of the Allied position on the Anzio beachhead in Italy. Hightower's story also disclosed that the idea of going into Anzio was of British origin, and it was indicated that there was not too much enthusiasm in Washington for this particular venture. In this connection, one is beginning to hear more and more here about the whole Italian campaign being one we might well have avoided.

With that as a background, I rather suspected there was going to be a defence [*sic*] of the Italian campaign when the Bureau of Public relations at the War Department telephoned this morning that General Marshall wanted to see his usual group in his office for an off-the-record session at 12 noon.

I went over with Ben McKelway, others on hand including Arthur Krock, W. K. Hutchinson of INS, Duke Shoop of the Kansas City Star, James Wright of the Buffalo News, Casey Jones of the Washington Post, Frank Kelly of the New York Herald Tribune, Ernest Lindley of Newsweek, Roscoe Drummond of the Christian Science Monitor, and Marquis Childs.

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It was a delightful day and McKelway and I stood outside the Pentagon Building awhile before going in , as we had arrived a few minutes early. I told him about our Anzio story, which he had not seen as the Star did not use it. He seemed concerned that the Star had overlooked the story. I gathered he planned to look into it.

We found General Marshall looking very fine, and apparently in very good spirits. He shook hands with each of us as we entered the room and took up seats ringing his desk.

He began by saying that he was receiving a great many letters from editors and parents [about] the Army's recent closing down of the college training courses. He said he could not explain everything publicly, but he wanted to tell us that Selective Service simply had fallen so far behind a year ago and has continued so far behind since then, that the pool of more than ordinarily intelligent youngsters in the college training courses simply had to be tapped to meet urgent current requirements.

In this connection, he said there is no way out of it; the younger men – that is, below 26 or 27 – who have been deferred, simply must be taken no matter what they have been doing. He still doesn't want the fellows of older draft age, saying they simply aren't hardy enough for modern warfare.

He then got into the Italian thing, but to my comfort and satisfaction he made no reference to Hightower's inside story. Indeed, he may not even have seen it.

-2-

His discussion of the Italian campaign was not a defensive one. He said the value of the Italian campaign now is that it drains off German manpower that otherwise would be on the western front or facing Russia. He said our principal objective in Italy was incidentally to take Rome for political reasons, but principally to get the air fields above Rome. He indicated, as have others, that we never had any thought of going much beyond Rome – even had the Germans started pulling out, as I believe our leaders at one time expected they would do. He admitted that losses on the Anzio beachhead have been terrible, saying that the British and Canadians had sustained even heavier losses proportionately than had the Americans.

(It was interesting to contrast General Marshall's factual delineation of the Italian situation with the attitude of Admiral King toward the operation, as reported in my memorandum of February 19, 1944.) . . . .

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He then discussed a subject which has won increasing attention here; namely, the resurgence in popular and strategic concepts of the plain old rifle soldier. He gave us these facts:

In the United States Army, approximately 11 percent of the personnel are rifle soldiers. Yet, on the Italian front, 70 percent of our casualties have been suffered by these men who make up only 11 percent of our total engaged forces. The story is about the same everywhere.

General Marshall said that we frankly had underestimated our needs in this category. He recalled that some Americans were going to win the war from the air and others were sure it would be won by machines, and he did not spare himself in criticizing that concept. He said we are now opening up new training posts and turning out greater numbers of riflemen as fast as we can. He says no strategist , however committed to air power or armor, any longer denies that the old-fashioned dough-boy still has to bear the brunt. Indeed, the tanks cannot even operate effectively now until the foot soldiers have broken a way through for them. Tanks are all right unless the other fellow has tanks or anti-tank guns, and then you are right back where you started. And the reason foot soldiers have to break through first is that mine fields will hold up a tank advance until they can be cleared.

Jumping up to England, General Marshall volunteered nothing specific about the invasion – time or place. He said merely that our major effort now is to try to knock out the German air fighter strength. He said that's the real reason for the daylight bombing of Berlin by the U.S. Air Forces – German fighters will come up there. Incidentally, he inadvertently illustrated how incorrect a picture it is

possible to get from communiques when he said that on our latest Berlin raid the communique indicated a thousand American bombers participated, but that actually only about 250 ever got to Berlin. The reason only a fourth of the bombers got there was that the weather was so bad over the Channel that many were called back before they even got on their way in France.

He said we still aren't positive what the Germans have on the so-called "rocket coast," but expressed the opinion Radar-directed airplanes are a certainty, for one thing. (He made no mention of the bacteria-carrying rockets about which I was told earlier, and which I reported to you in confidence February 19.)

Again contrary to what I understood from Admiral King, General Marshall seemed to be somewhat pleased with the little campaign now under way in Burma. He made no effort to paint it as a major effort, but the most interesting piece of news he gave us – and he urged us not to hint at it in any way – had to do

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with Burma. A few months ago, he related, he had General Arnold develop a special air arm project, with the result that a force of 8,000 soldiers with 1400 mules has just been set down by glider and by parachute far back of the Jap lines in Burma. This secret campaign is part of a new strategy to hop in and build airfields, leave a sufficient force to defend them, and go on into another strategic place – somewhat, I thought, like the Pacific sea warfare strategy of isolating various Japanese-occupied islands by by-passing them and occupying others farther on.

He spoke well of the Russian effort, although admitting he charges off to exaggeration about 50 percent of all Russian claims as to German planes shot down. He refused to make a guess as to when the war might end. He said things are looking very much better in the Pacific generally.

4. **(B3/f36)**

March 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM: (Off-record but not confidential)

General Pat Hurley spoke off-the-record for the Overseas Writers Club here today, and in discussing the Turkish situation indicated a new proposal is being worked out by which the Allies hope to obtain something from Turkey. (As things stand now, the Turks are giving us virtually no help and are refusing to go all out unless they are paid off in war materiel at such a rate that it isn't worth the cost.)

Aside from this, Hurley said four factors dominate all post-war considerations:

1. Gold. He said you will hear that the United States has all the gold in the world buried in the ground, but he urged that Russia's steadily increasing gold production not be overlooked – implying the U.S. has information that Russia is building up gold reserves that will give us something to think about in the future.

2. Oil. He said we are depleting our own reserves, giving them away to the Russians and the British, and that we have to find new sources. He said he hadn't made up his mind completely about Government ownership. However, recalling that he represents five oil companies whose properties were expropriated by Mexico, he said he felt <u>some</u> Government ownership would be helpful to us in our expansion in foreign fields. He said the Government would be in a better position to help specific U.S. industries abroad if it owned a share or two. He favors the pending proposal to build a pipeline for oil in the Middle East.

3. Shipping. Hurley said we talk about holding on, after the war, to the Liberty shipping we are building up now. However, he predicted we will decide it is to our advantage to turn a lot of this over to the British so that Britain can

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maintain itself commercially. He added that the main cornerstone of our foreign policy is and has been that we must help maintain a strong Great Britain. He said it is essential to our welfare in every way that we keep Britain strong – and added that he also agrees with all those who say that's the way we have kept ourselves busy a good share of the time for the last 30 years!

4. Air. He said there undoubtedly will be conflicts with the British and others, but that come what may we rightly are beginning to take steps now to assure maximum protection for our interests in that field after the war.

5. **(B3/f36)**

April 17, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

KC
AJG

Notes on an off-the-record evening, April 16, with the following other reporters, and Admiral King: Turner Catledge, New York Times; Ernest Lindley, Newsweek; Jim Wright, Buffalo News; Dick Wilson, Cowles Publications; Pete Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Marquis Childs, columnist.

The talk of an indefinite postponement of the invasion is just that – talk. The date, within narrow limits, was set at Teheran, however much over Mr. Churchill's prostrate form. The date was not indicated last night, but the best guess possible from what was said is somewhere around July 1.

Our overall plans have been expanded by "almost 100 per cent" over previous plans. It is hoped that overwhelming force, as at Kwajalein, will do the job. The effort will be many-pronged. King said he told FDR there would be so many boats a man could <u>walk</u> across the channel. The big French ports will be aimed at. The intention will be to get them open for direct U.S. to France shipments, within the least possible time.

At Teheran, Mr. Stalin asked how about that second front. Mr. Churchill held forth for some time as to the problems, etc., etc. When he had quite concluded, Mr. Stalin said, in effect:

"Yes, I know – but how about that second front."

Roosevelt sided with Stalin. (Though it wasn't necessary for <u>anybody</u> to side with Uncle Joe.)

Obviously, King really is afraid the Japs will decide on an all-out effort to conquer China. He says the successful prosecution of such a campaign would

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prolong the war for years. He hopes the Navy will drive through to take a China port not too late in 1945; says it isn't in the cards at all for 1944. While the Navy is doing this, the strategic plan is for General Chennault's air force to be very active over China. And for General Stilwell's Chinese trainees to be training other Chinese in the big effort to bring China's manpower to bear. A real Jap China drive, which he says would bring easy victory for the Japs in all China, could, King thinks, put a crimp in all that.

We are going after the Carolines, of which Guam is the best. Eventually, it is hoped to be bombing Japan from Guam.

The B-29's – the big bombers – will be heard from fairly soon now. They had many bugs, delaying production. They will be under Strategic – not Tactical – command.

This means that B-29's assigned, say, to MacArthur's territory will not be at MacArthur's command; what they bomb will be specified by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. This same setup is in effect now as relates to General Eaker's air force in the Mediterranean; Eaker's planes are not, in other words, at the disposal of General Wilson. Wilson has called for them twice: to bomb the Monastery and to bomb Cassino itself. He has some tactical craft, of course, but the big organization is Strategic.

King said the real story of what happened off Savo Island, when the Japs steamed in and knocked out our task force, including the Australian cruisers, will not be told until after the war. He denies our ships shot up one another, as reported generally here.

King, more optimistic than a month ago, said he wouldn't be surprised to see Germany out of the war by the end of 1944. The reason is Russia's continued amazing showing. He says the Germans have even pulled a reserve division out of Northern Italy and troops out of France to try to stop the Russians.

6. **(B3/f36)**

April 18, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

KC

I called on General Marshall today to extend a speaking invitation and found him also prepared, apparently, for an off-record fill-in. I was alone with him 35 minutes.

After I had extended the invitation, he said he was interested and appreciative, but that he had to (1) put military exigencies first and (2) keep

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himself in trim, -- he wouldn't go, no matter what, if he were tired out that day. Then he told me this story:

Last weekend he and Mrs. Marshall were at their 4-acre homeplace down near Leesburg. He'd been digging some ditches and "ruint" his back. Then he had some planting to do. So he had the bright idea of lying down a la Roman banqueter, on his side, reaching out and sort of raking back and forth with the one free hand. This, he conceded, was not a general-like picture. Topping it off, he had on dungarees.

Anyway, about the time he was thinking this was a pretty restful arrangement, if not too efficient, his wife hove up with a stranger; some real estate fellow, he said, from Leesburg. A conversation ensued, dominated by the stranger, and with General Marshall not getting up because he was too tired. The stranger told him all about the right way to do what he was a-doing, etc., etc. Then the stranger and Mrs. Marshall went away and the General, still not getting up, was left to wonder what-the-hell.

Five minutes later the stranger came back. He walked up to Marshall who by that time was trying to get himself up and said:

"General, I just want to shake your hand."

Marshall said, "Sure." They shook. Then the stranger, without more ado, was off again. Pretty soon Mrs. Marshall came back. The General said:

"Who was that fellow and what did he want?" Mrs. Marshall said:

"Oh, he telephoned me a couple of weeks ago that he just wanted to come by and shake your hand some time when you were down here . . . he didn't recognize you when he saw you lying there raking and when we left he wanted to know where General Marshall was. I had to send him back."

I told Marshall of the many persons who had asked me if I knew him, what he was like, etc., etc., on my trip in the Middle West. I told him he'd be running for office in spite of himself if he didn't look out. He said:

"I'll put it this strong: I positively never will have anything to do with politics. I want to go around saying that so much that, then should I ever get into politics <u>despite</u> saying it, I'd be stultified (cq) by my own past declarations.

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"But I really mean it. For one thing, I'd lose my wife. And nobody else would give a damn about me after I got into politics. So I wouldn't have anybody left.

"It's good to think people have confidence in me, but I'm not kidding myself: The day after the war is over, nobody will care. It's all because of the war. And, another thing: I know my own limitations, which is something some other people around here can't say. I have all the advantage now because, presumably, I know more than anybody here about how to run a war. And I can talk to Congress with confidence as a result. It wouldn't be that way in politics. I don't know anything about it. I don't want to know anything about it."

One more point he made:

"The British and all these other people I have to deal with would start going at me differently in a minute if they thought I had a single mental reservation beyond my present job. It's awfully hard to do, and I'm not sure I know how to do it, but I have got to keep myself out of this political thing."

He commented, as he read a note someone tiptoed in and handed him – a note he pencilled [*sic*] a reply without hesitation:

"I have to act on the biggest problems in the world, and I can't even take time to read over what I dictate. Yesterday I had 'em all in here – Stalin, Churchill, all of 'em on messages of one kind or another. I was writing stuff that will be dug up for histories – and I couldn't even read it over . . ."

As for things in general:

"It's slow here now. Damn, how I miss Harry Hopkins. Let me tell you something in strictest confidence:

"The most miserable period of my life was six months as Deputy Chief of Staff. I knew we were going to get into war and I knew ways to cut it shorter by a year. Nobody paid much attention.

"Then one time, I found the truth about Harry Hopkins. I heard him tell off Churchill. He's the toughest man in this war. What he says to some of these people, including the President, is awful. He's just tough. He doesn't care . . . After I got to know him, I could get things done. He's a realist all the way.

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"And yet nobody seems to know what a valuable man he is. And you can't say how valuable he is, or the President is reflected upon."

(I'd heard him say some of these things about Hopkins before. In this, however, he seemed to me to say that Hopkins is the President's backbone with the foreigners and braces us against being taken for even more than everybody here knows we have been taken for already.)

I told him we felt he ought to have some recreation, and that's one reason I was over there as Kent Cooper's ambassador to tell him in what regard he is held and how much the Dutch Treat Club would like to have him for its Dinner.

He laughingly said the best brain-clearing recreation he could get is on his Leesburg place.

When I left, he called after me:

"Anything you can do to keep me out of the newspapers will be OK with me."

CHAPTER II

Shortly after I talked with you this afternoon, I received a call from General Sommervell [*sic*]. I asked him how was he, and he said, Dammit, he was low and would I come over. I went, was taken in at once, to this:

Somervell said he'd been talking with General Marshall and the latter was afraid, thinking back over our chat and some of the questions asked and answered, that I had the idea there was some truth to the rumors about rivalry between Marshall and Somervell, with Harry Hopkins helping Somervell, etc., etc.

I said, for gosh sake, I didn't know what he could be thinking about – but that I was sorry now I even let him talk about anything that would get his mind off my mission; namely, that of an emissary with a dinner invitation from my boss!

Then I recalled and mentioned one thing:

General Marshall said it was simply wonderful the way Somervell was getting the supply job done for the Army; that he (Marshall) frankly couldn't see how he did it, and I said being a fellow that likes a pat on the back myself:

"Why don't you tell him that?"

Marshall said he had told him. Then – as Somervell and I agreed – he must have got to wondering if I thought Marshall wasn't sincere in what he said to me.

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Anyway, Somervell went on about how he guessed Harry Hopkins does like him, since he sweat [*sic*] and bled for Harry as WPA Administrator in New York City, but that (1) there are no political machinations going on, and (2) he has no ambition to succeed Marshall and (3) no ambition to be President.

He said all he wants to do is settle down on one of his wife's orange groves in Florida – and stay there.

I reminded him that he did all right for FDR in helping run the 1936 Democratic convention and he said, yep, and that was enough for him.

I urged him to go down the hall and assure General Marshall that The AP wouldn't be spreading any of this stuff, unless they gave us something to go on, and he swore they never would.

So endeth another day in what, for want of a better word, they call Washington.

7. **(B3/f36)**

May 9, 1944

Confidential

Mr. Kent Cooper

A friend of mine at FBI, Hoover's assistant, in fact, came by for a chat today and in the course of the conversation said:

The FBI, in its visits to members prior to the filing of The AP Suit, never made one such trip on its own motion.

Sometimes requests that the FBI interrogate such and such a member would come from Thurman Arnold. Sometimes from Biddle. Sometimes from Llewin.

Hoover opposed all this activity in general. Moreover, for the record, he frequently would write a memorandum to Biddle or to Arnold or to Llewin, before undertaking to carry out an order. In such memoranda Hoover would express his belief that such activity was no proper part of FBI work.

This friend invited me, if I doubted him, to see the confidential files any time.

We can add this, I guess, to our Washington "Believe-It-or-Not" file.

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8. **(B3/f36)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 26, 1944

Mr. Paul Miller
Assistant General Manager,
Washington.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your outline on the social and business contacts of your trip, from which I see I still have some friends, or else you are merely trying to make me happy.

You need never have any doubt, young fellow, but that I know that if we could lend you the time and you had the inclination, we would be better off if we housed you, Louise, and the family, in a private Pullman to keep going to see all the members. But what would you do with the dog!

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

P.S.
Incidentally, how do you like the enclosed
which I assure you is made provided and with
dissension conferred?

KENT COOPER

9. **(B3/f36)**

Form E14 2M 10-43 P

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK

L. F. CURTIS, TREASURER

PERSONNEL CHANGE NO.
28635

May 26, 1944

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Effective retroactively to May 15, 1944, this is authorization to increase the salary of Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager, to $20,000 [$265,000.00 in 2013] annually from $18,000 [$238,000.00 in 2013] annually.

This increase has been approved by the Salary Stabilization Unit, Unit Treasury.

KENT COOPER
KC (initialed)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

10. **(B3/f36)**
*****

August 15, 1944

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

KC

AJG

Admiral King met with the usual group, with the exception of myself, while I was absent from Washington, and I am letting follow a memorandum which was provided me by Glen Perry of the New York Sun:

On previous occasions of this kind A emphasized a line of strategy which contemplates that Admiral Nimitz will continue his operations in the Pacific for the purpose of blasting open a seaway to the coast of China. After securing bases on the coast of China the plan would be to move a large volume of American supplies and materials of war into China for use by a large Chinese army trained by General Stilwell and commanded by allied officers.

A is now changing his tune. He still speaks of the campaign to open the seaway to China. However, he says that now, for the first time, a serious study is being made of ways and means to begin a frontal attack on Japan. He says that in lives the choice between the two, going into China or attacking Japan frontally, is about 50-50. In other words, the cost in lives in attacking Japan itself would be heavier and concentrated in a short period of time. The cost of lives of going into China to defeat the Japanese army there would probably be equally as great but extended over a longer period of time. A expressed considerable doubt that the American public would want to stand a long war in China. Therefore, if the cost is about equal he is tending toward the direct frontal attack. Serious consideration of an attack of this kind has not heretofore been possible inasmuch as we did not have the bases from which to conduct it.

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A indicated that the second possibility is action to establish a military strong point in the Philippines, possibly Mindanao. A does not feel that it is in any sense a military necessity to retake the Philippine Islands. He seems, in fact, to veer away from any kind of a major campaign there, but he recognizes the political interest there may be in a full scale campaign by MacArthur from the south to re-occupy the Philippines. (Note: Understand Larry Lehrbas is saying he'll be eating Thanksgiving dinner in the P.I. – P.M.)

So it is entirely possible, I think and basing this thinking on what A said, that you will see a campaign unfold to take all of Formosa and establish a strong point in the Philippines as a prelude to a direct attack on Japan proper.

Some very curious things have happened in the occupation of the Marianas. It has been expected ever since Attu that the Japanese soldiers would kill themselves when they were cornered. This is generally proved to be a rather inefficient manner of conduct for the Japanese and cannot be understood at all by our military officials. Now, on Saipan the same mysterious event occurs in the civilian population. Large numbers of Japanese civilians kill themselves. Also, a number of natives on Saipan who were not Japanese but who have been indoctrinated in the Japanese philosophy of life kill themselves. A referred indirectly to what might happen if there were a landing in Japan and it was plain that he suspected there might be large numbers of Japanese civilians who would commit suicide. He expects also that this same curious manifestation of Japanese mentality might apply even in naval ships and that when the Japanese navy finally is cornered it will first desperately try to break out and if that fails the ships will be scuttled.

-2-

The next big naval undertaking is to be under the command of Admiral Halsey, who is organizing and doing the staff work under name of the Third Fleet. It is possible to deduce from what A said that Halsey's objectives may be one of the two following places – Borneo or Formosa. The possibility that it might be Borneo is bases on A's pointed statement that he wants Borneo. The reason he wants it is because there are large stores of oil there as well as a large supply in the ground.

A believes the fall of the Japanese Cabinet merely means that there will be a change in the kind of warfare used by the Japanese and not that it will be any less vigorous. For example, he fears that the Japanese will change the manner of their submarine warfare in order to make it more effective and that this will be one of the major results of the fall of the Tojo Cabinet.

General Stillwell is still training Chinese divisions in China and he is still having a hard time with Chiang Kai-shek. The whole situation in China is disturbing in the extreme to the military high command. A is always anxious for

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fear the Japanese will upset the apple cart by conquering all of China and leaving us no alternative from which to choose.

A believes that the war against the Germans will be won by the end of this calendar year, if not earlier. He looks upon the revolt of the German officers as a sign of great German weakness. A believes the Germans are fools for refusing to give up territory. He lays the blame for this entirely upon Hitler and says that if the German generals really were in charge at the present time they would fall back from territory they know they cannot conceivably hold. Hitler, however, forces some of the best divisions of the German army to remain in fixed positions when their condition is hopeless. Therefore, he loses his troops. A says this is not strategy, this is Hitler's dicta.

A continues to be amazed, as he says the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff is amazed, by the success and speed of the Russian armies. He says he cannot understand how they can get their supplies up to such a fast-moving front. A emphasized this phase of the thing so strongly that he was asked if he suspected there was collusion between the Germans and the Russians. A gave no very conclusive answer to that question but we thought he left room for the idea. The idea of collusion between the Germans and Russians was kicked around quite a bit, with the people who were there with King (eight of us) talking about it more than he did, and I think the net result of his remarks was that he thought the chances were against collusion. He said he had no evidence of it, but was willing to think about it.

You have seen reports in the paper about the secret weapon used on Guam. A said he knew of no new secret weapon but that he thought it was only new to the man who saw it. He spoke of this weapon as if it were like a reserve fuel tank kicked off an airplane and when it explodes it consumes all the oxygen within a wide radius so that the men within that radius suffocate. A hoped that this would prove to be the weapon which would knock off the rocket-launching stations in France. He said if they could just get that explosive near the apertures of these rocket-launching platforms it would consume all of the oxygen and no one could breathe inside the rocket-launching installation.

11. **(B3/f36)**

October 17, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Admiral King met with Phelps Adams, Ernest Lindley, Bert Andrews, Lyle Wilson, Joseph Harsch, Raymond Graham Swing, Arthur Krock and myself last night for another off the record talk which was held at Adams' home.

King started off by saying that no one need place any confidence in the Japanese radio reports of having sunk a lot of our ships in the current action around

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Luzon and off Formosa. He said we were still looking for the Jap fleet, that we have plenty of stuff out there to take care of anything that might come. He explained that there are fast battleships and destroyers in every carrier division whose major purpose is to help protect the carriers. He said we had sighted one relatively small Jap fleet unit in the area, but nothing of consequence. King called this strictly an auxiliary action; not the main show, adding that we may learn what he means by this weekend. I assume that he meant MacArthur would be moving into the Philippines within the next few days. King said it would be impossible for us now to make a real attack on Formosa, because we "lack the means." He explained that we do not have the assault troops and assault craft necessary.

Speaking of assault shipping – troop and machine landing craft, etc. – he said there is a "serious slippage" in shipyard production just now, owing to the number of workers quitting the shipyards to look for more permanent work and employment. He said it was a very serious thing because it apparently reflected a national feeling that the war is now over when, said he, it definitely is not. He said the Army made a mistake in cutting back on its personnel, as evidenced by present personnel shortages in Europe where he said we have found the need in some categories much greater than anyone anticipated.

King said Chiang is even worse off than before. He seems to blame this on Chiang, at least in large measure, saying that Chiang had always felt that if General Chennault could get enough air supplies over "the hump" for aerial warfare, nothing else need be worried about. So, King said, Chiang sped up all the ground forces supplies, flung them among his divisions scattered far and wide instead of allocating these supplies to a few strategically located fighting divisions that could have made effective use of them. Now we are even worried for fear the Japs might take Kunming and cut off the over-the-hump shipments altogether. He said the Japanese had reacted as was expected by us; namely, as soon as Chennault had enough stuff to make it hot for them, they went to work on his landing fields.

King said he believes the main reason the British want to get in on the Pacific show is so they can claim credit after it's all over. He says he doesn't mind the British moving their fleet in, but he'll bet "Uncle Sugar" – as King refers to Uncle Sam – will wind up having to supply the British units, despite Churchill's assurances to the contrary in Quebec. King says there is plenty of work for the British to do, if they will and can do it. For example, he asks [w]hy we should have to retake Ceylon, Borneo, Singapore, etc., etc. King seemed to me to have a stronger feeling about the British situation than I had seen him display before. However, King said some of these decisions are made on a "higher level." He said that's what Churchill meant at Quebec when he told reporters that the argument was over Britain's desire to share in these good things in the Pacific. King said he didn't mind the Britons being in on it, but he'd still bet that they didn't supply their own units as they claim they will.

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As for the Russian problem, King said they will cooperate with the United States, but one of the stumbling blocks is that Russia doesn't want to do anything for or with Britain. There is new talk of a Tripartite Chiefs of Staff instead of the present setup which involves only the British and the Americans. King thinks the Russian moves in the Balkans now are political, but conceded that the Russian setbacks on the Vistula before Warsaw may have forced them to spread out in the Balkans merely because that's the only place they could move.

King estimates, emphasizing that it's a very rough guess, that the United States may be able to demobilize about 30 per cent of its army after the war is won in Europe but concedes the extent of demobilization may be affected by policing necessities. He expressed confidence that the Russians will come in against Japan in due course, but didn't say he had anything definite to back up the opinion.

The main theme running through his remarks all evening was that the Navy can work all around the Japanese islands, but that until the European war is over and big forces of assault troops are available there can be no big assault upon the China coast or upon Japan proper.

12. **(B3/f36)**

Washington
August 18, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

KC
AJG

I am no doctor, but I think President Roosevelt is in very serious condition.

I attended a White House press conference this morning for the first time in months. It was the first time I had seen him since, I believe, May.

Regardless of his doctor's repeated statements, his face is thin and drawn. His eyes look bad. He appears to have more trouble with his enunciation due to his teeth. Even his voice is weak – the reporters had to keep urging him to speak louder.

In short, he looks sick and he looks tired and he lacks fire. He almost looked pitiful.

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I came back and checked our biographical matter. We are getting to work at once filling in on the Hawaii trip. We will have a reporter go to Hyde Park when Roosevelt does at all times, regardless.

13. **(B3/f36)**

September 9, 1944

Confidential

KC

AJG

A dinner was given honoring General Marshall last night by those who have attended his so-called secret conferences. After some by-play, Marshall spoke. Highlights:

He thinks the war can be over in Europe three weeks from now, PROVIDED (a) that our replacements and supplies can catch up with the advance, (b) that the Russians are able to get rolling, and (c) that we are able to get large numbers of heavy bombers working from near the German border. Given another set of circumstances – supply problems on our part, Russian difficulties – the war could run into the winter.

We have a gasoline pipeline under the channel to Cherbourg and already have heavy bombers operating out of France, along with hundreds of fighters that now never have to go to England at all.

He thinks but doesn't know that Rommell [*sic*] is dead. He says a major factor in the success in France has been the way we have knocked off top German generals. Counting Rommell [*sic*], he says we have killed at least two, that one has gone crazy and another was badly shot up. One corps top command was killed to a man in a single bombardment.

He admits we have fought a costly war, in terms of materiel, but says it was done, and is being done, advisedly; the aim is to spend more money and save more lives. In the Pacific, for example, he says the bombardment cost in an island attack is stupendous, but that the alternative is to take a heavier loss in life during the landings.

He doesn't think the Germans will use gas because, he says, unless they have something we don't know about, the Allies have more gas ready to use and better protection against gas than have the Germans.

He might like to use gas against the Japs, but would be deterred by consideration of civilians on the Jap-held islands.

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Chiang Kai-shek is in the midst of another shaky period, but that is the case much of the time and he is expected to hang on again as he has in the past.

14. **(B3/f36)**

[See original in file, dated 10/16/44 and 10/17/44; To PM, from WLB]

October 21, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC

AJG

General Marshall held a secret news conference October 16. I was unable to go and sent Beale. His report follows:

- - - - - -

Summary of off-record conference held by General Marshall October 16 upon return from week's trip to European front:

Highspot: We are trying to knock out Germany by the end of the year. Marshall will not predict when the war will end, but is going to put the men in there and keep pressing

Two major current problems: Supply and manpower. Manpower difficulties to a large degree are incident to supply troubles.

SUPPLY

NOT a commander on the European front is getting all the supplies he is asking.

The reconstruction of railroads has been marvelously efficient. We have now reached the point where land transport can handle more than can be unloaded at available ports and beaches. This spells the importance of

ANTWERP. Antwerp could handle 40,000 tons a day and double our present loading capacity. But first the British and Canadians must clear the banks of the Wester Schelde where German artillery commands the approaches to Antwerp. Up to now, not even mine sweepers have been able to approach the city.

MANPOWER

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The infantry rifleman is bearing the brunt of the fighting and suffering 92 per cent of the casualties. The system for replacing casualties is working and the units are being kept up to strength, but the infantryman needs a rest. Starting on orders I cabled back, we are going to send in infantry regiments carrying only their lightest arms and equipment to rotate these front-line regiments so they can drop back for a rest. We'll send them in light until we can move their heavy material. That will enable us to get these fresh troops in the line by the first part of December instead of the first part of February, if we took their full material. It will keep a whole division tuned up and in fighting trim to have a few fresh regiments and the knowledge there's a chance to drop back before the white alley turns up. We'll do with regiments what we were able to do only with single men during the last war.

We are going to give relief on a full regiment basis by using six divisions behind the lines in France, six more than were diverted to England because of the supply problems in France and three over here.

Casualties as a whole are running below pre-invasion estimates, but the infantry casualties are running higher. We are getting 60,000 men a month from Selective Service. Eisenhower alone has asked for 50,000 a month. The staff here wants me to raise our ceiling of 7,700,000; we have more than that now.

I don't foresee now any increase in the 60,000 a month Selective Service figure.

THE ENEMY

We are fighting a tough crust of resistance all along the line; about 25 per cent are fanatics and 75 percent controlled by fanatics.

Nobody can tell when the break may come. We expect piecemeal surrenders.

European Sidelights: Troops on the front are now being delivered winter clothes and equipment, just as they were at this time of October 1918. There are 1,900,000 U.S. troops in France; only 300,000 of these on duties back of the lines. Air-ground cooperation has reached a perfection we never dreamed possible.

The Siegfried Line is a strong fortification. I went through part of it. But it's only as strong as it is manned. These shark's teeth look fine, but General Collins told me most of our advances had been along the roads. We'd blow out the stuff, repair and move ahead. The Germans have been infiltrating back to their pill-boxes at night. To stop this we've sent out tractors to fill them full of dirt. Sometimes we take a torch and seal the steel doors. If the Germans refuse to come out they're sealed inside.

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RUSSIA

The Soviet operations on the Vistula above Warsaw didn't work out and they've been regrouping since. We might see something on the Central Russian front soon. Russia has been doing a lot in the Balkans and Hungary. It's tougher going for the Russians outside their own country; they've lost some maneuverability while the Germans have gained some. The Russians do not have civilians coming in behind the troops to rebuild.

V-2 BOMB

The Germans are planning to use the V-2 bomb against us in Antwerp and it could cause us a lot of trouble. They've been firing them at Norwich, England, about the only point in range. Some jet-bombs have been used against the 1st Army.

15. **(B3/f36)**

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC

AJG

BRIEF NOTES ON A COUPLE OF OFF-RECORD OCCASIONS

1. At a luncheon, Ambassador Averell Harriman took the same line as most other Administration people toward Russia; namely, that all the United States is supposed to do is to be sure to stroke Stalin the right way. Harriman made one definite prediction – that whatever cooperation Russia does finally give against Japan, after the European war, will not be satisfactory in our view. He said the Russians are all asking the question whether the United States will "be friends" or be isolationist. I asked him whether he thought the United States ever had been as isolationist as Russia herself is now. He replied that Russia, in its growth as a government, now is just about where we were in the late eighteenth century. Of course he said the election of Dewey would be a tragic setback internationally, adding that the Russians would take this as proof that the United States was not going to be "friends."

2. At a buffet last night in Secretary Forrestal's office, along with a number of other newspapermen, Vice Admiral Cook, of Admiral King's staff, told the story of the Philippines naval battle. He said he believed the Japs threw in every ship fit to fight. He conceded that there is a wide margin of error possible in reports of damage dealt the Japs, but expressed confidence the reports are generally true as to the scope of success. He admitted, however, that our own losses were large – particularly, I gathered, at the hands of the new Jap suicide fliers. I am convinced this is a matter of real concern, because Admiral Cook and Forrestal both asked if the newspapers would do one of two things: either ignore the Jap suicide fliers or say that they are easy pickin's for our anti-aircraft guns. They explained that if the Japanese

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government learns we are worried about these fanatics, it undoubtedly will emphasize that form of attack. It seems these pilots, who did a lot of damage at Leyte, simply set a course for the object of attack and, even though they may be killed and their planes hit numerous times, there is a good chance of their whamming into the target with their load of explosives. It's the German robot principle – but humans instead of robots. Admiral Cook said there are scores of Jap airfields in the Philippines and Korea and the Japs have shown themselves able to keep them in operation and also to keep replacements coming in; the replacements fly down from Japan to Korea and to the Philippine fields. He said they have given us a lot of trouble and are continuing to do so all around Leyte. We asked how about some news on this; he replied that reporting of such action would be up to MacArthur.

November 3, 1944

16. **(B3/f36)**

December 15, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC:

AJG:

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy was guest of honor at a Eugene Meyer dinner last night, attended by Walter Lippmann, Casey Jones, Bert Andrews, Ernest Lindley, Arthur Krock and myself.

It is clear from the evening of conversation that:

1. A considerable cleavage has grown up between the military and our diplomatic service. The former apparently is contending that diplomacy should have been able to head off the Anglo-American grief over Greece, Yugoslavia, et al.

2. Stimson and McCloy, at least, are trying to work out some arrangement for diplomatic representation on the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The idea would be that future diplomatic strategy would be planned jointly along with future military moves. The argument is that such advance planning would have kept England and the United States from showing the world a divided front as now. The big trouble about this is, of course, that it still leaves Russia out. What has she to gain by playing with us and the British? Stalin is having his way now.

3. The Army and Navy are worrying about Mr. Roosevelt in connection with their efforts to get strong legislation providing for a year's real military service for every boy. Mr. Roosevelt – acting as if he were reading from one of Eleanor's speeches – consistently talks about everything else but military training for this proposed year. I recall, incidentally, that at one press conference he told me how the

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boys should learn to brush their teeth, use hammer and saw, be good citizens. What the Army and Navy want is a year of military training as intensive as is given in war training camps. It appears likely the Army and Navy will get up some sort of joint statement within the next month or so.

4. It was remarked that the Army Air Forces' comments on the B-29 raids are markedly conservative by contrast with AAF comment at the start of earlier operations such as bombing of Germany from England. McCloy said he thought a lesson had been well learned – since we still can lose upwards of 50 bombers on a raid over a Germany that General Arnold a year ago described as nearly paralyzed.

You will see from all this what I regret to say is a general turn in thinking here. There is pessimism, confusion and doubt all round. It has been reflected also in what you may have seen coming from the floor of the House and Senate in recent days. At times it almost appears that the isolationists are on the verge of coming back. I mention this merely as a reporter, not as a lament or the contrary.

PM

17. **(B3/f36)**
*****

December 19, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

The following memorandum was made by one of the reporters who recently visited MacArthur on Leyte, while on a Pacific tour. All of this reports MacArthur's opinions as expressed to this reporter and others, coupled with the reporter's impressions.

- - -

We went in with 4 divisions against approximately 35,000 Japs. The picture of American strength was painted in rosy colors, and exaggerated for military reasons in published reports. Since the initial landings the Japanese on Leyte have been reinforced by the 30th division from Mindanao, the 102d from Cebu, one from Luzon and one which was on transports waiting to debark in Manila. This last, he said, showed the measure to which they were tricked by our invasion of Leyte.

He proposed eventually to destroy five Japanese divisions, those which faced him on Bataan, and he believes that the decisive battle of the Philippines will be fought in the great plain of Luzon, northwest of Manila. He said that many of the

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things the Japanese did during the invasion of Luzon were very well done, and we will do precisely the same things, the suggestion being we will cut Luzon in half and defeat the Japanese in detail. If the Jap will pull part of his forces into Bataan and Corregidor, MacArthur will be greatly pleased.

Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita is a brilliant and very able professional soldier and MacArthur is glad that he decided to make his major stands in western Leyte on the general line Ormoc-Carigara. He can withdraw from that line only to the western Leyte massif, either in the northwest or the southwest. Of about 70,000 troops which the Japs have committed in Leyte only 18,000 effectives remain. In small unit fighting the Jap is in a class by himself. MacArthur has fought with and against him all over the world. He has the highest respect for him. The German will quit when he is cornered and hopelessly isolated, but not the Jap. The Jap was totally surprised by our invasion of Leyte for he expected us in Mindanao, and the tactics on Leyte are to use heavy artillery form the east while pressing in in an enveloping movement with infantry from the north and south, i.e., Carigara and Ormoc.

MacArthur believes that Yamashita expects him to hit somewhere in an arc from Cebu and Negras to Luzon; the center of gravity of Jap dispositions has shifted and Yamashita is deploying heavy forces on the line from Batangas (the province east of Manila Bay) to Luzon, near the end of the Legaspi Peninsula.

It was originally planned to give some B-29's to MacArthur. A magnificent field with 10,000 foot runways was built for them near Darwin. (Batchellor Field.) He said he made five separate emphatic requests to Washington and George Kenney almost quit over the row. He said that every mistake that supposedly

intelligent men could make has been made in this war. The North African operation was absolutely useless, yet all the available strength of both Great Britain and the United States was thrown into the task.

He said while he was in John McGraw's office some years ago Willie Keeler made his famous remark "Hit 'em where they ain't," and that is what he, Mac, has done so far. He said that thus far we have been able to outthink them and he believes we will continue to outthink them. He said that only on this basis has it been possible to make the advances that have been made in the South and Southwest Pacific, with inadequate ground forces. He said that both he and Nimitz have been and are now criminally undersupplied with ground forces. That he said, demonstrates the differences between the European and the Pacific theaters. "We hit them where they are in Europe, not where they ain't." Patton's army, which is trying to battle its way through the Vosges in the Luneville-Baccamt sector, can't do it. He repeated – they can't do it. No army could do it. The Italian campaign, again hitting the Germans where they were deployed to meet us, has slowed down just as much. They are fighting this European war in terms of war of a quarter of a century ago.

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The Chinese situation is disastrous. It is the bitter fruit of our decision to concentrate our full strength against Germany. A strategy as old as warfare is that while you deliver your main blow with your main force in one place you retain enough strength to hold the enemy in check elsewhere. Thus in ignoring the Pacific, we violated one of the most fundamental rules of warfare. We did not have sufficient strength in the Pacific to hold the enemy while destroying him in Europe. He said that if he had been given just a portion of the force which invaded North Africa he could have retaken the Philippines in three months because at that time the Japanese were not ready. "They are now. The Philippines are the strategic key to the western Pacific. For he who controls the Philippines controls the China coast. And our control of it would have halted the Jap drive. Now. That decision may cost us one million casualties in the Pacific."

The MacArthur plan for the re-invasion of the Philippines has unfolded exactly as he planned it when he reached Melbourne in March 1942. Every step has been in accordance with a strategy which had fully matured in his mind at that time.

He lashed out in a general indictment of Washington, asserting that "they" are fighting this war as they fought the last war. He said that most of them have never been in the front lines and that they aren't rotating field officers back into Washington. (He's not entirely accurate on this.) Nimitz is his friend and good pal and closest supporter, and he has a high regard for the Navy. But he suspects that that regard is not reciprocated. This is the first time since MacArthur reached Australia and began the drive back to the Philippines that he has had superiority in men and equipment. He is getting adequate supplies for the men he has available. In continuing his criticism of Washington he said that the history of the world will he Pacific for the next 10,000 years. He said we made the same old mistake of intervening in European quarrels which we can't hope to solve because they are insoluble. He said that Europe is a dying system.

It is worn out and run down, and will become an economic and industrial hegemony of Soviet Russia. We cannot sell them anything but machinery and equipment for the production of goods. The lands touching the Pacific with their billions of inhabitants will determine the course of history (repeating) for the next 10,000 years. Whoever dominates the Pacific, dominates the course of world history for an incalculable period. Japan saw that. And that is the whole logical basis of her Greater East Asia Co-prosperity sphere. Japan saw that if she dominated Asia she would dominate the world.

Stalin, he believes, also knows the Pacific picture and while fighting in Europe is actually looking over his shoulder toward Asia. He believes that Russia is determined to wipe out the disgrace of the Russo-Japanese war and restore the

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status quo ante bellum by reacquiring the warm water port of Port Arthur, an outlet to the Pacific. If Chiang Kai-shek is displaced or overthrown, China will be thrown into utter and total confusion. He said that there was no more reason for replacing Stilwell than there would be "for replacing me."

He said the U.S. interest in the Pacific is not imperialistic. It is the development of markets and the extension of the principles of American democracy.

He repeated the Pacific will become and remain industrial and economic sphere of world development and, in strongest blast against Washington, cited this as reason they were guilty of treason and sabotage in not adequately supporting the Pacific while hammering Germany. It is the extension of ideals, not imperialism, that America wants. The lifting of people by the billions from a mere subsistence level to the accomplishment of an economic system which will represent the greatest purchasing power in world history. The power of an idea is the greatest power in the world. No force can defeat it.

He expressed the view that nothing in Europe has approached the terrific power of carrier strikes. They strike like a bolt of lightning. They go in fast. They pinpoint their targets and take their losses. However, they can only strike for two or three days and then they must retire to reform, refuel and rearm. That is their weakness. When the Japanese know a carrier strike is going to hit Luzon they pull all their planes back to Formosa – a matter of four to six hours – and wait out the strikes, then return. He said he feels many of the Jap planes reported destroyed on the ground are dummies, of which the Japs have about 400 and which they have used again and again as decoys. However, he believes that the Jap's back is broken in the air. That's a guess. Hardly anyone agrees with him, but he is prepared to stand on the guess.

The men in the Pacific feel that they are being ignored. If there is an action story out of the Pacific, the papers on the eastern coast give it three lines. If there is an action story out of Europe, they give it three line headlines. (This was prompted by a comment that the invasion of Anguar [*sic*] and Peleliu on July 20, just a few days before Patton's breakthrough between St. Lo and Perriere, had been regarded as routine and that we had been startled by the ferocity of the fighting there.) He agreed emphatically and said that that was exactly true and had been true of almost every Pacific operation.

Throughout all this, he never once referred to the Americans and the Japanese, or to our forces and their forces. Always it was "the enemy and I"

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or “he and I,” so much so that it left listeners with the impression of being in the presence of a tremendous ego. Once or twice listeners tried to ask a question. He doesn’t like questions and didn’t even listen. Occasionally he pounded hard on the table to emphasize his point.

He is far less handsome than his handpicked photographs indicated. He is always shown with his hat on. Actually he combs his hair from the right, with the part only an inch above his right ear. It is carefully plastered all the way across the left, to hide a bald spot in the rear that shows. His hair is jet black, so black that some thought it unusual for a man of his age. He held a corncob pipe in his left hand as he sat in a rocking chair on the verandah for the first part of the talk, and he rocked away, talking, talking, talking, but not smoking.

There was an alert while we were on the porch, and he said, “That’s a raid.” Some bombs were dropped in the harbor.

The Navy is all wrong in being afraid of the Jap suicide planes. Actually they have sunk nothing although they did damage several. They can’t even sink destroyers that way. They go right down through the decks and leave holes without doing any damage.

The picture of Mac on the porch, tapping his foot, wearing dark glasses, red split bamboo rocker, was something. A couple of times Lehrbas and Diller tried to interrupt him to say luncheon was ready but he waved them away without even listening.

Mirrors “I’ll be back.” Posters, “I’ll be back.” Philippines would put them on trucks, etc.

MacArthur’s Mansion – All during the trip we heard reports, mostly from Navy men, about the “million dollar mansion” MacArthur had had built in the hills back of Hollandia at the head of Queen Wilhelmina Highway overlooking Humboldt Harbor. Details were given. The Seabees did it. Sacrificed time and money to costly roads and house. It turned out to be two pre-fabricated houses, non-luxurious, stuck up on a hill. Probable cost $10,000 or so, even in peacetime.

“I’m not like Eisenhower. I can’t say to Washington, ‘Look here, I want 100,000 more men.’”

Later, at Hollandia. Maj. Gen. Richard Sutherland. Re-taking of the Philippines will be first real strategic effect of our efforts. It will bring the end of the war in sight. It will completely cut the Japs off from the N. E. I. Cutting their forces off from munitions, supplies. Attrition among them is terrible.

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18. **(B3/f36)**

[November-December 1944]

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

Harry Oliver returned [inserted by hand: *from Warm Springs (after 3 weeks)*] with FDR today and submitted the following confidential memorandum. Henry said he never had seen FDR so "testy" as he has been of late . . . .

"FDR screwed the censor's lid on pretty tight on this trip to Warm Springs. Not that it would have added much to the story, but just in event some of the items leak out in columns, here are five instances about which he prohibited any publication:

"1. Made informal speech to Foundation patients on night of arrival, November 28, [1944], with perhaps 300 persons present. We have always printed this speech in the past. But this time he made what apparently were later regarded as slips. He stuck his neck out on the Pearl Harbor controversy (before the Stimson-Forrestal reports [March 1945] came out) by saying that little did he think, as most people did at the time, that Japan would attack during those six days following his summons back to Washington in December 1941, yet Japan did attack and we have been at war ever since. (Of course this was not very important, but he did imply that some people did think Japan might attack. He probably would not have framed it just that way had he prepared his remarks.)

"2. At the same turkey [Thanksgiving] dinner, Bette Davis was a surprise, and some say, uninvited guest who was plunked down on the President's left at the head table. Bette has a sweety, a Corp[oral Lewis A.] Riley, in the Army at Fort Benning, 40 miles from Warm Springs. The Administrator of the [Georgia Warm Springs] Foundation, without consulting the President, invited Bette over to perform before the patients. The next thing FDR knew she was sitting next to him at dinner, and very much resented by the whole White House staff, according to Hassett. She didn't act.

"3. The President had a tooth pulled during the trip, apparently by a dentist he had never seen before, most likely a villager. [Secretary to President Roosevelt, William D.] Hassett tried to get this story for us (for a box feature), but FDR said a flat "no." He took the position that this was a vacation trip pure and simple and having a tooth pulled is a personal matter just like going to the can.

"4. Bob [St. Louis, MO politician, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Democratic National Committee Chairman, Postmaster General, Robert Emmet]

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Hannegan paid a visit to the Springs after being told, says Hassett, that he better wait till the President returned to Washington. But thick-skinned Bob came down anyway en route to Florida – and brought four Missouri politicians with him! The four were made to cool their heels in the administration building more than a mile from FDR's cottage, while Hannegan was received. Hassett said to make matters worse Hannegan stayed an hour and 20 minutes longer than the time allotted. In Hassett's words the President had no callers "on the record."

"5. FDR drove his little Ford car, with hand controls, over to Hamilton, Ga., for a visit at the 3,000 acre Blue Spring Farm of wealthy textile mill owner, Carson J. Callaway. Had a long personal chat which FDR regarded as unworthy of note. Calloway is author of a novel 100 7-man corporation plan [Georgia Better Farm program] to restore run-down Georgia farm land. We were forbidden to say even that the President went to his farm.

"(FDR didn't receive us once during the trip.)"

V. Confidential Reports, 1945

1. (B3/f37)

Curator's note:

This report can probably be dated early January 1945. Stettinius became Secretary of State in November 1944; the Soviet Union recognized the Polish Lublin Committee (referred to in the text) on January 1, 1945.

The author of the report [JB] was probably Jack L. Bell (1904-1975), political writer for AP, Washington.

- - whp 4f85

SA39

PM (WLB) – Here's summary of major points I can remember on Stettinius off record kfc [conference] – JB.

International Organization – Stettinius says Roosevelt means business, intends to push through Second Security Conference. Predicts that meeting will be held in early spring, says they will have a treaty before Senate "by hot weather." Treaty will wrap up all questions in one package, he said. Against separate submission of any issues. Also against any action by Senate now on foreign policy statement. Thinks that might muddy the waters, provoke unwanted debate before Roosevelt gets a chance to talk turkey with Churchill, Stalin.

Neutrals – Says all Axis shipments from Sweden stopped. Thinks coal and other shipments by Swiss amount to little, hopes that situation will be clarified

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soon. Generally optimistic about relations with the Neutrals. Hard row, but the hoeing is about over.

SA40

Mexican Conference – He will attend. Tentative date about Feb. 15. Latin American Nations to go over Dumbarton Oaks [Conference from August 21-October 7, 1944], see how they like it, talk about other international affairs, such as postwar trade, etc. Argentina bid for conference, he says, was only attempt to state its case. Says after Mexico City Conference ends, Argentines will be given chance to say their piece at less formal gathering. Indicated no bending to them.

China – Situation at breaking point only recently was cleared up somewhat. Chiang has been made to understand that he must get along with the Communists. Thinks Chiang will find a way to do it and not lose face (usual Stettinius optimism here). Said, as did Roosevelt in later message, that three times as much now going over Hump by air as ever went up Burma Road.

Italy, Greece – Stettinius inclined to find excuses for British action. Says must remember that can't let the armed folks (mostly

SA41

Communist, but he didn't say so) take over and set up a government. Nobody knows what the people really think about it, he contends. Says there will be plebescites [*sic*], he hopes. Urges let Roosevelt iron out all this in kfcs [conferences] with Churchill and Stalin. He leans heavily at almost every point on forthcoming kfc.

Russia – Surprisingly admits this government not sure, even today, that Russians won'[t] make a deal with Germany. Admits we know little, if anything, of what the Russians are doing in reconquered territory. Doesn't regard them, however, as much a threat to future European peace as some others might.

Poland – Seemed confident, at midnight just before Russians recognized the Lublin Committee, that something could be worked out. Says London Poles were unreasonably stubborn, might easily have settled the whole thing by substituting a couple of members for others in their government. Apparently somewhat impatient that they did not, but expressed belief that something would be worked out.

SA42

New White House Liaison – Says there will be greater cooperation than ever before between State Department and White House. Analyzed, however, this seems to consist of stationing of Department man in White House to copy cables

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to President and transmit them to State Department. Similar service in Department to keep White House informed. Apparent promise from Roosevelt that he won't talk to ambassadors without Stettinius at least knowing they are in town and what they are going to White House for. Says Roosevelt to be furnished page and a half background on what the ambassador wants to say. Has promise, he says, of more frequent access personally to White House.

Department – Extremely critical, by indirection, of Hull's management of the Department, says all was confusion, now going to have order.

Lend Lease – Not to be agency for post war rehabilitation. But insists US must be ready and willing to step in and do its part.

JB

VH704PEW

2. **(B3/f37)**

March 5, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

In a three-hour session with Admiral King (during which he downed six beers), last night, a group of us obtained a great deal of information – or opinion – about a great many things.

Some of the high points:

1. King says we have had "hypothetical talks" with the Russians as to Japan. In other words, our military people and theirs have talked about what Russia might do, or what we might do, given certain sets of factors in the Pacific that might involve Japan against Russia. King still isn't certain, however, what help, if any, the Russians eventually may provide. He says we still don't know what they are doing or what they are going to do.

2. The Pacific war is now in an intermediate stage. The big operations against the China coast or Japan proper might now be ready, or already under way, had the war been over in Europe as had been expected when Pacific war plans were made many months and up to a year ago. I got the impression the Navy has more Navy planes and ships than it can use right now, and that it will busy itself, along with the Army and the Marines, on a number of operations such as that on Iwo Jima necessary to close in on Japan. There may be a China-coast landing.

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3. King, who I believe was opposed to our Philippines campaign, now says: (1) It's too late to go in on Formosa – we have given the Japs too much time to concentrate strength there. (2) We should get our troops out of the Philippines and let the Filipinos mop up.

(You may recall that King was opposed to the Italian campaign, and he seems to have been opposed to that in the Philippines for much the same reason – he feels the campaign was based on political decisions, not military, and that it could have been avoided and the end of the war speeded by concentrating our strength farther up the line.)

4. The British have much of their fleet along the east coast of Australia now, but they have no supply train. They must depend upon us for supplies and King feels it is not economical for us to supply them. He says despite our big shipping tonnages, we are short of ships for supply. The British have begun to realize this, he says, and it has not been decided how much they will ultimately want from us. He still is of the belief that they should run their own show in the Pacific, to a large extent, re-taking the former British possessions which are outstanding, pretty much on their own. Time will tell how much support this view has here.

5. King, who has not too much use for General [William Joseph "Wild Bill"] Donovan [wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)] anyway, has less use for the Donovan plan for a coordinated intelligence service which the Chicago Tribune dug up recently. He opposes it partly on the same basis that he opposes a single department of war. He says too much power should not be given any man other than the President. He thinks this argument will be used in Congress against both plans.

6. King says we will have to "be concerned" about the Russians for a long while. He says Stalin can be depended upon to keep his word, once we get him to give it – which King says is seldom. King says there is no telling, though, about Stalin's successor and his successor's successor.

7. Stalin will not get far away from Russia for the same good reason as formerly, he is afraid to go too far away for fear somebody else might take over in his absence. He certainly won't go to San Francisco. King says Stalin actually gives all the answers at conferences such as that at Yalta. He will have his foreign minister seated on one side and a general on the other side. They will whisper something to him occasionally, but Stalin never asks them anything. When it comes time for him to give an answer, he will give his decision without conferring with his people in any way. King tells this story about Stalin at another conference – Teheran:

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At the first meeting, the Big Three were seated about a large table with their advisors. When they all first sat down, things were a little strained and nobody said anything. President Roosevelt looked inquiringly toward Stalin. Stalin uttered a word or two to his interpreter, who got up and said that he wished Mr. Roosevelt to speak. FDR spoke for probably not more than a minute about the historic significance of the occasion, and so on, deftly passing the ball on to Churchill. Churchill then spoke in much the same vein for six or seven minutes, concluded and looked toward Stalin. Stalin spoke to his interpreter, who got up and said:

"Marshal Stalin says these are great sentiments. Marshal Stalin says he fully agrees." The interpreter then drew a deep breath and concluded: "Marshal Stalin says now let's get down to business."

8. King said he didn't know why San Francisco was chosen for the United Nations Conference, adding that all he knew about it was that Secretary of State Stettinius asked King and General Marshall whether there would be any danger of the Japs' [*sic*] bombing San Francisco. King said Stettinius was told it would not be likely.

9. Asked whether he thought Iwo Jima "worth the cost in casualties," King said that he did, emphatically. He said the Japs have been using Iwo Jima in a way that made it necessary for us to neutralize the island, and that we also would use it for medium bombers and possibly as a base for fighter planes which will accompany B-29's to Japan in the future. Funny thing: King said the air strips on Iwo Jima were not long enough for a B-29 to take off. When I came in this morning I found a story in our report relating that a B-29 landed on Iwo, was repaired and took off again Sunday.

King, after he had indicated that the Pacific war is in a slow-down stage for want of ground troops and service troops now in Europe, was asked how long he thought it would take to get them into the Pacific and ready to

fight there after V-E Day. He said his guess would be about four months. He told us there is great apprehension within the Army and Navy High Commands as to how popular opinion may shape up in respect to taking troops out of Europe and moving them to the Pacific. He is afraid there will be a great protest and much propaganda in favor of releasing troops which have served long periods; yet he said, these veterans are the ones who will be most needed in the final effort against Japan. Somebody remarked that one trouble is the Navy and Army try to cover up what is involved and that if they would give out the information now as to the big job that will be involved in shifting forces and materiel, they would

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have some chance of getting an intelligent – if not a sympathetic – reception from the American people.

There was considerable discussion of this and it finally was suggested that the Combined Chiefs of Staff here name a competent officer who would be available at all times to give accurate, responsible information to reporters. It was pointed out, for instance, that nobody in Navy Public Relations has authority or nerve enough to comment on anything. Some of us spoke up saying that we have to call Admiral King himself to get answers his subordinates should have to answer. It finally was decided to give him a memorandum on the subject which he promised to put into his own words and give to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

10. A discussion of the possibility that the Japanese might want to make peace when the war ends in Europe, rather than suffer further destruction, brought the comment from King that experts are not unaware of that possibility and are looking into it. However, he said none of our military plans are taking it into consideration. All the planning that is being done is with the idea that the Japanese will fight it out.

11. In answer to a question, King said that gas would have made it easier for us on Iwo Jima. He said we have a gas that could be dropped from planes, and that it might have been effective. He said, however, that there is no present plan to use gas, because we are "too squeamish" about it. All field commanders have gas at their disposal, however, and they have authority to use it should it be used against them. An order from the President and the Chiefs of Staff would be required for our commanders to initiate the use of gas. King seemed to think it unlikely we ever would take the initiative.

3. **(B3/f37)**
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March 24, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

KC

AJG

The following is a memorandum from Beale on an off-record conference with General Marshall which I was not able to make:

*** * * * * ***

PM:

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General Marshall's press conference of March 22 apparently was aimed again at the manpower situation. Most of the three hours was devoted to an outline of military positions by Marshall's map experts. Marshall wound it up by telling about his difficulties in raising men – said combat replacements are running 6,000 a month behind Eisenhower's requests.

The high spots:

1. The all-out drive on the Western front – weather permitting – starts March 24. This is the works – not a major offensive but a whole war. There are no objectives except victory. The Russians are ready to go. Marshall said he never asks them exact dates because he doesn't want to be burdened with keeping that secret in this "sieve."

2. The Army lineups: The Allies have 87 divisions on the Western front. 53 of these divisions are in the line. Marshall was proud of this ratio. He said in December we could not have this number of troops in the line because we could not supply them.

(a) Counting three in coastal pockets, the Nazis have 63 divisions on the Western front. South of Coblenz they are very thin. (When Marshall talks of Nazi and Russian divisions he means identifiable units; this has no relation to strength).

(b) German air opposition is so light that it apparently does not figure in staff plans. On a recent day when the Allies flew 14,000 sorties on the Western front, the Germans flew 200 and lost heavily. In the north end of the line, including the Ruhr, the German fighters are all jet.

(c) Britain still takes a pounding from robombs. Casualties since June run to 70,000. Counter measures seem fairly good. On a recent day, 2 V-1 bombs were launched against London and both were shot down. Of 4 launched against Antwerp, 2 were shot down. The British General Staff still is under heavy pressure to divert its air strength to killing the V-bomb. "They've got backbone and they've stuck," Marshall said.

(d) 50 German submarines have been plotted in the Atlantic – the last one left Norway the day before the conference. They ring Britain and Ireland.

(e) The Allies are unloading an average of 5.8 tons of bombs per minute, day and night, on Germany.

3. On the Eastern front: The Nazis have 202 divisions, counting 22 in the Latvian pocket (the Germans seem to have made no serious effort to get all of

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them out) and 27 in the Danzig pocket. Against the enemy, the Russians have 512 divisions. Stalin – apparently at Yalta – told how the Russians hammered away toward Budapest and checked the Nazi withdrawal of strength from Warsaw area. Then the Russians attacked with 10,000 (sic) tanks.

(a) Little mention was made of Soviet air. Their bombing missions cited by map officers ran to 300 and 400 planes. The objectives were known and plotted on the map.

4. On the Italian front – "We've taken every explosive element there is and made it work. That stands no matter what the complaints are." In addition to U.S. and Britain, troops on the Italian front include Indians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Italians and a Jewish brigade which Marshall had not heard of before the conference. The air is doing such a good job that a German division entrained a couple of weeks ago had not reached the Brenner Pass.

5. The Pacific: Discussion here was limited to placement of strength which has been covered by press reports. New Items: Japanese shipping down from $7,000,000 [tons] plus in March, 1942 to 1,850,000 tons which means operating tonnage of 1,450,000. Jap ships hug the coast on trips to Singapore even to extent of tracing shore of Gulf of Siam. Japs have brought 40 midget subs south to Formosa-Kyuku [*sic*?] area.

6. General observations:

We have completed deployment of combat troops. We need service troops badly. The million men training in the U.S. are replacement troops.

Millions of text books are stacked in France for schooling of GIs after V-E day. They won't be permitted to idle and break morale (Marshall visited Italy after Yalta solely to bolster morale). There will be military olympic games also. (After the schooling story in more detail than been handled)

Within few hours after V-E day every soldier in Europe will have seen the Army's movie showing exactly what will be done with troops "We've made it as clear as we know how" – the Army's release system based on poll of GIs will be applied to extent able – "We won't need this number of men in the Pacific" – Japan proper will be invaded.

The air and 275,000 service forces will be routed to Pacific from Europe as soon after V-E day as possible. "I can tell you better in two or three months just what the setup will be." The pinch on service personnel was emphasized repeatedly. "Operations have been held up for months because we couldn't finance them."

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Shipping is still the bottleneck. “We’ve got the Japs off balance and want to keep them there – every day’s delay in getting stuff to the Pacific will cost American lives.”

The Germans are payong [*sic*] one sub foe every two ships sunk in the Atlantic – and some of the stuff they’re getting is only 1,500 tons.

The manpower strength ratio on Eastern front is 1/2.6 in favor of Russians. Figure was not cited for Western front but apparently somewhat smaller ratio in our favor.

Army is concerned about tremendous pressure from Europe for shipping which will mount after V-E day. Marshall stressed “American lives” in using this shipping for Pacific.

After V-E day, the New Zealand and South African troops “will go home. They’ve been away 5 years. We can’t complain.”

The 6th Panzer Army – top grade SS troops which led the bulge attack – are now in the mountain country southeast of Vienna. This army was given the cream of equipment after the bulge fighting. Army can’t figure why the 6th Panzers are relatively isolated now but doesn’t believe they can be switched back to Western front in time to be a factor.

The Army has 200 Pershing tanks with 90 millimeter guns on Western front. They’re being produced at rate of 2-300 a month. In reply criticism Army tanks, Marshall says: “They’ve got the tanks they want – Eisenhower, Patton, Devers, all wanted maneuverable tanks, not a siege tank.” Said Pershing is as fast as the Sherman. Never made clear why, in view of speed of Pershing, it didn’t fit the maneuverability test stressed on Sherman.

New shell propellent [*sic*] will put our shells through Tiger tanks like a knife through cheese. (Didn’t specify caliber but seemed to refer to 75s mounted on Shermans).

Development of a “proximity fuse” enables us to “kill every man in a German counter-attack.” Said this fuse used only in anti-air up to December when first used on ground. Credited it as one of major factors in stopping the bulge attack. Said shell explodes 2-300 feet in air and will kill every man within 100 yards. Been a major factor also in shooting down robombs.

PM

4. **(B3/f37)**

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PM: Here are highlights of the meeting with Lieut. Gen. Kenney at the home of Mr. Eugene Meyer, March 18 [1945]:

1. Kenney evidently expects that General MacArthur will command the invasion of Japan. He put it "if MacArthur goes north" but said the "if" was no longer spelled in capitals. He also spoke quite seriously of the whole command organization as intending to move on to Tokyo.

2. MacArthur will not return to Washington for conferences. Kenney stated this categorically. He was depressed by finding Manila so terribly destroyed, since he had expected to regain civilized living conditions there. But he is NOT depressed about fighting and he does NOT feel "done for" now that the Philippines campaign is winding up.

3. Iwo Jima losses clearly are considered inexcusable by Kenney. He would not discuss it directly but his aide left no doubt of it in a private conversation I had with him. Kenney said that Corregidor was the best defended island and that MacArthur had virtually no casualties going in there after Kenney's airforce got through with it. His aide told me Kenney believes in using the heaviest bombs for pre-invasion assault in order to daze the defenders by blast.

4. No part of either the China coast or Japan itself will be harder to take than Corregidor, in Kenney's view. Considering the relative losses of Iwo and Corregidor, one can only conclude that if MacArthur commands the Jap invasion he will insist on planning the beach attack himself, rather than allow the Navy to do that job.

5. The Philippines are pretty well controlled except for mopping up. Yamashita has about 25,000 men in mountains of Northern Luzon. Other thousands in straggling groups are in the Southeast. MacArthur's men now are going into every island in the group and cleaning out the enemy.

6. Strategic advantage of the Philippines already is paying off. Jap shipping has to hug the China coast in order to maintain communications with the Netherlands Indies and the flow of supplies has been cut to a trickle.

7. Japan's overall shipping picture is hopeless. The enemy had 7,000,000 tons at the start of the war. Today he has between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 tons. Kenney gives the Army Air Force great credit for this whittling job shared with the Navy.

8. Japan's air force, he says, is done for. He put it: "If the emperor wanted to have a celebration Tuesday and ordered all combat planes to fly over his palace, not more than 500 would show up. They have a few more than that but

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not the pilots to fly them." The quality of their planes has gone up. One new fighter with a 2,000-horsepower radial engine got considerable attention from U.S. factory experts in the Philippines a few weeks ago. But quantity production has gone down fast. "The planes," said Kenney, "are a damnsight [*sic*] better now than the men they have to fly them."

9. Kenney says the Jap suicide flyers are not all willing suicides. One escaped from his plane and was captured. They got about 35 hits (figure inexact) on American shipping during the Leyte assault but sank relatively few ships because they did not use heavy enough bombs. Kenney said the Japs frequently miscalculate on a major point like this, being rather stupid.

10. His praises of his own airmen were in the superlative. He gave many untold stories of personal heroism. One concerned two fellows named Shomo and Lumpkin (spelling possibly inaccurate). They went on a mission under handicap, shot down a transport filled with Jap gold braid and at the same time got about nine or 10 of the escorting fighters. Kenney said one of the two knocked down seven fighters in the 15 minutes of combat, which he believed is a world's record.

11. He told the unpublished stories to back his bitter protest that he has a half-witted bunch of public relations officers. He has asked for a new set. He does not blame reporters for the stuff not getting in and admitted that the newsmen in the S. W. Pacific are good. (I think we could try for the Shomo-Lumpkin story here at the War Department.)

12. Kenney gave air much credit for putting over the Luzon operation. In the preliminary Leyte landings masses of men were transported by air. On Luzon Kenney so completely destroyed Yamashita's mobility that he never could put his strategic defense into play. If that is true it is the unpublished reason why MacArthur never encountered any worthwhile resistance in Luzon.

13. Questioned about re-deployment of airforces from Europe Kenney said he did not know what would be done with them – the commanders, [men?] and planes. He evidently has been concentrating on future Japanese operations and does not have the concept of China as an airbase which some others here have.

14. Kenney is very loyal to MacArthur whom he calls, in good tradition, "The Old Man." There was in much he said an implied criticism that MacArthur does not give the airforce sufficient credit. But Kenney denies this and blames his PROs.

Those at the luncheon which preceded the General's talk included Jim Wright, Buffalo Evening News; Dewey Fleming, Baltimore Sun; Luther Houston,

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N.Y. Times; Lyle Wilson, U.P.; Alexander F. Jones and Wayne McCoy of The Post; Captain Graham, the General's aide and Mr. Meyer's son-in-law; and Col. Olive or Oliver, also with the General. According to his practice, Meyer then had in about 20 other newsmen for drinks after lunch and it was at that time that Kenney did most of his talking.

5. **(B3/f37)**

[June 1945]

NY (C.A.J.) (750)

Following exchange, so handled at the request of the State Department after we sought an explanation of how the new world organization would promote news freedom, is being incorporated into a story which will be used by or before Thursday. Sending it in this way for your records and so that you can give it to Ed & Pub if wish.

- - - -

Letter from P.M. to [Archibald] MacLeish [assistant director of the Office of War Information, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs], "Dear Arch: "American newspapermen, who are leading the crusade for world freedom of information, will want to know, I am sure, just how it is expected that the proposed new world organization will go about promoting this crusade. The Associated Press would like to carry a statement from you on this subject, now that the Charter has been completed here. I write to you, rather than to the Secretary, because he told me that you have the ball on this subject in the State Department. Many thanks. SY"

Reply form MacLeish:

"The Secretary of State as chairman of the American delegation has stated his belief and the belief of the delegation that "freedom of speech is one of the fundamental freedoms referred to" in the Charter, and "that freedom of speech encompasses freedom of the press, freedom of communication, and freedom of exchange of information."

"It seems logical to assume that the equivalent, in the international world, of domestic freedom of speech is freedom of exchange of information. Certainly it is obvious that without freedom of exchange of information between the peoples of the world the mutual understanding on which the hope of peace depends will not be realized.

"Since the Charter of the United Nations is a constitution and not an operating instrument, it does not spell out in detail the machinery by which its principal purposes are to be attained and its functions performed. This is true of the attainment of the fundamental freedoms as a whole and of the attainment of freedom of exchange of information in particular. The Charter provides for an

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economic and social council which is to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The council, moreover, is directed by the Charter to establish a commission for the promotion of human rights. The economic and social council has the right to delegate to this commission its power to conduct studies, to make reports, to obtain reports from member nations, to call international conferences, and to prepare draft conventions.

"Presumably the commission would employ all these tools and weapons in its attempt to promote freedom of exchange of information. It would, that is to say, study the flow of information in the world and report upon obstacles it found to exist. On its recommendation, the economic and social council could call international conferences if it felt conferences were necessary, and conventions for submission to the member states could be drafted to promote the ends in view.

"Backed by the lively interest of the world, and employed in a field of world-wide concern, weapons of public enlightenment of this character could prove effective. Moreover, the commission could count on the support which technological advance sometimes gives to moral purpose. The rapid development of the means of communication will make it difficult for any nation to insulate its people from the free flow of ideas.

"The make-up of the commission is not prescribed by the Charter. Presumably it would be small. And in all likelihood its members would be persons associated with the struggle, in their several countries, for human dignity and the realization of the liberties of man.

"One general observation should be made about the Charter of the United Nations in this connection. The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations have far more weight than the terms of any resolution. Resolutions in the field of freedom of speech and freedom of exchange of information are necessarily limited to the pronouncement of general hopes and aspirations and purposes. The charter of the United Nations is not so limited. It states a broad objective and provides the social instruments by which that objective is attained."

UN (PM)

X216PPW JUNE 25 (UN)

6. **(B3/f37)**

August 7, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

General Marshall called an off-record conference this morning. The bait was the promise of a discussion of the atom bomb, first announced yesterday. The real reason for calling was to argue the Army's position that it needs all 7,000,000

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men to continue the war and can't release any coal miners, or farmers – although it has released railroaders.

There were no new reasons, 'though one good quote: "If I know war, the figures (as to number needed) are correct."

So, to the bait; the atom bomb.

General Marshall gave these details:

The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was so big that only a B-29 could be used. The actual weight of the detonating material was around 25 pounds. But the machinery for setting it off, the housing and so-on bring up the weight. This was a lot bigger than the bomb used in the Desert experiment that was heard 180 miles around last month.

We can make even bigger ones – and are.

Big trouble is in picking targets. Marshall thinks reconnaissance will show Hiroshima literally shot to hell. Said the reason we still hadn't anything definite from the Japs today was that – "as in the case of the famous Galveston flood" – it simply hadn't been possible for anyone to get into the area, a very big area, which he confidently believed had been burned and blown off the face of the Earth. For hours, he said, after an atomic bomb blast the area would be so charged that an automobile running into it would "melt under you."

The Hiroshima bomb was dropped from between 30,000 and 40,000 feet and detonated at 2,000 feet. About 50 seconds elapsed between the time of release from the B-29 and the time of detonation. Thus, the B-29 had that much time to get away from there. It did. There'll be Distinguished Service Crosses for the pilot and crew.

A "terrible problem and responsibility" is the selecting of targets. The Japs have placed prisoners of war camps near all their vital points. It was not believed they had any at Hiroshima. Moreover, although Hiroshima had a big civilian population and they would have desired to avoid that, it also was an area heavily populated at a distance that would be within sight and sound of the blast and flames. They wanted it to be seen and heard and felt by as many survivors as possible.

Reason for releasing the bomb at 2,000 feet is that it has a wider destructive area. Even booby trap bombs are set into the earth upon springs, so that they leap into the air and explode above ground, thus wreaking their destruction horizontally. So in the case of the atom bomb.

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Is the manufacturing secret held exclusively by U.S. and Britain? "I can't talk about that. That's for the Higher Level." (By which he meant to say that if the Russians are told, or have been told, it's not the Military but the White House.)

Are we set to drop another bomb? Another will be dropped tomorrow (Wednesday) night.

Marshall thinks the Germans were well along with the atom bomb, in a Norway location, when the Allies learned of it. "We went in and bombed the place, killing a lot of their scientists because we knew where they were."

Good story:

Major General [Leslie Richard] Groves, who headed one section of the atomic bombs project, came in to see Marshall some time ago.

Marshall was very busy figuring and writing and didn't look up for some little while. Then Groves handed him a one-page memorandum telling how – by spending $100,000,000 more than the $2,000,000,000 already appropriated – the production of the bombs could probably be trebled.

Marshall said he hesitated only a moment. He thought, Gosh, we've already committed Two Billions. Here's another request for a whole One Hundred Million Dollars more. But, he reflected, having sunk that much, if it was true production could be trebled by spending relatively a little more – Well, OK.

As General Groves started to leave, Marshall started laughing and yelled after him:

"Know what I was doing while you were waiting to get me to Okay spending that Hundred Million Dollars more? I was making out a check to the Burpee Seed Co. <u>for $3.45</u>."

Better story:

Last night on the Washington news desk, I hear, somebody cracked: "I'll bet [Kent Cooper, AP Executive Director] KC is figuring out a way to apply the atomic principle to Wirephoto, or sumpin."

PM

7. **(B3/f37)**

August 9, 1945

<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>

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Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Tony Vaccaro tells a number of stories about his experiences at Potsdam, the best being these:

1. Roy Porter of NBC got out a Potsdam broadcast, picked up by us and front-paged everywhere, saying some of the most important people at the Potsdam conference had departed suddenly for an unannounced destination. There was all sorts of speculation here in the press and radio, most of the speculators thinking it meant our military people had gone to Moscow to confer with the Russians on the strategy with the Japs.

The truth is it was just some of the Secret Service agents flying to Switzerland to buy watches that they could bring back and sell at $600 a throw in Berlin! Some of them brought back thousands of dollars made on such transactions.

2. You may recall that Drew Pearson and others reported that the reason Stalin was absent from the conference for two days was that the Russians had such a big party celebrating Atlee's win over Churchill that Stalin knocked himself out on Vodka. Stalin really was ill. He's in poor health. As for his feelings about Churchill:

The truth, Truman told Tony, is that the Russians – from Stalin on down – were "just sick" when they heard Churchill had been licked. Truman said that for all their wide variances of views on many things, Stalin and Churchill had developed a personal relationship that was very close and that Stalin was a very disappointed man when Churchill went down. That's the sentimental side. There is a practical side, too:
The Russians want to be the Socialist-Labor movement in Europe; they don't want the British stealing any of their particular show in the ideological lining up of European nationals now taking place.

Sincerely yours,

8. **(B3/f37)**

8/20 – 45
[Handwritten at top]

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

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Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King, with a tear in his eye and six beers in his tummy, stood at the door of Phelps Adams' house at midnight last night and said: "I guess this is the last of our meetings, and I can't tell you how much they meant to me. Well, let's don't say it's the last – let's have at least one more get-together. I think I'll be around at least three months, maybe six, before somebody else takes over."

Thus wound up what, for me, have been the best "off-record" meetings of the war.

All of us – Ben McKelway, Barney Nover, Mark Childs, Ray Swing, Ernest Lindley, Bert Andrews, Phelps Adams, Jim Wright, Dewey Fleming, Dick Wilson and myself – patted him on the back as he started for his car and assured him we never would forget his meetings with us, and that we would plan a good party very soon.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Following are the highlights of what Admiral King told us in a four-hour session:

SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS

It will be a week or ten days before the final surrender arrangements can be made. These are just discussions at Manila. President Truman has let it be known that he wants the surrender signed aboard the battleship Missouri. Whether MacArthur will do what the Commander in Chief wants remains to be seen. MacArthur, as Supreme Commander, will sign first for all those fighting against Japan. Admiral Nimitz will sign for the United States, Admiral Frazer for Britain, and representatives of Moscow and Chungking are yet to be named.

Presumably, some officer will be named to take MacArthur's Manila responsibilities when MacArthur moves on to Japan, since MacArthur "can't wear too many hats at once, or can he?"

We'll prepare for anything when we go in to occupy Japan. Our troops will go in with full battle equipment at probably a half dozen different points. Our big ships will lie well off shore, for maximum safety, and besides, careful advance mine-sweeping light craft will make reconnaissance voyages just prior to the landings.

JAPANESE WAR

We had planned and were ready to fight the Japanese another year. Our strategy called for a landing by approximately a quarter of a million men on

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southern Kyushu November 1. On March 1, 1946, we were to have staged another landing in the Tokyo plain.

After the Japanese gave notice of surrender, Admiral King and one of his right hand men, Admiral Edwards, were having a smoke and Admiral Edwards said:

"We were all set to carry on the war like clock work. Now that it's ended, we don't know the first thing about what to do."

JAP FEELERS

By "magic" – meaning the breaking of the Japanese code so that we could understand their radio messages – we knew all about Tokyo's efforts to get peace. Early in July a Tokyo message instructed the Japanese ambassador at Moscow to arrange for Prince Konoye to visit Stalin. The Japanese ambassador messaged back that there wasn't any use to try to get the Russians to try to mediate the war. Thereupon he was bawled out by Tokyo and told to try to see Molotov. To make a long story short, Molotov kept putting him off. Finally, a few days after the atomic bomb, a message was picked up in which the Jap ambassador at Moscow exultantly advised Tokyo that he had a date with Molotov. Of course, as everyone knows now, that was when Molotov gave him his walking papers.

In other words, the Russians never had anything to do with the Japs except to snub them in their efforts to get the Russians to mediate.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Asked how Truman got along at Potsdam, Admiral King, who is not a demonstrative fellow, banged his beer glass down on the table and ejaculated "Tops!" The first day at Potsdam Truman, who was presiding, had three or four proposals on the table before anyone else could get a word in. These included plans for the overall direction of the policy of the various occupation forces in Germany and also a proposal for a Council of Foreign Ministers.

THE ATOMIC BOMB

King said he never heard of anything in his life that he so much wanted to forget. He said he just couldn't evaluate its potentialities in warfare. That it may completely change everything, both from the point of view of the Army and the Navy, he is not prepared to say; but he obviously thinks that's possible.

THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER

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Admiral King says he hopes there will be a court martial of General Short and Admiral Kimmel. He says he believes Admiral Kimmel was guilty of "an error in judgment," but that he is not guilty of anything under military law. King obviously feels much of the blame rests upon Roosevelt, since he insists they did not have the information at Pearl Harbor that was available in Washington. In other words, I believe King supports the Republican view that had the White House urgently alerted Short and Kimmel on what was going on, they would have taken precautionary measures.

THE RUSSIANS

King is one of those who feels [*sic*] the Russians constitute the only real threat to the United States and future world peace. He is opposed to giving them

anything in the military line. For example, with the British, he wants all the German submarines sunk rather than have any of them turned over to the Russians. He does not believe they were told anything about the atomic bomb beyond that we were going to introduce a new explosive. So far as he is concerned, he hopes they never learn anything about it.

9. **(B3/f37)**

August 22, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I saw President Truman for about twenty minutes today. He was very cordial and talked about a lot of things before he got around to asking me the subject of my visit. I told him I had two things I wanted to discuss: (1) The matter of the statement in the World's Press News of London that American officials discriminated in favor of American newspapermen here; the other, the matter of a world free press – a subject with which I knew he was familiar, starting with his conversation with you at Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

As to the first, Mr. Truman immediately said all newspapermen have equal access to news, so far as he is concerned, in Washington. He commented that any number of foreign newspapermen show up at all of his regular news conferences. I asked him if I could quote him and he agreed. I then suggested that he hoped American newspapermen would reciprocally receive the same privileges

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elsewhere throughout the world. He agreed to that quotation also, and we so reported in a little story today.

In discussing the second, and important point of my visit, I asked him if he felt confident the Russians would make good on permitting American newspapermen freely to report in the Balkans and other Russian-occupied areas. He said, although not too positively, he did believe they would make good. I then said "Why don't you do something that I believe would push the whole thing along?"

1. Declare that all vanquished nations must give their people a free press as we know it in the U. S. A.

2. Declare that any nation which requires help in reestablishing its importance, as a condition, guarantee a free press as we know it.

3. Leave to the Press the missionary work involved in other countries.

He said he just couldn't. He said that Mr. Roosevelt's policy had been that to which he now adheres; namely, that we shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of any of these countries – we will stay with them and help then get on their feet and get a government we can recognize. Then, regardless of what government, provided it represents popular will, they may establish, we will keep hands off.

Moreover, he admitted that he felt if he raises such an issue now it would immediately bring difficulties. It was obvious that he meant Russian difficulties. He insists, though, that he got on all right with Stalin at Potsdam and he insists also that

he has emphasized and reemphasized to the Russians that our agreements with them constitute, as he puts it, "a two-way street."

Mr. Truman said further on this subject: "Molotov sat right here where you are sitting when he came complaining about the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. Molotov asked me if we were going to live up to the agreements made there. I said to Molotov: 'Are you going to live up to the agreements you made at Yalta? This agreeing business is no one-way street.'"

Because our policy is what it is does not mean that there is no hope for what you want to do. Others here are working, and they will have Truman's benediction along two lines:

1. International agreements clarifying communications problems.

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2. International agreements, perhaps tied in with the communications matter, in the field of freedom of information.

Then, too, it still is not beyond the realm of possibility that communications and information may be covered one way or another in the peace treaties. The Council of Foreign Ministers meets at London next month; it will deal, among other things, with plans for the peace treaties.

My next step will be to see the Secretary of State, when there is favorable time, and discuss with him what may be done in fields of communications and information on which the State Department actually has worked. Byrnes is getting ready to go to London now.

Sincerely yours,

VI. Confidential Report, 1946

1. **(B3/f37)**

March 4, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

Averell Harriman [Ambassador to the Soviet Union from 23 October 1943 to 24 January 1946] has returned from Russia with even greater concern about Russia than he expressed when he first voiced his disillusionment in an off-the-record session at San Francisco in May 1945.

Here are high lights of opinion he expressed at a confidential session with several of us here:

Russia has embarked upon a course of unilateral action and is interested in UNO principally as a means of furthering its own ends.

Russia constitutes a greater threat to the democratic way of life today than Hitler did at the start of his aggressions.

The Russian program follows the Hitler pattern of going as far as possible without actually getting into war, for the moment.

The Russians regard everything we stand for as in direct and total conflict with their own practices, life and aims.

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The United States must be ready for any eventuality.

We should offer Russia the six billion dollar loan requested, but we should hedge it with so many political and economic conditions that it would be impossible for Russia to accept.

Russia is so backward industrially that, regardless of what the scientists say, it cannot develop an atomic bomb for five or ten years.

The United States Government should (as it now is beginning to do) stop holding out the facts of Russian aggression; should protest publicly, and be prepared to back up protests, against every act – such as the continued maintenance of Red troops in Manchuria and Iran, and the threats through the puppet, Tito.

The United States Government should immediately begin an intensive effort within our own borders to round up communists who are working against the United States. (He did not name any names).

The United States should bear down against Russia now, because, while Russia is maintaining and strengthening its armed forces, it still is in no shape for a major war. But Russia will be, if given time and allowed to go ahead at the expense of the democracies as Russia is doing today.

Harriman says he does not propose to make all his views public now, and that he may not do so at all. For the moment, he believes he has the ear of both Truman and [Secretary of State (3 July 1945 to 21 January 1947) James Francis] Byrnes. He thinks he can be most effective by attempting

-2-

to work with the Government. Besides, he – like those at the top here in Washington – is in doubt how strong a policy the country at large would stand for. He has some trips scheduled, on which he hopes to be able to form an opinion as to the temper of public thinking on the Russian question.

- - - - - - -

To put the foregoing in some balance: When Harriman came back here to make a speech for Roosevelt in October 1944, he was almost as pro-Russian as Joe Davies still is. When I talked with him then, along with some of the same people who have now met with him here again, he was scornful of any suggestion that the United States should make a few demands of its own. He insisted that all we needed to do was “cooperate” to “get along with the Russians.”

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Harriman's disillusionment stems from the Yalta Conference, where, as is now clear, Roosevelt was taken in. Harriman says that within two weeks after the Yalta Conference, the Russians were utterly ignoring solemn commitments made there on matters pertaining to access to certain information, and handling of displaced persons and prisoners.

PM

Gannett Co., Inc.: The Paul Miller Era, 1947-1978
(Box # 1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30)

Years after the fact, Paul Miller wrote: "The first time I met Frank and Kyrie Gannett was in 1940, during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia [June 24-28]. I was there attending the Associated Press arrangements for the convention, at which Wendell Willkie was nominated on the Republican ticket. I had a call and was invited to come down and meet Frank and Kyrie, and I recall thinking then, without any idea that we'd ever be associated with them, what wonderful people they really were."

Miller may have had little idea at the time that he would one day be hired by Gannett as his "right-hand man," but that is precisely what happened on August 1, 1947. Correspondence between Gannett and Miller that year reveals how the former – with a considerable degree of delicacy – successfully lured Miller away from a position that many of his associates believed would soon lead to his succession as general manager, and possibly president, of the Associated Press. To his credit, Miller was open and truthful with Kent Cooper both before and after he made his decision; and Cooper, to his credit, wished Miller all good fortune in his new position with the Gannett Co., Inc. And clearly, if Miller had resigned from the AP under bitter circumstances it is highly unlikely that he would have been elected a director of that organization in 1950; indeed, he was the first former AP employee to be so honored.

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Two brief articles in the May 1948 issue of *The Gannetteer* outlined Miller's responsibilities with Gannett Co., Inc.; it is appropriate to reproduce them here because, as the record of the remainder of his life and career attests, Miller clearly and faithfully accepted those responsibilities, excelled at fulfilling them, and in the process continued his ascent to the very pinnacle of success both as journalist and businessman:

(B3/f53)

The Gannetteer
May 1948

FEG designates Paul Miller 'executive-at-large'

In a recent notice to Gannett execs, FEG wrote:

Rochester, N.Y.
May 12, 1948

To Executives, Editors and Managers:

The demands upon my time from both inside and outside the Group continue to mount. I feel the need to lighten the burden.

I have decided to relieve myself insofar as may be practicable. In a few plain words, I need help at my deskside – and I have found it.

There is not enough time in the day for me to keep abreast of the doings of a group as active as ours. I sought a long time for a man temperamentally fitted to help me do it.

Frank Tripp has long referred to Herb Cruickshank as his "right arm." I have tried to go it single-handled.

Frank finally brought me Paul Miller as one able to project me and my thoughts in the helpful, friendly fashion that has always characterized our organization.

I have found Miller equipped to do that without ostentation and as I would like to have it done. I vouch for him.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that at my direction and in my behalf (and as sort of executive-at-large, which expresses his task) he is to interest

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himself in all phases of our group operations, interpreting my desires to all departments.

It is my wish that he represent and relieve me in every way that he can. He will be in close touch with all of us, with all executives in both news and business departments and in radio.

This will be particularly true with reference to matters which originate with me or are to come to me. Communications, reports and inquiries may be sent to him with the same effect as if addressed to me. Responsibility to reflect my reaction correctly will be his.

All matters addressed to my office, unless addressed to me personally, should be marked for his attention, to avoid slip-ups and to maintain the general knowledge of our affairs which I wish him to have.

Let me emphasize that nothing herein in any way affects the specific position and responsibility of any other executive, wherever located.

This communication defines the work which Paul Miller will do as one of us. I ask each of you to extend to him consideration and cooperation equal to that which you would extend to me, to the end that his broad experience and ability may both relieve me and help you.

s/ FEG (F. E. Gannett)

(B3/f53)

The Gannetteer
May 1948

Miller named to handle Group radio and TV

To All Gannett Newspaper and Radio Executives:

EFFECTIVE immediately Paul Miller will assume general supervision of Group radio and television matters, in addition to his other executive duties.

The purpose is to coordinate all of our radio activities under one head. This appears wise for a number of reasons, three being:

First, it is desired to widen the scope of Group public service through closer working relationships between our newspapers and radio stations.

Second, more general executive attention to radio is demanded by the expansion of our radio operations and our future interest in FM and TV.

Third, the control of radio, so much centralized in Washington, demands the acquaintance and know-how which Paul Miller has.

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Herb Cruickshank and I are too absorbed in the specific management of our properties and their general problems to give radio the detailed attention it requires.

Therefore you will please address to Paul Miller any radio or television matters which you wish to pursue with the Central Office.

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

F. E. Tripp, G-M.

THE GANNETTEER

The documentary record of Paul Miller's years with Gannett Co., Inc. expand upon several of the earlier possible scholarly projects addressed above, and also provide the evidence for an entirely new set of possible monographs and peer-reviewed journal articles. Three titles continued from the fifteen years Miller spent with the Associated Press prior to his move to Gannet include: *Cold War Journalist: Paul Miller from Truman to Carter, 1945-1979*, *Trips*, and *Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism*. Possible scholarly projects that emerge almost exclusively from Miller's Gannett career include the books *Acquisitions, Broadcasting: Radio & TV, Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers, Rochester Civic Affairs, Staff Building, Better Rochester Group with Joe Wilson,* and *Xerox-Rank,* and the articles, "Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate," and "The Conflicted Relationship of Paul Miller and Al Neuharth."

Paul Miller's numerous achievements as a Gannett executive exceeded even his rapid rise through the ranks of the Associated Press. In 1949, after less than two years with Gannett, Miller was named Editor and Publisher of the Rochester, NY, *Times-Union,* and Vice President and Director, Gannett Co., Inc. Two years later (1951), Miller was made Executive Vice President of Gannett Newspapers as well as Publisher of the Rochester, NY, *Democrat and Chronicle.* A mere two years after that (1953), he was

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elected to the Board of Directors of the Gannett Foundation. In 1951, Miller was appointed operating head of the company. Then, on April 12, 1957, after only ten years with the Gannett Company, Miller succeeded Frank E. Gannett as president. On May 26, 1970, Miller became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Gannett Co., Inc., passing the title of President and Chief Operating Officer to Allen H. Neuharth. Seven years earlier (1963), Miller had brought Neuharth to Gannett from Knight [-Ridder] Newspapers as general manager of the Rochester newspapers, and as chief executive of special projects. In 1978, Neuharth succeeded Miller as Gannett chairman and chief executive officer after 31 remarkably-successful years with the company. After Miller became president in 1957, Gannett daily newspaper circulation had climbed from 776,000 to more than 2.3 million by 1973 and to 3.56 million in 1980. Concurrently, its gross revenues had soared from $46 million in 1957 to more than $1 billion anticipated in 1979. The following section contains documentary material from 1947-1957.

* * *

1. 1947

a. **(B1/f10)**

> "The first time I met Frank and Kyrie Gannett was in 1940, during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia [June 24-28]. I was there attending the Associated Press arrangements for the convention, at which Wendell Willkie was nominated on the Republican ticket. I had a call and was invited to come down and meet Frank and Kyrie, and I recall thinking then, without any idea that we'd ever be associated with them, what wonderful people they really were."

b. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

January 8, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

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Mr. Paul Miller
Associated Press Bureau
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

If flying conditions are favorable, I expect to be in Washington the evening of January 23. I should like to have a chat with you while I am there.

I wish you would let me know how I can reach you on the phone when I arrive at the Statler. It may be before six o'clock, or it might be later.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you,
I am

Faithfully yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

c. **(B3/f53)**

January 9, 1947

Dear Frank:

I hope you are going to be here longer than just the evening of January 23, as I am committed to be in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 23 and 24, returning January 25. I am to leave here the night of January 22.

It is very distressing to me that I would have a prior obligation and I do hope that your visit will not be confined to that particular evening – or, if it is, that something else will come up to bring you here again soon.

Cordially,

Mr. Frank Gannett
President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 4, New York

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

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d. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

January 11, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Mr. Paul Miller, Asst. General Mgr.
The Associated Press
330 Star Bldg.
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Paul:

I am sorry that you are not going to be in Washington when I am there the 23rd but I understand, of course, that you can't change such plans as you have made.

I had hoped long before this to have a talk with you but one thing after another has prevented my getting to Washington.

Sorry, but I must be in New York on the 24th and 25th for a Cornell Board of Trustees' meeting and then I leave the morning of the 26th for Florida for a little rest which I need after this frightful strike that we have had here.

When I come back from Florida I'll make a definite appointment with you either in Washington or in New York.

With best wishes and warm regards,

Faithfully yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

e. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

February 25, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Personal and
Confidential

Mr. Paul Miller, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

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The Associated Press
330 Star Bldg.
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Paul:

I expect to be in Washington on Saturday for the White House Correspondents' dinner. I'll be at the Statler. I should like to see you while I am in Washington. Perhaps you should let me know your plans.

I should be in Washington at least by noon on Saturday. Maybe you can call me at the Statler and thus get in touch with me. It might be easier for you to do this than for me to try to reach you. I hope you will be in Washington and that we can have a chat.

With good wishes and regards,

Sincerely yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

f. **(B3/f53)**

May 14, 1947

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I have accepted, unless you disapprove, and barring some emergency development here, an invitation to attend the spring conference of Gannett Newspaper editors at Rochester on May 26.

I plan to leave Washington Sunday evening, May 25, returning Monday night, May 26.

In writing about this meeting, L. R. Blanchard was critical of some of our labor and political coverage. I attach a copy of his criticism and of my reply.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

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g. **(B3/f53)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

May 15, 1947

Assistant General Manager Miller
Washington

Dear Paul:

I thoroughly understand why you are invited to Rochester. I want you to go with my full benediction knowing that whatever you do will be for the best. This acknowledges your letter of May 14.

Sincerely yours,
KC (initialed)

KENT COOPER

h. **(B3/f53)**

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

June 2, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

[in PM's hand across top]: *"Aug 1st Confidential 'til then will get in touch with him around July 10 re announcement."*

Personal and
Confidential

Mr. Paul Miller
The Associated Press
Star Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Paul:

I forgot the date for your Oklahoma trip. When I called your office this afternoon I found you were out for the commencement.

When you return I wish you would call me on my private line – Main 2241 during the day, or at Hillside 2194 at night. I have had a talk with Frank Tripp and we have an idea which may interest you.

I expect to be in New York on June 5, returning the afternoon of the 6th.

Hope that you were pleased with your trip to your Alma Mater.

With warm regards and good wishes,

Faithfully yours,
Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

i. **(B3/f52)**

OUR NEW ASSOCIATE

Paul Miller will be welcomed into the Group August 1. The former chief of AP's Washington bureau moves into Rochester as executive assistant to FEG. The appointment fills the vacancy left by the death of Leroy Snyder more than two years ago. It ends a search of many months for the right man.

FEG was lucky to land Paul. Executives who met him at the spring conference found him highly personable. His splendid record with AP is proof of his newspaper abilities. He should be fully capable of shouldering a large part of the load now weighing FEG down.

It had been the intent to announce the appointment first in the Group. The AP, however, forced to make a number of changes as a result of Miller's resignation, found it necessary to break the news from that end.

LRB

j. **(B3/f52)**

July 7, 1947

Dear Mr. Gannett - -

Recalling myself to you as the AP reporter who saw you off on your trip to Europe last year - -

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I would like to say that you have made the AP poorer and enriched your organization by adding "our boss", Paul Miller, to your staff.

I'm an old-timer. I've been with the AP for eighteen years. I've seen 'em come and go.

I thought you might like to know: that in Washington where politics is our bread-and-butter, PM has run a shop in which there is none of that dread destroyer of organization morale – "office politics".

Of course, we compliment your judgment, but if you could have seen the long faces around the office tonight, you would know that our loss is a bit rough.

Sincerely,
Ruth Cowan (signature)
Ruth Cowan

Mr. Frank E. Gannett
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, N.Y.

(handwritten at bottom):

"AP
Star Bldg.
Wash. D.C."

k. **(B3/f52)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
July 8, 1947

"AP Aide Quits Post
To Join Gannett Staff"

Paul Miller, newly appointed executive assistant to Frank Gannett, president of Gannett Newspapers, will begin his new duties Aug. 1.

Miller resigned as assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Associated Press Washington Bureau to accept the position in the Gannett Group, which includes 21 newspapers and seven radio stations in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois. He recently was a visitor in Rochester and attended the spring meeting of editors of Gannett Newspapers.

Gannett Comments

Commenting on the addition of Miller to his staff, Gannett said:

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"For a long time I have been watching him very carefully and I was so favorable impressed by him that I urged him to come with us.

"Ever since the death of Leroy E. Snyder I have been searching for a man who could ably fill his place and add strength to our organization. This move does not in any way affect anyone in our organization. Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens.

"Although Mr. Miller has gone far in the newspaper business he is only 40 years old. He has made friends throughout the country and few newspapermen are better known than he is. He has four children and with Mrs. Miller will come to Rochester to reside.

"I know that in a short time he will make a place for himself in this community and he will be of great service to our papers and me." . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER
New Gannett Newspapers
executive.

l. **(B3/f52)**

Hawaiian Economic Foundation

CLAUDE JAGGER
PRESIDENT

1015 BISHOP STREET
TELEPHONE 58633
CABLE ADDRESS "CAGER"
Honolulu, Hawaii

July 9, 1947

Mr. Frank Gannett,
Gannett Newspapers,
Times Union Building,
Rochester, New York.

Dear Frank:

When you were here the other day, I did not know you had, or were about to, raid the poor AP of such prize, top personnel as Paul Miller.

As an old AP man, I am distressed that Paul is leaving. He has done a marvelous job in Washington. He is not only one of the best news men in the business, but he is a topnotch administrator, diplomat, and handler of men.

Paul faced a difficult morale problem when he took over The AP Washington bureau, because there had been a succession of changes of bosses,

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and because he was a newcomer there, and young and handsome[.] In almost no time, he had that large staff, nearly one hundred men, solidly behind him. That was only one measure of Paul's resourcefulness.

The Gannett newspapers are mighty fortunate to get Paul Miller, and I congratulate you.

I trust Pan American delivered your wallet to you expeditiously and hope that you have taken a good rest after that long trip and are now in fine fettle.

With all good wishes always,

Cordially,
C J (initialed)

CC (NM) Paul Miller (Personal)

[handwritten]:

Cheerio pardner !
What gives ?

Claude

m. **(B3/f52)**

[Frank Gannett replied to Ruth Cowan's letter of July 7, 1947; see above]

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

July 10, 1947

Frank E. Gannett
President

Executive Offices
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Miss Ruth Cowan
The Associated Press
Star Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ruth:

Thanks for your letter of the 7th.

I certainly am glad to hear your praise of Paul Miller and I can understand how you must feel in the office about losing him. I am confident he will be a great help to me and a great asset to our organization. I do hope that he will be happy here in Rochester.

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With sincere thanks for your nice note, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Frank Gannett. (signature)

FEG:FKM

n. **(B3/f52)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Publications
Stillwater

July 16, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your new position and responsibility, for I know it is a forward step for you or you would not be making it. We are all proud and happy over your continued success and progress.

You are leaving a position with an organization having tremendous power for good or for undesirable effects on the public welfare. I feel that the organization is using its power for good. You are now going into a different type of organization which again has tremendous possibilities depending on how the power is used. You will have an opportunity to use your influence to make the chain newspaper a part of the powerful influence for public welfare which our newspapers must be.

Again, congratulations, and we will be glad to cooperate in any way if we can ever do anything to help.

Very truly yours,
Trout (signed)
Clement E. Trout
Head

CET: mh

o. **(B3/f52)**

THOS. H. WREN
978

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
OKEMAH, OKLA.

July 18, 1947.

Mr. Paul Miller,
Gannett Papers,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

I have been watching your peregrinations since you left Okemah, and seemingly as you make it round by round you are gaining altitude as well. I hope for you a pleasant round in your new location and job.

Doubtless, while you were located in Washington, you often saw that other newspaper boy from Okemah, Walker Stone.

I was just remined [*sic*] of you by page 56 of Newsweek, July21st, which I am reading three days earlier than its date. It has been so long since I saw, I cannot say that the picture looks familiar.

I have not seen your father in quite a number of years, yet I sometimes see his name mentioned in our church papers. Time slips by us so rapidly that we not only forget incidents but persons as well. I presume that you occasionally visit with him, but have not heard of your being in our part of the state. You might take time off, when down in Oklahoma and look us over again. We're shrinking up, - gradually. Lost our little crooked railroad so now were [*sic*] are inland. But it doesn't hurt.

Of course you keep up with things political and, doubtless, you have stood on the right side of the fence, otherwise you would not be with the Gannett papers. When the newdealers [*sic*] with their commies and fellow travelers "scrouged" [*scourged ?*] into the democratic [sic]party, I got out and have no intention of going back in until they get out. It is about like this: If one is going to raise hogs, he must necessarily have more sense than the hogs. So if men are going to have a democratic [*sic*] party then they must have more sense than communists.

A lot of water has gone under the wheel since you were here and many of the older ones of the population have crossed over the river. We buried one of them to-day.

If you get back down in Oklahoma, don't fail to come our way. Wishing you ever [sic] good thing, success, health and happiness, I am,

Yours very truly,

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T H Wren (signed)
T. H. Wren

p. **(B3/f52)**

Newsweek
July 21, 1947

"Miller Moves On"

In the shop talk of the Associated Press, the tall, handsome, and breezy Paul Miller long had been tabbed as one of those likely to succeed. By "succeed" AP men usually meant only one thing: succeed Kent Cooper when he stepped down as boss man of the AP.

The moving finger especially pointed to Miller five years ago. Then, at the tender age of 35 and after only ten years with the AP, Miller breezed into Washington as chief of bureau. He stepped into big footprints – those of the late Brian Bell and of Byron Price, once the heir apparent to Cooper, wartime chief of censorship, and now administrative officer of the UN staff.

Soon after, Cooper made Miller one of his Big Six (AP men's term for the half-dozen assistant general managers), and though Miller's fortunes undulated a bit thereafter, as fortunes in the AP frequently do, no AP man could speculate on the next general manager without including Miller's name on the list.

Digging for Gannett: Last week, Miller took himself out of the AP picture. He resigned his Washington spot, effective Aug. 1, to join the 21-newspaper, seven-radio-station empire of Frank Gannett, once an AP director and longtime friend of Cooper. Miller's specific duties on his new job were not defined, but the 70-year-old Gannett left no doubt he had hired Miller as his right-hand man. "Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens," Gannett said. "I'm going up [to Rochester, N. Y., capital of the Gannett empire], and dig in," said Miller . . . .

q. **(B2/f11)**
(B3/f53)

Nieman Reports
(1947, 1975)

"The Paul Miller System in AP"
(October 1947)
By Gilbert W. Stewart, Jr.

Miller knows news. He can whack out a good spot story when the occasion demands. But news gathering and news writing was the lesser part of his ability. When Frank Gannett hired him to help run his chain of newspapers, he picked not a famous correspondent from the world news fronts but a friendly, easy-to-get-

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along-with desk man who knows how best to organize men for the collection of news (p. 6).

Miller himself generates little of the news that comes from his Washington bureau. He covered Willkie in Wisconsin, Pepper in Florida and Warren in California in 1944. He handled some of the leads at the 1944 political convention. But his main job in Washington is to ADMINISTER the newsgathering and to keep in touch with Government high policy.

With Gannett, Miller has "moved across the street," so to speak. Said Gannett, according to the press, "Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens."

I, for one, will watch with interest Mr. Miller's operations in this new, rather nebulous assignment. Miller may have access to Gannett's cash drawer and he may use it as effectively as he did in Washington. On the other hand, he may not . . . (p. 7).

r. **(B3/f53)**

Times-Union Bldg.
September 30, 1947

Dear Pete:

Someone sent me the Nieman magazine with the story you wrote about me, and I just want to thank you again for your friendly generosity that you have expressed in my behalf. I recall with special appreciation, of course, the NEWSWEEK story about the time I came up here.

With best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gilbert W. Stewart, Jr.
NEWSWEEK Bureau
National Press Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

PM:mm

s. **(B3/f53)**

80-14 150th St., Apt. D
Jamaica 2, N. Y.
October 19, 1947

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Dear Paul,

I am glad you were pleased with the piece about you in Nieman Reports. I must correct you, though, if you have any idea that I treated you generously. Any words to that effect came straight from the mouths of AP staffers who worked for you. I have never seen such uniformly genuine personal friendship between a bunch of reporters and their boss.

Since our meeting, I have shifted both the scene and field of my operations. About a month ago I joined the public relations staff of the U. S. Mission to the United Nations. Since then I have been deep in the business of the General Assembly and enjoying it immensely.

Best Regards,
Pete Stewart (signature)

(Handwritten; accompanying Stewart's letter in the file):

F. E. G.
!
PM
11/4/ – 47

Paul –
This is great. Thanx for letting me see it. Congrats!
FEG

t. **(B3/f53)**

The Gannetteer
November 1947

"Paul Miller:
Hartford's Guest"

He came, he saw, he didn't conquer – the golf prize went to a traveling companion by the name of Blanchard.

That was Paul Miller's boxscore [*sic*] on his first get-acquainted visit to Hartford Sept. 24. But even if L. R. Blanchard, Group's general executive editor, won three golf balls in the kicker's tournament, FEG's new executive aide won the hearts of Times men and women.

The party for Miller was arranged by Publisher Francis S. Murphy, who explained to folks in The Times editorial room, as well as key personnel from all departments, present at the dinner, that Gannett had been called [away to] the West Coast and couldn't make the party.

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"Miller Day" began with afternoon golf, whereupon some scores were immediately impounded and held top secret. Times Golf Editor Skip Henderson was handed the task of presenting prizes to the winners, with Murphy pulling the lucky scores out of the hat.

Blanchard spoke briefly at the dinner, remarking that The Times was an outstanding proof of FEG's principle that Group papers shall serve the best interests of their own communities.

Introduced by Blanchard, Miller gave an interesting behind-the-scenes picture of Washington and some of the big-wigs in the government, from President Truman down.

2. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**

The Gannetteer
May 1948

FEG designates Paul Miller 'executive-at-large'

In a recent notice to Gannett execs, FEG wrote:

Rochester, N.Y.
May 12, 1948

To Executives, Editors and Managers:

The demands upon my time from both inside and outside the Group continue to mount. I feel the need to lighten the burden.

I have decided to relieve myself insofar as may be practicable. In a few plain words, I need help at my deskside [*sic*] – and I have found it.

There is not enough time in the day for me to keep abreast of the doings of a group as active as ours. I sought a long time for a man temperamentally fitted to help me do it.

Frank Tripp has long referred to Herb Cruickshank as his "right arm." I have tried to go it single-handled.

Frank finally brought me Paul Miller as one able to project me and my thoughts in the helpful, friendly fashion that has always characterized our organization.

I have found Miller equipped to do that without ostentation and as I would like to have it done. I vouch for him.

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The purpose of this letter is to advise you that at my direction and in my behalf (and as sort of executive-at-large, which expresses his task) he is to interest himself in all phases of our group operations, interpreting my desires to all departments.

It is my wish that he represent and relieve me in every way that he can. He will be in close touch with all of us, with all executives in both news and business departments and in radio.

This will be particularly true with reference to matters which originate with me or are to come to me. Communications, reports and inquiries may be sent to him with the same effect as if addressed to me. Responsibility to reflect my reaction correctly will be his.

All matters addressed to my office, unless addressed to me personally, should be marked for his attention, to avoid slip-ups and to maintain the general knowledge of our affairs which I wish him to have.

Let me emphasize that nothing herein in any way affects the specific position and responsibility of any other executive, wherever located.

This communication defines the work which Paul Miller will do as one of us. I ask each of you to extend to him consideration and cooperation equal to that which you would extend to me, to the end that his broad experience and ability may both relieve me and help you.

s/ FEG (F. E. Gannett)

b. **(B3/f53)**

The Gannetteer
May 1948

"Miller named to handle Group radio and TV"

To All Gannett Newspaper and Radio Executives:

EFFECTIVE immediately Paul Miller will assume general supervision of Group radio and television matters, in addition to his other executive duties.

The purpose is to coordinate all of our radio activities under one head. This appears wise for a number of reasons, three being:

First, it is desired to widen the scope of Group public service through closer working relationships between our newspapers and radio stations.

Second, more general executive attention to radio is demanded by the expansion of our radio operations and our future interest in FM and TV.

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Third, the control of radio, so much centralized in Washington, demands the acquaintance and know-how which Paul Miller has.

Herb Cruickshank and I are too absorbed in the specific management of our properties and their general problems to give radio the detailed attention it requires.

Therefore you will please address to Paul Miller any radio or television matters which you wish to pursue with the Central Office.

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

F. E. Tripp, G-M.

THE GANNETTEER

c. **(B3/f53)**

The Bipartisan Human Policy

A talk prepared for delivery by Paul Miller, The Gannett Newspapers, before the Kiwanis Club of Malone, N.Y., Tuesday, June 29, 1948.

. . . I have just returned from Philadelphia and the Republican national convention. I was there merely as a spectator. Now, any national political convention is a great experience and this was no exception. But what stands out to me, looking at it as a good Kiwanian might, was the reiteration there of the aim expressed in Kiwanis Objective Number One" –

"To give primacy to the human and spiritual
rather than to the material values of life."

Kiwanians surely must have noted that Governor Dewey, in his speech of acceptance, hit his high point when he said:

"We have found the means to blow the world, physically, apart. Spiritually, we have yet to find the means to put together the world's broken pieces . . The period that is drawing to a close has been one of scientific achievement. The era that is opening before us must b a period of human and spiritual achievement."

d. **(B3/f53)**

Rochester Times-Union
September 28, 1948

"Editors Hear
Attack on
Censorship"
985

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Syracuse – (AP) – The Chancellor of Syracuse University contends that at times the people of the United States "are as poorly informed about foreign affairs as are the citizens of the USSR."

William P. Tolley told the New York State Society of editors last night that he did not blame editors, reporters or publishers for what he termed lack of truth in newspapers. "All are doing the best they can," he added.

Cites 'Censorship at Source'

Tolley told the banquet session of the society's two-day meeting that: "So long as we have existing censorship at a source of all types of important news, the newspaper will not be able to give the public the truth.

"Government bureaucrats and the public relations operatives of business have established a quarantine of truth through which the press is able to break only on occasion."

He contended the chief reason "we fall so short of the truth" is that American freedom of the press includes only "a freedom of expression," but lacks "an equal freedom in access to the truth," especially in foreign policy and news from abroad.

Earlier, Dr. John MacDonald, executive secretary of the State Law Revision Commission, said his group would report to the Legislature during the first 10 days on the 1949 session on proposed legislation giving newspapermen the right to withhold confidential sources of information.

Feinberg Backing Reported

Harold W. Sanford, editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and chairman of the society's legislative committee, reported that State Senate Majority Leader Benjamin F. Feinberg had assured him a newspaper confidence bill would be introduced at the next session and that every effort would be made to pass the bill.

The proposed legislation resulted from the jailing last February of two newspapermen for refusing to tell where they had obtained lottery tickets reproduced in the Newburgh News, a Gannett newspaper.

The men, Douglas V. Clarke, news editor, and Charles L. Leonard, reporter, reviewed the incident during the afternoon session.

Gerald H. Salisbury, managing editor of the Albany Knickerbocker News, a Gannett newspaper, reported that the New York State freedom train probably would start its tour of the state between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1. Salisbury represents the newspaper editors on the committee in charge of the project.

'Reader Editing' Opposed

Paul Miller of the Gannett Newspapers yesterday said a survey among editors brought general agreement that "there is no substitute for direct, varied and frequent contact with people by the editor or publisher himself."

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The editors also agreed, Miller reported, that they must edit any surveys on reader preference. He quoted one editor as saying: "If pure reader preferences were to 'edit' our newspapers, they could conceivably cheapen and pollute the product."

Miller added that newspapers need more cooperation from the public.

"Our greatest problem," he said, "is not the writing of facts but is getting the facts from people who do not want to make them public."

Referring to a previous speaker's suggestion that stories particularly interesting to the public be emphasized, Miller said that "newspapers today are trying to dress up pages on which such stories are printed in order to attract readers to material editors think they should read."

e. **(B1/f11)**
(B3/f53)

Editorially Speaking
1948

Eye Appeal Bolsters Brain Appeal

Editorial Pages don't have to be of, by or for stuffed shirts.
By PAUL MILLER

(B3/f53)

Miami Daily News
Miami, Florida
December 12, 1948

PHOTO:
Caption:

LUNCHEON AT INDIAN CREEK – Photographed on the pool deck at Indian Creek Country club just before they had luncheon were, left to right, Frank E. Gannett, Mrs. Paul Miller, Mrs. Gannett and Mr. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are visitors from Rochester, N. Y., and are houseguests of the Gannetts at their home, 5641 Collins ave. [*sic*], Miami Beach. Mr. Gannett, a prominent publisher, heads a large newspaper chain.

f. **(B3/f53)**

(4) PHOTOS:

GNS Luncheon – Washington
Barn party Given by the Gannetts 1948 for us. Rochester.

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Executive Meeting
Russell Wilde (Albany)
John R. Henzel (Olean)
Bernard O'Brien (Rochester)
May [?] Everett (NYC)
Robert Burow (Danville)
Glover DeLanay [?] (Hartford)
Gunnar Wiig (Rochester)
Dale Taylor (Elmira)
Paul Miller (Rochester)

3. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
January 6, 1949, p. 1B

"Paul Miller Appointed
Editor of Times-Union"

Paul Miller became editor of the Rochester Times-Union today, succeeding Frank Gannett.

The appointment was announced following a meeting of directors of Gannett Company, Inc., at which Miller was elected a vicepresident and director.

Gannett Co., Inc., controls the Times-Union and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and 19 other newspapers. Frank Gannett is president.

Miller is one of two new directors. The other is R. H. McKinney, head of the New York advertising firm of J. P. McKinney and Sons, national advertising representatives of The Gannett Newspapers. McKinney was a Rochester resident before moving to New York many years ago. He is outstanding in his field . . . .

Democrat and Chronicle
January 6, 1949, p.15

"Gannett Co. Elects 2 Directors,
Miller Also Firm Vicepresident,
New Editor of The Times-Union"

Beacon N.Y. News
January 6, 1949

"Paul Miller Made
Vicepresident

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Of Gannett Co."

Ithaca N.Y. Tribune
January 6, 1949

"Gannett Papers
Pick Directors"

Saratogian
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

"Gannett Board
Elects Miller
And McKinney"

Observer-Dispatch
Utica, N.Y.
January 6, 1949

"Gannett Group"

Utica, N.Y. Press
January 7, 1949

"Miller Named
Director of
Gannett Co."

Star-Gazette
Elmira, N.Y.
January 7, 1949

"Gannett Co. Names
New Directors"

b. Acquired *Potsdam* (N.Y.) *Courier-Freeman*

c. **(B3/f56)**

[Tulsa?] Tribune
[January 21, 1949?]

Miller Editor
Of Gannett Paper

Tulsa Daily World

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Friday, January 21, 1949

PHOTO:

NAMED EDITOR
Paul Miller, former Oklahoma newspaper man who was named assistant to Frank Gannett, head of the Gannett newspaper chain, has been made editor of the Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union, succeeding Gannett. Miller also has been elected a vice-president and director of the Gannett Co., Inc.

d. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Newsmagazine WE
February 10, 1949

"Between You and Me"
By John G. Corey

Please, Paul, Give Us This Day Our Daily Papers

The Rochester Times Union has a new editor – able and talented Paul Miller, formerly of the Associated Press. The Democrat and Chronicle will struggle along with Harold Sanford who, it seems to me, has been editor of the Old Lady since 1928, the year after I was canned as sports editor because old Pappa Ross, previous editor, didn't like the way I drank my Scotch.

Miller takes over a big job. He succeeds the Big Boss himself – Frank E. Gannett, who is now in Florida regaining his health following a slight shock several months ago. Reports from the inner circles of our daily press would indicate that Gannett is doing exactly that – regaining his health – and that soon he will be around again to assume his rightful place as the first citizen of Rochester.

Miller, however, will remain as editor of the TU no matter how much health the big chief regains. And, unlike Gannett, who left the editing of his favorite paper to others, Miller will be an editor in fact as well as in name; his will be the voice of the master to decide matters of editorial policy and to make whatever changes he deems necessary to make the TU a better paper for the community it serves.

A New Deal

That being true, and everybody in the newspaper profession except a few who speak of favorite sons and lucky birds assures me that it is, Rochester may be on the threshold of a new deal in its journalistic field. There may be an end of half-truth editorials, sometimes editorials without a bit of truth at all. There may be an end to crusades marked by hypocrisy. There may be real crusades in the offing,

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crusades meant to benefit people. The truth about gambling may now be told, and future editorials dealing with alcoholic beverages and the about $7,000,000,000 spent annually on booze may add which in the past has always been ignored – that more than half of that $7,000,000,000 goes to state and federal governments in the form of taxes . . . .

e. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Thursday, March 24, 1949

D & C Begins
Broadcast
From Office

"Good evening, this is Ralph Knox bringing you the news highlights from the Democrat and Chronicle . . . ."

It was the same message WHEC radio listeners hear every night at 11 o'clock, but this time it came straight from the D&C newsroom's own radio studio . . . .

PHOTOS:
NEWSROOM OF THE AIR

Caption:
George R. Shoals, The Democrat and Chronicle's managing Editor; Gunnar Wiig, general manager of Station WHEC, and Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, from left in upper photo, participated in ceremonies opening new radio news studio in D&C newsroom last night. Lower photo shows Cliff Carpenter, D&C radio news editor, standing; Ralph Knox, WHEC news editor, who broadcasts news, and Craig Williams, engineer, with back to camera.

f. **(B3/f56)**

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The Rochester Times-Union
Friday, April 15, 1949

"Editor Sees Need for Understanding"

A plea for understanding of "the other fellow" was made by Paul Miller, editor of The Times-Union, in a speech at a luncheon of the Public Utilities Advertising Association in the Sheraton at noon today. His subject was "What Business Can Do to Help the Free Enterprise System."

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Representatives from 15 electric and gas companies in New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland attended the luncheon, highlight of a day-long conference.

Miller said:

"The system we know in America, and on which this nation was built, apparently will survive only if many who assail and doubt it become convinced pretty soon that it is, after all, the best in sight anywhere.

"The subject you assigned was 'How Business Can Help Save the Free Enterprise System,' and the word 'help' should be put in capital letters. Business can only help. Voting strength is the determining factor in telling which way our economy shall move.

"What can business in general do to strengthen general belief in our system? Business should tell its own story, in every legitimate way, it can. Business also must try to understand the other fellow's story.

"Nothing in any business operation should be out ahead of human relations. Three out of four persons who work for a living in the United States today, including myself, are employes [*sic*]. I am an employe [*sic*] first of the company which operates our newspapers, and also of the public which reads them.

"It seems to me that all of us must strive, and prayerfully, for understanding up and down the line. Somewhere there is a middle ground. Finding that middle ground is a major challenge of our time." . . . .

g. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Rochester Times-Union
Friday, April 22, 1949

"Editors Weigh Cause of Errors in 1948 Election Forecast"

Washington – (AP) – The American Society of Newspaper Editors today sought to learn from its members "why the press was wrong" in 1948 election forecasts.

Philip H. Parrish of the Morning Oregonian, Portland, and Paul Miller, editor of The Rochester Times-Union, presented answers to the forum meeting of 350 editors at the annual convention.

"The papers almost universally vouched for the polls as scientific," said Parrish, "and so identified with themselves with the polls. We have permitted a feature to pose in the robes of a doctor of science."

Said Miller: "There's nothing wrong as between newspapers and the people that good reporting won't fix."

Other discussion leaders on the election question were N. R. Howard, Cleveland News; Thomas Hanes, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, and Richard J. Finnegan, Chicago Sun-Times.

And Harry S. Truman, the man who guessed right, prepared to receive the editors in an off-the-record news conference in the White House Rose Garden. The President's office is too small for the expected crowd.

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In the statement he prepared for the meeting, Miller also said:

"Many a newspaper must have had at least one reporter who knew which way the wind was blowing last Fall. Few newspapers made the most of such reporters."

Miller suggested that it is time to drop "ninety other sideshows if necessary" to concentrate on good reporting. That he said is "the one absolutely basic essential to winning public acceptance and holding it."

Many an editorial is narrow and ill-founded because it is based on a poor reporting job," he proceeded. "Newspapers must sell the idea that they aim to be a compendium of responsible views locally –not merely, as so many readers so firmly believe, a vehicle solely for the newspapers' own views." . . . .

h. **(B3/f56)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
Saturday, April 23, 1949

Editors Deplore Blunders
In Soul-Searching on Polls

Washington – (UP) – The American Society of Newspaper Editors was told yesterday the U.S. press has taken its most severe criticism in history for wrong guesses on last Fall's Presidential election and has itself to blame.

The post-election criticism and the reason for it were analyzed in a panel discussion on "The Press and the People" at the second session of the ASNE's annual convention . . . .

The soul-searching discussion was aimed at finding out if the daily press is doing a good job of keeping the public informed. Other features on the day's program included off-the-record talks by President Truman, Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson and Defense Secretary Louis Johnson . . . .

PHOTO:
LEAD EDITORS' DISCUSSION

Caption:
Five editors who led a discussion on "The Press and the People" at yesterday's sessions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington were, from left, Philip H. Parrish, Portland Oregonian; N. R. Howard, Cleveland News; Richard Finnegan, Chicago Sun-Times; Paul Miller, The Gannett Newspapers, and Tom Hanes, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

i. **(B3/f56)**

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The Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, April 23, 1949

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"Press Awards Proposed
For Public Service"

By STERLING F. GREEN

Washington – (AP) – The American Society of Newspaper Editors today weighed a plan to give recognition to notable public services performed by newspapers.

A proposal that the society make annual selections of "distinguished contributions to the public interest by newspapers" was among 10 resolutions awaiting action on the ASNE convention's final day.

Choosing of the judges – a standing committee – would be left to the incoming president, B. M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star.

As first vicepresident, McKelway by tradition was unopposed in today's election to succeed Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, in the presidency.

Dwight Young of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal Herald was elected vicepresident. Wright Bryan of the Atlanta Journal was re-elected secretary and Dwight S. Perrin of the Syracuse Herald was elected treasurer . . . .

PHOTO:
"Editors at Session of ASNE Convention"

Caption:
Left to right are: Philip H. Parrish, Portland Oregonian; N. R. Howard, Cleveland News; Paul Miller, editor of the Times-Union, and Tom Hanes, Norfolk Ledger. Large photo at left is that of Al Moss, political writer for the Times-Union, whose prediction Of the election of President Truman was published in this newspaper. (Acme Telephoto)

j. **(B3/f56)**
*****
Editor & Publisher
April 30. 1949

"ASNE Panel of Editors
Discusses Elections"

Five members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors comprised a panel to discuss the relationship of newspaper performance to the outcome of the 1948 Presidential election . . . .

k. **(B3/f56)**
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Newsweek
May 2, 1949

"ASNE Looks Back"

Why, politically, are the press and the people so far apart so often? In a soul-searching post-mortem, the nation's editors last week mulled over the state of American journalism generally and its part in last November's elections particularly. Their consensus: The reporters, not the editors, first should have scented the trend toward Truman.

Some of the 350 at the American Society of Newspaper Editors' annual Washington convention disagreed. A panel on the "The Press and the People" had discussed the problem and its members . . . were free to express their individual views.

Miller rose to deplore newspaper managements' "high and mighty approach" to their readers. Editors must get out and mingle, he said. Finnegan insisted that the press no longer knew what people thought: since the depression it had "failed to appreciate the common knowledge of common events which people want never to happen again." . . . .

PHOTOS:

Caption:
"Ben McKelway: Editors' president

Caption:
"Press and People" panel: Parrish, Nat Howard, Finnegan, Miller, and Hanes'

l. **(B3/f56)**
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Washington Post
May 23, 1949

"Rochester Editor
U.S. Delegate to
World Meeting"

Paul Miller, Rochester (N.Y.) editor, was named yesterday to represent the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the first convention of the International Federation of editors June 14-18 in Amsterdam. He will study whether the society should make permanent its one-year affiliation with the federation .

The federation was formed at Paris last June, aimed at combining working newspapermen of the world to improve journalistic standards and practices and work for "peace and justice."

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The ASNE affiliated itself for a year with the federation. Miller, a vice president of the Gannett newspapers, and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, said:

"Frankly, we don't know too much about the possibilities of this international organization. I regard my attendance at the convention as exploratory on behalf of American newspapers. I'm going to reserve opinion until later."

m. **(B3/f56)**

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Washington Evening Star
May 23, 1949

"Editors Name Miller
To World Convention"

n. **(B3/f57)**

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[Unknown]
[n.d.]

"*Paul Miller Warns Parley*
Against Curbing of Press"

Amsterdam – (AP) – Paul Miller, editor of the Rochester Times-Union and vicepresident of the Gannett Company, yesterday warned against attacks on freedom of the press.

Miller, attending the annual International Conference of Newspaper Publishers in Free Countries as the United States delegate, initiated a resolution aimed at defending the freedom of the press against any attempt at government control in free countries.

He referred specifically to a proposed Dutch government press law on "responsibility of the journalist" which provides for punishment in cases of "false, dishonest or irresponsible writing."

This law, Miller said, would be in direct opposition to the fundamentals of press freedom. He asked the conference to pass a resolution against the proposed statute and against possible similar legislation by other countries.

In this respect, Miller said press freedom also is under attack in Britain. The British delegate said he preferred to see a more general resolution tabled, one that would not refer specifically to Holland. A committee then was named to draft a proposal for presentation today . . . .

o. **(B3/f57)**

[Unknown]
[n.d.]

"Publishers Pass

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Miller Resolution
At Meet in Holland

Opposes Governmental
Threats to Press
Freedom"

Amsterdam – (AP) – The international conference of newspaper publishers resolved yesterday to oppose any threat of government to restrict freedom of the press. The group represents newspaper societies of 12 nations, including the United States.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, said the conference opposed "legislative proposals in certain countries which would impede the free flow of news."

It was sponsored by Paul Miller, editor of the Rochester, N. Y., Times-Union, who is representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Miller said he was prompted to this action by a proposed Dutch law which would punish journalists for "false, dishonest or irresponsible writing."

The resolution opposed a stated tendency of governments to work in the field of the moral and material interests of the press. It said:

"It is the right of the national newspaper organizations themselves to control the manifold activities of journalism, to maintain the traditional sense of responsibility amongst their members and to defend the moral and material interests of the press."

Countries represented were: Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

The conference, by a vote of 10-2, decided to support the establishment of an institute of press and information by the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

This institute would organize international training of journalists and establish a center of information and documentation on press matters. The British and Italian delegations opposed the measure.

p. **(B3/f56)**
The Gannetteer
June 1949

COVER PHOTO:
"The Gannetts"

q. **(B3/f56)**
*****
Editor & Publisher
July 23, 1949

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"Paul Miller Reports
On Amsterdam Parley"

ROCHESTER, N. Y. – Rising circulations in Britain, a free-for-all circulation scrap in France and the Netherlands, growing pains in Germany, somewhat normal problems in the Scandinavian countries and in Belgium. Of course, high production costs generally . . . .

Government Interference

In most of the countries, Mr. Miller believes, government interference is a major problem.

"If the Federation can do anything," he commented in his office at headquarters of the Gannett Newspapers here, "perhaps it can be effective in fighting government controls and tampering on an international level." . . . .

r. **(B3/f56)**

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Pixy

PIX AND SQUIBS OF THOSE WHO MAKE THE D AND C

Vol. V (MID – SUMMER EDITION 1949) No. 6

(1.) *"FEG Back On Job; Sends DC Staffers Warm Regards"*

When Frank Gannett returned to his post as publisher of The Gannett Newspapers after an "amazing" recovery following a stroke suffered 10 months ago, he was greeted by practically every employe [*sic*] of The Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

(2.) "DC'ers Hear Paul Miller"

Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of the Rochester Times Union was the principal speaker at a DC family meeting in the DC Auditorium, Friday, July 8.

Miller, just returned from the Netherlands, where he attended a meeting of the International Newspaper Proprietors and Editors as a delegate of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and as an observer of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The Times Union editor reviewed information collected at the conference and expressed personal opinions of economic and political conditions facing Great Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany and other European countries . . . .

s. **(B3/f56)**

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Albany (N.Y.) Times-Union
October 4, 1949

"Free Press Best Bet in Preventing
Socialism in U.S., Kiwanis Club Told"

The best hope of the American people against "government-by-gimme" is its free press, declared Paul Miller, Rochester editor, in helping Albany celebrate National Newspaper Week yesterday.

Addressing the Kiwanis club luncheon at the Ten Eyck hotel, Mr. Miller voiced the belief that "the common sense of the people can stop it if aroused soon enough," and that the newspapers of the United States – in contrast to those of Europe – seem to be "waking up in time." . . . .

(2) PHOTOS:

EXECUTIVE HUDDLE – Caught in this informal pose at yesterday's Kiwanis luncheon honoring Newspaper Week are Fred L. Archibald, publisher of The Times-Union; Paul Miller, vice president of Gannett Newspapers, and Gerald Salisbury, managing editor of The Knickerbocker News

Times-Union Staff Photo by Wilder

LUNCHEON GUESTS – As part of the local observance of Newspaper Week, the above representatives of the press were guests at a luncheon yesterday at the Kiwanis club. Left to right are the Rev. Gerald Kirwin, editor of The Evangelist; A. J. MacDonald, publisher of the Knickerbocker News; Henry Leader, of the Associated Press Albany bureau, and George O. Williams, managing editor of The Times-Union.

Times-Union Staff Photo by Wilder

t. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Rochester Times-Union
October, 4, 1949

"Press Can Halt Socialist Trend, Editor Says"

u. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Albany Knickerbocker News
October 5, 1949

"*American Press Can Stop Socialism,*
Gannett Executive Tells Kiwanians"

Facts from the American press can stop Socialism in the United States, Paul Miller, vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, told the Kiwanis Club of Albany yesterday . . . .

PHOTO:
999

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Caption:
Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, addressed the Kiwanis Club of Albany as a feature of Albany's observance of National Newspaper Week. Gene O'Haire, Kiwanis president, listens at left.

v. **(B3/f56)**

The Rochester Times-Union
November 10, 1949

"Miller Named
T-U Publisher"

Paul Miller today became publisher as well as editor of The Times-Union.

Millers succeeded Frank Gannett as editor last January. Gannett had continued as publisher.

"I shall of course continue my activities not only in The Times-Union but in the direction of all of our newspapers," Gannett said. "No other executive is affected in any way.

E. R. Davenport, vicepresident and director of the Gannett Company, which controls the 21 newspapers in the Gannett Group, is general manager of both The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle.

w. **(B3/f56)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
November 11, 1949

"Miller Named
T-U Publisher"

x. **(B3/f56)**
*

Comment on announcement of
Paul Miller's appointment as
Publisher of The Times-Union

B. M. McKelway, Washington Evening Star
"I rejoice in this additional mark of confidence, and I wish you continued success."

E. R. Eastman, American Agriculturalist, Ithaca, N.Y.

Charles Percy Drake, Washington, D.C.

Kent Cooper, The AP, New York City

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"Congratulations to Frank, The Times-Union, my namesake and a cordial salute to you, Captain."

Leon Turner, Malone, N.Y.

Marion Sheen, The AP, New York City

Vern Croop, GNS, Washington

Samuel H. Kauffman, Washington Evening Star, Washington, D.C.

Archie Clark, Rochester Times-Union

Jim Gorman, D&C

Al Mahar, D&C

Neal Murphy, D&C

Charles F. McCahill, Cleveland News, Cleveland, Ohio

H. R. Haddon, Sunbury Daily Item, Sunbury, Penna.

Gunnar O. Wiig, WHEC, Rochester

Theron Robinson, attorney, Rochester, N.Y.

John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington
"Please accept my congratulations and best wishes on the fine job you are doing."

Mark Ellingson, Rochester Institute of Technology

Thomas D. Blake, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., Washington

Glover DeLaney, Station WTHT, Hartford

Francis S. Murphy, The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn.

A. H. Kirchhofer, Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y.

David R. Daniel, The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn.

y. **(B3/f56)**
*****

SYC – WU New York 14 6:51 pm

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WILLIAM E. BEENEY
32 Delta Terr. , Rochester, N.Y.

Time's press section very much interested in Paul Miller's promotion to publisher's post on Times-Union . . . .

Hagy, Time, Inc.

4. 1950

a. **(B3/f62)**
*****
Gannetteer
June 1950

"Paul Miller Elected AP Director"

Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett newspapers and editor and publisher of the *Rochester Times-Union*, was elected a director of the Associated Press Apr. 24 . . . .

PHOTO:
"Paul Miller"

b. **(B3/f62)**

PHOTOS:

(1.) NY526 – 6/30 – SPECIAL FOR ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION: Paul Miller waves goodbye as he leaves for South America on special flight. (ACME TELEPHOTO)

(2.) W15 – 7/6 – WASHINGTON: SPCL TO GANNETT PAPERS: Paul Miller, of Gannett Newspapers, 2nd from right in front row, was among the many newsmen and women arriving here (7/6) on Pan American Airways Stratacruiser returning from tour of South America. Main stop on the one-week trip was Buenos Aires.

c. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, September 26, 1950

"Publisher Explains
Complex Task of
Presenting News Daily"

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The complex and many-sided task of bringing the news to Rochesterians every day was detailed by Paul Miller at a meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Powers.

The editor and publisher of The Times-Union told the Rotarians how world news comes to the Rochester daily newspapers, how it is edited and how the job of commenting editorially on the news is handled.

To make sure that sufficient material is available to provide the Rochester newspaper reader with all the news, Miller said, The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle:

1 – Subscribe to the three great American wire news services, The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, any one of which "supplies more than enough news every day to fill any newspaper in the country."

2 – Maintain, in connection with the other 19 members of The Gannett Newspapers, a special news bureau in Washington – at a cost of from $50,000 to $75,000 a year, and a special bureau in Albany.

3 – Purchase special material of tremendous variety as part of a "never ending effort to produce newspapers as fresh and enterprising and useful as we can make them." Examples of these purchases which have appeared or are appearing in the newspapers are Gaylord Houser's best selling [*sic*] book, "How to Look Younger and Live Longer," David Lawrence's Washington Column, the Chicago Daily News service, pages of comic strips and special financial articles.

From all this material, the editor went on, the local news editors each day assemble a product designed to bring Rochesterians a full report of the news.

REAMS THROWN AWAY

"The editors of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union throw away reams of copy from the news wires every day," he said. "Some of it is discarded because it duplicates, other copy because it concerns persons or localities of no possible apparent interest here. But each newspaper prints well over 100 full columns of news and feature matter every day, and we'd be pretty poor indeed if we weren't able to give you a comprehensive and interesting selection in all that space."

Miller went on to describe how from the stories which come in each day editors select those which seem to provide the best reports. "For example, you may have noted that in the war in Korea the main story one day may be credited to the Associated Press. On the next day, it may be credited to the United Press, and possibly the following day back to Associated Press or over to International News Service."

SEPARATE PAPERS

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He pointed out that rules of the Associated Press forbid the distortion of the news by any of the newspapers subscribing to its service.

Miller explained that both The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle are edited to be separate, complete newspapers.

"The standing policy of the company which controls both is that each shall be complete," he said. "Now neither would be complete if there were a policy of disregarding a story in one just because it had already appeared in the other.

"That would be the easy thing to do, I suppose, and it is a policy that is followed in some cities where both newspapers are owned by the same company, as in Rochester. Obviously, it is a great deal more expensive to operate two complete newspapers than to operate two jointly edited newspapers.

"I have seen the other system in other cities at first hand. I know that Rochester has far superior newspapers as a result of this policy."

Miller asserted there is very little duplication of news reports in the two newspapers. As proof he showed the Rotarians a copy of yesterday's Times-Union in which he had checked in red pencil stories duplicating those which had appeared in The Democrat and Chronicle.

He pointed out that there were only a few stories so checked, and said that in each case duplication was necessary for full coverage of the news.

Miller's talk will be broadcast by WHEC at 10 tonight

The Rochester newspapers, he went on, have remained individual not only in the handling of news, but also in editorial policy ever since Frank Gannett acquired the morning newspaper in 1928.

Concerning editorial policy or "comment" on the news, Miller emphasized that newspapers have a duty to try to force the man in the street to reach his own decisions on the news of the day.

"Newspapers may not be able to force the average man or any other to think, but you've got to give us credit for trying," he said. The responsibility to comment on the news vigorously and honestly must be carried out, he observed, even though most people "do not enjoy reading what they do not want to believe."

OPEN TO ALL OPINIONS

An example of this tendency, he said, is the fact that many people don't like to be told that the government in Washington, like any family, "can't spend more than it earns without going broke."

H stressed, however, that the columns of a newspaper must remain open to all segments of public opinion. He noted that both newspapers make strong efforts to encourage expressions of individual opinion.

"A newspaper isn't worth the ink used to print it," he said, "if it doesn't stand for something. Yet, it doesn't merit a nickel of anybody's money if it doesn't go out of its way, if necessary, to provide a forum, to give a hearing, to all who want to get a word in on whatever side."

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d. **(B3/f62)**

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The Democrat and Chronicle
September 27, 1950

"Newsman Explains Goals, Responsibilities of Press"

It is the goal of The Gannett newspapers to give its readers complete coverage on world and community news.

There is no overall editorial policy of The Gannett newspapers, as such.

A newspaper should stand for something.

Workers on Gannett newspapers feel a responsibility to their readers and want their active interest.

Paul Miller, vicepresident and director of the Gannett Company, Inc., made those four major points yesterday in an address to the Rotary Club in Powers Hotel on "The News and the Newspapers."

"We welcome an opportunity such as this," he said, "to tell you how we work at our jobs, what we work with, and most of all, perhaps, what we are working TOWARD, as a brand new Rochester Times-Union is produced every afternoon, and a brand new Democrat and Chronicle every morning." . . . .

e. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 6, 1950

"Gannett Gets Elk Citation
As Guardian of Free Press"

Frank Gannett has been awarded a grand exalted ruler's citation by Rochester Lodge of Elks.

S. William Rosenberg, the lodge's exalted ruler, said the award made in connection with National Newspaper Week, would be presented Oct. 18 at a Paul Miller Class initiation ceremony.

Miller is editor and publisher of The Times-Union.

Gannett is a long-time member of the local lodge. A reception committee for the Oct. 18 rite includes Edward I. Cristy, Emanuel Kovelski and Frank Miller. Mayor Dicker, lodge treasurer, will speak. The resolution honoring Gannett reads:

"Grand Exalted Rulers Honor Citation awarded to Brother Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers, during National Newspaper Week, for his contribution to the maintenance of a free press and his unselfish and unswerving loyalty in perpetuating the principles of Elkdom in his newspapers; Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity and for his intense determination to keep inviolate all of the dignities, liberties and privileges of individuals for which our forefathers fought and died to insure our American way of life."

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f. **(B3/f62)**
*****

[source unknown]
December, 1950

"*Printer for 54 Years Honored*
At Gannett Employes' Party"

They put the spotlight on George J. Englert of 315 Bronson Ave. yesterday afternoon in Powers Hotel ballroom and the oldest employe in point of service on the Rochester Gannett newspapers took it like the veteran printer he is.

In his hand Englert held a sizeable check, presented by Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Company, for his 54 years with The Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

PHOTO:
"HONOR D&C VETERAN EMPLOYE"

Caption:
George J. Englert, left, veteran printer of The Democrat and Chronicle, received a check in appreciation of his long service, during annual Christmas party for nearly 400 employes of mechanical departments of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union at the Powers Hotel yesterday. With Englert are Paul Miller, center, vicepresident of The Gannett Company, and Neal Murphy, Democrat and Chronicle business manager.

g. **(B3/f62)**

The Newsmagazine WE
December 25, 1950

"*TALK OF THE TOWN*"

By Archie LaBounty

Ever since the Brady case there has been a new topic of conversation, very secret at first, but which has now become the talk, not of the town, but of politicians, East avenue, and newspaper circles. Subject of this conversation is Paul Miller, editor of the Times-Union, and a vice president of the Gannett newspapers. When Miller came to town he was hailed as a great newspaperman who was going to do "things" for the Times-Union. And he is a great newspaperman. He knows the game from top to bottom and there is no question

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but had he tended to his newspaper business there would not be such a wave of criticism sweeping over his broad shoulders and well-set head.

But something has happened to Miller. At least that is what they are saying. By "they" I mean newspaper men on Miller's own staff, mechanical, business and editorial, and on the staff of the Little Old Lady of Main Street, the D&C. Also some politicians are getting in on the pow wow and not a few are saying that Miller is on his way out.

Asked about this newspapermen admit that there is trouble within the inner sanctum of the Times Union. At least two have said that Miller is scheduled to depart for an executive job with the Associated Press. All of which is very confusing in view of the very fine things that were said of him when he first came to Rochester.

Too Much Dutch

There is no question about it, Miller is in Dutch with some very prominent people of the city. He is in Dutch with some of his own staff who, of course, dare not say so under penalty of a kick in the slats. He is in Dutch with Republican politicians for his attempts to usurp the powers of Monroe County's Republican leader. And it is reported that he is in Dutch with Frank Gannett, who announced himself against Dewey in the recent political campaign only to find Miller sitting in the driver's seat with a curt, "Now boss, you don't know what you are talking about. Dewey is our man and the Times Union will support him. Now please go sit on a tack until this campaign is over."

There is another report that Miller is in Dutch with John G. Corey, editor and publisher of WE. That isn't true. The opposite is true. Corey is in Dutch with Miller. Or so it would seem from the following incident that occurred several weeks ago:

Corey was walking down Exchange street from Police Headquarters. In front of the Times Union Building he was hailed by Gannett, who was sitting in his car. Gannett and Corey passed the time of day and discussed the political situation, which was off the record. Just then Miller came out of the TU Building and strolled over to the car. Gannett was about to introduce his editor to Corey (he didn't know that the two had previously met) when Miller popped up and said:

"Oh yes, we've met. He's the fellow who calls me a s.o.b. every once in a while."

Now that wasn't nice. Corey never called Miller any such name, not even off the record. Why Corey wouldn't dream of calling Miller such a terrible name.

Miller Invites Criticisms

Corey has, however, criticized Miller. He has criticized the TU editor for a number of reasons, most important of which is his seemingly [*sic*] desire to dictate to political leaders just how they should conduct their affairs. I have never heard of any political leader going to Miller to tell him how to run the TU.

In the very last issue of WE Corey was very critical of Miller. And he had every right to be. Corey is a newspaperman who believes that a newspaperman's first duty is to get the news and print it. A real newspaperman never, never uses

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the power of the press as a sort of blackjack to force political leaders to do something they don't want to do.

When Corey learned that it was Miller who led the delegation of ministers to Fred Parrish's office to demand the return of Dave Brady to City Hall as commissioner of public safety he could hardly believe it. Miller has a fine reputation as a newspaperman and he has a wealth of experience. He knows the ethical newspaper practice from the unethical newspaper practice. Consequently, it was hard to believe that the new editor of the TU would deliberately take the lead in forcing the wish of a minority group on a political leader who was having enough troubles trying to keep his machine in good working order.

This newsmagazine already has reported how Miller and an unofficial committee of ministers forced Parrish to order Brady's return to City Hall only to have the roof fall on their heads when the Brady bomb exploded. There is no need of repeating it here. But it has been pointed out before and it should be pointed out again that Miller went too far in his duties as an editor. He is his own worst enemy. The criticisms now hitting him from all directions are of his own making. Rochesterians have a habit of giving anybody anything they ask for. Miller asked for criticisms and he is getting them.

A Personal Matter

More important than anything else we've said in this column thus far is the report, from the Times Union, no less, that Miller no longer is in the good graces of his boss – Frank Gannett. Rochesterians know that Gannett allows his editors complete freedom in running his newspapers. But when it comes to the TU, it is an entirely different matter. The TU is Gannett's first love. That was the paper that really got him started in a big way. And he always was the editor until illness caused him to take things a little easy.

Now Corey is a publisher and he is also an editor. If illness lays him low and he employs someone to take his place, most assuredly he is going to expect that new man to run things as he, Corey, wants them run. If Corey had other papers in other towns he wouldn't care what they did, consistent with common decency and good newspaper work, as long as they made money. But his own personal paper, built along the lines he set down after years of hard struggling, would have to be run the way it always had been run under his editorship.

Another thing that is hurting Miller is the new attitude of some of Rochester's more prominent citizens toward him in the last few months. They simply can't see Miller interfering in affairs that are of no concern to him personally. In the case of Miller and his ministers calling on Parrish, the TU editor made it a personal matter.

Close to Blackmail

A good newspaperman or a good editor, if he held the convictions that were Miller's, would have written an editorial calling on Parrish to reinstate Brady in City Hall. That would have made it a matter of public concern. And there could be no criticisms. But to call on Parrish in person with several ministers giving him moral support or any other kind of support was out of bounds. For what Miller

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and possibly the ministers too, said in effect was, “Put Brady back at his job or else.” And in any man’s language that is a threat. In fact if it is not blackmail it is mighty close to it.

Al Moss, veteran political writer for the TU, is said to have received an order from Miller – after that meeting with Parrish – to write a story that Brady would return to City Hall. Everybody remembers that story. We here on WE have not questioned Moss about that angle because we don’t want to shove him out on a limb. After all Moss is a member of the TU staff. And he is truthful. We don’t want him answering questions that would embarrass him with his big boss.

It’s too early yet to judge what all this is going to lead to. Maybe Miller will take that AP job if it has been offered. If he does everybody will wish him luck. He isn’t a bad guy. The real trouble seems to be that the editorship of the TU went to his noodle and he felt that it entitled him to throw orders around outside of his own sphere.

If only he would throw his weight (on the editorial page of his newspaper) around in such a manner as to erase some of the human misery in Rochester what a guy he would be. Thousands of our underprivileged citizens, most of them aged persons, would cheer him to the echo and in future political campaigns when the TU advised the election of certain individuals they would flock to his banner. As it is now the only banner these unfortunate people have to turn to is WE. That explains why support of political candidates by WE is far more important to men and women running for office than the support of the TU and D&C combined. (For verification see results of last campaign).

5. 1951

a. **(B3a/f71)**

Gannetteer
March, 1951

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

AT BUFFALO meeting of New York State Publishers Association Acme cameraman caught (above) Paul Miller, H. W. Cruickshank and A. J. McDonald

BEFORE Kenneth K. Burke, business manager of The Saratogian, left to assume new duties as general manager of the Danville Commercial News, Saratogian employes [*sic*] entertained at a dinner in his honor. At the head table (from left) are Frank T. McCue, new business manager, The Saratogian; Don. U. Bridge, advertising director, Gannett Newspapers; Paul Miller, vicepresident, Gannett Newspapers and publisher, Rochester Times-Union; T. J. Quilty, Saratogian circulation manager; Burke; Toastmaster J. M. Cavanaugh, Saratogian managing editor; Herbert W. Cruickshank, general business manager, Gannett newspapers; Mrs. Kenneth K. Burke; John Burke, retired production manager, Gannett Newspapers (Ken’s father); L. R. Blanchard, general executive editor

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of The Gannett Newspapers; and A. J. McDonald, Albany Knickerbocker News general manager.

b. **(B3a/f71)**
*****

New York Herald Tribune
April 26, 1951

PHOTO:
Newspaper Executives at Publishers' Convention

Caption:
At a luncheon and business meeting of the New York State Publishers Association at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, left to right: L. N. Bitner, general manager of "The Elmira Star-Gazette"; Paul Miller, editor and publisher of "The Rochester Times-Union"; M. L. Spencer, retiring dean of the Syracuse School of Journalism, and E.A. O'Hara, president of the state publishers association and publisher of "The Syracuse Herald-Journal"

c. **(B3a/f71)**

Gannetteer [?]
OCTOBER 1951

(Frank Tripp 50th Anniversary Party)

PHOTO:

Caption:

DISCUSSING PARTY (from left): Mrs. Kenneth W. (Mary Tripp) Marks, Paul Miller, Group v.p. and editor-publisher of Rochester T-U; and Managing Editor George McCann of The Star-Gazette, Elmira's evening newspaper.

d. **(B3a/f71)**

Gannetteer [?]
November – December 1951

(1.) T-U Editor and Publisher PAUL MILLER introduced an old friend – INS writer-columnist – Inez Robb when she addressed Rochester Shriners Nov. 8.

(2.) **Your Job – Your Newspapers – and the Future:**

An Address
before the Empire
1010

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Typographical Conference In Rochester

By PAUL MILLER
Vice president, Gannett Co., and Editor and Publisher, Rochester Times-Union.

A little story and I am through.

Twenty-five years ago I got a job as editor of a paper in the Oklahoma oil and agricultural town of Okemah. I got $30 a week. The mechanical force consisted of one foreman, who could do just about anything in the shop; one lady linotype operator; and one general flunky who ran the wrapper and made himself as useful as his small talents would permit. The flunky was the only one who didn't make more than I did.

Well, the first day in town I got out a rule and drew up a fancy layout for page One. Then, after I was through sending out copy, I went back with my little diagram to direct the making up.

I detected a chill in the air around the foreman. He made it clear that he would do it my way all right, but that it was sure as hell a lot of nonsense.

When I inquired around, I found that the foreman had always made up made up Page One himself – and without any butting in from the editor. I also learned that if I had never drawn my little layout and had never stuck my nose in the composing room the foreman probably would have had the paper made up and locked up and on our old flat bed [*sic*] press half an hour earlier than he did with me peering over his shoulder.

The next morning when I came to work, I found signs in 96 point Gothic pasted up around both the front and back rooms of our one story building. They were for my sole benefit. They all read the same:

"COOPERATION PAYS"

It was the foreman's forthright way of telling me to stay out of his hair.

That was my first experience trying to tell a printer what to do. But I never gave up trying to get him to see my point of view. Eventually, he did – but not until he had taught me a whole lot more about his.

I have tried to give you my viewpoint here tonight

I shall be open and eager for yours.

I thank you.

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER

PHOTO
Caption:

AT HEAD TABLE at Empire Typographical Conference Banquet in Rochester (from left) BERTRAM KELLY, president of Rochester typo local; JOHN

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McGARRY of Syracuse, secretary, New York State Allied printing Trades Council; BASIL HILLMAN, Niagara Falls, secretary, Empire Typographical Conference; DR. JUSTIN WROE NIXON, who gave the invocation; PAUL MILLER, Group vicepresident and editor-publisher of the Rochester Times-Union; HAROLD CLARK, 2d vicepresident of the international union; JULIUS LOOS, secretary-treasurer of ITU Local 15, Rochester; ELLIS W. BROWN, Ithaca, president of the Empire Conference; SAMUEL B. DICKER, Rochester mayor; EDWIN RUDA, Rochester commercial printer; REV. PATRICK J. FLYNN, editor of the Catholic Courier-Journal; JAMES BURKE, president of Rochester's Central Trades and Labor Council; and LOUIS DONATO, secretary, New York City Allied Printing Trades Council. Miller was speaker at the banquet.

e. **(B3a/f71)**

Democrat and Chronicle

To Paul Miller **Rochester 4, N.Y.** 12/12/51

Dear Paul:

Just for the record – because you must know how I feel. My congratulations on this newest step upward.

I felt, when you came to the company, that it was a great thing for us. Every move you have made since has convinced me all the more.

My best wishes for a great future.

Fay (signed)

LRB:cbt

L. R. Blanchard
Editor

f. **(B3a/f71)**

R. H. McKINNEY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CIRCLE 7-1178

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[Handwritten]:

Dear Paul –

Congratulations, to our Company & to you. The destiny of the Gannett family of newspapers is in good hands. I pray our Heavenly Father may give you health & His guidance so you may succeed in one of the most noble professions & to which you have dedicated your life, your fortunes & your honor.

Sincerely,

Ray

g. **(B3a/f71)**

JAMES WRIGHT BROWN

NEW YORK CITY

[Handwritten]:

We rejoice with you on the solid substantial progress you have made in the Gannett organization as revealed by current press dispatches [no period]
We wish for you God's greatest Blessing good health to realize all of your aspirations[no period]
You have the ability – capacity and integrity to accomplish the program dear Frank has had so close to his heart during the years of our friendship [no period]
You have the genuine love and affection of my son Bob and my self [*sic*] *and we hope you will at all times feel perfectly free to call upon us for such service you feel we may be able to render in the public interest* [no period]

Many kind thoughts
Merry Christmas

J W Brown (signature)

h. **(B3a/f71)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE PLAZA
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

December 14, 1951

Dear Paul:

Continuing the sequence, it don't make me mad that you engineered another batch of friendly notes by adding a step to the ladder.

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There is not anything wrong with my endurance, whatever else may be rapidly catching up with me. So you just go on getting promoted and I will be right with you with congratulations.

This makes a doubly happy occasion to wish you and all the family the happiest Christmas.

Sincerely,

Lloyd (signed)

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice-President
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

LLOYD STRATTON
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

i. **(B3a/f71)**
*****

Albany (N.Y.) *Knickerbocker News*
December 12, 1951

Tripp Named First Board Chairman of Gannett News

Frank E. Tripp, general manager of The Gannett Group of Newspapers and radio stations, has been named as the group's first chairman of the board.

Mr. Tripp's election was announced yesterday in Rochester by the board of directors of Gannett Co., Inc., which controls the 21 newspapers and five radio stations in the group.

Among other executive changes was the election of Paul Miller, vicepresident and director, as executive vicepresident.

Herbert W. Cruickshank was moved from general business manager to group manager. He will continue as corporation treasurer.

Lynn N. Bitner, general manager of the Elmira properties, succeeds Mr. Cruickshank as general business manager with headquarters in Rochester. Mr. Bitner's former post goes to Thomas V. Taft, who has been business manager in Elmira.

The board also named Cyril Williams as secretary of the corporation. He also continues as comptroller. Mr. Cruickshank had been both secretary and treasurer.

President Frank Gannett said:

"All of these moves and the recognition granted each individual please me very much. I am especially happy over the arrangement by which, as chairman, Mr. Tripp will continue as the operating head of the company. He will act for the

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president in my absence or disability. Mr. Miller, as executive vicepresident, will have full authority to act in the absence or disability of both of us" . . . .

(4) PHOTOS:

FRANK E. TRIPP
Chairman of the Board

PAUL MILLER
Executive Vicepresident

HERBERT W. CRUICKSHANK
Group Manager

LYNN N. BITNER
General Business Manager

j. **(B3a/f71)**

Greetings

[Handwritten]:

It's good to know, Paul
that in this Joyous Season of the
year, we of the Gannett Newspaper
Family are even closer than we
have been before.
My heart is filled with
gratitude that Frank & I can now
look forward to the future with
the assurance that our lives are
in the hands of such a wonderful
person as you.
Kyrie.

k. **(B3a/f71)**
*****

Elmira Star-Gazette
December 12, 1951

Gannett Co. Directors Name Tripp Chairman of Board; Promote Bitner and Taft

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Rochester (GNS) – Executive changes, including the election of a chairman of the board and an executive vicepresident, were announced here by the board of directors of the Gannett Co., Inc., which controls 21 newspapers and five radio stations in the Gannett Group.

Frank Tripp, since 1925 general manager, becomes board chairman and continues as operating head of the organization.

Paul Miller, vicepresident and director, becomes executive vicepresident . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

APPOINTED to new posts by the Gannett Co. Board of Directors: L. N. Bitner (left), who leaves Elmira to become general business manager of the Gannett Newspapers with headquarters in Rochester; and Thomas V. Taft, who succeeds Mr. Bitner as general manager of the Elmira newspapers.

l. **(B3a/f71)**

*****

Ithaca Journal
December 12, 1951

Tripp Named Gannett Board Chairman

Frank E. Tripp, general manager of the Gannett newspapers and radio stations, has been named as the group's first chairman of the board . . . .

m. **(B3a/f71)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
December 12, 1951

Gannett Company Announces Changes In Executive Posts

Six executives of The Gannett Company Inc. were advanced today . . . .

n. **(B3a/f71)**

*****

Editor & Publisher
December 15, 1951
1016

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Tripp Heads Gannett Group; Other Changes

ROCHESTER, N. Y. – Executive changes, including the election of a Chairman of the Board and an executive vicepresident, were announced Dec. 11 by the board of directors of Gannett Company, Inc., which controls the 21 newspapers and five radio stations of in the Frank Gannett group . . . .

6. 1952

a. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Gannetteer [?]
January 1952

6 Execs Advanced; Group Again OKs Profit-Sharing

Six executives of Gannett Company, Inc. were advanced last month . . . .

PAUL MILLER, vicepresident and director, became executive vicepresident . . . .

Paul Miller resigned as an assistant general manager of the Associated press and chief of its Washington Bureau in 1947 to become executive assistant to Frank Gannett. Early in 1949 Miller was named a director and a vicepresident of Gannett Co., Inc. He also succeeded Gannett as editor and publisher of the *Rochester Times-Union*. In 1949 he was elected a director of the Associated Press, the first former employe [*sic*] of that news-gathering cooperative to become a member of its board. He has been active in civic affairs since coming to Rochester. . . .

b. **(B3a/f72)**

The Gannetteer
February 1952

PHOTO
Caption:

AFTER-DINNER VISIT is enjoyed by this group (from left): Program Director Bill Adams, Sally Doremus, traffic; Vincent S. Jones, Group news and editorial director;

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Clarence Wheeler, WHEC executive vicepresident; Kay Hendry, secretary; and Paul Miller, Group executive vicepresident

c. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

[source unknown]
September 1952

Publishers Elect Miller

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, today was elected vicepresident of the New York State Publishers Association . . . .

d. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
November 22, 1952

Gannett Papers' Policies Outlined By Group Official in Harvard Talk

Basic tenets of The Gannett Group of newspapers and radio stations – as laid down by the founder and president, Frank Gannett – were outlined last night in a Nieman Fellowship address at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., by Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the group . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PRE-DINNER CONFAB – Chatting prior to Nieman Foundation dinner last night at Cambridge, Mass., are, from left, Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of Gannett Group of Newspapers, guest speaker at dinner; Louis M. Lyons, curator of Nieman Foundation at Harvard; Arthur Sutherland, former Rochester attorney and now professor of law at Harvard Law School, and Calvin Mayne, Nieman Fellow and Times-Union reporter.

e. **(B3a/f72)**

The Gannetteer
December 1952

WHY IS OUR GROUP UNIQUE?

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Paul Miller, in Speech at Harvard, Puts Finger on Distinguishing Aims

BASIC TENETS of The Gannett Group of newspapers and radio stations – as laid down by its founder and president, FRANK E. GANNETT – were outlined in a Nieman Fellowship address at Harvard University last month by PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of the Group.

"There is nothing wholly comparable to it in journalism today, so far as I know," Miller told the Fellows, including CALVIN MAYNE, *Rochester Times-Union* reporter. Miller said:

"The Gannett Newspapers are distinguished by the fact that each is a local institution in policy and style, yet strengthened and supported in their primary devotion to the welfare of the localities they serve, by the resources and combined know-how of the parent company."

Miller quoted at length from statements of Frank Gannett to illustrate. Miller said he believed it was "the first time the Group's policies and principles have been delineated in this fashion."

INDEPENDENCE – "I wish our newspapers to be fearless and independent. To be independent and of the greater service to their communities, they must be on a sound financial basis. This means they must be operated at a profit, but profits should be made secondary to basic ideals. Our newspapers must be free from the influence of any other interest that may have the selfish motive."

ADVERTISING – "No advertising should be accepted which could infringe upon our freedom of editorial expression . . . I urgently request that no Gannett newspaper or radio station shall ever accept any advertising on alcoholic beverages . . . Any advertising should be excluded which in the judgment of those responsible could be injurious to the public."

LOCAL AUTONOMY – "A long-standing policy to leave to the local management the fullest measure of autonomy. I like to have the editors express themselves freely. I do not wish to dictate editorial policy for our group. Each newspaper is an institution built up after years of effort. Each has a flavor and atmosphere of its own."

COMMUNITY SERVICE – "It is of great importance that our newspapers always shall be devoted to the best material as well as spiritual interests of the community [*sic*] in which they are published. They should at all times vigorously support all movements to foster and promote the welfare of the community."

TOLERANCE – "While maintaining strong and vigorous editorial policies, I hope the editors will always be tolerant. One who disagrees with the newspaper

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may be right, and the newspaper may be wrong. It is particularly important that readers have the opportunity to express themselves through our newspapers with only such restrictions, as space limitations, good taste, and libel laws may impose."

EMPLOYE BENEFITS – "A hope that I had held for many years finally has materialized and we have initiated and now maintain a program of benefits for our employes [*sic*]. They include a retirement plan, profit sharing, sick-leave, group life insurance, vacations and severance pay."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS – "Unless we preserve absolute freedom of expression, democracy will perish. We must never have in America, except possibly in time of war, such restrictions and censorship as developed in Germany, Italy and Russia under their dictators. These were material factors in bringing about the downfall of those countries. If we wish to maintain our form of government we must have freedom of the press."

7. 1953

a. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
February 20, 1953

Harvard Unit
Names Miller

Appointment of Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor and publisher of the Rochester Times-Union, to serve on the Harvard University selecting committee for Nieman Fellowships in Journalism for the academic year 1953-54 was announced yesterday in Cambridge, Mass. . . .

Calvin Mayne, Times-Union reporter, is currently studying as a Nieman fellow . . . .

b. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
February 20, 1953

T-U Editor on Nieman Committee

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Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, has been named to serve on the Harvard University selecting committee for Nieman Fellowships in Journalism for the academic year 1953-54 . . . .

Calvin Mayne, Times-Union reporter, is currently studying as a Nieman fellow . . . .

c. **(B3a/f72)**

Gannetteer
March 1953

(2) PHOTOS:

Rochester Newspapers'
25-Year Club Stages
Annual Dinner Party

Captions:

AT ANNUAL DINNER of Rochester Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle 25-Year Club last month, banqueters paid tribute to Frank Gannett, initiated new members and discussed earlier days. In this head-table group were (from left) Arthur Kelly, speaker; Mrs. Paul Miller, wife of the Group's executive vicepresident; Ambrose Merry, T-U adman; and Mrs. Edward Lauer, wife of oldest club member.

ENJOYING SKITS (foreground, from left): Al Goette, D&C adman, club president; Mrs. Goette, Mrs. Ambrose Merry and Paul Miller.

d. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Editor & Publisher
April 18, 1953

PUBLISHERS SYMPOSIUM

Biggest Achievements In Past 50 Years

WHAT have been the most important developments in American newspapers in the last 50 years?

The answers to that question, put to about a dozen of the Big Names in journalism, cover the following points:

1. Improvements in communications and the way newspapers have harnessed them – Wirephoto, the teletypewriter, the Teletypesetter.

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2. Increased sense of public responsibility.
3. Growth of emphasis on factual reporting free from partisan bias.
4. More restrained tone of editorial comment.
5. Journalism education.
6. The furthering of scientific research and development; the search for ways to produce better newspapers cheaper.
7. Use of background and interpretation with the news.

When Paul Miller, a top-level executive of the Gannett Newspapers and editor of the *Rochester* (N.Y.) *Times-Union*, was invited to deliver the principal address upon the 50th anniversary of E. K. Gaylord's association with the Oklahoma Publishing Company (Mr. Miller's Alma Mater), he shot the question to a handpicked list of men who rank high in newspapering.

Their replies, arranged alphabetically by name, follow: . . . .

e. **(B3a/f72)**

(1.) **NEW YORK STATE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION**

Certificate of Election
This is to certify that

Paul Miller

was duly elected
President

of the New York State Publishers Association at its annual meeting held

September 22, 1953 at Whiteface Inn

and was inducted into office by the retiring president

Louis G. Buisch (signature)
President

Karl V. Thiesiry.[?](signature)
Exec. Sec.

(2.) PHOTO:

1953-1B

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September 22, 1953
on election as president of NYSPA
Louis Buisch is retiring president

f. **(B3a/f72)**

ASNE Bulletin
October 1, 1953

PHOTO
Caption:

EDITORS IN THE NEWS: Between sessions of the National Press Photographers conference at Rochester, N. Y., ASNE [American Society of Newspaper Editors] *President Basil L. Walters chats with Paul Miller, editor of the Rochester Times-Union.*

g. **(B3a/f72)**

The Gannetteer
October 1953

(1.) PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers (left), last month was elected president of the New York State Publishers Association. He's shown here with Basil L. Walters, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, at a Rochester photographic conference earlier last month. (For a report on the photo confab, see page 5).

(2.)

Miller Chosen as President By New York Publishers

PAUL MILLER, editor and publisher of the *Rochester Times-Union* and executive vicepresident of the Gannett Group, last month was elected president of the New York State Publishers Association at a three-day convention at Lake Placid. He succeeded Louis G. Buisch, general manager of the *Hornell Tribune*.

More than a dozen top executives of Group newspapers attended the convention, devoted to problems of newsprint, operational costs, news suppression and world order.

At one session, the state publishers honored FRANK GANNETT, founder and president of the Group, for his work as president of the association in 1920. Jerome D. Barnum, former publisher of the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, lauded

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FEG's leadership of the organization and expressed gratitude of the association for his work. Gannett was given an engraved silver pitcher.

h. **(B3a/f72)**

Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, October 27, 1953

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

GREETINGS – Frank Gannett, standing, welcomes Gannett Group news, business, and radio executives at Hotel Rochester luncheon. At table are, left, Paul Miller, executive vice president, and Frank Tripp, chairman of the board of The Gannett Newspapers. With backs to camera are Mrs. Gannett and Herbert W. Cruickshank, general manager of Gannett newspapers. About 100 officials attended.

ADVERTISING CONFERENCE – Glover DeLaney, left, general manager of WHEC and WHEC-TV; George J. Allen, president of J. P. McKinney & Son, national advertising representative of The Gannett Newspapers; and Irving H. Fitch, advertising director of The Gannett Newspapers, discuss advertising in The Democrat and Chronicle at Group conference. Meeting in Hotel Rochester ends today.

i. **(B3a/f72)**

PHOTO:

1953-1D
Gannett Group Conference – October 26, 1953

j. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

The Gannetteer
November 1953

A Monthly Magazine of and for Employes of 22 Gannett Newspapers, 5 Radio Stations; 25th Year, from the Central News Office, 517 Times-Union Building, Rochester 14, N. Y.

(1.) COVER PHOTO
Caption:

THE PICTURE: Frank Gannett, president; Vincent S. Jones, news and editorial director; and Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, listen to lecture at recent Rochester Photo Conference. Photo is by Joe Clark, H.B.S.S., Detroit, the famous

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"Hill Billy Snap Shooter," who was official photographer of the conference. He used a 16-inch lens on a Leica and one portable strobe light.

(2.) **FEG on the Future**

* * * * * *

Each Newspaper Must Continue to Gain

FRANK GANNETT, addressing a luncheon meeting of Gannett newspaper executives in Rochester Oct. 26, praised Group newspapers for "keeping in the black." He cited recent circulation and advertising gains and said:

1. TELEVISION and radio have not affected the continuing growth of The Gannett Newspapers.

2. EVERY newspaper in the group must now operate at a profit, "because no longer is there anybody to put up money to keep a losing paper going."

3. THE TIME is coming when all newspapers will have to have color printing – but it will be offset printing, not the "very crude" color work such as is now being done by conventional methods in a few other dailies.

4. LESS COSTLY newsprint may become available within a few years as a result of revolutionary new manufacturing processes.

Gannett, presented by Board Chairman Frank Tripp, was the only speaker at a luncheon of business, advertising and editorial executives attending a regular fall conference. He spoke off the cuff, delivering the longest speech he's made to Group execs in the past five years . . . .

8. 1954

Acquired *Niagara Falls* (N.Y.) *Gazette*

a. **(B3a/f73)**

Gannetteer [?]
January 1954

PHOTO
Caption:

BIG NEWSBOYS as well as the regular carriers enjoyed the annual D&C circulation department picnic last month at Rochester lakefront park. Back row (from left): Charlie Sullivan, carrier promotion manager; Bob Wahl, city circulation manager; Bernie Mahoney, circ manager; front row: Managing Editor George Shoals, Paul Miller, D&C Business Manager Al Mahar and Jim Gorman, Group circulation director.

b. **(B3a/f73)**

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(1.) *Knickerbocker News*
Albany, N.Y.
January 14, 1954

Newspaper Publishers of State Gather in Albany for Winter Convention

(8) PHOTOS

(2.) ***Banquet***

QUADRENNIAL ALBANY MEETING

of the

NEW YORK STATE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

in collaboration with

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED DAILIES

HOTEL DeWITT CLINTON — CRYSTAL ROOM

Albany, N. Y. — January 14, 1954

c. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

CLARKSON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

MISS BETTY BADERMAN, *Director of Public Relations*
CHRISTY P. KALIVAS, *Director, Athletic News Service*

POTSDAM, NEW YORK

4/12/54

Potsdam, April 12 - - Staff members of student newspapers and campus radio stations from colleges throughout New York State will convene in Potsdam, April 30 – May 1, for the annual meeting of the Empire State Intercollegiate

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Publications Association. The Pi Delta Epsilon chapter at Clarkson College of Technology will be host.

Principal speaker at the conference will be Paul Miller, executive vice president of Gannett Co., Inc. and president of the New York State Publishers Association . . . .

A PRIVATELY ENDOWED COLLEGE FOR MEN FOUNDED IN 1896 AS A MEMORIAL TO THOMAS S. CLARKSON

d. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

(1.) *Potsdam* (N.Y.) *Courier*
[n.d.]

College News Radio Meeting at Clarkson

Paul Miller, Gannett Official, To Address Students During April 30-May 1 Sessions.

Potsdam, April 12 – Staff members of student newspapers and campus radio stations from colleges throughout New York state will convene in Potsdam April 30-May 1 for the annual meeting of the Empire State Intercollegiate Publications association. The Pi Delta Epsilon chapter at Clarkson College of Technology will be host.

Speaker at the conference will be Paul Miller, executive vice president of Gannett company, Inc., and president of the New York State Publishers association. Miller will speak at the banquet on May 1 . . . .

(2.)

Editors to Hear News Executive Here on May 1

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., Inc., and president of the New York State Publishers Association, will address more than 100 college

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editors and newspapermen from Northern New York and Canada at a banquet to be held May 1 at Lewis House, new Clarkson student union . . . .

e. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, May 2, 1954

Convention Told Of Opportunities On Newspapers

POTSDAM, N.Y., May 1 – Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Group of newspapers, radio and television stations, said tonight "there are more opportunities for young men and women in newspaper and related fields than ever before."

Miller, addressing the concluding dinner of the Empire State Intercollegiate Publications Assn. at its annual convention at Clarkson College, sais:

"Traditionally, America has relied on the leadership of the press. In the present, as in the past, America needs such leadership, and it will be so in the future" . . . .

f. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Potsdam (N.Y.) *Courier*
Sunday, May 9, 1954

Newspapers Offer Wide Filed For Men and Women Says Gannett Group V.P.

Paul Miller, Rochester, president [of] the New York State Publishers association and executive vice-president of Gannett Newspapers, spoke on "Newspapering – It's a Great Life," before the Empire State Intercollegiate Publications association, along with Canadian and Northern New York Newspaper publishers and editors meeting at Clarkson College of Technology . . . .

g. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

(1.) *Democrat and Chronicle*
May 23, 1954

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Bright Future Forecast For U.S. Newspapers

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., May 22 – Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, today predicted a "bright future for newspapers, dwarfing past records in circulation, advertising, influence and usefulness."

He said newspapers are doing a better job, their content "better handled and in better balance than ever," but he added that "few if any newspapers are satisfied, even so."

Miller addressed the concluding dinner meeting of a two-day Pennsylvania Press Conference sponsored by the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Assn., Pennsylvania Women's Press Assn., Pennsylvania Society of Newspaper Editors and the Penn State Department of Journalism . . . .

(2.) *PNPA Press BULLETIN*
May 1954
[Pages 5-7]

Official Monthly Magazine of the
PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION and the Pennsylvania Society of Newspaper Editors

PENNSYLVANIA PRESS CONFERENCE – MAY 21-22

Program Format Changes Shift Emphasis

h. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
June 29, 1954

1,300 D&C Carrier Boys Picnic at Dreamland Park

Some 1,300 Democrat and Chronicle carrier boys got a kick out of the Jackrabbit and the Dutch Shoe yesterday in a morning-long party at Dreamland Park, Sea Breeze . . . .

The party marked the fourth annual carrier boys' picnic in the Sea Breeze amusement park. For more than 12 years previously, the youths had been entertained at annual picnics elsewhere.

Among those present at the outing yesterday were Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers . . . .

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i. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
September 14, 1954

Gannett Test Won by Cory

Unbothered by the inclement weather, Bill Cory carded a one-over par 72 at Lake Shore Country Club yesterday to win the Gannett Company annual golf tournament . . . .

Class A – P. Miller 81-11 – 70 . . . .

j. **(B3a/f73)**

Rochester Times-Union
November 3, 1954

Press, Radio, TV Gave Joint Coverage

All Facilities Combined for 1st Time

The news gathering facilities of The Times-Union, The Democrat and Chronicle, WHEC-Radio and WHEC-Television were combined last night for the first time to give Rochester and area residents a new service in election reporting.

The traditionally quick and accurate returns coverage by the newspaper staffs poured fast-mounting figures into a score of adding machines to prepare totals for today's final election tables. WHEC-Radio and TV kept pace with up-to-the-minute coverage over the air.

WHEC's television operation, set up in The Times-Union news room and opened at 7:30 p.m., brought into focus for viewers the mechanics, the excitement, the mounting tensions of election night.

More than 100 persons participated in the news-TV-radio combine, which brought to listeners not only the color and excitement of election news coverage, but also interviews with winning local candidates.

First to go on the air was triumphant Republican Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, presented by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers. After welcoming Keating to the scene of the combined election coverage operation, Miller pointed out:

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"The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union always combine forces for the compiling of election returns. In recent years, WHEC-Radio has been brought in to report on a spot basis directly from the joint newsroom.

"Tonight, for the first time, WHEC-Television is added in an integrated operation designed to give the fullest possible news coverage to the area. We know this first experience will leave much to be desired, but I can assure listeners and hearers that we hope to learn from it and to do better still next time."

When WHEC-TV's "live" telecast from The Times-Union newsroom ended at 11 p.m., the station shifted to its studios, where further combined newspaper and television coverage was offered.

This included showing over the air of pictures taken at Republican and Democratic headquarters by Times-Union cameramen.

C. Glover DeLaney, general manager of WHEC, said today:

"Approximately 40 members of the staff of WHEC joined with the members of the two newspapers to bring results as swiftly as available to the Rochester area viewers. The success of the effort encourages us to make even more elaborate plans for similar coverage of future elections."

PHOTO
Caption:

ELECTION INTERVIEW – Rep. Kenneth B. Keating speaks before WHEC-TV camera in Times-Union newsroom during interview with Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers. This followed posting of returns assuring Keating's reelection.

k. **(B3a/f73)**

The Gannetteer [?]
December [?] 1954

Rochester Staffs Hold Combined Christmas Party

Some 450 members of the editorial, advertising, classified and accounting staffs of the *Rochester Times-Union* and *The Democrat and Chronicle* met at a downtown hotel Dec. 15 for a Christmas dinner and party. It was the first time the two newspapers had held a party for the combined staffs.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK GANNETT, introduced by DON U. BRIDGE, general manager of both newspapers, gave short speeches. PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspaper[s], spoke and recited an original ode in honor of the occasion:

'Twas the month before Christmas
And all through both papers

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Went notes from Don Bridge
About these Christmas capers.

Should the prize be turkeys
– Or are hams the best?
Shall there be bells and holly
And all of the rest?

These notes Don sent off to Fred and
to Joe,
To Bill, Howard and Ira
And others you know.

The answers he got were what you'd
expect: –
All said *both* ham and turkey,
And Fred asked, "Who'll collect?"

But one new idea popped out of the
air,
With no single sponsor, or so they
declare:
Why have separate parties?
Why go our own ways?
Why not double up on this brightest
of days?

* * *

Now we're all here together
And so what the heck –
Even Fred can be happy:
He won't get the check.

There's no need to think about any –
thing much,
Just eating and dancing and singing
and such;
No need to talk longer – I have it in
mind!
I can wind this whole thing up in
one well known line –
MERRY CHRISTMAS!

9. 1955

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a. **(B4/f1)**
*****

THE SUN
REFLECTS THE LIBERAL VIEW
Vol. XVIII – No. 2
January 13, 1955
10 CENTS
ROCHESTER N.Y.

"Paul Miller has
A large lap"
SEE POLKA ON PAGE 14

Political POLKA

By CURT GERLING

Paul Miller, we trust, has a large lap. This past week the Gannett publisher had to make room for five more. Already crowded with City Hall sycophants, and other politically ambitious, Miller had to squirm a bit to welcome four men and a lady to snuggle against his vest.

The new lap sitters were Bill Foster, John Roche, Earl Arnold, Clayton Handy and Wanda Pietrzak who obligingly voted to ban anything stronger than pop at the new Auditorium . . . .

Although the vote was recorded in the daily press as a split vote of four-to-three and "secret," it actually was five-to-two . . . .

This secret business is not new to Rochester. It's a time-worn device for those lacking the courage to face their friends, the public and reality – a curtain for the cowards. It is hardly suitable procedure for those entrusted with civic and public responsibility.

The disservice that the five commissioners performed can not [*sic*] be counted immediately. The articulate minority that opposed the wet aspects of the vote are hardly those who will attend sporting events, but can be counted for all the free expositions. It will certainly mean at least $100,000 a year loss of revenue. After the first few years this is going to seem bigger than ever. Chances are that the Memorial may become another white elephant like the subway (The Gannett Co. is also for the subway, which makes it one of the largest collectors of white elephants in history. All at Rochester taxpayers' expense.)

It's not only the taxpayer who gets it in the neck but a couple of nice fellows who have been trying to do the impossible for Rochester, viz., Harold Rand "who is expected to make a profit" as memorial manager, and Don Foote who "is expected to make it pay civic dividends." Both the manager and Deputy City Manager are now invited to take the dive with two large anvils tied to their legs.

If we have put Paul Miller on the hook we want to take him off, right here. He was only doing a job for his boss, declaring another dividend to the WCTU that loaned Gannett his first important $50,000. The fact that Miller is serving up the

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over bled Rochester taxpayer is quite beside the point and of no interest whatsoever to him. Nor is the fact of any consequence to Miller that once again a freedom has been violated by intimidation of those who are slaves to expedience and who would dodge behind the secret ballot.

Miller knows a thousand who would seek to curry favor with his newspapers. We doubt if he secretly holds them in high regard. The religion of his newspapers is the "dry" line and was when he was still in high school. It is apt to be for as long as Miller lives. He did a job for his boss and a job on the taxpayers. It isn't the first time either has happened in Rochester. It required as much skill as it did circulation to put over the minority's view.

Like many of the five who will now sit on his lap Miller has been known to take a drink himself, not as many as some of the "dry-voting" commissioners, but it's unlikely that if you were a guest in his home or elsewhere that he wouldn't offer "to buy" and join you in one or more libations.

It was not necessary for him to compromise his integrity in making the Memorial dry. He declared himself on the issue long ago. He was biased and admitted it editorially. Now that it is over, at least for a few years, his only concern should be how he is going to keep his pants pressed with all his "friends" clamoring for knee space.

Most anyday [*sic*] he should expect to spread himself a bit. George Rockas, proprietor of the Times Square Tavern opposite the Memorial entrance, is probably just as happy about the situation as Miller's boss Frank Gannett. Rockas will want lap room too.

NOTE: The "ayes" and "nays" on the voting are our own conviction. No member of the Commission violated the agreement of "secrecy" when queried. We add that we believe they voted the way they thought the public wanted them to vote. Our contention is that they voted under a Gannett brain-washing that made a minority opinion seem to them a majority one.

b. **(B4/f1)**

THE SUN

REFLECTS THE LIBERAL VIEW

Vol. XVIII – No. 2

January 13, 1955

10 CENTS

ROCHESTER N.Y.

EDITORIALS

City may run Memorial pop stands

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Most of the members of the War Memorial Commission are more than a little embarrassed by the decision they had to make – the one that decreed nothing stronger than soda pop shall be sold at the new civic structure.

They admit that the combination of pressure from the dry Gannett crowd and the refusal of the American Legion to take a forthright stand left them no choice.

However, this is something they will tell you privately but deny in public:

The Commission expects to "get off the hook" of this unpopular decision by having the city take over the War Memorial concessions. Since the law specifically forbids a municipality to sell liquors, this would solve the embarrassing dilemma in which the Committee finds itself.

But, if that does happen, it should not satisfy the public, whose dollars are paying for that building.

Nor would it meet with approval from private purveyors of food and drink to see the city enter into open competition with them.

Besides, what would it do to the GOP philosophy and its hatred for "creeping socialism?"

This may not come to pass. So far it is only in the rumor stage. But at least one member of the commission seems to think it is only a matter of time before the city itself takes over the concessions.

That would not only mark the day when "red ink" starts [to] flow on the Memorial operation, but it would be completely wrong in principle.

c. **(B4/f1)**

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The Gannetteer
January 1955

(3) PHOTOs:

Caption:
AT GANNETT DINNER in Niagara Falls were Herbert W. Cruickshank, general manager of the Gannett Newspapers; Councilman Calvin L. Keller, who presented the key to the city to Gannett; FEG, president of Gannett Co., Inc. and president of the Niagara Falls Gazette; Mrs. Gannett. BACK ROW – the Rev. Chester C. Beebe, president of the Niagara Falls Religious Fellowship; Harold Reagan, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Paul Miller, executive vice-president of Gannett Co., Inc.; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. P. J. Tronolone, Catholic dean

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of Niagara County, and Frank Tripp, who is chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc.

Caption:
GAZETTE EXECUTIVES and civic leaders at Dec. 10 dinner given for Mr. and Mrs. FEG by Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce. In right foreground is Vincent S. Jones, director, Group News and Editorial Office.

Caption:
GROUP EXECUTIVES and Gannett executives got acquainted at this table at C. of C. banquet for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gannett last month. From foreground (left): Edgar K. Warren, Gazette auditor; Herbert D. Taylor, Group general auditor; Don U. Bridge, general manager, Rochester newspapers; L. R. Blanchard, Group general executive editor; Lynn N. Bitner, Group general business manager; Cyril Williams, Group comptroller, Allan Best, superintendent of Group buildings; (from foreground, right): Kenneth Fillingham, Gazette composing room foreman, with Clifford O. Peterson, Gazette display advertising manager, and Irving H. Fitch, Group advertising director. All were asked to rise when introduced at the dinner.

NIAGARA FALLS DINNER

'Our Objectives and Aims:' Text of Gannett Speech

By FRANK GANNETT

THANK YOU for your warm and generous welcome. To receive it is pleasing indeed.

I can understand that you are interested in knowing what sort of man heads the organization which will control your favorite newspaper, the *Niagara Falls Gazette*. Alanson Deuel gave you a newspaper which you have supported generously for years. I hope we may continue to give you one you will like and support. It is a challenge, but we are going to try to give you an even better paper in the years ahead.

Somehow in reading St. Paul's letter to the Philippians, I was reminded by a passage in it of our objectives and aims for *The Gazette*: "And now , brethren, all that rings true, all that commands reverence, and all that makes for right; all that is pure, all that is lovely. All that is gracious in the telling; wherever virtue and merit are found – let this be the argument of your thoughts."

When Mr. Deuel knew that his days were numbered, he gave much thought to getting his affairs in shape. He was reluctant to give up *The Gazette*. A number of people wanted to buy the paper, but Mr. Deuel wanted us to have it. He had known me personally for half a century. He knew our ideas about journalism. He was sure that in our hands, *The Gazette* would remain what it had been under his

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management – a strong, clean good newspaper, devoted to the interests of the community.

I am proud and happy to have *The Gazette* added to our Group, now numbering 23 fine newspapers. All are successful and enjoy hearty support in the cities in which they are published.

THE deciding factor which caused me to buy the *Niagara Falls Gazette* was my faith in the future of the paper and the future of Niagara Falls. I am convinced that Niagara Falls is going to grow into a still greater industrial community. It took faith to make this big investment, but I have confidence in the paper and confidence and faith in the community in which it plays such a great part. I hope *The Gazette* will continue to be a vital factor in the building of the community, become even larger and of even greater importance and influence.

Aside from the additional electric power that will be available for local industries when the necessary legislation is enacted, Niagara Falls will continue to draw great throngs here to see one of the greatest spectacles on our continent.

From a sketch of my life in a booklet which you may already have seen, or will soon have an opportunity to read, you will see that I was a poor boy. My ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1638. One ancestor I should like to mention particularly. He was my great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Gannett. He married Deborah Sampson who was so fired with patriotic spirit that, disguised as a man, she volunteered to join Washington's army. She was accepted for army duty, entered Army ranks and fought in the campaign around Tarrytown. In one of these battles, she was wounded but lest it be discovered that she was a woman, she probed the wound and extracted the bullet herself. General Washington heard of her great bravery and courage and bestowed on her the highest possible honors. He asked her to come see him which she did.

Early in the Second World War, a Liberty ship was launched near Baltimore. I attended the launching. It was christened the *Deborah Sampson*, recognizing the part she played in inspiring others to help win the Revolutionary War. This ship is still in commission.

During the Civil War, my father answered Lincoln's call for volunteers. My father was in the 2nd New York Cavalry under General Sheridan, and was with Sheridan when he made his famous ride to Winchester.

My father's health was ruined by exposure and duty in the Army and when he returned to civil life, there was little income. My mother, with four children, had a tough time trying to supply food and clothing for us. I went to work early and soon was self-sustaining.

I HAVE SHOCKED many people by telling them that I have been thankful I was born poor. I never inherited a penny but being poor taught me that I had to work hard and could not afford to waste time.

My father insisted when I undertook a job, that I should finish it. It was customary for me to help in the hoeing of the corn on a farm where we lived. My father said when I started a row of corn, I had to finish that row. That I did, you may be sure, under his watchful eye!

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I was ambitious to get an education, encouraged by my mother. She insisted that we move several times, so I would have better schools. As a high school senior, I won a scholarship to Cornell University and was graduated after four years, paying all my expenses at the University. At the time I was graduated in 1898, I had $1,000 in the bank. I made my money mostly by doing newspaper work for newspapers in large cities.

Immediately after my graduation, Cornell's President Schurman was appointed by President McKinley as chairman of the First Commission to study the Philippines. He asked me to be his secretary. This association with President Schurman was an education in itself and this appointment, as his secretary, took me around the world and I visited all the principal countries.

When Judge William Howard Taft succeeded President Schurman as chairman of the Commission to the Philippines, he urged me to be his secretary, but I had decided that I wanted to be a newspaperman. When I was in Paris, I received a cablegram from Mr. Taft offering me a position as his secretary , but I sent him a reply, thanking him for the compliment and regretting that I could not accept. If I had gone with Mr. Taft, I would have had a great experience in public service, including being with him in the White House, but I said no to all of this in order to go ahead with my plans to be a newspaperman.

ONE MORNING early in February 1937, while at breakfast in Miami Beach with my beloved wife, I read a dispatch from Washington saying that Roosevelt had proposed his court-packing bill. I was heartsick when I read this, as were thousands of Americans all over the country. I determined to do what I could to avert such a disaster, so I got a reservation to Washington and on arrival there, immediately went to the office of Senator Borah. He was a great leader in the Senate and had tremendous power and influence. He felt as I did about the Roosevelt proposal. He said, "Frank, you are right. If this idea is carried out, it will destroy our Constitution and our form of government. Make no mistake about that. It is just devastating in its purpose.

He said further, "I wish you would get busy and try to create opinion against this proposal." He said there was enough strength in the Senate to hold off any action for three months or so, but that we would have to get public opinion behind us when the fight was made on this measure. I took it up with the heads of the Bar Association and with prominent lawyers. They too viewed the proposal with grave concern. Many also got busy. Notably active was former Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana. It wasn't long before the whole nation was aroused over this destructive proposal of the President.

I conferred frequently with Senator Borah. He said that the forces against this measure were increasing every day. He named various senators who had joined him in his position against it. Every newspaper in the country began to discuss the possibility of this change in the Supreme Court and from all parts of the country we got evidence of the intense feeling against it. Finally the day approached for a vote in the Senate. Borah said that our side needed 13 votes. He pulled out of his pocket a roll of the Senate. A group of Senators assembled and went over the list

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to see what the possibilities were of getting 13 votes against the measure. One by one we gained strength, but after working all afternoon we still lacked number of votes. But you know the rest of the story. Our efforts and the efforts of those who joined us from all parts of the country finally produced a vote that killed the court-packing bill.

As a result of my work in connection with the court-packing bill, I received suggestions from various parts of the country that I be a candidate for President. When the Republican Convention was held in 1940, there were delegates from many states who wanted me to get the nomination. I have always taken satisfaction in the fact that I had 33 delegates who were for me on the first roll call.

I seldom look back, but occasionally I permit myself to do so. Thus it is that in a most interesting life, I regard this experience in connection with the court-packing bill as a highlight. For that reason, I related it to you in this personal visit here tonight.

IN CONCLUISON, let me urge every one of you to do his part in keeping this a land of opportunity, as it has been for me. That means we must preserve the Constitution, with the freedom and liberties which it guarantees to us. All over the world, Communism is a threat. Communism is only socialism magnified. Communism is big government, where the government manages everybody and everything. We want none of it here in America, but we will have it if our Constitution isn't defended at all times and preserved. Remember that socialism is always the first step toward Communism.

It has been a joy for me to be here tonight and I hope we may get to know each other better and better in the years that lie ahead. Thank you for your warm welcome. I bid you all good-night.

GAZETTE CIRCULATION CONTINUES TO RISE

An Audit Bureau of Circulations report recently received by C. CLIFFORD FROST, circulation manager of the *Niagara Falls Gazette*, showed *The Gazette* with an average net paid circulation of 33, 451 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1954.

An increase of 697 in average net paid circulation for the month of November was reported by Frost in *The Gazette's* first month as a Gannett newspaper.

NIAGARA FALLS DINNER

Newspapers as Effective Mass Media: The Text of Paul Miller's Speech

By PAUL MILLER

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YOU DON'T BUILD a good newspaper overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* has succeeded because it is that kind of newspaper.

It is that kind of newspaper because of ALANSON CHASE DEULE and the men he had around him, many of whom are here tonight.

We are happy to have this opportunity, before a civic gathering, to pay tribute to the memory of a man and to the newspaper which is his monument.

In *The Gazette*, the people of the Falls area have a newspaper which would do credit to very much larger cities. The newspaper world has recognized this for a long time. *The Gazette* is an interesting, appealing, stimulating product. Its physical plant is one of the most modern and complete anywhere.

You are all proud of it, I know. And we of the Gannett Company are proud of our new association with it.

Mr. GANNETT told you some stories about himself. Here's one he didn't tell you:

The other day he was discussing the *Niagara Falls Gazette* with associates. He related that when he was just out of Cornell, he became secretary to the Chairman of the first U. S. Commission to the Philippines. On his way out he met some young Englishmen in Hong Kong who were on a world tour and going next to the United States. He told them he was from New York State.

"Well then," one said with interest, "you must know all about the great Niagara Falls. We are going there as soon as we can."

Much to his embarrassment, Mr. Gannett had to admit that he'd never been there.

"I thought then," he said in telling the story, "here I have been reared 100 miles or so away and I never have seen Niagara Falls! I determined to go as soon as I returned to the United States. I did. But I never dreamed I would ever own the *Niagara Falls Gazette*!"

HOWEVER, he must have had other newspapers in mind, even then. Shortly he bought in at the *Ithaca Journal*. And he formed a lifetime partnership with ERWIN R. DAVENPORT and FRANK TRIPP at Elmira.

From about 1918 onward ownership began expanding. They had to expand. As they tell it now, there were so many families living off the Elmira property that they couldn't earn enough there in Elmira to feed them all.

Erwin Davenport is living in Florida now. Frank Tripp is chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc. He's also a nationally known columnist. Anyway, he's a Niagara Falls-known columnist because his column appears in *The Gazette* every week. And a second book of his writings has just come off the press.

The book, by the way, is $2.

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There now are 23 newspapers, 3 television stations and 4 radio stations in The Gannett Group. Numerically it is the largest organization of its kind in the United States. These properties are mainly in New York State. Then there is a newspaper in New Jersey, one in Connecticut, and a newspaper, radio and TV station in Danville, Ill.

AS ONE newspaper after another was added in the early years, Frank Gannett and his associates concluded that it would be morally wrong as well as poor business to remold them to some general standard. Instead, local management was encouraged to retain and develop the personality of each newspaper – and also of the individuals in local management, themselves. They called it local autonomy.

The principal of local autonomy is nursed along more carefully and stressed more emphatically in The Gannett Group than in any other newspaper organization I know. That's why it's called a Group, not a chain. A chain is characterized by a dictated policy. There is usually a uniformity of practice, appearance and style. The opposite is true in The Gannett Group.

It happens that I don't recall seeing anything in the editorial columns of the *Niagara Falls Gazette* with which I could disagree very much. I doubt if others at Rochester have. But, no matter; THOMAS J. BERRIGAN is the editor of this newspaper and ROBERT T. HARROLD the general manager. They both live in Niagara Falls; not Rochester.

Niagara Falls is so near, though, and such an inviting spot, that I expect it to become No. 2 on the list of Gannett cities most visited by Rochester executives.

Saratoga Springs has long been No. 1. You wonder why? As many as six executives have been known to head out across the state at about the same season to study the Saratoga situation.

Judging from that, Niagara Falls will require heavy and frequent inspection between about May 11 and July 30 . . . . They tell me those are the Hamburg track dates.

PEOPLE who know of Frank Gannett's strong convictions sometimes ask how he can stand for editorial autonomy in his newspapers – that is, some vigorously expounding a point of view counter to his.

If you wonder, too, let me tell you of an incident in the New York state gubernatorial campaign of 1950.

Mr. Gannett, a Republican, made up his mind that he personally could not support either Republican Dewey or Democrat Lynch. He said so publicly.

One day The Associated Press carried a story reporting who each of the New York State Gannett newspapers was supporting.

It said that 16 were backing Dewey.

The Rochester newspapers printed the story. So did others in the Group. Some pointed out editorially that it proved that we do adhere to the autonomy principle enunciated by Mr. Gannett himself.

I showed the story to Mr. Gannett. He looked at it long and thoughtfully. Then he said:

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"You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy business!"

That was all he ever said about it, to my knowledge.

YES, IT IS assumed that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues.

In advertising and circulation and in business practice Gannett newspapers aim to be good neighbors also.

Briefly, and as a general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate, even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Among other things, low rates mean more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

The same for circulation. Many Sunday newspapers throughout the nation are now 25 cents a copy. Many more are 20 cents. The Gannett Sunday newspapers only recently went from 10 to 15 cents – and while many daily newspapers are selling now at 7 and even 10 cents a copy, every Gannett newspaper is a nickel with one exception.

This is no commitment!

The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium. We propose to do everything possible to keep it that.

We are interested most of all in home-delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it usually does the most good for us and for advertisers.

These newspapers are produced for family reading in the home. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded – it will be excluded here as current commitments expire. A close watch is kept on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news.

ALL OF WHICH adds up to this: You aren't going to see any radical changes or upheavals in the *Niagara Falls Gazette*. Anyway, big changes don't always make big improvements.

In Oklahoma, where I was reared, a farm magazine printed a photo of a deserted farmhouse in a desolate, windswept field. It was the picture of decay. The magazine offered a prize for the best 100-word essay on the disastrous effects of land erosion.

The story goes that a bright Indian lad won a prize with this contribution:

"Picture show why white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make too big tepee. Plow hill, water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Window gone. Squaw gone. Whole place gone to heck. No pig. No corn. No pony.

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"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make plenty big tepee. Make moccasin. All time eat. Indian no hunt job. No work. No hitchhike. No ask relief. No build dam. No give dam.

"White man heap crazy."

We'd be "heap crazy," believe me, if we contemplated any major changes in the *Niagara Falls Gazette*!

NOW I HAVE an announcement of special interest to Niagara Falls.

First, a little background.

The majority of the common stock of Gannett Co., Inc., is owned by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc. The Foundation was established by Mr. Gannett in 1935. It has received the stock through periodic gifts by him since.

His goal in setting up the Foundation was (1) provide maximum security for employes [*sic*], (2) keep the newspapers independent of any outside influence and (3) provide means for the organization to contribute to worthy institutions in the communities where our newspaper are published.

In May of 1952 the Foundation took a great step. It created Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships, Inc. Through this organization scholarships are awarded each year to a number of carrier boys to attend the college of their choice.

The scholarships carry a $3,000 award payable $375 each semester. The money is provided $2,000 by the Gannett Foundation and $1,000 by the participating newspaper.

There are already 88 boys in colleges throughout the United States , thanks to this plan.

It is a pleasure to announce The Gazette now is a participating newspaper. It has been assigned two scholarships. Thus, in 1955 two Gazette newspaperboys will go to college, each to be provided with $3,000 over a four-year term to help toward the cost of his education.

Our hopes for *The Gazette* and for Niagara Falls are high. This city has everything. It is growing and developing and improving right along. If the power situation can be worked out – and preferably if private enterprise is given a chance to do this job – then Niagara Falls will go ahead even faster. Yes, the sky is the limit.

Niagara Falls is going places and the Gannett Newspapers are going right along with it!

Before his untimely death, Alanson Deuel told friends:

"The one thing I was determined, once I had made up my mind to relinquish control of *The Gazette* was that it must continue to be the same strong force for community good that I have always tried to make it.

"That's why I decided to sell to Frank Gannett. The Gannett Newspapers are outstanding in public service."

None of us – at Rochester, in the management and staff here – none of us will ever knowingly let Mr. Deuel down.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* and the city of Niagara Falls will continue to go forward together. Let no one here ever doubt that they will.

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d. **(B4/f1)**

The Gannetteer
March 1955

(2) PHOTOS:
Group Brass Turns Out
For Hartford Dinner

Caption:

THE ANNUAL Gold Key dinner of the Connecticut Sportswriters Alliance, held at Hotel Statler in Hartford attracted this group from the *Hartford Times* and the Gannett central offices in Rochester. From left (above): HERBERT W. CRUICKSHANK, Group general manager and treasurer; DAVID R. DANIEL, *Times* publisher; FRANCIS S. MURPHY, former editor and publisher; PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of the Group; ARTHUR B. McGINLEY, *Times* sports editor; and JOSEPH L. WOODS, *Times* production manager.

Other picture (at right) shows McGinley, toastmaster at the dinner, with Connecticut's Gov. A. A. Ribicoff.

The Alliance presented gold keys to Johnny Newell, retired Hartford Public High School coach; Hugh Greer, University of Connecticut basketball coach; and Tim Cohane, sports editor of *Look* magazine.

e. **(B4/f1)**

The Gannetteer
April 1955

Between Nagging and Praise: A Balance

By PAUL MILLER

Executive Vice President, Gannett Newspapers

Editor and Publisher, Rochester Times-Union

. . . AN editorial page, to be effective, must strike a reasonable balance between constant nagging and criticism and constant praise and acquiescence.

It is my hope that *The Times-Union* editorial page does strike such a balance and that it will continue to do so in the future.

When we have something to criticize, as we often have had in the past, we want to go after it firmly though fairly. But when there are developments that call for a pat on the back, we want to be as prompt to recognize them.

One more thing:

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As you know, efforts have been made to make the editorial page the product of many minds and hands rather than of a very few. That policy will be continued and expanded. To staff members who have gone out of their way – as many have – to contribute ideas and copy to the editorial page, sincere thanks. They have helped build a lively page out of one that otherwise would be much less appealing. To those of you who have not joined in, this is an invitation to do so at any time . . . .

– From a bulletin board notice in The Times-Union newsroom.

f. **(B4/f1)**

May 19, 1955

To Publishers and Executives:

At the time I became Chairman of the Board, I continued as Operating Head of the Gannett Co., Inc., that stipulation being made in the definition of the Chairman's duties.

I told the Board, at its meeting today, that this has not worked out satisfactorily, for the reason that I am not in Rochester enough to make it work.

Hence, I informed the Board, and I now so inform you, that I have asked Paul Miller, in connection with his duties as Executive Vice President, to carry on in future as Operating Head in fact. He will, of course, be in close touch with me and I with him.

Existing channels of procedure for all executives are altered in no other respect. There are no new lessons to learn.

Frank Tripp (signature)

g. **(B4/f1)**

May 19, 1955

To Publishers and Executives:

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The resignation of Herbert W. Cruickshank as General Manager of Gannett Co., Inc., was accepted with regret today at a meeting of the Board of Directors. The resignation was offered in anticipation of his retirement at the end of the year.

As is so well known, both inside and outside our organization, Mr. Cruickshank has given invaluable service over the years, particularly in the field of finance. He came to the organization in 1928.

While his resignation as General Manager was at his request, effective immediately, he will continue as Treasurer and Director of the company until January 1, 1956; thereafter, he will continue to be available as consultant.

Lynn N. Bitner, who has been with the Group in a variety of capacities since 1928, succeeds Mr. Cruickshank as General Manager.

As General Business Manager, Mr. Bitner has worked closely with Mr. Cruickshank. He knows the job.

The Board took note in its meeting today of Mr. Cruickshank's great contribution to the progress and stability of the company, and expressed particular appreciation of the fact that he will continue to be available for consultation. He has the goo wishes of all, now and for the future.

Frank E. Tripp (signature)
Frank E. Tripp
Chairman of the Board

Paul Miller (signature)
Paul Miller
Executive Vice President

h. **(B4/f1)**

ERWIN R. DAVENPORT
27 EAST DI LIDO DRIVE
MIAMI BEACH 39, FLORIDA

May 23, 1955

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your letter which together with the memos give me a good idea of what happened at the meeting. I was of course greatly surprised that Herb has decided to quit as such an event never entered my mind. I think perhaps he is being smart owing to the condition of his health. I am glad Bit is there to take

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over as G.M. You and he working together should make a wonderful team. The Board was certainly generous with Herb and he should be greatly pleased. Perhaps I should have had Hargraves review the settlement offered me when I quit.

The memos sent to publishers and executives and the talks during the meeting about future changes in the officers certainly sets [*sic*] you up in good shape. I am sorry I was not there to say a few "ill-chosen words," but evidently I was not needed. I feel very much relieved at the outcome of the meeting and hope you are pleased. I want to offer my congratulations to the future president of the Gannett Co. Inc.

I have written a note congratulating Bit. And also one to Herb expressing regrets and best wishes and all that sort of thing. Is there anything else I should do? If so let me know.

Best wishes,

Dav. (signed)

[Researcher's note: please see nine (14) other letters/notes of congratulations in **(B4/f1)]**

i. **(B4/f1)**

*****

THE GANNETTEER

A Monthly Magazine for Employes of
The 23 Gannett Newspapers, 4 Gannett
Radio Stations and 2 Gannett TV Stations

June 1955

In the Gannett Group Are:

The Rochester Times-Union
The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
The Hartford (Conn.) Times
The Elmira Star-Gazette
The Elmira Advertiser
The Elmira Sunday Telegram
The Utica Observer-Dispatch
The Utica Daily Press
The Ithaca Journal
The Newburgh News
The Beacon News

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The Albany Knickerbocker News
The Ogdensburg Journal
The Ogdensburg Advance-News
The Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News
The Olean Times-Herald
The Malone Evening Telegram
The Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News
The Saratoga Springs Saratogian
The Binghamton Press
The Niagara Falls Gazette
The Massena Observer (semi-weekly)
The Potsdam Courier and Freeman (weekly)

The four radio stations in the Gannett Radio Group are:

WHEC, Rochester, 1460
WENY, Elmira, 1230
WHDL, Olean, 1450
WDAN, Danville, Ill., 1490

The Television stations are:

WHEC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, N.Y.
WDAN-TV, Channel 24, Danville, Ill.

Cruickshank Resigns; Bitner Named Group g. m.

LYNN N. BITNER last month succeeded HERBERT W. CRUICKSHANK as general manager of the Gannett Group.

Cruickshank resigned May 19 in anticipation of his retirement at the end of the year. He will continue as treasurer and a director of the Gannett Co., Inc. until Jan. 1, 1956, it was announced jointly by FRANK E. TRIPP, chairman of the board, and PAUL MILLER, executive vice president . . . .

j. **(B4/f1)**

The Gannetteer
June [?] 1955

Paul Miller Reappointed To Press Institute Board

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PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, has been reappointed for a three-year term to the advisory board of the American Press Institute, a part of Columbia University. Now in its ninth year, the API conducts a variety of seminars each year for newspapers.

Other members of the board reappointed are: B. M. McKelway, editor of the *Washington* (D.C.) *Evening Star*; Ben Reese, former managing editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and M. H. Williams, executive editor of the *Worcester* (Mass.) *Telegram* and *The Evening Gazette*.

k. **(B4/f1)**

Democrat and Chronicle
June 27, 1955

Classified Advertising Men
Open 3-Day Parley Today

The men behind the want-ads – the classified advertising managers from the United States, Canada and England – will launch a three-day discussion today at the Sheraton Hotel.

Their aim: To improve the small newspaper sales notice and to sell more of them.

Anthony T. Powderly, classified advertising manager of The Democrat and Chronicle, and convention chairman, will call the convention to order at 9:30 a. m.

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, and Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Democrat and Chronicle and the Times-Union, will speak at the sessions today.

Keynote address will be delivered by Harry Gwaltney, assistant advertising manager of the Milwaukee Journal. Four additional talks are slated during the day on selling want ads and maintaining sound consumer relations.

l. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
June 27, 1955

Admen Give Top Award to Gannett

The annual award for one of the "publishers who has done most to further classified advertising" today went to Frank Gannett, president of The Gannett Newspapers.

Members of the Assn. of National Classified Advertising Managers Inc., meeting in the Sheraton for their 35th annual conference, presented its highest award to Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, to give to Gannett, who is recovering in a hospital from injuries suffered in a fall.

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Gannett was selected from about 15 publishers whose names were submitted by classified managers from all parts of the country. The selection was by the ANCAM boards of advisors and directors.

The chairman of the board of advisors, Robert Luekel, classified manager of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, presented the citation, named the James McGovern Memorial Award and consisting of a trophy and a parchment scroll.

(The late James McGovern, president of ANCAM when it met here last in 1939, had worked for The Gannett Newspapers as classified manager of the old Albany Evening News, The Knickerbocker Press of Albany, and the Brooklyn Eagle.)

* * *

IN HIS LUNCHEON address, Miller praised Anthony T. Powderly, classified advertising manager of the Democrat and Chronicle, convention chairman and a past president of ANCAM. Powderly and his staff, the speaker said, intend that "everything in the D&C want ad section shall be presented as faithfully and factually as the big news story of the day in the news columns."

The D&C want add staff, Miller said, regards "the want ad section as the readers' own section. Not only is it read by most subscribers, it is actually written by tens of thousands of readers."

Raymond Dykes, of the Westchester Newspapers, ANCAM president, conducted the luncheon program.

* * *

DON U. BRIDGE, general manager of The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle told the group that the classified ad section was an invaluable training ground for newspaper advertising men.

"A successful salesman of newspaper advertising must know – and not just believe – that newspaper advertising, properly written and offering meritorious merchandise or service at a fair price at the right time, is extraordinarily productive to honest advertisers," Bridge said.

"There isn't a better place to absorb this truth than in a classified advertising department . . . ."

m. **(B4/f2)**

*

The Newburgh News
The Newburgh News, Newburgh N. Y., Monday, September 12, 1955

The New Home of the Newburgh News

Pride in the Past, Faith in the Future

(1.) **AN EDITORIAL**

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This is a happy day for The Newburgh News, its publishers, and its personnel. It is a day of fulfillment and of promise, of pride in the past and of faith in the future.

This comprehensive special edition marks the "official" opening of a modern new plant at 85 Dickson St., which we have occupied for the past six weeks.

Today, we have the first of a series of "open house" sessions at which our new home will be open to the community's inspection.

And tonight, we humbly and gratefully accept the good wishes which are being tendered to us by the Chamber of Commerce at a dinner graced by the presence of the highest civic official of the state, our friend and neighbor, Gov. Averell Harriman . . . .

(2.)

The Gannett Code

Over the years Frank Gannett has outlined the basic tenets of the Group newspapers under seven main headings: Independence, Advertising, Local Autonomy, Community Service, Tolerance, Employe [*sic*] Benefits and freedom of the Press.

There is nothing wholly comparable to it in journalism today:

INDEPENDENCE – I wish our newspapers to be fearless and independent. To be independent and of the greater service to their communities, they must be on a sound financial basis. This means they must be operated at a profit, but profits should be made secondary to basic ideals. Our newspapers must be free from the influence of any interest that may have the selfish motive.

*** * ***

ADVERTISING – No advertising should be accepted which could infringe upon our freedom of editorial expression . . . I urgently request that no Gannett newspaper or radio or television station shall ever accept any advertising on alcoholic beverages.

. . . Any advertising should be excluded which in the judgment of those responsible could be injurious to the public.

*** * ***

LOCAL AUTONOMY – A long-standing policy to leave to the local management the fullest measure of autonomy. I like to have the editors express themselves freely. I do not wish to dictate editorial policy for our group. Each newspaper is an institution built up after years of effort. Each has a flavor and atmosphere of its own.

*** * ***

COMMUNITY SERVICE – It is of great importance that our newspapers always shall be devoted to the best material as well as spiritual interests of the community in which they are published. They should at all times vigorously support all movements to foster and promote the welfare of the community.

*** * ***

TOLERANCE – While maintaining strong and vigorous editorial policies, I hope the editors will always be tolerant. One who disagrees with the newspaper may be right, and the newspaper may be wrong. It is particularly important that readers have the opportunity to express themselves through our newspapers with only such restrictions as space limitations, good taste, and libel laws may impose.

*** * ***

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EMPLOYE BENEFITS – A hope that I had held for many years finally has materialized and we have initialed and now maintain a program of benefits for our employes [*sic*]. They include a retirement plan, profit-sharing, sick leave, group life insurance, vacations and severance pay.

*** * ***

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS – Unless we preserve absolute freedom of expression, democracy will perish. We must never have in America, except possibly in time of war, such restrictions and censorship as developed in Germany, Italy and Russia under their dictators. If we wish to maintain our form of government we must have freedom of the press.

(3.) **AN HONORABLE PROFESSION**

News Approves ASNE Code of Journalism

The primary function of newspapers is to communicate to the human race what its members do, feel and think. Journalism, therefore, demands of its practitioners the wildest [*widest* ?] range of intelligence, or knowledge, and of experience, as well as natural and trained powers of observation and reasoning. To its opportunities as a chronicle are indissolubly linked its obligations as teacher and interpreter.

To the end of finding some means of codifying sound practice and just aspirations of American journalism, a Code of Ethics has been adopted and subscribed to by all members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The News' membership in this society is held by Charles A. S. Freeman, managing editor. Mr. Freeman has been a member of this society for many years, holding membership while managing editor of the Olean Herald, the Rochester Times-Union and the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle, and reinstating his membership about four years ago.

The canons subscribed to are set forth as:

I. Responsibility

The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare. The use a newspaper makes of the share of public attention it gains serves to determine its sense of responsibility, which it shares with every member of its staff. A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust.

II. Freedom of the Press

Freedom of the press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute.

*** * ***

III. Independence

Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital.

1. Promotion of any private interest contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism, so-called news

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communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source or else substantiation of their claims to value as news, both in form and substance.

2. Partisanship, in editorial comment which knowingly departs from the truth, does violence to the best spirit of American journalism; in the news columns it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession.

* * *

IV. Sincerity, Truthfulness, Accuracy

Good faith with the reader is the foundation of all journalism worthy of the name.

1. By every consideration of good faith a newspaper is constrained to be truthful. It is not to be excused for lack of thoroughness or accuracy within its control, or failure to obtain command of these essential qualities.

2. Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles which they surmount.

* * *

V. Impartiality

Sound practice makes clear distinction between news reports and expressions of opinion. News reports should be free from opinion or bias of any kind.

1. This rule does not apply to so-called special articles unmistakably devoted to advocacy or characterized by a signature authorizing the writer's own conclusions and interpretations.

* * *

VI. Fair Play

A newspaper should not publish unofficial charges affecting reputation or moral character without opportunity given to the accused to be heard; right practice demands the giving of such opportunity in all cases of serious accusation outside judicial proceedings.

1. A newspaper should not invade private rights or feeling without sure warrant of public rights as distinguished from public curiosity.

2. It is the privilege, as it is the duty, of a newspaper to make prompt and complete correction of its own serious mistakes of fact or opinion, whatever their origin.

DECENCY

A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity if while professing high moral purpose its [sic] supplies incentives to base conduct, such as are to be found in details of crime and vice, publication of which is not demonstrably for the public good.

(4) PHOTOS
Captions:

FRANK E. GANNETT
President and founder of the Gannett Group of Newspapers

HARRY COHEN
General manager and publisher of The Newburgh News

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MRS. FRANK E. GANNETT
Chairman of the board of Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships Inc.

PAUL MILLER
Executive vicepresident of the Gannett Company Inc.

(4.) NEW HOME EDITION

i. ***Board Chairman Tripp Got Start at Elmira***

PHOTO:
FRANK E. TRIPP

Born in Breesport, Frank Elihu Tripp has spent most of his life in or near Elmira, where his early career as a newspaperman on the Star-Gazette brought him into association with Frank Gannett.

Mr. Tripp rose rapidly, his work as a reporter blended with experience as an advertising man, and he became top executive of the Star-Gazette in 1924. When the Gannett Group of Newspapers acquired the Star-Gazette, Mr. Tripp sold his interests for stock in the larger corporation.

As Mr. Gannett met a need for capable assistance, he turned to Mr. Tripp and the latter became general manager of the Gannett Group, then comprising only newspapers in Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca and Utica.

Since then he has played an active part in the development of the Gannett Group, rising eventually to the position of chairman of the board of the Gannett Company . . . .

ii. **Blanchard to Attend Chamber-News Dinner**

Among officials of the Gannett Newspapers to attend the Chamber of Commerce dinner this evening in honor of The News' industrial expansion will be L. R. Blanchard, general executive editor of the group and editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

iii. **Mrs. Gannet Active in Education**

Mrs. Caroline Werner Gannett, the wife of Frank E. Gannett, has been a member of the Board of Regents of the State of New York since February, 1947,

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when she was elected to serve the unexpired term of the late Roland B. Woodward.

In 1950 she was reelected to a full term on the Board.

Mrs. Gannett is the daughter of the late William Werner, associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

She attended public and private schools in Rochester and was graduated from Rosemary Hall at Greenwich, Conn., after studying arts and music in Munich, Germany.

In 1947 she received the honorary degree of L. H. D. from Keuka College. She became a member of the Honorary Board of Patrons of Hartwich [*sic*] College in 1944.

In 1947 she received an honorary degree of doctor of letters from Alfred University and in 1953 she received similar degrees from the University of Rochester and Syracuse University.

Mrs. Gannett became an honorary member of Delta Kappa Gamma in 1951 and in August of that year she was given the Seventh Fairbanks Citation jointly with Mr. Gannett. She was married to the newspaper publisher in 1920 and they have two children.

She has been actively interested in child welfare work for many years.

During World War II she was a member of the State War Council and she also served on the Committee for Child Care for Working Mothers.

For 25 years she has been identified with the Rochester Convalescent home for crippled children and she is prominent in the Rochester Red Cross Chapter.

iv. **Irving Fitch**
Ad Chief
For Group

The advertising director for the Gannett Newspapers is Irving H. Fitch, who joined the retail advertising staff of the Rochester Times-Union on Sept. 20, 1920.

Mr. Fitch served many of Rochester's leading advertisers for many years and in 1937 he was appointed manager of general advertising, the Rochester Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

v. **Saved $1,000 in College**

Frank Gannett Began Career As Reporter on Syracuse Herald

Frank E. Gannett, founder of the Gannett Group of 23 newspapers and four radio stations, was born in a farm house on the highest hill in Ontario County, central New York, on Sept. 15, 1976.

The family moved to other locations and other occupations, and Frank Gannett grew up to be self-reliant. He had hoped to enter West Point but his mother dissuaded him and he won a four-year scholarship at Cornell University.

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Here his business habits persisted. He entered with $80 and had saved $1,000 upon graduation.

Mr. Gannett began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Syracuse Herald. That experience was interrupted when Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, induced Mr. Gannett to accompany him as secretary on a commission study of the Philippines.

City Editor at Ithaca

Returning by way of Europe in 1900, Mr. Gannett became city editor of the Ithaca News at $15 a week. He worked briefly in New York and Pittsburgh.

His next move was to acquire in 1906 a half interest in the Elmira Gazette. To start his first venture he had $3,000 in cash, $7,000 from "character" loans and $10,000 in notes made out to the previous owner, Sen. David B. Hill.

From that time on, progress was rapid in building a group of newspapers. One by one he picked up papers here and there. For three years, 1929-31 the former Brooklyn Eagle was a Gannett newspaper. Purchase of the Newburgh News came in 1925 and the Beacon News two years later.

The policy of local news and editorial management, adopted early has been maintained even at considerable cost. Mr. Gannett always has held that a newspaper can best serve its city if the publisher, editor and employes are local residents who understand their community and its people.

His Only Stipulation

His only stipulation was that the management give its city "a clean, fair, independent, constructive newspaper, a home newspaper fit to enter the home and be read by every member of the family."

The character and traditions of the individual papers have been maintained. There was no tearing down and rebuilding to a fixed plan.

In 1935 Mr. Gannett arranged for the perpetuation of his newspapers by establishing the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc., now the controlling owner of the common stock of the Gannett Co., Inc.

The Foundation will be administered by a self-perpetuating board of directors. It is this Foundation that provides scholarships for newspaper boys each year.

As the newspapers were acquired they were initiated into the decentralized practices of the Group. Control was of the lightest. Politically each newspaper decided its own affairs. It was no accident that the Hartford Times could support Franklin D. Roosevelt in his first two campaigns, doing so without consultation in Rochester.

The only ironclad rule was that no Gannett newspaper should accept liquor advertising. Mr. Gannett has hated the liquor traffic and fought it in every way he could.

In his early life Mr. Gannett was a Democrat. About 1918 he became a Republican but for many years classes himself as an independent. He opposed Franklin D. Roosevelt's election, but supported the President's policies for the first six months of the administration.

Then there appeared the first of the spending theories, and the publisher, with a lifetime of abhorring waste, could no longer follow.

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While he fought President Roosevelt's domestic policies with all vigor, he endorsed most of the administration's foreign policy. This support became stronger as war came closer. When the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor he promptly wired the President, offering his services in any capacity. Editorially he called for all-out support of the war effort.

He had visited Europe for six weeks in 1934, meeting most of the important figures of those pre-war days. Twice later he flew to Europe and once around the world. In the fall of 1943 he toured England, where he met leaders and saw top secret installations.

He experienced bombing in London. Out of this came a series of newspaper articles later converted into a booklet, "Britain Sees It Through."

1946 Warning on Communism

In the spring of 1946, nearing the age of 70, he again flew to Europe with a party of newspapermen. From this came a booklet, "The Fuse Sputters in Europe," in which he warned of the threat of Russia and communism.

His third report of effects of World War II was written in 1947 after a 13-day, 23,000 mile flight around the world. Published in a booklet titled "Winging 'Round the World," it told of the publisher's impressions of men, economic conditions and global problems of peace and prosperity.

In 1939 Mr. Gannett became an avowed candidate for the Presidency. His name went before the convention in Philadelphia but the delegates swept Wendell Willkie to the nomination. He was not a candidate for office thereafter but kept in close touch with party affairs.

Mr. Gannett in 1920 married Miss Caroline Werner, daughter of the late William E. Werner, a judge of the New York State Court of Appeals. Their daughter, Sarah Maria – now Mrs. Charles Vincent McAdam Jr. of Greenwich, Conn. – was born in 1923, and their adopted son, Dixon, in 1929.

Together, Mr. and Mrs. Gannett in 1951 were awarded the Wilson Fairbanks citation for "their outstanding service to higher education" and "their unwavering friendship for youth."

This year they won the 14th Civic Medal awarded by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences for their efforts to enrich the community and make it "a better place in which to live and bring up children."

Mr. Gannett's permanent home in Rochester is on Sandringham Rd. The winter months he has spent at his home on the ocean in Miami Beach, Fla., where he has been an active member of the Committee of 100 and a past president of the Indian Creek Golf Club. Mr. Gannett is a member of the Unitarian Church.

vi.

Lynn Second Bitner To Head Newspapers

The general manager of the Gannett Group of Newspapers has been Lynn N. Bitner since last May.

At that time Mr. Bitner, previously general business manager, was named by the Board of Directors to succeed Herbert W. Cruikshank [sic]. The latter was resigning in anticipation of his retirement at the end of the year.

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Mr. Bitner is a director of Gannett Company Inc. and a trustee of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation.

His older brother, Harry, also was general manager of a major newspaper organization, having served in that capacity from 1934 to 1938 for the Hearst Newspapers.

Lynn Bitner began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, moving not long thereafter to the Williamsport (Pa.) Sun as an advertising solicitor.

After a year with the New York American as an advertising salesman (he remained in the advertising field after Williamsport), Mr. Bitner began his association with the Gannett Newspapers, serving as advertising salesman on the Ogdensburg Journal.

From 1932 to 1941 he was in Rochester, serving as salesman and general advertising manager of the Democrat and Chronicle and Times-Union, and retail advertising manager of The Times-Union.

From 1941 to 1951 he was at Elmira, first as assistant publisher and then as general manager of the Elmira Star-Gazette, the Elmira Advertiser and the Elmira Sunday Telegram.

From 1951, when he returned to Rochester, he had been general business manager for the Gannett Group.

He is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association bureau of advertising, and many Rochester clubs.

He and Mrs. Bitner live in a Rochester suburb. They have three children; Laurence, a Harvard graduate; Carol, a sophomore at Wellesley, and Susan, 4, at home.

vii.

News Office Director Was Editor at Utica

A native of Utica with a long association with Utica newspapers is Vincent S. Jones, director of the News and Editorial Office of the Gannett Newspapers.

It might even be said that his association with them began when he was born on Dec. 4, 1906, because his father, the late William V. Jones, was a managing editor and later president of the Utica Daily Press.

After graduation from Utica Free Academy in 1924 and from Hamilton College in 1928, he attended the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University.

He has served Utica newspapers continuously since 1930 – as reporter, night city editor, city editor and managing editor of The Press; as managing editor of the Observer-Dispatch from 1938-1942, and as executive editor of the Observer-Dispatch and Press since 1942.

[VSJ came to Rochester in June 1950. (Info from VSJ himself) **(B4/f3)**]

Mr. Jones is a former president of the New York State Associated Press Association, a former president of the Associated Press Managing Editors and a member of the latter group's board of directors.

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He is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; the New York State Society of Editors; Sigma Delta Chi, Kappa Alpha Mu and Pi Delta Epsilon; the Advisory Council of the Kent State Photo Short Course and the Advisory Council of the University of Missouri – Brittanica [*sic*] "The Great Pictures" contest.

Mr. Jones is a frequent lecturer at the American Press Institute, Columbia University, on readership, readability and photo journalism.

In Utica he is a member of the City Planning Board; vicepresident of St. Luke's Memorial Hospital Center; vicechairman [*sic*] of the Committee for intergroup [?] Understanding.

He is also a member of the Community Chest and Planning Council; Grace Church (Episcopal); and the Fort Schuyler, Sadaquada [Golf], Yahnundasis [Golf], Torch and Rotary Clubs.

He married Nancy van Dyke Parsons and they have two daughters, Suzanne and Margot.

viii.

Gannett Co. Executive Long Active with AP

Paul Miller, son of a small town minister and eldest of a family of six, has been in newspaper work since he was 18. He began in Oklahoma as reporter and editor on various newspapers there. In 1932 he joined The Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio. Thereafter for 15 years he had assignments from coast to coast.

For five years Miller directed nationwide political coverage of The Associated Press, including the national conventions. He also directed the AP staff which covered the United Nations Organization Conference at San Francisco in 1945.

Later that same year, he was one of the three newspaper representatives who made the Air Transport Command's first regularly scheduled round-the-world flight, completing 23,000 miles in six and a quarter days.

Miller joined The Gannett Newspapers as assistant to President Frank E. Gannett in 1947, coming from Washington where he was chief of the Washington Bureau of The Associated Press, and also assistant general manager of The Associated Press.

Now Executive Vicepresident

He now is executive vicepresident of Gannett Company Inc., which controls the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations of the Gannett Group.

In 1949 Miller represented the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American Newspaper Publishers Association at the International Congress of Publishers and Editors at Amsterdam.

In 1951, he and Mrs. Miller were among the Americans who were guests at the centennial celebration of Reuters, British news agency, in London.

In 1955, with other U.S. newspapermen, he visited Guatemala and observed conditions and prospects under the then new anti-Communist Castillo government, he wrote a series of newspaper reports on his observations.

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Miller is a director of The Associated Press – the first former AP employe [sic] ever elected to the AP board; is on the advisory board of the American Press Institute of Columbia University, New York; and is a past president of the New York State Publishers Association.

In Rochester, where he is publisher of the two Gannett newspapers, Miller (like most Gannett men) is active in civic affairs. He was chairman of a committee to work out recommendations for a new seven-million dollar community memorial –it is now nearing completion.

He has been chairman of Red Cross drives and vicechairman of the combined Red Cross-Community Chest drive.

Live Near Rochester

He and Mrs. Miller live on a country place near Rochester with their 17-year-old daughter and two sons, 9 and 10 years old. A third son, 20, is in Okinawa with the United States Marines.

In recent years, Miller has frequently discussed operating philosophy and practice of the Gannett Newspapers before civic and professional groups. In such talks he emphasizes the autonomy principle under which Gannett newspapers are operated – a principle evolved under the leadership of Frank Gannett and Frank Tripp, the latter now chairman of the board and also a columnist of national note.

"These men recognized," Miller often says, "that you don't build a good newspaper overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is.

"If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant. It is the everlasting aim of all that each Gannett newspaper shall be that kind of newspaper."

n. **(B4/f2)**

Niagara Falls Gazette
September 19, 1955

Prayer for Health of Ailing Publisher
Opens Parley of Gannett Executives Here

More than 100 executives of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, Radio and Television Stations today heard Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., Inc., open a two-day group editorial and business conference at Hotel Niagara with a prayer for the health of Frank E. Gannett and the continuance of the idealistic spirit in newspapering.

Mr. Miller singled out the Niagara Falls Gazette, newest member of the group, as a lively newspaper in a "great town." He said that the Gannett Co. is "very happy to be here" as he welcomed publishers, editorial and business executives of the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations that comprise the group.

Founder of the Company

Mr. Miller's opening prayer follows:

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"Our Father in Heaven: Please bless FEG (Frank E. Gannett) and Dav (E. R. Davenport) and others unable to be here today, and be with us as we talk newspapering – a pursuit, let us never forget, where idealism is essential to continuing success. Amen."

Mr. Gannett is founder and president of the Gannett Co., Inc. Mr. Davenport is a retired official of the company now living in Florida.

This morning the delegates to the annual group meeting listened to a report on group operations by Lynn N. Bitner, general manager. Mr. Bitner cited 1955 as a peak year in newspaper circulation and advertising and noted that a rising standard of living and growing population in the United States bodes well for the future.

He was followed to the rostrum in the hotel ballroom by G. Glover Delaney of Rochester, who heads the group's radio and TV operations. Mr. Delaney's topic was "Working with TV and Radio."

Albany Man Speaks

Henry W. Stock, advertising manager of the Albany Knickerbocker News discussed the work of the Brand Names Foundation.

Cyrus H. Favor, circulation manager of the Utica Daily Press and the Sunday Utica Observer Dispatch, discussed "Why Do People Buy Our Newspapers?"

Mr. Bitner spoke at a joint luncheon meeting in the hotel's Terrace Room.

Following the opening session this morning, the visitors split into three groups for separate meetings. These were group meetings for news and editorial personnel, radio and television officials, and advertising and business representatives . . . .

Blanchard, Jones Preside

L. R. Blanchard, editorial chairman of the group, and Vincent S. Jones, executive editor, presided at the editorial conference. Irving H. Fitch, advertising director, was chairman of the advertising and business meeting, and Mr. Delaney presided at the radio and TV meeting . . . .

In his remarks Mr. Miller paid tribute to Herbert Cruickshank, who will retire this year as treasurer of the Gannett Co. Also at the speaker's table with Mr. Miller and Mr. Bitner was Frank Tripp, chairman of the board of the Gannett Co., Inc.

Mr. Miller called on Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Rochester Times-Union and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, who said he had talked with the hospital today and was happy to report that Mr. Gannett, who was stricken ill in April, was showing improvement.

Dinner Meeting Planned

A dinner meeting of the conference delegates will be held in the hotel ballroom this evening . . . .

Besides the 20 New York State newspapers that are members of the group, three out-of-state newspapers are represented at the conference. They are the Hartford (Conn.) Times, the Plainfield (N.J.) Courier News and the Danville (Ill.) Commercial News.

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Among the delegates arriving here yesterday were officials of Radio Station WHEC, Rochester; WENY, Elmira; WHDL, Olean, and WDAN, Danville, and Television Stations WHEC-TV, Rochester, and WDAN-TV, Danville . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT GROUP CONVENES HERE – More than 100 executives of the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations that comprise the Gannett Group met at Hotel Niagara today for a business and editorial conference. Left to right, Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Co., Inc.; Kenneth K. Burke, vice president and general manager of the Niagara Falls Gazette, newest member of the group; Lynn R. Bitner, group general manager, and frank Tripp, chairman of the board of the Gannett Co. Inc.—Gazette Photo. Additional picture on page 15.

o. **(B4/f2)**

PHOTO:
Gannett Group Conference – Niagara Falls, N. Y. – Sept. 19-19-20, 1955

p. **(B4/f2)**
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Massena Observer
September 26, 1955

Gannett Vicepresident Arrives
To View St. Lawrence Projects;
Guest at Luncheon Here Today

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett newspapers and one of America's leading newspapermen, arrived in Massena this morning for a first hand [*sic*] view of the St. Lawrence development.

He was accompanied to Massena by Col. Loren Olmstead, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who is in charge of the Buffalo District under which the seaway is being constructed, and Roger Repp, technical liaison officer, Corps of Engineers.

The men flew to Massena in the Gannett Newspapers plane, and were met at the airport by a delegation headed by Franklin R. Little, Ogdensburg, publisher of the Ogdensburg, Massena and Potsdam newspapers, and partner with the Gannett Company in the Northern New York Publishing Company Inc.

After an aerial tour of the project area in the Lockheed Lodestar plane, the group had lunch in the private dining room at the Village Inn.

This afternoon, Mr. Miller was taken on a tour of the seaway and power project areas by the top engineers who are in charge of the design and direction of

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the joint projects. He will be a guest of honor at a dinner party at the Potsdam Club this evening.

Mr. Miller will tour the aluminum plant Tuesday morning with the group of U. S. business editors and attend the luncheon at which I. W. Wilson, Alcoa president, will speak. In the afternoon, Mr. Miller and executives of the Northern newspapers will tour the Canadian side as guests of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and that evening will be at the reception for Governor Averell Harriman at the Dr. William Van Note home, also will attend the dinner at which the Governor will speak. He will fly back to Rochester Wednesday . . . .

q. **(B4/f2)**

(3) PHOTOS
Massena/Potsdam, N.Y.—September 1955

r. **(B4/f2)**

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Ogdensburg Journal
September 27, 1955

Gannett Executive Sees Enormous Area Benefits From Park Program

Park and recreational facilities which are being developed as part of the Seaway and power projects will be "of enormous value to the whole area," Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, declared last night.

Miller spoke at a dinner at the Potsdam Club after touring the projects by air and by land. He was also a guest of honor at a luncheon at the Village Inn in Massena.

The newspaper executive emphasized at both affairs that he felt that the North Country should be given a primary allocation of power so that industry could be developed here.

But after the tour, he said that "the biggest impression I come away with now is that the park and recreational facilities, planned as collateral developments, are wonderful."

Speaking of the industrial development of the North Country, Miller urged that "any of you who have influence with Robert Moses" urge that the area be allocated power.

Assured the power, he said, the area will have an opportunity to go to work to get industry. He warned that competition for plant locations "has never been so

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heavy," but declared that local initiative could bring such development to the North.

"One thing I would like to see," Miller added, "Is a Thruway running north and south" providing easy and swift access to the north. With power and transportation he foresaw broad development of the country.

He said that support for such development came from many areas outside the North Country which feel it is only just that the site of the projects should be the first to benefit . . . .

Renews Acquaintance

Tonight Miller is to renew an old friendship with Governor Averell Harriman when the Governor is a guest and speaker before the editors at Potsdam. Miller and Harriman traveled together to the United Nations conference in San Francisco 10 years ago when the governor was ambassador to Moscow and Miller was chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press.

PHOTO
Caption:

INSPECT RIVER PROJECT – Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspaper Group, and Col. Loren Olmstead, chief of the Buffalo District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, arrived by plane yesterday at Massena to inspect the St. Lawrence projects. The touring group included, left to right, Franklin R. Little, Journal publisher; Thomas F. Airis, resident engineer for the Corps of Engineers; Miller; L. M. Hale, project engineer for the U. S. St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation; William Latham, resident engineer for the State Power Authority, and Col. Olmstead.

s. **(B4/f2)**

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Massena Observer
September 29, 1955

Gannett Co. Executive Impressed
By Park and Recreational Plans

The park and recreational facilities which will be a part of the St. Lawrence development will be of enormous and immeasurable value to the whole area.

That is the opinion of Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, who spent Monday and Tuesday in the area . . . .

(3) PHOTOS

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Advance News

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Ogdensburg, N. Y.
October 2, 1955

Newspaper men Inspect the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project at Massena

(13) PHOTOS

u. **(B4/f2)**
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The Newburgh News
October 18, 1955

Miller Likens Mastic
To Enterprise at Best

One hundred and fifty Newburgh industrial and business leaders turned out last night to pay tribute to the mastic Tile Corporation at an Industrial Development Recognition Banquet. The affair also marked the 10th anniversary of the firm's founding here . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:
RECOGNITION – Speakers at Chamber of Commerce Recognition Dinner for Mastic Tile last evening were Chamber President James E. Seaman, Executive Vicepresident Paul Miller of The Gannett newspapers, President Seymour Milstein of Mastic Tile, and Edward T. Dickinson, State Commerce Commissioner. (Photo by Curran)

v. **(B4/f2)**

THE NEWBURGH-BEACON NEWS
"The Newspaper That Goes Home"

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT **NEWBURGH, N. Y.**

Mr. Paul Miller,
Executive Vicepresident,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Times Union Building
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

Hope you and Kenper had a pleasant visit and a safe trip home. You made a fine impression with your remarks at the dinner. Reaction excellent. Hope to see you again soon.

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Tearsheets of Ed Curran's story and pictures enclosed.

Sincerely,
Doug (signed)
Douglas V. Clarke
Managing Editor

DVC/ec

A Gannett Newspaper

w. **(B4/f2)**

The Gannetteer
OCTOBER * 1955

Blanchard Named
To New Post; Jones
Is Executive Editor

TWO members of the headquarters staff of the Gannett Group of Newspapers took over new duties last month.

L. R. BLANCHARD became editorial chairman, a new office. For 14 years he had been head of the News and Editorial Office, most recently with the title of general executive editor.

VINCENT S. JONES became executive editor for the Group. For five years he has been director of the News and Editorial Office.

Blanchard will concentrate on editorial pages in the organization, continuing also as editor of *The Democrat and Chronicle*. The 23 newspapers in the Group work together for improvement in content and style. The editorial chairman is charged with coordinating those efforts. He will have a rotating committee of Gannett editors working with him. Named as first members of the committee were WARD S. DUFFY, editor, *Hartford Times*; WILLIAM J. WOODS, editor, *Utica Observer-Dispatch*; and FREDERICK G. EATON, managing editor, *Ogdensburg Journal*.

As executive editor, Jones will continue to maintain liaison with the various newspapers, aiding them in all aspects of news and staff management. He is the current president of the Associated Press Managing Editor Association –filling an office held in 1951 by Blanchard.

Announcement of the changes was made by PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of the Gannett Group. He said:

"There are far-reaching possibilities in the special work which Blanchard is to undertake. There is not a better man anywhere to head up our study and improvement program than 'Fay' Blanchard. He is a great technician; he also runs

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a splendid editorial page. It is quite possible that after a year or so he will have assembled material of value and utility far beyond the Gannett Group."

Of Jones, Miller said: "Vin Jones has earned a nationwide reputation in his field and is in demand as a speaker before newspaper groups throughout the country on such topics as typography, news content, and illustration."

x. **(B4/f2)**

PHOTO:
PM at Circulation Meeting, Grossingers, October 1955

y. **(B4/f2)**
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Malone Evening Telegram
Malone, N. Y.
Monday, October 24, 1955

Newspaper Executive to Address Club

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers and a national figure in the newspaper field, will be the speaker at tomorrow's luncheon-meeting of the Malone Kiwanis Club at the Franklin Hotel.

Mr. Miller will fly here from Rochester tomorrow morning and will be introduced at the luncheon by Leon L. Turner, general manager of the Evening Telegram and a past president of the Kiwanis Club, who has charge of the program.

Guests invited to the event include officers and directors of the Rotary and Lions Clubs.

Mr. Miller has been a frequent visitor to the North Country where five Gannett newspapers are located: the Malone Telegram, Massena Observer, Ogdensburg Journal, Ogdensburg Advance-News and Potsdam Courier-Freeman.

*** * ***

Son of a small town minister and eldest of a family of six, Mr. Miller has been in newspaper work since he was 18 . . . .

z. **(B4/f2)**
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Syracuse Herald-Journal
October 31, 1955

News Executive Praises City

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For Industrial Boom in Area

Syracuse is doing an "outstanding" job in attracting new industry and retaining present firms, a Gannett Newspaper executive said this noon.

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, in a talk to about 60 editors attending the New York State Associated Press Association meeting in Hotel Syracuse, warned that some cities and towns "take their industries for granted."

Miller urged newspapers to give more general coverage to their local assets, and city officials to concentrate more on making their communities attractive for industry, such as proper zoning and room for expansion and development.

Miller suggested more "behind the scene political coverage in the coming national campaign, especially, he said, with New York State's strategic importance and its likelihood to become a "national battleground" in the presidential campaign.

He said many persons do not realize that the Associated Press is obliged to be non-partisan in its political writings as it serves "every shade" of newspaper opinion in its cooperative setup of membership . . . .

aa. **(B4/f2)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
November 1, 1955

AP Set Pace for World Editors' Parley Told

SYRACUSE, Oct. 31, (AP) – Cooperation between publishers of news in the United States has been emulated almost everywhere in the world, an Associated Press executive said tonight.

"The courage and foresight of a small group of publishers more than 60 years ago struck down the fetters of controlled news source and built up an idea that today is almost universally accepted," Frank Starzel, general manager of the Associated Press, told the New York State Associated Press Assn. annual meeting here.

"The Associated Press, as today constituted, was formed in 1894 as a result of a fight. It was a battle against a small group of men who held a virtual monopoly on news from abroad and from the Eastern Seaboard," he said.

"The new organization was dedicated to news-gathering through cooperation of publishers – the idea that many collectively could do what few if any could do individually. These publishers were of diverse political faiths and widely differing economic viewpoints, but they could agree on having a news service which would report honestly and factually without taint of bias or prejudice."

This concept of news-gathering prospered and the Associated Press developed into a preeminent service, Starzel said.

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"News agencies in other countries at the time and for years later were owned by an individual or group, often not connected with the publishing business," the AP executive continued.

'Buttressed Monopoly'

"The proprietary agency was usually a monopoly in its country, buttressed by monopolistic cartel arrangements with like agencies.

"They had no responsibility for honest reporting. Their interest was primarily and wholly making money," he said.

"The significant development in the news agency field outside the United States in the past 20 years has been the disappearance of the proprietary, nationalistic or government-subsidized agencies, and the development in their place of mutual enterprises owned and controlled by the users of news which have an overwhelming reason for desiring objective and honest reporting for the benefit of readers and listeners.

"The leadership of the small American group in 1894 was indeed the journalistic shot heard around the world" . . . .

bb. **(B4/f2)**

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The Gannetteer
DECEMBER 1955

Gannett Newspapers, with a history of interest in farm affairs and farm problems, have long been noted for their interest in agricultural advances. That the interest continues was evidenced last month in the following speech:

The Larger Parish - - City and Country

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President, Gannett Newspapers

Condensed from an address to New York Grange

I THINK we can start this discussion on the premise that the farmer needs the city people to buy his goods, and that city people can't get along without farmers.

It is apparent that each needs the other, so they ought to have close and harmonious relations. To my mind that is nothing more than being good neighbors and trying to understand the other fellow's problems.

Some people will call this good public relations. It often has been said that public relations are no better than the information behind them. I know that many farm people think their public relations have not been the best; that many consumers look upon farmers as subsidized producers and let it go at that.

Under the leadership of FRANK GANNETT and of L. B. SKEFFINGTON, our specialist in agricultural affairs, I need not tell you that Gannett Newspapers have long recognized a community of interest between farmer and city man. What we

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call the community is not just the city and suburbs, but a sort of larger parish of city and country.

This week is Farm-City Week. We are asked to take a special look at the other fellow's problems and way of living, and to reach across the city line and give him a special handshake. It doesn't mean that the city man is going to tell you how to solve your problems, or that you are expected to do the same for him. The objectives set for this week will be fulfilled if we just get better acquainted so that we may be better neighbors the year 'round . . . .

10. 1956

a. **(B4/f3)**

The Gannetteer
February 1956

112 Newspapermen Attend Farewell For Cruickshank

HERBERT W. CRUICKSHANK, former general manager and treasurer of the Gannett Co., Inc., was the guest of honor Jan. 13 at a dinner in Rochester.

Attending the affair to honor Cruickshank on his recent retirement were 112 of the business friends he knew in his 32 years as a newspaper executive in Rochester.

Cruickshank retired on Jan. 1, his resignation as general manger having been accepted May 19. He remains a consultant and told the guests he still will attend meetings in The Gannett Group on occasion.

His friends gave Cruickshank, and avid hunter and skeet shooter, a 20-gauge double-barrel shotgun.

Chairman of dinner arrangements was IRVING H. FITCH, advertising director of the Gannett Co.

PHOTO
Caption:

IRVING H. FITCH, Group advertising director and chairman of farewell dinner, presents shotgun gift to sportsman Cruickshank (left). At rear are Cruickshank's successor as g.m., L. N. BITNER, and Group Executive Vice President PAUL MILLER. Dinner preceded the ceremony.

b. **(B4/f5)**

Times-Union
March 6, 1956

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Latin America Booming, Publisher Tells Rotary

Latin America is opening up great new opportunities for commerce and development in the Western world, a Rochester newspaper executive told a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Powers.

Speaking with special reference to Venezuela, which is in the midst of an oil boom, but also mentioning Guatemala and Mexico, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers said:

"A visit can be deflating to a North American who has any idea that all the growth and progress are taking place up here. It is eye-opening to any visitor. There has been enormous growth and expansion even within a year or two. Returning visitors are scarcely less impressed than those down there for the first time."

The speaker, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, visited Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico. They were guests of Creole Petroleum Corp. in Venezuela. They had a look not only at Caracas, the capital, but flew more than 2,000 miles on visits to other sections of the country, with particular attention to U.S. oil and industrial interests.

In Guatemala, which Miller visited a year ago after the overthrow of the Communist-dominated government by Carlos Castillo Armas, they were received by Castillo Armas, now president, and visited various Guatemala beauty spots. In Mexico, they talked with newspaper, business and government people, interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited the former president, Miguel Alaman [*sic*].

Miller said:

"There isn't anything like Caracas in this world. A few years ago it was a poor capital, set in a narrow valley about three miles long at an altitude of 3,000 feet. There was no thought that it ever would expand and no place to expand. Well, they are expanding now right up the mountainsides.

"Construction everywhere. New streets and highways. A new civic center costing $300,000,000. A new resort hotel is going up astride a 7,000-foot mountain that will cost $15,000,000."

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas.

"The only time I saw it there," he said, "was in a flashing electric sign running across the top of a modernistic mercantile building. It read, 'Buy now, pay tomorrow.'"

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary Club luncheon. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman, of Caracas.

c. **(B4/f5)**

Democrat and Chronicle

1071

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March 7, 1956

Gannett Executive Reports
On South American Journey

Newly-returned from a flying trip to three South American countries during which he visited their heads of state, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, yesterday described the trip as "eye-opening."

Miller, who has made trips south of the border in the past, flew thousands of miles with Mrs. Miller to Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico.

Speaking with special reference to Venezuela at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club he said there was "construction everywhere." He described new streets and highways, a 300-million-dollar civic center, and a new hotel astride a mountain, all in Caracas, Venezuela.

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas. Mexico impressed him "very much indeed." While there he interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited former president Miguel Aleman.

He had words of praise for President Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala, who, he said, "deserves the sympathy and help of the Western world." Armas rose to power with a military junta which overthrew the old administration in 1950 [1954?]. The country has a large illiterate population.

Oil-rich Venezuela by contrast has "no poor labor in the country." Assisted by President Phil Gerner of the Rotary Club, Miller used several large photographs of Caracas business and industrial scenes. The blowups were made by the Eastman Kodak Co. for the purpose with the aid of Frank Teagarden of Kodak public relations.

"About all the State Department usually gets is criticism," Miller observed. "But very often that criticism stems from nothing but ignorance. Our people in Central and South America deserve great credit for the job they are doing."

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary meeting in the Powers Hotel. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman of Caracas, whose husband is a Creole Petroleum Corp. executive at Caracas.

d. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
March 28, 1956

Brown, Miller Testify
In Channel 10 Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 27 (GNS) – Gordon P. Brown, owner of WSAY in Rochester testified today that he lost "out of pocket" approximately $200,000 on the operation of his radio station since 1947.

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"For the last two or three years," Brown said, "I haven't even taken any salary out of WSAY for myself . . . This year, the WSAY operation was not profitable."

Brown testified as the first witness again today at a hearing before FCC Examiner Elizabeth C. Smith on a "protest case" which Brown has brought against the Federal Communications Commission over the Channel 10 television service in Rochester.

The second witness was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., Inc., who appeared in response to a subpoena issued by Brown's lawyers. The Gannett Co. owns WHEC and WHEC-TV.

The FCC on March 11, 1953, awarded the Channel 10 license to WHEC and WVET, owned by the Veterans Broadcasting Co., to operate on a "share-time" basis. Brown is seeking to prove that the FCC grant was "contrary to the public interest."

Brown also contends that WVET and WHEC have improperly denied him the right to rebroadcast certain radio programs on his own station, which originally were broadcast over WVET and WHEC-AM radio stations.

He sought to introduce 1952 correspondence between himself and the two radio stations in which he says his requests were denied.

Brown was identified as the president, general manager, and sole stockholder of the Federal Broadcasting Corp., which owns WSAY. At one point, he was asked by his lawyer to "tell the history and experiences" of his radio station.

Started in 1935

Brown said in substance:

He first "hit the air" in Rochester with a 100-watt, daytime only, radio station in 1935. By 1938, he obtained FCC approval to increase his power to 250 watts. By 1943 he was up to 1,000 watts, and WSAY is now operating on 5,000 watts.

He had a network connection with the Mutual Broadcasting System in the early 1940s until Station WVET came into being. He lost that network connection to WVET in 1947, and "we have not been able to get affiliation since that time."

"We never tried CBS because it was affiliated with WHEC," Brown said. "I had talked to CBS, pointing out the superiority of our facilities and coverage, but was not able to get anywhere."

In the last year that he had a network connection, Brown said, he made "close to $100,000 from network programs. Since that time, he said, "revenue has decreased tremendously."

Brown agreed to make his financial statements for the years 1947 through 1952 available from FCC files for incorporation in the public record of the hearing.

Miller said he has been with the Gannett organization for 8 ½ years. Before that, he was with the Associated Press for 15 years, and was chief of the AP Washington Bureau for 5 ½ years.

He testified about business interests of the Gannett Co. Miller said that a majority of the voting stock is controlled by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation Inc., which is run by a board of directors.

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Strong Public Service

Miller said that Frank Gannett, president of the company, "has been ill since last April;" that Frank E. Tripp is chairman of the board of directors of the foundation; and that "I am operating head of the company."

Concerning the Gannett newspaper and radio-television operations, Miller said:

"Our whole philosophy is to keep it local. We're strong on public service, and everything has to do with the local communities that we serve, the same as with our radio and TV stations. Public service is number one."

Miller said The Gannett Group had been in formation for approximately 50 years. In Rochester, he said, the company publishes The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union.

These are the only two daily newspapers, he said, but other publications in the community include The Catholic Courier Journal, The Jewish Ledger, The Daily Record, a German language newspaper, the magazine WE, and until recently The Sun.

Miller said the Sun was a weekly newspaper "published by a young man named Curt Gurling, a fine young man, but he closed it down." Miller also pointed out that there are six radio stations in Rochester, and two television stations. "We have one-fourth of the TV service in the community," he said.

William A. Roberts, Brown's lawyer, asked a number of questions about the advertising and editorial content of The Gannett Newspaper[s], their news and feature services, and "who determines political policy on your newspapers?"

Question Overruled

This question was overruled by FCC examiner Smith as not being pertinent to the case. "Just because this is a political year," she said, "Let's not turn this case into a political forum."

"Are any types of advertising prohibited?" asked Roberts.

"Yes, sir," Miller replied. "We do not accept any liquor advertising." He went on to say that "beer, wine, and any other alcoholic beverages" are also excluded.

"But their sale is legal and customary in Rochester?"

"Yes," Miller replied.

Miller said the two Rochester newspapers use the news and feature services of AP, UP, INS, Chicago Daily News, NEA, and King Features. "The number of services is a matter of local determination," he observed.

Roberts asked how "policy" was determined on The Gannett Newspapers.

"That is worked out in general discussion," said Miller. Editorial policy is left up to the editors of the two Rochester papers, just as it is throughout the group. The local editor is the boy."

The executive editor of The Gannett Group, Miller said, "is a man of good general newspaper experience, who advises with the other editors on newspaper problems, but not on policy."

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The advertising director of the group, he said, "has somewhat the same responsibility. He serves in an advisory capacity." Miller said the group has no "fixed rules," but that its executives meet in a group conference "either once or twice a year."

Miller also testified that there are separate national advertising agencies handling accounts for the newspapers, and for the radio-television stations. "We fix rates for radio and TV wholly apart from the newspapers," he said.

'Fair Rate' Policy

"Are your rates based on fixed policies?" Roberts asked.

"The rates should be fair," Miller said. "That's the top policy." He offered to furnish advertising rate cards, and make an advertising man available for further testimony if desired.

Roberts asked about Gannett Co. operations in the Radio-TV field in Albany and Elmira. He stated for the record:

"I can show it has been the practice of Gannett to apply for TV and radio licenses, even to build a station and then abandon it, for the purpose of concentrating media in its own hand."

Roberts also called attention to an agreement between Stations WVET and WHEC not to sell to any outsiders, should either party wish to abandon its half of the "share-time" TV operation in Rochester, but to make a first refusal offer to the other partner.

Hearings are scheduled to continue tomorrow, when Brown's lawyers have other witnesses waiting to appear, who have not yet been identified.

Brown was the first witness to be heard as hearings in his "protest case" were opened by the FCC Monday. After pointing out that Rochester's two daily newspapers are owned by the Gannett interests, he argued there is a monopoly of the media of communication here. Brown added that the situation has existed in Rochester since The Gannett Group took over the former Journal-American from the Hearst interests on June 30, 1937.

Copies of the last issue of the Journal-American published on that date and others from editions of The Democrat and Chronicle and Times-Union issued on July 2, 1937, were introduced in support of Brown's claim.

Charges Collusion

Roberts, Brown's counsel, said, "We will undertake to show that in collusion with Hearst, The Gannett Newspapers and Hearst newspapers acquired a monopoly in Rochester and Albany by mutually suppressing one [*another's ?*] newspapers."

In the course of giving testimony, Brown voiced objection to the way in which program listings for WSAY were carried by the newspapers. He cited an instance in which, according to his claim, the listings specified that a Bing Crosby program was recorded rather than "live."

Brown's second witness was John G. Corey, editor and publisher of the local news magazine, We. Corey, who was asked to "describe the manner of operation

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of The Gannett Newspapers as of 1935," was identified as a "newspaperman who has lived for 35 years in Rochester."

Corey said:

"I wrote a profile on Gannett in 1945. I took exception to remarks of the editor of The Democrat and Chronicle that each Gannett newspaper stood on its own feet. The profile was complimentary to Gannett – very complimentary. But the truth is, all the editors took their orders from the editorial chief, who at that time was Fay Blanchard." (Corey's reference was to L. R. Blanchard who since 1950 has been editor of The Democrat and Chronicle and who was general executive editor of The Gannett Newspapers.)

'Common Gossip'

When asked to account for his professed knowledge of Gannett editorial policy workings – in view of the fact that he had never worked under Gannett management and had acknowledged he did not associate with Gannett Co. officials – Corey replied: "Common gossip in Rochester."

He added it was gossip among Gannett newspaper reporters he had met "on various stories and in various bars."

In reply to a question regarding the "active political interest" of the newspapers, Corey said, "They give coverage to both parties."

Corey asserted that the Rochester newspapers in certain instances had "not disclosed news." He cited, as unreported by the dailies, two deaths at Rochester State Hospital for Mentally Defective Children at Newark, and the methods used by a furnace company to sell furnaces to Brighton area residents following the 1951 gas explosions disaster in that town. Corey claimed that each of the stories had been "exposed" by his publication.

e. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
June 8, 1956

American Press Institute Revamps Advisory Board

NEW YORK, June 7, (UP) – B. M. McKelway, editor of the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, was named chairman today of the advisory board of the American Press Institute.

He will succeed Sevellon Brown, retired editor and publisher of the Providence (R.I.) Journal and evening Bulletin, on July 1.

Joseph Pulitzer Jr., editor and publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, will become a member of the board on July 1, when the institute begins its 11th year.

The changes were announced in the institute's annual report after being voted by the board and approved by the trustees of Columbia University of which the institute is a part.

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Ben Reese was re-elected co-chairman of the board. The board also re-elected four members to three-year terms:

Turner Catledge, managing editor of the New York Times; Loyal D. Hotchkiss, editor of Los Angeles Times; Felix R. McKnight, managing editor of Dallas Morning news, and Carl K. Stuart, managing editor of Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times.

Brown, Catledge and Reese will serve with McKelway on the executive committee. Brown also will remain a member of the board. Other board members include:

Barry Bingham, president, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times; A. H. Kirchhofer, editor, Buffalo Evening News; Edward Lindsay, editor, Lindsay-Schaub Newspapers, Decatur, Ill.; Paul Miller, executive vice president, Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, N.Y.; Louis Seltzer, editor, Cleveland Press, and M. H. Williams, executive editor, Worcester (Mass.) Telegram and Evening Gazette.

f. **(B4/f15)**

The Gannett Newspapers

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President

Executive Offices
Rochester 14, N. Y.

Dictated at London, England
September 21, 1956
Transcribed at Rochester
September 24, 1956

Dear All:

It is 9:23 p.m. Friday night, September 21. I am in the office of John Lloyd, chief of the London AP Bureau. I have my Soundscriber hooked up down here and am doing some dictating. He has gone to his home in the country. He recently bought a beautiful new place an hour's drive out of London. He wants me to join him tomorrow afternoon, but I may not be able to as I want to do some work. If I get through, fine.

Tonight I want to tell you what I have been doing so far, and my plans for the next week.

Tomorrow, as I said above, I want to do some work, if writing can be called work. It will be the first I've done so far. I've buzzed around and have seen a lot of people and have listened to a lot of people. I also have been busy making arrangements to go to Cairo. But I haven't done any writing. Then I want to do some shopping, too.

Sunday morning, then, I expect to go to one of the famous churches here, probably for the nine o'clock service, and then check out of The Dorchester

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House and head for the airport. My SABENA (Belgian Airlines) plane leaves London airport at noon for Brussels, then on to Cairo with no further stop, I believe, until we reach the capital of Egypt at 12:05 Monday a.m., Cairo time.

I already have arranged, through the Egyptian Embassy here, for an appointment at 10:00 a.m. Monday with the head of the Egyptian Information Service. He has been told that I would like to go down to the Suez Canal and see what all the talking is about on Monday, then return to Cairo, and, if at all possible, see Colonel Nasser, the Dictator of Egypt, and his Foreign Minister on Tuesday. I shall have Wednesday to collect my thoughts and perhaps see a little more of Cairo, leaving there shortly after midnight about 12:10 a.m. (Thursday) on a nonstop flight to London. This flight will be on an American line, TWA, and we are due in London around noon of Thursday. At 4:00 p.m., I am to board a British Overseas Airways plane for New York, arriving there - - as I cabled Mother today - - at 8:00 a.m. Friday, if we are on schedule. That, by the way, is old father's fiftieth birthday. I am hoping Russ can meet me

so that I can get home without any more delay than necessary, and I am eager to get back and see everybody; also need a little time in the office before departure for Hartford for our Gannett Conference, in which executives from all the papers and the Central Office will meet, Tuesday.

As Mother knows, I love London; always rated it ahead of Paris or almost any place else over here. Nothing has happened to change my opinion this trip. From the time I arrived here, mid-morning of last Wednesday, I have had an interesting and even in many respects a thrilling experience or succession of experiences. Last Wednesday was a beautiful day - - the first sunny day they've had in weeks, an airport porter told me - - and I found The Dorchester House a delightful spot. I have a beautiful room. As always, I am chiefly impressed with the bathroom, which is about half as large as my bedroom - - I would like to duplicate it at home.

I couldn't set up my Soundscriber to work on the hotel outlet without a transformer. The hotel electrician wasn't able to scare one up for me. That's why I borrowed John Lloyd's office for the evening.

I have been more or less busy every minute.

On Wednesday afternoon after I had got settled around and had come down for lunch at a French restaurant near The Associated Press building with John Lloyd, I attended a press conference in which the reporters here were told what had happened in the 18-nation Suez Canal users conference that day. There was a

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lot of waiting and this did not start until after 7:00 Then it dragged on until 9:00. I then remained at the Embassy and talked with some of the members of the American Delegation there, including a Rochester boy, Bill Macomber, until 10:30, when I walked home to the Dorchester from the Embassy and went to bed.

I had sent a cable ahead to Prime Minister Eden asking for an appointment Wednesday or Thursday in his office at 10 Downing Street. On Thursday morning, his secretary called and invited me to come to the Prime Minister's office that afternoon at 5:30. Apparently he sees very few people, because all my friends here at The AP and elsewhere were surprised, apparently, that the meeting had been arranged with such ease.

When I reached 10 Downing Street, which Mother will remember, since she and I were there two or three times when Atlee was Prime Minister back in 1949 and 1951, The AP had sent a photographer along. He took pictures of me standing in front of the door with the #10 showing. I was immediately ushered into a private office and the Prime Minister's private secretary came in to talk with me. He is a handsome young fellow, very personable. Of course this was part of the arrangement - - he wanted to get some line on what I intended to ask

Eden, or what I had in mind in calling on him, and then give it to Eden before I went in.

Anyway, after a few minutes he excused himself and I was taken into the Cabinet Room which the Prime Minister also uses as an office. It is a long room with windows on three sides, antique furniture and a huge antique fireplace. Eden looked fine, as I said in the story The AP sent home last night and which I suppose was printed in Rochester today. He was a[s] friendly as he could be. He had on a pair of red house slippers and immediately got up and asked me if I wouldn't like to join him in a scotch. He went over and opened a cupboard in one end of the room and mixed two drinks. Then he returned to his place at the center of one side of the Cabinet table and motioned me to sit in the chair nearest him. Well, there was a clock right behind him and I had thought I would stay perhaps ten or fifteen minutes and then be on my way. As it happened, I was with him for an hour or more. We talked about everything and he apparently was just as frank as he could be about the Suez matter and all of his other problems. However, he is so afraid to give an interview to any one individual or organization, and kept saying so apologetically, that there would be no story except a little item on The AP wire about my having visited with him.

He said, "I wanted to see you, Paul. Did you want to see me, interview or no interview?"

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Of course I said I certainly did just want to visit with him.

Afterward, I walked several blocks from 10 Downing Street towards taking a taxi to The Associated Press office of John Lloyd. I went with him to his apartment. Mother will remember his friend, Joan Mussell. They are still seeing a lot of each other and the three of us had dinner together at a tiny French restaurant. Wonderful food and a grand evening.

Today, I got up later than I have previously here, and did a great deal of telephoning before going to lunch at the Connaught Hotel (mother will remember this as Charley Kline's favorite) with Carl McCardle. He is a former Philadelphia Bulletin reporter and we knew him when we lived at Wayne. He now is Assistant Secretary of State for information. In other words, he is Secretary Dulles' press officer. He told me a great many interesting stories about his experiences with Dulles and we had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Incidentally, I tried to telephone Charley Kline but was unable to reach him. No one here seems to see him any more. I don't know what the score is. There was no answer at his apartment. He may not even be here.

After lunch I bought a few things. I couldn't have brought better clothes with me if I had planned everything for a month - - and so needed only some handkerchiefs and odd items. Tomorrow morning, early, I will try to pick up one or two little items for Louise, Jean, Tallie and Kenper. I will leave them with the BOAC office at London airport along with the other things I don't need to take to Cairo, and get them when I return to London from Egypt.

Incidentally, people who have just come from Cairo tell me to (1) take the lightest clothes I have and (2) watch the food and drink in Cairo. I am going to take the clothes I brought to London, as two of the suits are quite light, and I certainly will remember to watch my eating while I'm down there. I had a typhoid shot from an American Airlines doctor at Idlewild. He did not have any typhus serum so I did not take a typhus shot. Typhoid is required, but typhus is not, although it is recommended. I hope I don't get typhus!

After shopping this afternoon, I went with the reporters who were covering the Conference to the residence of the American Ambassador here where Secretary Dulles held a final windup press conference. The Ambassador's home was built by Barbara Hutton, but she had it only a few years before she sold it to the American government as an Embassy residence. Some place!

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The meeting there with Dulles lasted until 8:30 p.m. when he and the other Americans with him said goodbye and were taken to London airport where the plane was waiting to take them back to Washington. I took a taxi back to the Dorchester and had dinner there. Then I got some notes off the desk in my room of things I wanted to do tonight, picked up my little Soundscriber and here I am.

Well, that about brings you up to date on my activities as I prepare to go on to Egypt. I wouldn't have missed it for anything. It will be of inestimable value to The Gannett Newspapers, not only for what can be produced about this particular situation, here and at Cairo, but also in the years to come. Frank Gannett always contended that the only way to know about something was to go find out personally. I have always believed this too. I believe it more than ever now. It is tough, sometimes, and this trip is no picnic in many ways, but it's really the only way for a newspaper man to do. Somebody from our newspapers should do this sort of thing when possible and practicable. I felt it was best that I do this one myself because of my contacts. That certainly has proved to be the case. The fact that I was able to see Eden and so many others here that I wished to see, and that I apparently have some chance of seeing most of the people I want to see at Cairo, makes all the difference. Of course, that is no reflection on anybody else, as I was able to make the arrangements and contacts through no particular virtues of mine - - the ground work was laid back in the years at Washington. Without the experience down there (where, for example, I met Eden) I never would be able to see and do all the things it has been possible to do with relative ease now. It's really of value beyond any estimation both to me and now, I trust, to The Gannett Newspapers. Well.

I had a perfect flight over form New York to London. I hope the coming three more flights on this trip will be as comfortable in all respects. I never take a long flight but that I have some uneasiness, and I have been quite fortunate, for the most part, through the years.

Please give my very best to all our friends and associates - - and I shall be seeing you on September 28, just a week from today.

Dad (signed)

g. **(B4/f15)**

Hartford Times
October 1, 1956

ARRIVING for Gannett Newspapers conference here by company plane, top executives are greeted at airport by Publisher David R. Daniel of The Times, member of the group. From left, Executive Vicepresident Paul Miller, Board Chairman Frank E. Tripp, Executive Editor Vincent S. Jones, General Manager Lynn N. Bitner, Mr. Daniel, Editorial Chairman L. R. Blanchard, Comptroller

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Cyril Williams and Personnel Director Kohn E. Heselden. Two-day session is at Statler.

h. **(B4/f15)**
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Hartford Times
October 2, 1956

News Executive Raps Force at Suez

The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, newspaper executives from four states were told last night at Hotel Statler.

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, told executives of that organization gathered in Hartford for a two-day conference, that his first-hand observations of the situation in Egypt convinced him that the present traffic going through the Suez Canal "is a refutation of any idea the Egyptians couldn't run the canal" . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

GOVERNOR RIBICOFF visits with Gannett Company executives at Statler during dinner session of group editorial and advertising personnel. From left, Board Chairman Frank E. Tripp, Governor, Executive Vicepresident Paul Miller and Publisher David R. Daniel of The Times, member of the Gannett Group and host for two-day conference. – *[Times.*

i. **(B4/f15)**
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Rochester Times-Union
October 2, 1956

Diplomacy of 1850 Called Futile at Suez

Paul Miller Tells Editors Of Cairo Observations

Special to The Times-Union

HARTFORD – The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, [Gannett Co., Inc.] newspaper executives from four states were told last night . . . .

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PHOTO
Caption:

U.S. NAVY SAILS THROUGH SUEZ – Making passage through the Suez Canal as part of a convoy is the Navy destroyer Compton (left). Newly-recruited pilots from the United States reportedly led the convoy. In the foreground is seen the Egyptian flag. (UP Facsimile)

j. **(B4/f15)**
*****

The Hartford Courant
October 2, 1956

Gannett Man Talks Here On Suez Canal Crisis

The biggest news on the Suez crisis is that Egypt is successfully operating the canal.

That was the report 150 newspapermen got Monday night from Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett group of papers.

Suez Important to U.S.

Miller, who flew home last weekend from a fact-finding trip to Egypt, spoke at the Hotel Statler. Top executives from 23 papers in the Gannett group are meeting here as guests of the Hartford Times . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

TALK ON SUEZ CRISIS: Paul Miller, center, executive vice-president of the Gannett group of newspapers, addressed local newspaper executives on the Suez Canal crisis at the Statler Hotel Monday. Miller talked with England's Prime Minister Anthony Eden recently on his visit to Europe. Eden and Miller are friends of long standing. John R. Reitemeyer, left, publisher and president of The Courant, and David R. Daniel, right, secretary and publisher of the Hartford Times, are shown with Miller (Courant Photo by Acquaviva).

k. **(B4/f15)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
October 3, 1956

Suez Solution Lies In Talks, Editors Told

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HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2 – The negotiation table , not military threats , is the most practical means to settle international disputes today and developments in the Suez Canal crisis are a case in point, Paul Miller, Rochester newspaper executive, last night told his colleagues from four states . . . .

l. **(B4/f15)**

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The Beacon (N.Y.) News
October 4, 1956

Paul Miller to Address Chamber on Suez Canal

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Company, which controls 23 newspapers, including the Beacon News, four radio stations and two television stations, will be the guest speaker at the 11th annual dinner of the Beacon Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 16 . . . .

m. **(B4/f15)**

Times-Union
October 4, 1956

* * *

EYE ON THE NEWS – Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, will report on his recent trip to the scene of the Suez Canal dispute on Eye on the News on Channel 10 at 7:15 p.m. today. **Mayor Peter Barry** also will be a guest on the program with a special message on voter registration.

n. **(B4/f15)**

*

Democrat and Chronicle
October 5, 1956

Suez Cited as Showing End to Power Politics

The day of power politics as the solution to international tensions has disappeared, Paul Miller said last night.

The executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers in a television report described his recent trip to the Suez Canal area, scene of the present international dispute over Egyptian seizure of the waterway.

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"The day of the display of power as the answer to international tensions has disappeared," Miller said. "The day of negotiation as the answer to such problems has now arrived."

The Suez incident has made it clear that the answer lies in negotiation not the threat of force, the newspaper executive said.

Egyptians do not consider they seized the canal, Miller said. They look upon their action as nationalization of a home-owned enterprize [*sic*] within their own border, he added.

Miller reported that he witnessed no display of hostility to himself or other Westerners during his stay in the Suez area. He also pointed out that Western fears that Egypt lacked the ability to run the canal have been proved false by the amount of traffic now using the waterway. Miller spoke over "Eye on the News" on Channel 10.

o. **(B4/f15)**
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Editor & Publisher
for
October 6, 1956

Miller Views Local Impact Of Suez Story

By Allen M. Widem

HARTFORD, Conn.

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers, gave group executives from four states a first-hand report on the Suez Canal crisis at a banquet here Oct. 1 . . . .

p. **(B4/f15)**
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The Beacon (N.Y.) News
October 17, 1956

Nasser Gaining Strength Paul Miller Tells Chamber

President Gamal Abdul [*sic*] Nasser of Egypt is stronger today than he was before he seized the Suez Canal despite the military threats of great Britain and France, Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers, said last night at the 11th annual dinner of the Beacon Chamber of Commerce.

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The dinner also was conducted to pay tribute to the Texaco Research Center on its 25th anniversary in Beacon . . . .

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

SPEAKERS TABLE – Seated at the speakers table during the dinner held Tuesday evening at the Dutchess Manor, honoring the 25th anniversary of the Texaco Research Center were . . . .

HONOR TEXAS COMPANY – Shown seated at speakers table, during the 11th annual dinner of the Beacon Chamber of Commerce, honoring the 25th anniversary of the Texaco Research Center are . . . .

p. **(B4/f3)**
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Western New York
Newspaper Publishers' Association

FALL MEETING – November 2-3, 1956
TREADWAY INN – ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday Evening –

Registration -- $1.00 per person.
See Leonard Weisbeck or Willard Allis.

9:30 Informal get-together in suite reserved by Ludlow Typograph Co., with their compliments. – Mr. Maus, Rep.

Saturday Morning – (Sibley Room)

9:30
1. Panel "Offset in the Small Printing Plant."
2. Panel "Offset for Newspaper Production."

These panels promise to be loaded with interest and lively discussion – be there – listen and take part.

12:30 Luncheon – Tickets $2.50 per person including gratuity.

Saturday Afternoon –

2:30 Feature Writing – Miss Fawn Scheffell, well known Rochester Feature Writer.
Panel – Syndicated Material.

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4:30 Election of Officers.

Saturday Evening –

6:00 Cocktail Party – Sponsored by Genesee Valley Trust Co. – your local Marine Midland Bank.

7:00 Dinner – Tickets $4.50 each (including gratuity).

Speaker – **PAUL MILLER, VICE PRESIDENT GANNETT NEWSPAPERS. "SUEZ – THE MIDDLE EAST."**

Mr. Miller who has known Prime Minister Anthony Eden, for many years recently visited him in England and later spent some time in the Suez Canal area studying the situation there and is therefore equipped to talk on the subject from first hand knowledge.

After the Dinner – Living Room.
Reception for the new officers sponsored by the Association. You are urged to stay and join in the fun.

q. **(B4/f15)**
*****

The Gannetteer
November, 1956

Newspaper problems are not the same the world over.
But many of them are identical in any corner
of the globe – brightening the news, getting readers,
increasing circulation and interpreting the day's news.
On one newspaper, here's how it's done in . . .

A 36-Hour Day for Editor-Publisher

By PAUL MILLER

Executive Vice President, The Gannett Newspapers

TWINS who look so much alike that business contacts often get them confused are making newspaper history in the capital of Egypt.

Their four-year-old morning newspaper, *Al Akhbar* (the *News*) has the biggest circulation (over 100,000) at 1 piastre a copy (about 3 cents); they have a 12-story building in which they also produce a Sunday newspaper, two weekly magazines and the *Egyptian Reader's Digest*; and they are a power throughout Egypt and the Arab world.

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They are Ali and Mostafa Amin, and I got acquainted with them on a visit to Cairo a few weeks ago to learn what I could about the Suez crisis.

Mostafa is known to some as "the American Amin" because he is a graduate of Georgetown University at Washington. The other is sometimes called "the English twin" having graduated from Sheffield University in England.

They work in adjacent offices from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 or 6 p.m. to midnight every night in the week.

"Except one night," said Ali, "when Mostafa takes his wife to a movie."

Ali added: "Sometimes people think we are one editor-publisher working 36 hours a day."

They have more ideas than they can carry out, but they are trying.

Egyptians have an annual "night of fate," when they pray for what they most desire.

The Brothers Amin invited Egyptians to write to the newspaper, telling what they want above all else on "the night of fate." Letters poured in. They selected 100 and then, with attendant publicity in each case, made good to those 100 individuals over the next several months with everything from motorcycles to hearing aids.

THERE ARE NO home-delivered newspapers. All are street sales.

The brothers went to work to lure women readers who, they believed, might be more loyal than men.

They took up women's causes widely, led the fight to give women the vote; started Mother's Day in Egypt; had a girl reporter learn to operate a street car and ran a series about it to prove that women could do the job as well as men.

Egyptians read right to left, not left to right as in English. The back page of a newspaper, to us, is Page One in Egypt.

The brothers had difficulty selling advertising for what to us would be Page Three. They moved their daily editorial there – they usually carry but one – and also a special feature. Now they charge a premium rate for that particular page and can't always handle there all the advertisers who want on it.

JUST AS the daily *Al Akhbar* was getting well under way, the government subsidized a daily newspaper. Thousands of copies were distributed free as a starter. The competition posed a new threat.

Brother Mostafa put on his thinking cap. What could be more interesting, he finally concluded, than the life story of the exiled King Farouk, who was a cut-up of outsize proportions, in all respects, even among the long line of rich and pampered royalty of Egypt?

Mostafa wrote and wrote, they printed full page installments every day for months, and readers – men as well as women this time – ate it up.

EDITORIAL CONTENT and treatment live up to the promotion on Al Akhbar. Their story of content improvements would make a prize presentation at a meeting of the American editors or publishers.

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Their publications reflect the influence of the London popular press (flamboyant display) and of the U. S. press (writing style).

When they were feeling around for formula at the outset of their publishing ventures, they decided right away to Westernize their writing – they introduced the "lead" in Cairo. Theretofore, most news stories had been written chronologically.

They saw no reason why anything printed shouldn't be interesting. They brightened and shortened.

They wanted to get close to their readers – as who doesn't? – so they tried to make each story of any consequence appear as if personalized for the reader. A story on a tax hike, for example, doesn't begin with the statement that the government is going to increase taxes by x million piasters next year. No. They figure it down to a low-income individual and address the story to him thus: If you make (so much) or over, you will have to pay the government (so much) or more in taxes next year. *Et cetera*.

Cairo papers used to have only two or three on Page One. The brothers set a goal of 32 stories on their front page.

They boxed off one quarter of Page Three, which page they were promoting to advertisers at the time, and dubbed that boxed area a bonus page. A special feature of some kind runs there every day, good enough so that readers will want to look it up daily.

THEY HAVE their own recruitment program. From journalism classes or any others at Cairo schools, they recruit part-time or full-time beginners with no newspaper experience and pay them a fair wage to start in the library. There beginners are expected to become familiar with the news (through handling the clippings) and with the organization. After a tour of duty, the beginners are moved around and finally into regular jobs.

The Amins told me that before they went into business for themselves, with their Sunday paper 12 years ago, a news editor got $60 a month. They say that they now pay one more than 10 times that. They doubled editorial salaries at one jump, once they got going.

They have troubles, of course. They pay about $200 for newsprint and have none to throw around. *Al Akhbar* was standardized at 12 pages daily for some time. They cut to 10 awhile back and, on Oct. 1, went to 8 pages.

Cairo has a population of 3,000,000 but of the four morning newspapers, they told me, only *Al Akhbar* sells over 100,000 copies daily.

"But we figure six people on an average read each copy of our newspaper," say the Amins.

I DON'T KNOW where the Amins are going from here. They're pretty close to the Nasser government and could wind up on the short end some time. An Egyptian friend of mine doubted it.

"They were also close to Farouk," he said. "They'll get along, no matter WHO'S in power."

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(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

ALI AND MOSTAFA AMIN in their Cairo office.

MODERNISTIC HOME of Cairo's Al Akhbar

r. **(B4/f23)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
November 28, 1956

Newspapers Honor Top Letter-Writers

The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle will be joint hosts tomorrow at a "Dear Sir" dinner in honor of their readers judged to have written the best letters to the editor during the recent presidential campaign . . . .

s. **(B4/f23)**
*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
November 29, 1956

Samuel Lubell, the pollster who forecast President Eisenhower's landslide re-election, will be the principal speaker tonight at a "Dear Sir" dinner honoring a select group of writers . . . .

t. **(B4/f23)**
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Rochester Times-Union
November 30, 1956

(1.) **Political Analyst Hails Writers of Letters to Editor**

By BILL RINGLE

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Some of Rochester's best-read political writers – authors of the 100 top letters to the editor – were told last night that they may be providing the leadership for tackling some of the country's biggest problems . . . .

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

DINNER HUDDLE – Prof. Arthur J. May (left) of University of Rochester history department talks with Fred I. Parrish, chairman, Monroe County Republican Committee, at Times-Union-Democrat and Chronicle dinner for letter writers.

LETTER WRITERS – Among writers of letters to the editor honored last night were (from left) D. Lincoln Canfield, chairman, UR foreign language department; Ralph A. Rami, UR instructor; Glyndon G. Van Deusen, UR history chairman.

DINNER SPEECH – Samuel Lubell addresses letter writers. At head table are (from left) John C. Hadley, editor, Times-Union editorial page; Vincent S. Jones, executive editor, Gannett Newspapers; Don U. Bridge, general manager, The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle; Paul Miller, executive vice president, The Gannett Co.; Lubell; Mrs. Frank Gannett; L. R. Blanchard, editor, The Democrat and Chronicle; Clifford E. Carpenter, editor, Democrat and Chronicle editorial page. The dinner was held last night at Sheraton.

(2.) ***Pen Pushers 'Want to Know'***

Full-time political analyst Samuel Lubell fielded a few hot questions from those part-time political commentators – writers of letters to the editor – at last night "Dear Sir" dinner. Here are some:

From Dr. Arthur Roberts, University of Rochester physics professor: "Was there any genuine public understanding of the issues Democratic presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson raised in regard to the hydrogen tests?"

Lubell: "Most people reacted very coldly to the proposal. It seemed to them a proposal to disarm when it was no time to disarm . . ."

George W. Cooke, attorney and former Democratic candidate for Congress: "At the present time, the moderates hold sway in our political life. They're between the two poles of conservative and liberal. Which way do you think the two parties will go?"

Lubell: "I don't believe you can elect anything but a moderate president in this country. If the Democrats run an extremist, a Republican will be elected every time they do. President Eisenhower mirrors what the public wants. People distrust the extremists in both parties and they want someone who is down the middle of the road."

Ralph A. Raimi, University of Rochester mathematics instructor: "If a man's running for president and wants to be elected, would you say it was to his advantage to clarify or muddle the issues?"

Lubell: "One fellow's clarity is another fellow's muddle. All politicians clarify with one hand and muddle with the other. I think election campaigns are like one great pinball machine. When you're campaigning and you hit the issues right, like

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the bumpers on the pinball machine, all the lights go on . . . if your campaign is off, it's like tilting the machine and all of your lights are out and when you hit the bumpers nothing happens."

Thomas J. O'Brien, Rochester Institute of Technology instructor: "What effect do letters to the editor have on voters?"

Lubell: I don't think that reading letters to the editor has any particular effect on the voters, anymore than reading about the campaigns do. As I said, I believe people react emotionally to political campaigns – they take what they agree with and reject what they don't."

Mrs. Donald Yorkey, housewife – "With a Republican president and a Democratic majority in Congress, don't you think that they will throw out party politics for the common good. Or do you think there will be obstacles raised in Congress to slow up the President's program with an eye on the next elections?"

Lubell: "There will be fighting party politicians all the time. But remember you win votes by doing the right thing for the country. What's most important to their (the politicians') point of view is who gets the credit for doing the right thing . . . The real danger is not politics, but might be in the attitude that everything is going along well at home economically, so why worry about things abroad? . . . Anyway, we have no choice but to deal through the political machinery that we have."

James M. Spinning, the bearded retired Rochester schools superintendent: "How long will we continue to have the (Senate) filibuster in this country? Just round it off in centuries."

Lubell: "I'm a little more optimistic. But you do need a political realignment. I think if you look at the period 1876 to 1896, you get a clue. Then all presidential candidates had beards. In 1896 there were the first beardless candidates. That represented a realignment of political thought – the first really new crop of voters with a new outlook in the ascendancy after the Civil War. I look for a comparable realignment, the rise of a whole new generation of voters not bound by old attitudes, about 1964. Then, you should see the filibuster go out."

Dr. David E. Hath, post-doctoral fellow of the UR's atomic energy project: "Do you think, as Dr. George Gallup suggests, that political campaigns should be modified and replaced by a few studio broadcasts?"

Lubell: "I think all those suggestions are kind of pointless. People campaign the way they want to. I think the American people want a show with their campaign . . . All I know is that if they had political campaigns on at certain fixed times, I would like to buy time on any competing programs. They'd really be popular."

(3) PHOTOS:

JAMES M. SPINNING
DR. JUSTIN WROE NIXON
SAMUEL LUBELL

u. **(B4/f23)**

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Editor & Publisher
December 8, 1956

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'The Pungent Pen'

Letter Writers Dined By Gannett Editors

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rochester newspaper executives greeted writers of letters to the editor Nov. 29 at a "Dear Sir" dinner given by the *Rochester Times-Union* and the *Democrat and Chronicle*, both Gannett Newspapers.

Nearly 100 persons who had written letters on political subjects during the presidential campaign were guests. Pollster Sam Lubell was speaker, calling for even greater expression of "intelligent public opinion."

Republicans and Democrats alike attended the dinner, believed to be one of the first of its kind in the nation. Guests were selected solely on the basis of the quality of their letters, not viewpoints.

Hailed by Governor

Greetings were read from Governor Harriman, from White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty and from Leonard Hall and Paul Butler chairmen of Republican and Democratic national committees . . . .

Special Responsibility

One reason for the staging of the dinner was cited by Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of Gannett Newspapers, and editor-publisher of the Times-Union, who told the diners:

"Since the Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle are the only daily newspapers of general circulation in the Rochester area, we believe we have a greater responsibility than might otherwise be the case to stimulate the freest possible public discussion of public matters and provide the forum in our newspapers."

Noting the high readership of letters, Mr. Miller reported that there were more and better letters this year than in any prior presidential campaign . . . .

Lapel Description

At the start of the program, each letter writer had received a "diploma" from the "College of Political Knowledge" as a "Practitioner of the Pungent Pen." The document was signed by the two Rochester editorial page editors . . . .

v. **(B4/f15)**

ALEXANDER M. BEEBEE

December 13, 1956

Dear Paul:

I hasten to thank you for the copy of the "Suez Canal Report" which came to my desk today.

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This is a very complex problem and one in which it is important the people understand all the angles in order to prevent unwise pressures developing.

You have helped greatly to clarify my thinking on this subject, for which I hasten to send you most sincere thanks.

It's another example of the great influence for good which the Gannett Papers provide to the community and to the country.

Sincerely,

Alex (signed)
Alexander M. Beebee
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice-President
Gannett Newspapers
55 Exchange Street
Rochester 14, New York

w. **(B4/f3)**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1956

Democrat and Chronicle

With or without offense or foes I sketch your world exactly as it goes. – Byron

L. R. BLANCHARD, Editor
GEORGE R. SHOALS, Managing Editor
NORRIS W. VAGG, Assistant Managing Editor
DON U. BRIDGE, General Manager
AL F. MAHAR, Business Manager

Published by Gannett Co., Inc. 57Main St. E., Rochester 4, N.Y. Frank Gannett, president; Frank E. Tripp, Douglas C. Townson, E .R. Davenport, Paul Miller, vice presidents; Cyril Williams, secretary and treasurer.

First published January 1, 1833, as The Morning Advertiser; name changed to The Daily Democrat February 8, 1834; combined with The Chronicle December 1, 1870; with The Rochester Herald 1926.

TELEPHONE: LOcust 2-3600

'It's Hard to Leave the Newspaper Clan'

Now Before the Desk Is Closed

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It Is Time to Speak of Friends

This is a personal matter. So for once the pronoun "we" disappears. And nobody can do anything to me for violating an old newspaper practice. They can't fire me. I've quit!

This is a personal matter because I want to talk about some people in the Gannett organization. Too rarely do they appear in print. I wanted you to know a little more about people responsible for The Democrat and Chronicle.

Unfortunately there's not room enough to mention the scores of men with whom I have worked and quarreled, fished and golfed and sat through bull sessions. In that list are youngsters who will be the editors and managers of another day. There are men of great talent. Some ambitious, some strangely content just to be good newspapermen, not eager for other recognition. All of them, I know, recognize me as an interested friend.

But tomorrow there is a change in the masthead – that little directory at the head of the column. My name comes out, another goes in. The new name is that of Clifford E. Carpenter, who now assumes responsibility for this page.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN A JOY working with Frank Gannett. Neither he nor anyone else ever established working hours for me, or ever dictated a sentence for editorial use. Many of us have tried his patience by taking a course differing from his own, but he is slow to anger, quick to reward. He established his group on a firm foundation –alertness, service and integrity. His real stature will b better recognized sometime in the future. Only those close to him know him for what he is – a genius, but a genius with a heart full of sympathy and understanding for those who worked with him.

Mr. Gannett's close friend and working companion, Frank E. Tripp, has been more than a general manager and a chairman of the board to all employes [*sic*]. He is their friend. He is not "Mr. Tripp." He is just "Frank" to editors, printers, executives and office boys.

That fact is a measure of the man. People do not first-name those they cannot or do not like. Frank's business ability is known best by company executives. But his real love has been writing. Readers of this paper have become familiar with his weekly columns. They are written simply. But there is art in his apparent artlessness. And there is commonsense, a dislike of fakery and a quiet humor running through all his work.

* * *

With Mr. Gannett inactive in recent months, the actual operating head of the newspapers is Paul Miller, the executive vice president. Here is a man still young, one from whom ideas fly like sparks from a hot iron. He is restless, with the restlessness of a man who wants action – now. He gets things done. As a single example recall the great part he played in getting the memorial auditorium out of

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the blueprints. Here is a man with a civic conscience. Fortunately he has the energy to stand up under a backbreaking schedule.

* * *

THEN THERE IS Lynn Bitner, the general manager, also still young. Some men are born with good sense and executive ability. Bitner is one of those. But atop his native ability, he has applied himself. There is no newspaper machine, for instance, which he cannot operate; there is no job in his special field which he cannot perform. Bitner did not dig all his education from books. He has learned much from experience.

Don Bridge, general manager of the two Rochester newspapers, is one of the hardest working executives imaginable. Rare is the night that he doesn't carry home a briefcase full of newspaper data. He reads them all too, No bluff about that. Meticulous as to detail, conscientious, painstaking in all he does, he is devoted the production of the best possible newspaper.

Al Mahar, who is business manager of this newspaper, is the best practical psychologist I've encountered. Crack salesman, a considerate manager of employes [*sic*], he's a fine addition to any list of friends.

As managing editor there is George R. Shoals. His is one of the most difficult jobs. He has to be a news expert, he has to know all about typographical display, he must know how to deal with men and women. With skill in all that, he is beset by a mass of detail – features and paying for them, news columns and their use, edition times and the necessity of meeting them. Such demands have broken many men. George thrives on them.

* * *

Another important executive is the Group's Executive Editor, Vincent S. Jones. Like the man on the borax wagon he handles the reins – more than 20 – over Gannett editors. But he has the light touch and he swings no rawhide whip. He advises, helps, cajoles and urges. He is concerned with continual betterment of all the papers and his job is none the easier because each of the editors is autonomous. Mr. Jones is a newspaper enthusiast, one who is not content unless he becomes expert in all activities of editing and producing.

Two financial wizards, Cyril Williams and Herbert D. Taylor, keep a check on any free-spending proclivities of light-hearted editorial workers. They do it in such a way as to keep the friendship of those curbed. Also somewhat remote from the newsrooms but important to them, is Irving H. Fitch, captain of the Group's advertising men.

I must mention L. B. Skeffington, our expert on agriculture, a man of great common sense. He is respected by farm people everywhere. To us he is a charming and useful friend.

Harvey Southgate can write editorials as smoothly and flowingly as some of the music to which he now devotes himself.

DeWitt manning, quiet, modest and always there at the right time to be helpful, carries the load of church news and book reviews.

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All these have been most helpful in winning friends for our newspaper. Best of all for me, they are friends.

* * *

THERE ARE OTHER highly capable men in this organization. We have selected only the few who share responsibility for this newspaper. There is no space here for editors and businessmen of other papers in the Group, good as they are and important as they are. We have room for just one more – the new editor of the editorial page.

Clifford E. Carpenter is six-foot-six of newspaper savvy. He is gregarious, public-spirited –and he can write. Under his direction you will find this page bright and readable. And it will be sound. There is no call here to wish him good luck. He makes his own good luck.

* * *

There is no sadness in closing a desk for the last time. Thoughts are turned toward a new freedom, to the possibilities for doing some of those things for which there never before was time.

There is only a reluctance to say goodbye to old friends. Newspapers develop a clan spirit. That spirit develops through cooperation, through common interests and even through rivalries. Admittedly it is somewhat difficult to step outside that circle.

The Democrat and Chronicle and its sister papers will continue to grow. Of that we are sure. Trained and responsible men will see to that.

They'd better! Part of my bread and butter depends upon them!

LRB

11. 1957

a. **(B4/f23)**

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[Reprinted from *The Gannetteer* of January 1957]

FOR NEWSPAPER LETTER WRITERS:

A 'Dear Sir' Dinner

*** How Rochester editors gave recognition to contributors**

At a 'Dear Sir' Dinner: Newspapers Honor Letter Writers

ROCHESTER'S newspapers tried something new after November's elections.

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They drew up a list of the 100 best letters to the editor written during the fall political campaign. And they invited the writers to a free dinner at the city's Hotel Sheraton.

Sam Lubell, the pollster whose pre-election analyses of voting trends had been published in the morning *Democrat and Chronicle*, was principal speaker . . . .

Letter writers at the "Dear Sir" dinner represented a cross-section of Rochester population and opinion. A university head, two college presidents, many professors, lawyers, ministers, retired civic leaders, housewives, and students – all entered the banquet room to find their places marked by convention-badges as place-cards . . . .

As editor of the *Rochester Times Union* and executive vice president of THE GROUP, PAUL MILLER set the tone of the meeting with these welcoming remarks:

"The writers may not all realize it, but letters to the editor have a very high readership in both *The Democrat and Chronicle* and *The Times-Union.*

"I believe one reason for this is that readers have learned that most letters printed are worth reading. It has long been our policy to encourage good letters in every legitimate way we know, and to print all we possibly can. Since *The Times-Union* and *The Democrat and Chronicle* are the only daily newspapers in general circulation in the Rochester area, we believe we have a greater responsibility than might otherwise be the case to stimulate the freest possible public discussion of public matters and provide the forum in our papers.

"We express the newspapers' opinions on the editorial pages, and occasionally in editorials – clearly marked as such – on Page One. At the same time, we invite for publication expressions of contrary views in general and specifically. *The Times-Union*, for example, printed several pro-Stevenson editorials from other newspapers while itself editorially supporting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon. *The Democrat and Chronicle*, also supporting Ike, solicited letters on the other side.

"We apply this same policy to all matters of general public interest. We shall continue to do so.

"The only requirements are that letters be of reasonable length – sometimes we waive even that rule, as in the case of President deKiewiet's recent exposition on faculty pen pushers; and we may return letters that are possibly libelous or in too bad taste. In short, we believe in the care and cultivation of comment, on whatever side of any issue, for two main reasons:

"1. READERS are interested in the opinions of others so that letters to the editor have high content value in our newspapers. Letters make newspapers even more interesting.

"2. WE FEEL and accept a definite responsibility to get the widest possible expression of views into our pages, on any subject of vital interest.

"During the last campaign Rochester letter writers went at it with usual vigor, unusual determination and in unusual numbers. I believe they made a definite contribution to public understanding. I know that they helped keep campaign interest at a high pitch. (They kept my interest at such a high pitch that I wrote a letter myself!) They thus played a real part in getting out the big vote.

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The Times-Union and *Democrat and Chronicle* appreciate all of this. That is why we honor tonight the writers of what the editors regard as the 100 outstanding campaign letters. This is our way of showing that appreciation, and of registering anew our interest in readers' views.

"Have a good time.

"Now it is my privilege to turn this meeting over to Mr. L. R. BLANCHARD – known to most of you as Fay. He is editor of *The Democrat and Chronicle* and also editorial chairman of The Gannett Newspapers; also a Director of Gannett Co., Inc. He is one of the country's truly great editors.

"You know, of course, that he is going to abandon all of this – and all of us – around Jan. 1, 1957. He is going to retire and move to California. While we still have him around we want to see and hear all we can from him. So – it's your meeting, Fay, from here on" . . . .

Also heard were VINCENT S. JONES, Gannett Newspapers executive editor, and DON U. BRIDGE, general manager of *The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle* . . . .

Bridge noted that the Gannett policy of autonomy in local newspapers a few years ago created a situation where some of the newspapers which FRANK GANNETT owned supported a candidate he opposed.

"What did he do? He wrote a letter to the editor diametrically opposed to the editorial statements of the newspapers he owned . . . ."

Commented Executive Editor Jones in a weekly message to Group executives:

"The stunt is recommended to all newspapers with a substantial number of letter writers. All sorts of interesting variations have suggested themselves for future gatherings, at which the direct participation of the guests in the program would be a prime objective."

GANNETT
NEWSPAPERS

SO MANY newspapers have requested details on the "Dear Sir" Dinner for campaign letter writers at Rochester that we have reprinted the attached from the company publication of The Gannett Newspapers and are mailing it to members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. If any additional information is desired, address . . .

News and Editorial Office
The Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Building
Rochester 14, New York

b. **(B4/f25)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

1099

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January 4, 1957

Editor Named
To Prize Board

Vincent S. Jones, executive editor of The Gannett Newspapers is one of 22 jurors named by the Advisory Board on Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism for 1957. His category will be photography. The jurors will submit their recommendations for prizes to the advisory board and awards will be announced May 6, according to the Associated Press.

Among members of the Advisory Board is Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers.

c. **(B4/f25)**

Rochester Times-Union
January 16, 1957

N.C. Press Unit
To Hear Miller

DURHAM, N.C. (UP) – Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will address members of the North Carolina Press Assn. here Jan. 25 at Duke University's annual dinner for the association.

The dinner is a feature of the association's midwinter institute Jan. 24-26 at Duke University and at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

d. **(B4/f25)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
January 17, 1956

Miller to Address
Southern Editors

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will address the North Carolina Press Assn. at Duke University at Durham, N.C., Jan. 25.

He will address a dinner meeting which is a feature of the association's midwinter institute Jan. 24-26 at Duke University and at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

e. **(B4/f25)**
*****
Thirty-Second Annual

Newspaper

1100

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Institute

CHAPEL HILL and DURHAM

JANUARY 24, 25 and 26

1957

member
North Carolina
Press Association

With The

NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AND
DUKE UNIVERSITY, COOPERATING

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25th

7:00 Dinner . . . .

Vocal Selections . . . .

Welcome . . . .

Response . . . .

Introduction of Speaker . . . .

Address . . . . . *It Cant* [sic] *Help But Happen Here*
Paul Miller, Executive Vice President
Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, N. Y.

f. **(B4/f25)**
*****

[*Durham Morning Herald* ?]
Saturday, January 26, 1957

(1.) **Miller Urges**
Ever Better
Newspapers

Gannett Executive
Gives Press Group
Publication Tips

1101

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Members of the North Carolina Press Assn. were told here last night that they face a tough but pleasant task in publishing newspapers these days . . . .

(2.) ***Robinson Speaks At Duke***

Press Assn. Told Segregation No. 1 Problem Facing State

The segregation issue is the foremost problem facing North Carolinians, Thomas L. Robinson of Charlotte, president of the N.C. Press Assn. declared at Duke University yesterday.

He called on the newspapers of the state to play a vigorous role in the solution of the racial question and other "problem areas" in North Carolina's future.

Robinson, publisher of The Charlotte News, addressed the 32nd annual N.C. Press Institute at a dinner at Duke.

He warned that North Carolina has only begun to appreciate the size and significance of the segregation problem.

"There is a tendency among many Tarheels," he said, "to consider the matter closed now that North Carolina has its Pearsall Plan and its pupil assignment law. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"The most challenging days are ahead of us. The Pearsall Plan and the pupil assignment law are nothing more than tools – and extremely limited tools at that. We have hardly begun to use them."

Robinson urged the Tarheel press to seek solutions also to these problems: "educational deficiencies, low per capita income, a struggling agriculture, state tax machinery containing a jumble of inequities, the lack of sufficient new industry, legislative reapportionment and the discouraging trend toward more secrecy in state and local government."

(3.) PHOTO:
Head Table Dignitaries

Caption:
Members of the North Carolina Press Assn. were guests of Duke University last night at the 24th annual Newspaper Institute Dinner. Left to right at the head table are Paul Miller, Rochester, N. Y., who delivered the principal address; Mrs. Tom Robinson of Charlotte; and Josh Horne of Rocky Mount, former president of the N. C. Press Assn.

g. **(B4/f25)**
*****

The Durham Sun
Durham, N.C.
January 26, 1957

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N. C. Editors, Publishers Hear Warning At Duke –

Segregation Said Top Problem

North Carolina newspaper editors and publishers were told at Duke University last night that the racial segregation issue is the "foremost" problem facing the state.

Thomas L. Robinson, publisher of the Charlotte News and president of the N. C. Press Assn. said there is a "tendency among Tarheels to consider the (segregation) matter closed now that North Carolina has its Pearsall Plan and its pupil assignment law.

Robinson spoke at the annual Duke University dinner meeting of the Midwinter Press Institute. The institute ended today after a morning session in Chapel Hill.

In his address, Robinson called on the state's newspapers to "answer the continuing challenge of our times – how to help our state realize its destiny."

He said the state's Pearsall Plan and Pupil Assignment law are "limited tools" in the segregation issue, and said a solution to the problem still must be worked out "by responsible citizens who will act with calm, constructive good will and a respect for human dignity."

Robinson urged that newspapers place "reason above rant and never give aid and comfort to the voices of hysteria and confusion."

Another speaker, Paul Miller of Rochester, N.Y., executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers, told the group that Tarheel newspapers are among the best in the country, but urged the newsmen to strive for an even better product.

He told the N.C.P.A. members that "All you have to do is build and sell ever better newspapers despite ever higher production costs, in the face of ever tougher competition, and for a rightly ever more demanding readership."

He cited the ever increasing cost of publishing newspapers and noted that there is no "Univac" or "patent medicine-type relief anywhere in sight" for the newspaper ills.

However, he did point out that newspapering offers many compensations and noted that "the opportunities are greater today than ever for young people."

Miller challenged the newspaper men and women present to make their newspapers more useful; to keep them "local, but not isolated" and to make them "stand for something."

He cautioned publishers to keep themselves close to readers and advertisers by finding out just what these people think about their newspaper; and also urged the publishers and editors to exercise more care in hiring and developing personnel, "never forgetting that it is as important to weed out misfits promptly and considerately as to recognize and encourage the qualified" . . . .

h. **(B7/f3)**

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Rochester Times-Union
March 23, 1957

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Congress Talks Budget Cuts -- Keep on Writing

By PAUL MILLER

Newspapers will have had a great deal to do with it, if the cut-the-budget talk in Congress results in any real slashes.

Editorial writers across the nation jumped on the Eisenhower budget, and on the howling inconsistency of sending to Congress a budget that even the President admitted ought to be cut, as soon as the wires spread the story on local news desks.

Readers responded with a mail barrage that has exceeded anything seen by many veteran congressmen . . . .

Newspaper Costs and Prices

The New York World-Telegram and The Journal-American went to 10 cents a copy this week.

These newspapers become the first at a dime in the East, excepting specialized publications. There are many on the West Coast, few in between. But scores and perhaps hundreds of newspapers have gone to 7 cents daily and to 20, 25 and even 35 cents a copy on Sundays.

The New York Telegram explained that the "overall cost of producing the newspaper has more than doubled" since 1944, when the price last was increased. Its statement added:

"Major contributing factors to this great rise in operating expense have been the steady increases in labor costs and the price of newsprint. Costs for both today are more than twice what they were 13 years ago."

THE SAME IS TRUE EVERYWHERE – including Rochester.

Are the Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle going up?

The answer, as to the daily newspapers, is that we don't know but we hope not.

As to the big and growing Sunday Democrat, we could be forced into it soon.

*** * ***

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TRADITIONALLY, we have pressed for big volume and lowest feasible rates in both circulation and advertising. That's profitable, we think, for both our advertisers and ourselves. Among our other reasons are these:

1. We want the newspaper to remain a mass medium. We'd go back to a penny if we could – and we pray for the day (nowhere now in sight) when some operation miracle might make that possible.

2. We're the only Rochester daily newspapers of general circulation. We fight, as we do, against even the appearance of taking advantage of that situation.

So – while we may be forced along with everybody else to go up, you can bet on this:

We won't do it if we can figure any way around it and we'll be among the last to abandon the nickel if we ever do.

i. **(B4/f25)**

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The Gannetteer
March 1957

For Meeting Ever Tougher Competition Five Fundamentals for Newspapers

By PAUL MILLER

Condensed from Address at a Duke University Dinner for North Carolina Press Association at Durham, N.C., Jan. 25.

I'VE NEVER LIVED in North Carolina, but my work has taken me from coast to coast and back again. And I know this:

Whether life sets us down on an oil town newspaper in Oklahoma, moves us around the country with The AP, with the Frank Gannett organization in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – or wherever – so long as it's newspapering, it's a great life . . . .

The Gannett Group embraces almost every size paper anybody ever worked on – 23 newspapers, including a weekly and a semi-weekly. Some of the finest men in the business are getting out those widely differing newspapers. I suspect that all would agree – as you will – that the basic job is the same no matter how large the newspaper or how small: . . . .

The cost of everything that goes into a newspaper is on the rise, and no patent medicine-type relief in sight . . . . Any revolution that will radically cut publishing costs has been a long time coming – and it may be a lot longer, try as we will to

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hurry it along. This may not be popular, but I fear it's true. In the meantime, and in the foreseeable future, the fundamentals remain pretty much the same. I will list and discuss five that seem particularly important to me.

1. WE MUST PUBLISH *useful* NEWSPAPERS.
2. WE MUST KEEP OURSELVES, AS MANAGEMENT, CLOSE TO READERS and advertisers – and to employes [*sic*] and associates as well, for mutual strength and mutual profit.
3. WE MUST NEVER FORGET for a minute that with all our urgent need for better, more efficient, less costly machines and methods – people still come first.
4. WE MUST MAKE OUR NEWSPAPERS STAND FOR SOMETHING.
5. WE MUST KEEP OUR NEWSPAPERS LOCAL, but not isolated.

SURELY, no work comes nearer having everything to offer than ours – smiles as well as tears, brickbats as well as roses, setbacks as well as matchless opportunities for community leadership, service and achievement.

Yet, every now and then, I run into somebody who, if already in newspaper work, doesn't appreciate just what he's got – or who, if a youngster, wonders whether "the future" would hold sufficient promise for him on a newspaper.

I don't understand the newspaperman who doesn't fully appreciate being one. I figure he's either out of pocket in the first place or has never labored at or closely observed any other pursuit; hence just doesn't have reason to know how well off he is.

I usually find that the young fellow who doubts whether there's a "future" in newspapering hasn't found out what he could easily find out by a little study of newspapers – or should be told, but all too often isn't, by one of us so-called newspapermen.

The opportunities are greater today than ever for young people, even with the numerical contraction of dailies which has gone on a long time and will continue. Any young fellow who wants to get along and who has the stuff, *can* get along on a newspaper if he'll hustle. By get along, I mean make good progress. Newspaper bosses are suckers for a young fellow who is qualified, who is interested in going places and who – most of all – shows it by hustling. How they love the fellow who gives his assignment a little more than he has to. How they pity the one who just puts in his time. Pity is right. He's missing half the fun of our great business and he'll be a long time attracting the favorable eye of any one looking for somebody to promote.

j. **(B4/f25)**

*****

The Quill
for
March, 1957

Rochester Papers Find

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Formula for Hard Hitting Letters to the Editor

Freeswinging bipartisan policy wins approval during recent national campaign from both parties and helps get the voters to the polls.

By JOSEPH N. FREUDENBERGER

LETTERS to the editor – are they important to a daily newspaper? Is their importance increased when a field is served by only one paper? How can a newspaper attract voices of authority to its letter column?

Most dailies confront a letter problem such as that faced by the Rochester (N.Y.) *Times-Union* when Paul Miller became its editor in 1947. Cranks, crackpots and axe-grinders had enjoyed too free a hand. Many professional men were reluctant to submit letters. Some Democrats scoffed: "What can you expect from the one-party Republican press?" More restrained members of the Democratic organization didn't write letters.

To this problem, Editor Miller offered only this general solution:

"Readers are interested in the opinions of others so letters to the editor make newspapers more interesting . . . .

"We express the newspapers' opinions on the editorial pages. At the same time, we invite for publication expressions of contrary views.

"The *Times-Union*, for example, printed several pro-Stevenson editorials from other newspapers while itself editorially supporting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon."

LETTER writers applauded. Representing a cross-section of Rochester population and opinion, they came from fields of education, religion, law, industry and the home. In age they ranged from a young college student and an equally young housewife to a retired minister, a retired school superintendent and a professional writer.

Miller's idea of a post-election good will dinner (with pollster Sam Lubell as speaker) captured the imaginations of newspaper executives, politicians and students of government.

New York's Governor Averell Harriman, in a telegram read at the dinner, said:

"This is a unique event and I am sure that it will have a worth-while effect in stimulating even more widespread expression by your readers of their views on public issues.

"As a frequent reader of the 'Letters to the Editor' columns of our newspapers, I appreciate what a valuable open forum they provide for such discussions of important issues by the public. I commend your newspapers for an original idea and I join you in congratulating your guests of honor on their active participation as citizens in the discussion of public affairs."

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Wrote Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

"My warmest congratulations to the Gannett Newspapers and to the 'best letter' writers for the distinctive contribution which they have made to broader discussion of the issues before us these critical days. You have set an excellent example in effectively serving the major purpose of American elections – which is to make our people active participants in our political processes, rather than mere sideline observers or spectators."

WROTE Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"This is an outstanding example of public service by the Gannett Newspapers. Your campaign has helped citizens develop and express their political views, enabling them to go to the polls and intelligently vote for the candidates of their choice."

But the "Dear Sir" dinner was more than a get-out-the-vote promotion (though Editor Miller believes in those, too). It was a get-together and get-acquainted meeting for opinion makers from many strata of Rochester society . . . .

k. **(B4/f26)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
April 12, 1957

(1.)

Paul Miller Elected Gannett Co. President

Founder Gets Emeritus Post

Paul Miller yesterday was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc., which operates a group of 23 newspapers, five radio stations and three television stations in four states.

Frank Gannett was elected president-emeritus by the directors of the company which he founded and which he actively directed as president until two years ago when he suffered a mishap and other complications which have confined him to his Rochester home.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC, Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary.

The Foundation was set up by Gannett in 1935 to guarantee the continuation of his newspapers. It holds 67 per cent of the operating company's outstanding common stock. The bulk of the Foundation's net income is distributed for public, charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes in the areas where Gannett newspapers circulate generally.

Tripp Still Chairman

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Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, longtime associate of Gannett, and for many years general manager of the company, continues as chairman of the board. In addition, Tripp becomes the president of all of the other subsidiary companies in the organization . . . .

(2.) ***Started Reporting at 18***

Miller Takes Over Job After Wide Experience

Paul Miller, son of a Southwestern minister and eldest of a family of six, has been in newspaper work since he was 18. He began in Oklahoma as reporter and editor on various newspapers . . . .

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER

l. **(B4/f26)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
April 12, 1957

Gannett Co. Elects Paul Miller President

Founder Is President Emeritus

Paul Miller is the new president of the Gannett Co., Inc. . . . .

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER

m. **(B4/f26)**
*****

Elmira Star-Gazette
April 12, 1957

(1.) **Miller Named Gannett Co. President; Tripp Continues as Board Chairman**

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Paul Miller yesterday became president of the Gannett Co., Inc., succeeding Frank Gannett, the company's founder, who became president emeritus.

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, associated with Mr. Gannett since the Elmira Star and Elmira Gazette were merged to become the first unit in what was to become one of America's largest newspaper enterprises, continues as chairman of the board. He also becomes president of all subsidiary companies.

Mr. Gannett, who purchased the Elmira Gazette in 1906, continued actively as president of the company until two years ago when he became ill. The company whose presidency he turned over yesterday to Mr. Miller operates 23 newspapers, five radio stations and three television stations in four states . . . .

(3) PHOTOS:

PAUL MILLER
FRANK E. GANNETT
FRANK E. TRIPP

(2.) **Worldwide Traveler, Observer**

Group Chief Veteran Newsman

Paul Miller, newly-elected president of the Gannett Group of newspapers, radio and television stations, has been in newspaper work since he was 18 years old . . . .

n. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
April 13, 1957

Good Newspaper --A Good Neighbor

Frank Gannett, founder of the Gannett Group, stepped aside to become President Emeritus on April 11. This article by Paul Miller, the new president of The Gannett Company, offers a review of operating policies and practices of The Times-Union and other newspapers of the Group.

By PAUL MILLER

A good newspaper is not built overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant . . . like a good man or a good woman. It will be doomed to failure,

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ultimately, if it is not trustworthy, fair and clean. This is especially true of cities of homes.

That general thinking has been behind the growth and development of newspapers in the Gannett Group, founded on a small beginning by Frank Gannett.

Affiliated with the Gannett Group now are 23 newspapers, three television stations and five radio stations. These properties mainly are in New York State. There is one newspaper in New Jersey, one in Connecticut and a newspaper, radio and TV station in Danville, Illinois.

* * *

AS ONE NEWSPAPER AFTER ANOTHER was added in the early years, starting with Ithaca and Elmira, Mr. Gannett and his close associates – Frank Tripp and E. R. Davenport – concluded that it would be morally wrong as well as imprudent businesswise to try to remold all of them to a general standard, dictated from afar.

Instead, local management was encouraged to maintain and develop the personality of each newspaper – and also of the individuals in local management, themselves. They called it local autonomy.

The principle of local autonomy is nursed along more carefully and stressed more emphatically in The Gannett Group than in any other organization I know. That's why it's called a group, not a chain. A chain is characterized by a dictated policy. There is usually a uniformity of practice, appearance and style. The opposite is true of The Gannett Group.

* * *

PEOPLE WHO KNOW of Frank Gannett's strong convictions sometimes ask how he could stand for editorial autonomy in his newspapers – with some vigorously expounding a point of view counter to that of the head of the house.

That reminds me of an incident in the New York State gubernatorial campaign of 1950.

Mr. Gannett, a Republican, decided he personally could not support either Republican Dewey or Democrat Lynch. He said so publicly.

One day the Associated Press carried an article reporting which candidate each of the New York State Gannett newspapers was supporting editorially in the campaign. It turned out that 16 were supporting Dewey.

The Times-Union printed the article. So did other newspapers in the group. Some pointed out editorially that it proved that we do adhere to the autonomy principle enunciated by Mr. Gannett himself.

I showed The Times-Union to Mr. Gannett.

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He looked at it long and thoughtfully. Then he said:

"You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy!"

That was all he ever said about it, to my knowledge.

YES, IT IS ASSUMED that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues.

Briefly, and as general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate – even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Low rates mean that more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

The same for circulation. Gannett newspapers have ever been among the last in the nation to up circulation rates.

The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium.

We are interested most of all in home delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it does the most good for us and for advertisers.

Our newspapers are produced for family reading in the home by young and old. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded. A close editorial eye is kept trained on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news copy.

*** * ***

THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMON STOCK of Gannett Co., Inc., now is owned by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc.

The Foundation was established by Mr. Gannett in 1935. It has received the stock through periodic gifts by him since.

His goal was (1) provide maximum possible security for employes [*sic*], (2) keep the newspapers independent of any outside influence and (3) provide means for the organization to contribute to worthy institutions in the communities where our newspapers are published.

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This Foundation now – as Frank Gannett planned – is majority owner of the newspapers, television stations and radio stations of the Gannett Group.

o. **(B4/f26)**

Brighton-Pittsford Post
April 18, 1957

the ***E***ditor's window

Mr. Miller

People who have worked with Paul Miller will applaud his deserved elevation to the presidency of The Gannett Co. He's a thorough-going professional with an astonishing broad background in the newspaper business – and a light, sometimes irreverent sense of humor which makes his stories of nation's [*sic*] great political leaders a continuing delight.

People in this area realize that Miller has a national reputation, but few people know its extent. There are few figures in public life here or in Europe whom he has not met – and with many he is on terms of close personal friendship.

I experienced at first hand some of the magic of the Miller name a few years ago when doing articles in Europe for The Times-Union. Before I left he had quite unobtrusively given me a handful of calling cards with brief messages written on the back for various people in Europe, including many journalists.

These little calling cards miraculously produced office space, typewriters, all manner of interviews, invitations for weekends, quantities of food, and even a U.S. Army pass to go through the then rigid Iron Curtain.

Possibly the most unusual result came in Paris, where one of the Miller cards produced an invitation to have lunch with the American Press Club.

My host was a former associate of Mr. Miller, an individual who had spent long years in Paris, and apparently had known everyone from Hemingway to Carpentier, the boxer.

He muttered something like, "Come along for some eggs at the Press Club."

I came along, and there were eggs – Eggs Florentine with a delicious fluffy sauce I still can taste – sandwiched in among five other courses – all washed down with five different kinds of wine starting with an appetizer and ending with a cordial.

The small luncheon, which had begun at 12:30 ended at 2:50 p.m. – and two appointments were missed. But the conversation had been fascinating – and I was able to reduce the food expenditures for days afterward.

I found out later that many of the members, working for American afternoon newspapers, labor from the wee hours of the morning – and that the light lunch was really a dinner for them.

But my host seemed partially retired – and certainly not subject to any early hours. I decided he had truly conquered the world of journalism.

And I should advise anyone travelling to get a few of Mr. Miller's cards with the mysteriously-effective notes on them.

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p. **(B4/f25)**

Beacon (N.Y.) News
April 19, 1957

Gannett Scholarships Awarded

The Frank Gannett Newspaperboys Scholarships for 1957 have been awarded to two Newburgh students. Stanley Hall Clinton Jr. and Francis Michael Volkringer. The scholarships are awarded each year in each of the communities where Gannett Company newspapers are located. Unfortunately, there were no qualified applicants for the scholarships in Beacon and vicinity this year.

The last Beacon youth to win the scholarship was Victor Pecore, who received the award in 1955 and is now attending RPI.

The Beacon News is proud to be a part of a forward looking organization such as the Gannett Company which views these scholarships as part of its effort toward community involvement. The Gannett Company views the training of young men as necessary to help maintain our American way of life.

The value of business experience received by being a newspaper carrier boy has long been recognized. The Gannett Scholarships are an added incentive to those youths with the ambition to maintain a newspaper delivery route and the ambition to obtain good grades.

Announcement of the scholarship awards follows close on another announcement which guarantees the continued forward-looking program of the Gannett Newspapers. That was the election of Paul Miller as president of Gannett Newspapers. Mr. Miller made a marked impression upon his audience when he spoke at a Chamber of Commerce dinner in Beacon last year.

q. **(B4/f26)**
*****

Editor & Publisher
April 20, 1957

Paul Miller
President of
Gannett Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of Gannett Co. Inc., since 1951, was elected president of the company on April 11. He succeeds Frank Gannett, who has become president emeritus . . . .

r. **(B4/f26)**

*****

New York Herald Tribune
Tuesday, April 23, 1957

Editors' and Publishers' Opinions on Main Issues

The Questions

Editors and publishers here for the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association were asked yesterday to comment on these questions:

1. What do you consider the most important concern of your readers today?
2. How do the people of your area stand on the budget controversy?
3. Are your people more or less troubled today than a year ago over the threat of Soviet expansion?
4. Is desegregation working in your city?

Due to the lack of time between meetings at the convention, not all the questions were answered by all editors and publishers contacted. The problem posed by the fourth question was not significant in every city.

s. **(B4/f25)**

(2) PHOTOS:

1957-2 A
1957-2 B

"At Banshees' Luncheon, New York City, April 23, 1957"

t. **(B4/f25)**

*****

We are SURE

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You Will Wish To Hear

PAUL MILLER
NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT
THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

at the

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL DINNER

of the

NIAGARA FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Tuesday, April 30, 1957

Hotel Niagara Ballroom

Ladies and Guests are Welcome!

RETURN YOUR RESERVATION CARD *NOW!*

u. **(B4/f25)**
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Niagara Falls Gazette
May 1, 1957

Gannett President Sees Lasting Tensions in World Lauds Cultural Interchange in Address to Chamber

International tension is here to stay.

That's the estimate of a newspaperman who has covered the Washington beat, sat in on the birth of the United Nations and only recently returned from Suez.

Paul Miller, president of the Gannett Co., Inc. and a reporter for 32 years, told an overflow audience in the Hotel Niagara ballroom last night that "we'll have to live with the turmoil in the Arab world and with an aggressive and threatening Soviet, for all our lives and then some."

Mr. Miller spoke at the 39th annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce.

Must Put Out Fires

He forecast an interminable period in which the United States will have to deal with "single aggressions, single threats, single denunciations and single

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breaches of solemn agreements." It will be the U.S. government's lot "to struggle to put out now a fire here and now one there," he declared.

Ranging informally over the problems of the world, Mr. Miller found U.S. policy effective in keeping a troubled peace.

Lauds Dulles

He described Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as an able diplomat who has been ruining his health in his devotion to the job.

"In my opinion," Mr. Miller said, Mr. Dulles is inferior to none" of the long line of men who have held this backbreaking job.

He went back through the Roosevelt and Truman administrations to compare Mr. Dulles with his predecessors. Secretary Cordell Hull, he said, lost control of the department before he left it. Edward Stettinius rarely saw copies of the messages exchanged by President Roosevelt with foreign heads of state, he continued. James F. Byrnes didn't have enough time in the job to get acclimated, and Gen. George Marshall took the job only as a favor to President Truman.

Dean Acheson, he added, was "brilliant but not effective."

In contrast to these earlier secretaries, Mr. Dulles is operating almost on his own in the field of foreign policy, Mr. Miller declared.

While President Eisenhower gives Mr. Dulles a free hand to the extent that the secretary is often left alone to defend appointments and policies, Presidents Roosevelt and Truman attempted to be their own secretaries of state, Mr. Miller observed.

Visited Suez

The speaker recounted his experiences in Egypt last September where he went to make an on-the-spot survey of the Suez Canal situation. There was no hint of the British, French, Israeli invasion to follow, he said.

He found that the Egyptians felt they could operate the canal without difficulty, while the canal users were forecasting that the 103-mile waterway would soon be a "mess of littered hulks" because of the ineptitude of Egyptian pilots and personnel.

"I'm still wondering what the answer is to a question the canal users were asking then," he said. The question? Where is the Egyptian Canal Authority going to get the pilots to take the big tankers through from Port Said to Suez?

World Travel Urged

Mr. Miller said that in a shrinking world, it is more important than ever for reporters, and anyone else who wants to understand what is going on, to get out and see for themselves.

"Nothing of significance can happen anywhere in the world that doesn't affect us," he declared. As an example, he cited higher gas prices and higher defense budgets in the U. S. as a result of the Suez tieup [*sic*].

Interchange of students and other such contacts between nations were praised by the Gannett executive.

"The Fulbright fellowships have done good beyond measure," he said. "We ought to applaud any effort in this direction, including the latest one, by the Ford Foundation, for an exchange of students with Poland."

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Even a Chamber of Commerce can benefit by getting out and finding out what people think of it, Mr. Miller said. He described a survey conducted by the Rochester chamber to inform itself as to public and group attitudes toward the chamber. Afterward, he said, a number of programs were undertaken to gain better public understanding and appreciation of the chamber's work.

Mr. Miller was introduced by Chamber President Clarence R. Runals . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT CO. HEAD WELCOMED HERE – Chamber of Commerce officials last night welcomed Paul Miller, second from right, president of the Gannett Co., Inc. who was in Niagara Falls to address the chamber's 39th annual dinner. Gathered around the chief executive of the company which owns the Niagara Falls Gazette are, from left, Charles A. Clancy, retiring chamber director; Clarence R. Runals, chamber president; Mayor Calvin L. Keller; Joseph Green, also a director, and William A. Boles, dinner chairman. – Gazette Photo.

v. **(B4/f26)**

Editor & Publisher
June 1, 1957

Oscar Berger's
VIP – Gallery

PAUL MILLER
President, Gannett Newspapers

DRAWN FROM LIFE ESPECIALLY FOR E & P.

w. **(B4/f26)**

OSCAR
BERGER

BERKELEY HOUSE, 120 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK 19, N.Y. * TELEPHONE: COlumbus 5-0326

New York
June 18, 1957

Mr. Paul Miller
President
Gannett Newspapers

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am sending you this enclosed extra clipping, for your files, in the hope that

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my drawing amused you. It was nice to meet you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Oscar Berger (signature)

Oscar Berger

ENCL.
Press-clipping.

x. **(B4/f26)**
*****

The Gannetteer
June 1957

(1.) **Paul Miller: New President of Gannett Co.**
And of the Gannett Foundation

PAUL MILLER on April 11 was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc. He succeeded FRANK GANNETT, its founder, who has become president emeritus.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary of the Gannett Co.

Frank Gannett actively directed the Gannett Co. until two years ago when he was injured in a fall and later suffered other complications which have kept him confined to his Rochester home.

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, Gannett's long time [*sic*] associate, who for many years was general manager of the company, continues as chairman of its board. He has also been elected president of all the other subsidiary companies in the organization, consisting chiefly of the operating companies of the various newspapers.

Succeeding Miller as vice president of the Gannett Foundation is Mrs. Frank Gannett. Her husband established the foundation in 1935 to guarantee the continuation of his newspaper organization. The foundation holds 67 per cent of the operating company's outstanding common stock.

The bulk of the net income of the foundation is distributed for public, charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes in those areas where Gannett newspapers circulate generally.

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ONE OF the most widely known leaders in the newspaper industry, Tripp since 1922 has been publisher of the newspapers in his home town, Elmira. He was general manager of the Gannett Group from 1925 to 1951.

For his work in heading up all newspaper promotions for all seven bond drives in World War II he received the U.S. Treasury's Distinguished Service Citation.

Tripp was chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. from 1940 to 1944. His weekly column for years appeared in more than 130 newspapers.

(2.)

Directors of the Gannett Co., Inc. are:
MILLER, who until his election as president, was executive vice president.
MR. and MRS. GANNETT.
FRANK TRIPP.
DOUGLAS C. TOWNSON, vice president of the company. He also is a vice president of the Foundation.
LYNN N. BITNER, general manager of the company.
CYRIL WILLIAMS, secretary and treasurer of the company.
EDWARD R. DAVENPORT, vice president of the company and former general manager of the Rochester newspapers.
THOMAS J. HARGRAVE, chairman of the board, Eastman Kodak Co.
DON U. BRIDGE, general manager of the Rochester newspapers.
VINCENT S. JONES, executive editor of the Gannett Newspapers.

(3.)

THE GANNETTEER

In the Gannett Group Are:

The Rochester Times-Union
The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
The Hartford (Conn.) Times
The Elmira Star-Gazette
The Elmira Advertiser
The Elmira Sunday Telegram
The Utica Observer-Dispatch
The Utica Daily Press
The Ithaca Journal
The Newburgh News

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The Beacon News
The Albany Knickerbocker News
The Ogdensburg Journal
The Ogdensburg Advance-News
The Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News
The Olean Times-Herald
The Malone Evening Telegram
The Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News
The Saratoga Springs Saratogian
The Binghamton Press
The Niagara Falls Gazette
The Massena Observer (semi-weekly)
The Potsdam Courier and Freeman (weekly)

The four radio stations in the Gannett Radio Group are:

WHEC, Rochester, 1460
WENY, Elmira, 1230
WHDL, Olean, 1450
WDAN, Danville, Ill., 1490
WINR, Binghamton, 680

The television stations are:

WHEC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, N.Y.
WDAN-TV, Channel 24, Danville, Ill.

(4.) ***The Group's New President:***

A Versatile Newsman . . . Executive . . . Civic Leader . . . Global Traveler

IN ASSUMING the presidency of Gannett Co. Inc., PAUL MILLER pledged a continuation of the unique policy of local autonomy under which FRANK GANNETT always has delegated authority and responsibility to the management of each newspaper in the Group.

Under this system, editorial policies are determined locally by the men who live in and know their communities. This is unlike a chain operation, in which methods and practices are dictated from a central office.

Miller joined the Group as executive assistant to Gannett on Aug. 1, 1947. He was elected a director and a vice president of the company in 1949. At the request of Gannett, he took over many of the duties which the founder had performed for many years.

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In 1951 he was elected executive vice president. Since May 1955, he has been operating head of the company. He is also publisher and editor of the *Rochester Times-Union* and publisher of *The Democrat and Chronicle*.

His basic philosophy of newspapering was sketched in a bylined article on *The Times-Union* editorial page two days after his elevation to the presidency:

"A good newspaper is not built overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant . . . like a good man or a good woman. It will be doomed to failure, ultimately, if it is not trustworthy, fair and clean. This is especially true of cities of homes.

"That general thinking has been behind the growth and development of newspapers in the Gannett Group, founded on a small beginning by Frank Gannett . . . .

"It is assumed that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues."

REGARDING pricing of our products, Miller wrote:

"Briefly, and as general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate – even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Low rates mean that more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

"The same for circulation. Gannett newspapers have ever been among the last in the nation to up circulation rates.

"The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium.

"We are interested most of all in home delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it does the most good for us and for advertisers.

"Our newspapers are produced for family reading in the home by young and old. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded. A close editorial eye is kept trained on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news copy."

MILLER CAME TO the Gannett Co. from the Associated Press, which he served for 15 years and of which he was an assistant general manager at the time of his resignation. He was then also chief of the AP Washington Bureau.

For seven years, Miller has been a director of the Associated Press and was the first former employe [*sic*] to be named to its board.

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He also is a member of the Advisory Board assisting the trustees of Columbia University in the award of the Pulitzer Prizes. He is a member of the advisory board of the American Press Institute, a past president of the New York State Publishers Association and a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

AT 50, Miller is a leader in civic affairs in Rochester. He has headed Rochester Red Cross campaigns. He was vice chairman of the 1956 Combined Community Chest and Red Cross drive. He was chairman of the Mayor's War Memorial Committee and of the Albert D. Kaiser Award Committee. He is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, of George Eastman House and of the Rochester Institute of Technology.

He has made many speeches, interpreting Group policies to audiences within and outside the Group. At a meeting of the North Carolina Press Association last January, he declared:

"We must never forget for a minute that with all our urgent need for better, more efficient, less costly machines and methods – *people* still come first.

"We need, and I believe we are getting increasingly, more care in hiring and developing, never forgetting that it is important to weed out misfits promptly and considerately as to recognize and encourage the qualified . . . . You can't sum it up in any better line than one with which an associate of mine recently concluded a personnel policy statement for distribution among executives: 'Do the *right* thing.'"

(5.)

President Miller on Group Expansion: 'We Can Be Interested . . .'

(Continued from preceding page)

AS FOR opportunities for advancement within The Group, he told a gathering of Gannett circulation men: "There'll always be new opportunities. You should think whether you are doing the kind of job that will make someone think about you if there's another opportunity elsewhere in our organization . . . .

"As to where and when opportunities will come, time and events will tell. Things can happen fast, as you have seen. There are bound to be openings from time to time. Also, our company is not necessarily through expanding. We are not going to expand just for the sake of expanding. But we can be interested in good newspapers in good communities that fit our type of operation."

THE NEW president, who already had visited each of the 23 Gannett newspapers, has stepped up his rate of travel since April 11. In one 10-day period he visited Plainfield, N.J., and conferred with executives of the *Courier-News*; addressed an annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce; spoke to teen-age correspondents of *The Democrat and Chronicle* in Rochester, and dined at Ithaca

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with department heads of the *Ithaca Journal* before touring the Gannett Medical Center on the Cornell campus.

Miller, son of a Southwestern minister and eldest in a family of six, began his newspaper career in Oklahoma at 18 as reporter and editor.

After he joined the Associated Press in 1932, he rose swiftly in the worldwide news service. After service in Columbus, Ohio, he joined the AP New York headquarters foreign desk, then did work on its general news desk.

Miller then successively was night news editor for AP in Kansas City, its key traffic point, and headed its bureau in Salt Lake City, Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Reassigned to New York in 1941, he became executive assistant in charge of promotion and membership and in 1942 took over the AP's large Washington Bureau. Shortly afterward, he was made one of the organization's assistant general managers.

In Washington for five years he directed national political coverage for Associated Press. This included national political conventions. He was also head of the AP staff covering the United Nations Organization conference in San Francisco in 1945.

MILLER in 1949 represented the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the International Congress of Publishers and Editors in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

In 1950, he was one of a group of American newspapermen visiting Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

In 1951, he and Mrs. Miller were representatives at the centenary celebration of Reuters, British news agency in London.

At that time, Miller interviewed Dwight D. Eisenhower in Paris on reports that the general might be a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1952.

Miller visited Guatemala in 1954 after the anti-Communist revolution and wrote a series of first-hand reports on the situation. He attended both Democratic and Republican national conventions in 1952 and 1956.

In September last year, Miller made a flying trip to London and Egypt to study the Suez crisis. He produced from this a series of articles for newspapers of the Gannett group and others.

Miller attended both Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. He holds a bachelor of science degree from the latter.

(6.)

A Statement
by Frank Tripp

IF PAUL MILLER will accept the designation, I am proud to call him "my boy."

It was a long and thoughtful search by both Frank Gannett and me to find a man equipped to some day [*sic*] become the president of The Gannett Newspapers.

We were both of an age to make the choice necessary when Paul came; and there seemed to be an organization-wide realization at once of his destiny.

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I say he is my boy because I found him. Frank Gannett had barely met him.

The search was for a man of country-wide acquaintance and newspaper knowledge. We found one who qualifies even worldwide. I believe that Paul Miller is today's best known man in world journalism, and personally knows more of his contemporaries both in and out of the newspaper field.

In his activity, I would have said the same of Frank Gannett. It had to be a rare type to succeed Frank.

But most important it had to be a man who would accept the traditions of Gannett newspapers, marry them and perpetuate them. Most of all, the human relations that make for the security of Gannett people.

PAUL has met this test in his every action and attitude. All that Gannett Newspapers have meant to all of us is safe and secure under his leadership. He has no pals to bring along, no strange policies to nurture, no weird newspaper notions.

Long before he became president he was one of us, dedicated to the same things and the same future that we all have striven for.

In my book, what more can we ask of a successor to the man who built it all – a man we love?

Frank E. Tripp (signature)

(7.)

THIS REPRINT

Consists of a portion of the June 1957 issue of

THE GANNETTEER

employe magazine of The Gannett Newspapers distributed

monthly to the homes of 3,500 staff members of the

23 newspapers, 5 radio stations and 3 television

Stations in the Gannett Group.

* * *

CENTRAL NEWS OFFICE

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

517 TIMES-UNION BUILDING

ROCHESTER 14, N. Y.

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y. **(B4/f27)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
July 5, 1957

Democrat, Times-Union Plan 1.6 Million Expansion

A 1.6 million dollar expansion and improvement program is to be undertaken at once by The Democrat and Chronicle and The Rochester Times-Union.

It is made necessary by the continuing rapid growth of the two newspapers in the thriving Rochester area.

These plans were announced yesterday by Paul Miller, president of Gannett Co., Inc., which owns and operates the two newspapers:

1 – The Times-Union Building at Broad and Exchange (Times Square), which also houses headquarters of Gannett Co., Inc., will be greatly enlarged.

2 – As rapidly as construction permits, personnel of The Democrat and Chronicle will be moved from the building at Main Street to new and specially planned quarters in the building at Times Square. There are nearly 1,000 employes [*sic*] on the two papers.

3 – The enlarged building, as central publishing headquarters, will be renamed The Gannett Newspapers Building.

4 – Printing, delivery and communications facilities will be expanded and improved for faster and better service, and presses will be equipped for the use of color in both news and advertising . . . .

Fall Deadline

Miller said:

"The new presses will be in operation and the mail room and loading dock improvements completed this fall.

"The directors of Gannett Co. hope that the major building construction can be well advanced in 1958. That will be the 30th anniversary of what is now The Times-Union Building.

"By that time also, construction in the new Civic Center nearby should be well along. It is our aim to make our building harmonize as far as possible.

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"The enlarged and beautified publishing center will, we hope, be a contribution to the continuing improvement and development of downtown Rochester" . . . .

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

A FUTURE BUILDING . . . This is what the Gannett Newspaper Building at Broad Street and exchange Street will look like when an expansion program costing 1.6 million dollars is completed. New additions will provide space to house both daily newspapers.

. . . ON PRESENT SITE! The Times-Union Building, as it is today, will be enlarged and equipped with four new press units, bigger loading docks and expanded communications facilities to meet industry's rapid growth.

z. **(B4/f27)**

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Times-Union
July 5, 1957

Times-Union, Democrat & Chronicle Begin $1.6 Million Expansion Program

Enlarged Press and Building, Color Printing Announced

The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle have undertaken a $1.6 million expansion and improvement program . . . .

DRAWING:

NEW ADDITION – Floors above broken line in architect's sketch will be added to Times-Union building.

aa. **(B4/f27)**

Editor & Publisher
July 13, 1957

Gannett Puts
2 Papers in
One Building

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ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The Times-Union building is being enlarged at a cost of $1,600,000 to house all departments of the *Times-Union* and of its sister publication, the morning *Democrat and Chronicle*.

Both are members of the Frank E. Gannett Group. For almost 30 years they have shared common mechanical production facilities but have maintained business and editorial departments in separate buildings.

The enlarged building will be renamed The Gannett Newspapers Building, it was announced July 4 by Paul Miller, president of Gannett Co., Inc., which owns and operates the two newspapers.

Four new Hoe press units are being installed. A dozen units were installed seven years ago. Color cylinders will be provided. Mailroom and loading docks are being expanded. Circulation offices of the Democrat and Chronicle already have been moved to new quarters.

The enlarged loading dock will be of sawtooth design, permitting eight trucks or cars to back diagonally to the dock and load simultaneously. In the mailroom, conveyors are being extended and a third automatic tying machine is being installed.

When completed, the building will be five stories high along the full city block of its length, near the new Civic Center.

No merging of staffs is indicated. In reporting the expansion plans, the morning newspaper said: "The Democrat and Chronicle and the Times-Union will continue to publish separately staffed and edited newspapers."

DRAWING:

ENLARGED building, to house evening and morning newspapers in Rochester, N.Y., is planned by Gannett Newspapers. Broken line shows projected enlargement – three stories atop pressroom at right; one story center.

bb. **(B7/f5)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 27, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Why Go Someplace Else? New York Has Everything

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Newspaper Facts of Life

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A Syracuse University researcher studied political reporting of the news magazines: Time, Newsweek and U.S. News for the period of the 1956 political campaign.

Now he has published his conclusions asserting:

"Definite bias" was apparent in the news columns of Time and Newsweek;

U.S. News offered "fairly definite coverage without apparent bias."

*** * ***

THE SURVEY WAS ONE MORE in a widespread look at news media by college researchers and others. Studies sprouted all around after Adlai Stevenson, in his 1952 campaign, complained of a "One-Party Press."

The surveys and the discussions they generated may possibly have influenced some editors of newspapers as well as of magazines to try even harder in the 1956 campaign for neutral handling of news.

However, most editors and most newspapers were dedicated to unbiased reporting long, long before Mr. Stevenson publicly took note that relatively few preferred him to General Eisenhower.

*** * ***

IT IS NOT ALWAYS EASY to get access to laymen, but newspapers should never cease trying to obtain general public understanding of these newspaper facts of life:

We regard reporting of news as one thing;

And commenting editorially as something else again.

Each has its place in most newspapers. Relatively few intentionally permit editorial expressions mixed in with news reports. Many do encourage today's fine crop of reporters to g beyond and behind the bare facts and give explanation and background.

Even so, what is objective reporting or fair explanation and background to one reader, may look like biased editorializing to another. Correspondence in Rochester only this week has demonstrated that all over again.

It's a problem of performance as well as of public relations. We are committed to the continuing effort to make one match the other.

cc. **(B4/f26)**

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WHO'S WHO IN THE COMPOSING ROOM
July 1957

Paul Miller Is Elected President of The Gannett Co. in Rochester, N. Y.

Paul Miller, of Pittsford, N. Y., executive vice president of Gannett Co., Inc., has been elected president, succeeding Frank Gannett, who has become president emeritus. Mr. Miller also became president of the Gannett Foundation and WHEC, Inc., radio-television subsidiary . . . .

dd. **(B4/f27)**

Hillside 5-2122
195 Sandringham Road
Rochester 10, New York

(Handwritten):

Dear Ones
It was a good day – ten years ago
on August first when you came to us.
It's a better day today – ten years later.
Gone fast – hasn't it?

With devotion –
Kyrie & Frank.

ee. **(B4/f27)**

Times-Union
August 7, 1957

From Our Readers:

'A Splendid Job,' Governor Says

I read with great interest Paul Miller's editorial column, "Why Go Someplace Else? New York Has Everything" (Times-Union, July 27).

I think it was a splendid job and delivered very succinctly the message that I and the State Commerce Department have been trying to get across for some years.

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It certainly is encouraging to have a fine newspaper like the Rochester Times-Union in there pitching along with us.

AVERELL HARRIMAN
Governor, State of New York, Albany

ff. **(B4/f27)**

The Gazette-News Company
PUBLISHING AND PRINTING
LE ROY, N.Y.

August 15, 1957

Mr. Paul Miller, Editor
Rochester Times-Union
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Paul Miller:

Enclosed copy today's Gazette-News, containing reprint of your editorial [*see immediately below*]. I have also marked a column I do weekly, which is a poor excuse for keeping me on the payroll.

Whether or not you grew up in a small town, I do not know. Without any fact or foundation I incline to the thought you did. If that be the case, I have an idea a look at our paper will take you back over the years to the little village newspaper you knew – rather crude and simple.

Not infrequently some of the young fry associated with me in the business suggest that we wake up, revamp the format, use many pictures, etc. etc. This far I have resisted, suggesting we continue "as is" until I fall out of the picture. I tell them we cannot compete with the daily papers, so why try. "Let's be honestly just what we are, a little home town newspaper." It is my thought the ultimate success of the weekly newspaper rests on this basis. True it is, I could be wrong in my premise. Forgive me for this intrusion of "old dog" thinking.

Sincerely,
Ed Perkins (signed)
Edward M. Perkins

EMP:sb
Enc. 1

gg. **(B4/f27)**
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The LeRoy Gazette-News
LeRoy, N.Y., Thursday, August 15, 1957

Paul Miller Writes His Impressions of Graham Meeting

(Editor's Note: Paul Miller is editor and publisher of the Rochester Times-Union. He is a newspaperman of wide experience and akin to the best of baseball umpires, he calls 'em as he sees 'em." Under the caption, "Billy Graham in the Garden – and This was New York?" this Rochester newspaperman expressed himself in the lead editorial in Saturday's Times-Union as follows:)

It was difficult to believe that this was New York City, quite impossible that it could be the Madison Square Garden I know . . . .

hh. **(B4/f27)**

August 16, 1957

Mr. Edward M. Perkins
The Gazette-News Co.
LeRoy, New York

Dear Mr. Perkins:

I can't tell you how pleased I have been with our correspondence and I have just been going through the Gazette-News with admiration and appreciation.

I certainly did grow up in a small town – a lot of small towns. My father was a pioneer minister in Missouri and Oklahoma. It used to seem to me we moved every two years or so. I'll enclose a little reprint from our Gannett house organ which gives you some more information.

I think you have a splendid newspaper in every way, one of which you must and should be very proud. I congratulate you on it and am happy I have had this opportunity to go over a copy closely.

With very best wishes to you,

Cordially,

ii. **(B4/f27)**

EDWARD M. PERKINS

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August 19, 1957

Dear Paul Miller:

I am honored indeed in being quoted by you editorially in the Times-Union. Mrs. Perkins read it (Women do read editorials more than some newspaper folks think) and happily called my attention to it when I arrived home about 5 p.m. I think it upped my waning prestige around our menage appreciably.

Thank you so much.

It is gracious in you to send me the copy of your house organ containing the thumbnail sketch. Mrs. Perkins' father was a Baptist minister, and she knows all about this frequent moving of small town preachers.

And the family picture: You are a multi-millionaire plus in an environment dollars cannot buy. Congratulations and my compliments to Mrs. Miller. I have long maintained that no man ever amounts to much or attains his best without a good woman pal alongside him, taking the hurdles as they come.

Your best years are ahead of you. May they be rich in contentment, happiness and satisfying accomplishment.

Sincerely,
Ed Perkins (signed)

Mr. Paul Miller
Rochester, N. Y.

jj. **(B4/f29)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
September 8, 1957

Photo Parley
Opens Tonight

Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, and Donald McMaster, president of George Eastman House, will welcome more than 200 news executives this evening at the 1957 Rochester Photo Conference . . . .

kk. **(B4/f29)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
September 9, 1957

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Annual Meeting
Focuses on Phases
Of Photo Coverage

The second annual Rochester Photo Conference focused last night on infinity and readied for fast action today on five phases of picture coverage.

More than 200 United States and Canadian newspaper and magazine executives were welcomed last night by George Eastman House President Donald McMaster and Oscar N. Solbert, director.

The conference, jointly sponsored by the National Press Photographers Assn. and Eastman House, will consist of panel discussions today through Thursday in the Dryden Theater.

Conference Committee Chairman J. Winton Lemen of Eastman Kodak Co. introduced Paul Miller, president of the Gannett Co, who also welcomed delegates.

A buffet dinner preceded talks by James Card, Eastman House film curator, and Beaumont Hall curator.

The plight of a photographer who goes after baseball pictures only to find the park empty, was hilariously pantomimed by Buster Keaton in a silent feature length film, "The Cameraman."

Arthur L. Whitman, NPPA president, will moderate today's sessions on "How Free Is the Press?", "Which Camera?", "Developments in Reproduction," "Pictures on Sunday" and "The magic of Color."

ll. **(B4/f29)**

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Rochester Times-Union
September 14, 1957

Gannett Clinic at Cornell Dedicated

Publisher Marks
81st Birthday
Tomorrow

Cornell University today dedicated its new $500,000 Gannett Medical Clinic, a gift of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation Inc.

Gannett, who has been ill since April, 1955, and was unable to attend the ceremonies, will observe his 81st birthday tomorrow.

The publisher's wife presented the foundation's gift . . . .

Trustees and directors of The Gannett Newspapers were present. Paul Miller, publisher of the two Rochester papers in the Gannett Group, is president of the foundation and of the Gannett Newspapers . . . .

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PHOTO
Caption:

NEW CLINIC – Being dedicated today is Cornell University's $500,000 Gannett Medical Clinic on the campus at Ithaca. It is a gift of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation Inc. Gannett graduated from Cornell in '98.

mm. **(B4/f29)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
September 15, 1957

Gannett Medical Clinic Presented to Cornell

Special to The Democrat and Chronicle
From the Ithaca Journal

ITHACA, Sept. 14 – Cornell's new $500,000 student medical clinic was dedicated this afternoon. The two-story stone-and-glass building was a gift of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc. of Rochester . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

AT DEDICATION – Among those attending ceremonies at new Gannett Medical Clinic at Cornell University yesterday were, from left, John L. Collyer, Agron [*sic*], Ohio, Cornell board chairman; Frank Tripp, Elmira, Gannett Co. chairman of board; Mrs. Paul Miller, Rochester; Paul Miller, President of Gannett Co.; President Deane W. Malott of Cornell; Dr. Norman S. Moore, clinic director; Erwin R. Davenport, Rochester, Gannett Co. vice president; Mrs. Frank Gannett. (AP)

nn. **(B7/f6)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
September 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Conference with a Goal: Better Newspapers for You

By PAUL MILLER

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No business or professional group brings its own activities under more critical, searching examination than newspapermen in convention apply to newspapers.

Some conventions seem largely given over to self-praise.

This is much less true of a newspaper gathering – although we of course enjoy our share.

For the most part, it's "How come we didn't do so and so?" and why don't we do it this way next time?" almost from the moment a chairman gavels for order.

So it will be when executives and department heads of newspapers in The Gannett Group – including The Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle – assemble here for their own annual two-day clinic next Monday and Tuesday. Operating heads of affiliated radio and TV stations also will be on hand for meetings of their own.

Rochester is headquarters of the Group which newspapermen and students of newspapers elsewhere refer to as notable in a number of respects, two in particular:

1. The lack of uniformity as to size, ranging from a fine weekly at Potsdam, N.Y. to the dailies of Rochester and Hartford, Conn.

2. The policy of autonomy. There is no central editorial dictation or control.

* * *

FOUNDER FRANK GANNETT, ill at his Rochester home, will be absent again this year, but his two closest long-time associates will be actively on hand.

Frank Tripp, chairman of the board, is known in Rochester and throughout our Group for many things, not least being his weekly column.

E. R. Davenport, more or less retired now, but very much a factor, spends several months each year at his Florida home, but is known widely as the former general manager of the Rochester newspapers.

* * *

AS IN MANY OTHER FIELDS, the problem of ever-rising costs will dominate many of the discussions.

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Inflation is a dangerous threat to our national life. Each dollar in terms of what you can buy with it has dwindled from 100 cents (its 1939 purchasing power) to 49.7 cents.

Newspapers have been fighting to hold the line for years, not only in campaigns for economy in government and elsewhere, but also in their own pricing policies. Even so, many have had to go reluctantly to 6, 7 or 10 cents daily, and more will be forced to do so in the future.

But name any other product that you could buy for a nickel 10 years ago that still sells for a nickel today – yet has steadily improved in quality, content, service and appeal.

*** * ***

THE ADVANCES of recent years have been many:

Color printing – adopted expensively by many newspapers and with more coming along all the time; better local and worldwide picture coverage and reproduction; sharper, more interesting, more effective news writing and advertising; broader coverage in all fields, including sports and women's news.

All these are tangible, appreciated advances, significant to every community newspapers serve.

*** * ***

ALL AND MORE will be discussed and reviewed at the meetings here at the Sheraton next week.

People, however, not processes, will have No. 1 billing:

A new training program, more than a year in preparation, among the best in the newspaper world, will be outlined.

Under this program, to be undertaken throughout the Gannett Group, young men and women will be given organized training that is sure to mean (1) even greater opportunities for them in the years that lie ahead, and (20 still better newspapers for readers and advertisers.

oo. **(B4/f29)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
September 30, 1957

PHOTO
Caption:

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CONSULTATION – Officials of The Gannett Co. gather at a dinner in Sheraton Hotel in preparation for a two-day clinic of Gannett newspaper editors and executives which opens today. Left to right: Paul Miller, president; Mrs. Frank Gannett; Frank E. Tripp, chairman of board; Douglas C. Townson and E. R. Davenport, vice presidents. Conference will deal with news writing, economics, advertising and group policy.

pp. **(B4/f27)**

The Gannetteer
September 1957

(1.) **Hartford Times Executives Mark a New Milestone**

A FLYING TRIP to Hartford last month by FRANK TRIPP, PAUL MILLER, LYNN BITNER and AL BEST resulted in a surprise recognition of Paul Miller's 10th anniversary with the Gannett Company when *Hartford Times* Publisher DAVE DANIELS presented the Gannett Co. president with an electric clock inscribed "Paul Miller Time."

The presentation was at a business meeting and dinner at the Hotel Statler attended by members of *The Times* executive staff and the visitors from Gannett headquarters.

In his presentation Daniel pointed out that the figure 10 seemed to have a particular significance in connection with the *Hartford Times* and the Gannett Group. He recalled that the Gannett Company had observed its 30th anniversary by holding its first Hartford conference in 1936, its 40th in 1946 and its 50th at the Hartford Gannett meeting at the Statler last September.

Daniel said that while he did not believe these 10-year intervals were deliberately planned, he felt it was most appropriate and gratifying, even if unintentional, that Miller had chosen the date for his visit to Hartford, just one day away from his 10 anniversary. He said: "The clock is just a small token of recognition of the occasion, but it's a Connecticut product and we hope it will serve you accurately."

In his response, Miller indicated that he was pleased to return to Hartford. He said that he did not realize that anyone in Hartford would remember that he first came to the Gannett Company on August 1, 1947. The gift, he said, would serve as a pleasant reminder of that milestone.

Miller paid tribute to Tripp, describing him as one of the finest and best informed newspapermen in the country. He also cited outstanding work by *Times*

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Sports Editor ART McGINLEY, whose achievements inspired a written tribute from Tripp *(re-printed on Page 2)*.

The Rochester group, flying into Bradley Field, said they were impressed by the airport and the Murphy Terminal Building – both results of the vision of retired *Times* Publisher FRANK MURPHY.

(2.)

A Publisher Goes to Hear Evangelist Graham

Last month President Paul Miller of Gannett Co., Inc. attended a New York rally conducted by the Rev. Billy Graham, evangelist. He reported the experience in the following signed editorial published in the Rochester Times-Union, of which he is editor and publisher:

By PAUL MILLER

IT WAS DIFFICULT to believe that this was New York City, quite impossible that it could be the Madison Square Garden I know.

As the choir in the balcony behind the pulpit sang an invitation hymn, "Just As I Am," there was movement here and there along the front rows of the seats that covered all of the vast floor of the Garden up to within about 30 feet of the pulpit.

A Negro woman stepped out alone across the open expanse of floor and stood, as Billy Graham indicated, before his pulpit. She was joined by a small boy, then a girl with a pony-tail hair-do. A young couple followed. Now there was a stirring in the great shadowed reaches of the farthest balconies, and throughout the tiers of boxes just off the floor. All aisles became alive with movement toward the front:–

Adults of all ages and all manner of appearance. A handful of teenage boys who fully fitted the description of gang kids to whom Billy Graham had made a special appeal. Schoolgirls in clusters of three and four.

On they came. They packed the open floor area before and beside the platform. They stretched out in lines back up the aisles.

The choir, at Evangelist Graham's signal, broke into another old revival hymn, "Almost Persuaded." The voices and the piano and organ on the platform, rolled out to fill the Garden where boxing, hockey, horse shows, circuses and basketball are the common fare.

Hundreds had now responded to Billy Graham's appeal for "decisions for Christ."

I SAT MARVELING from a box facing above and to one side of the front row of seats. I could see the expressions of dozens of those who came down the aisles. It was a moving experience.

This was New York?

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The tall powerful young evangelist, handsomely attired in a blue-gray Rochester-tailored suit, with gray shirt and lively tie, could have dominated any theater stage in the city had acting rather than the ministry been his career.

But his manner and his preaching and his appeal at "invitation" took many of the thousands hearing him back in memory to "revival meetings" in small towns in the South and West and even here in the East. The hymns were the same:

"I Need Thee Every Hour."
"What a Friend We Have in Jesus."
"Draw Me Nearer."
Lord, I'm Coming Home."

I heard those 40 years and more ago in Claremore, Okla.!

The same songs, the same general appeal, generating the same response among the thousands drawn from the most blasé city on earth.

An older man sitting next to me whispered, "It's this way every night. I just can't believe it."

APPARENTLY, Billy Graham has difficulty believing it himself. He has lost weight during the meetings, but he says he never felt better in his life. "The Lord is seeing me through." He looks trim and fit. His color is good.

He speaks with vigor but (I was pleased to note) with less emotion and fewer gestures than one might suspect after hearing him on radio or TV. He follows his prepared sermon rather closely, gripping the pulpit stand with one hand as he points a finger or holds up his Bible with the other hand.

He wears his hair cut full. His eyes are deep-set.

He smiles often, works in frequent humorous anecdotes – there were chuckles and outright laughter from the audience.

I had been in New York on business for a day and decided on the spur of the moment to stay over and hear Billy Graham, one of the great personalities of all time and a controversial one.

As his call for "decisions" was answered by the tide of all kinds and colors, I looked at their earnest faces. I couldn't help making a resolution or two myself.

Then I thought of those who have criticized and scoffed.

The older man next to me whispered again:

"I've lived here and been active in churches all my life. Nothing has ever stirred New York like this."

I don't see how any one [*sic*] could attend and not get some spiritual stimulation out of the experience.

qq. **(B4/f29)**

PHOTO:

1957-5A

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Mr. Miller, Mrs. Gannett, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Townson, Mr. Davenport -- Hotel Sheraton, Rochester, N.Y., Sunday, Oct. 6, 1957 – Conference Executives Gannett papers.

rr. **(B4/f29)**

(1.)

TICKET
OF
ADMISSION

ADULT

THIS Ticket entitles the Holder to
vifit the Exhibition Buildings of

COLONIAL
WILLIAMSBURG

as often as defired until expiration
Date indicated below. This Ticket is
not transferable.

All income derived from the Exhibition Buildings is ufed to maintain & develop Colonial Williamfburg *and to carry forward its educational Program.*

Admiffion $3.00
Pleafe Sign below:

Expiration Date:
October 17, 1957

[map of Colonial Williamsburg on back]

(2.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This Room No. *149* is definitely reserved for
the visit of Queen Elizabeth on October 15 and 16.

We thank you and appreciate your Cooperation.

THE MANAGEMENT

over –

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Gretchen T Byrd

To
The Prince Paul, Duke of Rochester
from. Harry F. Byrd Jr.

(3a.) 1607-1957

In honor of
Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II
and
His Royal Highness
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

The Governor of Virginia
and
Mrs. Thomas Bahnson Stanley
The Virginia Three Hundred and Fiftieth
Anniversary Commission
and
The Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown
National Celebration Commission
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller
at a Reception
Wednesday, the sixteenth of October
at half after four o'clock
Garden of the Governor's Palace
Williamsburg, Virginia

Please reply
The Secretary, Travis House

Dress Informal

Guests are requested to
arrive not later than five o'clock

(3b.) *Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller*

To Guests at the Garden Party Honoring Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Arrival at the Governor's Palace: All guests are urged to arrive at 4:30, and under no circumstances later than 5 o'clock, in order that they may pass through the receiving line and be served prior to the arrival of the Queen and Prince Philip at 5:30 o'clock.

Parking at the Palace: A parking sticker is enclosed which will admit you to a restricted parking area in the Matthew Whaley school playground adjacent to the Palace.

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Admittance to the Palace: It will be necessary to present this card at the Palace gates in order to be admitted. None except invited guests will be admitted. Children are not invited. Please do not bring cameras.

In Case of Rain: Parking will be at the Information Center and Shuttle Bus transportation will be furnished from the parking area to the Palace. A canopy will be erected over a portion of the Garden to prevent inconvenience to guests.

Presentation of Guests: Because of the pressure of time, it will be possible to present only a very few of the guests to the Queen and to Prince Philip. Your co-operation is requested.

Departure of the Royal Party: Guests are requested t defer their departure until the Royal party has left the Palace, at about 6:30.

THE VIRGINIA 350TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION
THE JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN
CELEBRATION COMMISSION

(3c.) PHOTO:
1957-5B

At Jamestown Festival with the Harry Byrds, Jr.

ss. **(B4/f29)**
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The Gannetteer
October 1957

Student Medical Clinic
Dedicated at Cornell

CORNELL UNIVERSITY'S new $500,000 student medical clinic was dedicated Sept. 14. The two-story stone-and-glass building was a gift of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc. . . .

tt. **(B4/f27)**

U.S. News & World Report
November 22, 1957

Censorship – A Declaration By Catholic Bishops

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Following are excerpts from a statement released Nov. 17, 1957, by the Catholic Bishops of the United states after their annual meeting in Washington, D.C.:

Censorship is today a provocative and sometimes misleading word. It generates controversy by provoking those who would deny in fact any restrictions, legal or moral, upon freedom of expression. It misleads, since few approach the problems of censorship without emotion.

Obviously, the state does have some power of censorship. In times of war or great national danger, few will deny it a preventive power. In normal circumstances, however, the state exercises only a punitive function, placing restraint on those who misuse liberty to deny equal or greater rights to others. The state's power of censorship is not unlimited.

Morally, the Church can and does exercise what is called censorship. This right is hers from her office as teacher of morals and guardian of divine truth. Her decisions bind her people but her sanctions upon them are only spiritual and moral. She does, nevertheless, express her judgments to all men of good will, soliciting their reasoned understanding and their freely given acceptance and support.

Most commonly in civil affairs the particular freedom that is involved in discussions of the subject is freedom of the press, not only in newspapers and other publications but also such dramatic expression as is represented in the theater, motion pictures, radio and television.

Because in modern times the press has been a major instrument in the development of knowledge and the chief means of its diffusion, freedom of the press is closely bound up with man's right to knowledge. Man's patient, plodding ascent to the heights of truth evidences the spiritual powers given him by God and at the same time their wounding by sin. His search for truth is an enriching and ennobling experience, uniquely proper to man.

The right to know the truth is evidently broad and sweeping. Is the right to express this knowledge, whether through speech or press, equally broad? That man has a right to communicate his ideas through the spoken or written word is beyond challenge. And yet it can be recognized at the outset that expression adds a new element to knowledge. Directed as it is to others, it is an act that has social implications. Society itself must take cognizance of it. Although man must claim and hold to freedom of expression, he must also recognize his duty to exercise it with a sense of responsibility.

This is a freedom that is intimately bound up with other freedoms that man prizes. Freedom of the press is patently a key safeguard of civil liberty. Democracy does not exist without it. The day free expression of opinion is extinguished and all are constrained to fall into a single pattern of political thought and action, democracy has died.

* * *

Because freedom of the press is a basic right to be respected an safeguarded, it must be understood and defended not as license but as true rational freedom. The kind of uncritical claims for and defense of liberty which so often have been made

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in our day actually places that liberty in jeopardy. For this reason we feel that light must be thrown not only on its meaning but also on its limits.

To speak of limits is to indicate that freedom of expression is not an absolute freedom. Not infrequently it is so presented. It is alleged that this freedom can suffer no curtailment or limitation without being destroyed. The traditional and sounder understanding of freedom, and specifically freedom of the press, is more temperate. It recognizes that liberty has a moral dimension. Man is true to himself as a free being when he acts in accord with the laws of right reason. As a member of society his liberty is exercised within bounds fixed by the multiple demands f social living.

In the concrete, this means that the common good is to be served. It will entail, among other things, a respect for the rights of others, a regard for public order and a positive deference to those human, moral and social values which are our common Christian heritage. It is within this context that freedom of expression is rightly understood.

This recognition of limitations has been given statement in recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States: "We hold that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press." (Roth v. United States, 77 S. Ct. 1304, Alberts v. California, 77 S. Ct. 1304, June 24, 1957.) The decisions touching on this subject are encouraging to those who have been deeply concerned over trends that threatened to destroy the traditional authority exercised by the state over expressions and displays of obscenity.

Contrary to this trend, the Court has held that there is such a thing as obscenity susceptible of legal determination and demanding legal restraint; that laws forbidding the circulation of obscene literature are not as such in violation of the Constitution; that the Federal Government may ban such publications from the mail; that a State may act against obscene literature and punish those who sell or advertise it.

The decisions reasserted the traditional conviction that freedom of expression is exercised within the defined limits of law. Obscenity cannot be permitted as a proper exercise of a basic human freedom. Civil enactments as well as the moral law both indicate that the exercise of this freedom cannot be unrestrained.

Ideally, we would wish that no man-made legal restraints were ever necessary. Thus, restraint on any human freedom would be imposed rather by one's own reason than by external authority. In any case, restraint's best justification is that it is imposed for the sake of a greater freedom. Since, however, individuals do act in an irresponsible way and do threaten social and moral harm, society must face its responsibility and exercise its authority. The exigencies of social living demand it.

* * *

Although civil authority has the right and duty to exercise such control over the various media of communication as is necessary to safeguard public morals, yet civil law, especially in those areas which are constitutionally protected, will define as narrowly as possible the limitations placed on freedom. The one purpose which will guide legislators in establishing necessary restraints to freedom is the securing of the general welfare through the prevention of grave and harmful

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abuse. Our judicial system has been dedicated from the beginning to the principle of minimal restraint. Those who may become impatient with the reluctance of the state through its laws to curb and curtail human freedom should bear in mind

Continued from page 77

A DECLARATION
ON CENSORSHIP

That this is a principle which serves to safeguard all our vital freedoms – to curb less rather than more; to hold for liberty rather than restraint.

In practice the exercise of any such curbs by the state calls for the highest discretion and prudence. This is particularly true in the area of the press. For here an unbridled power to curb and repress can make a tyrant of government, and can wrest from the people one by one their most cherished liberties.

Prudence will always demand, as is true under our governmental system, that the courts be in a position to protect the people against arbitrary repressive action. While they uphold the authority of government to suppress that which not only has no social value, but is actually harmful, as is the case with the obscene, the courts will be the traditional bulwark of the people's liberties.

Within the bounds essential to the preservation of a free press, human action and human expression may fall short of what is legally punishable and may still defy the moral standards of a notable number in the community. Between the legally punishable and the morally good there exists a wide gap. If we are content to accept as morally inoffensive all that is legally unpunishable, we have lowered greatly our moral standards. It must be recognized that civil legislation by itself does not constitute an adequate standard of morality.

An understanding of this truth, together with the knowledge that offensive materials on the stage and screen and in publications have a harmful effect, moved the Bishops of the United States to set up agencies to work in the field – for motion pictures, the National League of Decency; for printed publications, the National Office for Decent Literature.

The function of these agencies is related in character. Each evaluates and offers the evaluation to those interested. Each seeks to enlist in a proper and lawful manner the co-operation of those who can curb the evil. Each invites the help of all people in the support of its objectives. Each endeavors through positive action to form habits of artistic taste which will move people to seek out and patronize the good. In their work they reflect the moral teaching of the Church. Neither agency exercises censorship in any true sense of the word. **[END]**

uu. **(B4/f29)**
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Rochester Times-Union
November 18, 1957

Gannett Co. Buys

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TV in California

STOCKTON, Calif. – The Gannett Co. – which has newspaper, radio and television interests in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – today projected its first expansion into the Far West.

Paul Miller of Rochester, N.Y., president of Gannett Co., Inc., announced the signing of an agreement for purchase of TV Station KOVR in the rich Central Valley of California. KOVR operates on Very High Frequency (VHF) over Channel 13 and is affiliated with American broadcasting Company. It is licensed to Stockton and serves the three principal cities of the valley – Stockton, Sacramento and Modesto . . . .

vv. **(B4/f29)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
November 19, 1957

Gannett Co. Acquires
California TV Station

STOCKTON, Calif., Nov. 18 – Purchase of television station KOVR in the Sacramento Valley of California by Gannett Co., Inc., was announced yesterday by Paul Miller, president. It is a three million dollar transaction, subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the licensing of all broadcast stations . . . .

ww. **(B4/f29)**

The Gannetteer
December 1957

PURCHASE of television station KOVR in the Sacramento Valley of California by Gannett Co., Inc., was announced Nov. 18 by PAUL MILLER, president. The transaction is subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the licensing of all broadcasting stations.

KOVR-TV, operating on Channel 13, is a VHF station licensed to Stockton and serving the three principal cities of the Sacramento Valley – Stockton, Sacramento and Modesto. Its maximum power transmitter (316,000 watts) is situated atop Butte Mountain, near Jackson in Amador County, heart of the famous Gold Rush country of 1849.

KOVR serves nearly 450,000 TV homes in this rapidly growing agricultural and industrial area which has a population of 1,500,000. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co. network.

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The Gannett Co. proposes to acquire the capital stock of Television Diablo, Inc., owner and operator of KOVR-TV, for $1,100,000, with Diablo remaining committed to repay its outstanding indebtedness, approximately $2 million.

Principal stockholder of Television Diablo Inc., is H. Leslie Hoffman of Los Angeles, president of Hoffman Electronics Corp. The concern manufactures radio, television and high fidelity equipment and is active in the government missile and military electronics programs.

"We plan to retain substantially the same staff now operating the station and to announce a program for improved and expanded service to this great and growing area," Miller said.

"We are particularly pleased that Terry H. Lee, the present general manager of KOVR, has agreed to remain with the company until July 1, 1958. Mr. Lee has been a tremendous factor in the development program of the present KOVR, and his help and guidance will be of major assistance to the Gannett Company."

C. GLOVER DELANEY of Rochester, managing director of Gannett Company's Broadcast Division, will devote considerable time to plans for development of KOVR.

Representing the Gannett Company in investigation and negotiations, extended over several weeks, were CYRIL WILLIAMS, treasurer; LYNN N. BITNER, general manager; DELANEY and Justin Doyle of the Rochester law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Dey.

The Gannett Company operates other television and radio properties. On Nov. 4, a million-watt UHF station went on the air in Binghamton. Other stations in the Gannett organization are: WHEC, and WHEC-TV, Rochester, N.Y.; WENY, Elmira, N.Y.; WDAN and WDAN-TV (UHF), Danville, Ill., and WINR, Binghamton, N.Y.

THE GANNETT CO. Inc., founded by FRANK GANNETT, who is now president emeritus, operates 22 newspapers in New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois.

Gannett News Service maintains bureaus in Washington and Albany. J. P. McKinney & Son, national advertising representatives, a subsidiary of the Gannett Company, has offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Syracuse. Legal formalities were completed at mid-month and it was expected that an application for formal approval by the FCC would be presented in a few days. Normally, FCC action on such a transfer requires two to three months.

Hoffman, commenting on the agreement said:

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"We have put a great deal of time, money and effort into the development of KOVR as an instrument of real service to the valley area. I am delighted that the purchaser is the Gannett Company, because I know it will carry on and expand policies to the continued best advantage of the people of this area."

xx. **(B4/f29)**

Editor & Publisher
November 23, 1957

Gannett Co.
Buys Station
In California

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Paul Miller, president of Gannett Co., Inc., this week announced the signing of an agreement for purchase of a Stockton, Calif., television station by the Gannett Co.

The station, KOVR, is a 316,000-watt station licensed to operate on VHF channel 13. It serves Sacramento and Modesto as well as Stockton. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co.

The Gannett Co. proposes to acquire the capital stock of Television Diablo, Inc., owner and operator of KOVR for $1,100,000, with Diablo remaining committed to repay its outstanding indebtedness, approximately $2,000,000.

Principal stockholder of Television Diablo, Inc., is H. Leslie Hoffman of Los Angeles, president of Hoffman Electronics Corp. The concern manufactures radio, television and high fidelity equipment.

Mr. Miller said: "Terry H. Lee, general manager of KOVR, has agreed to remain with the company until July 1, 1958."

In the Gannett Group are 22 newspapers, four radio stations and three television stations, all east of the Mississippi.

Representing the Gannett Co. with Mr. Miller in investigation and negotiations, extended over several weeks, were Cyril Williams, treasurer; Lynn N. Bitner, general manager; and C. Glover Delaney, managing director of Gannett radio and television properties.

Formal request for approval of the transaction will be made at once to the Federal Communications Commission.

yy. **(B4/f29)**
*****

The Gannetteer
November 1957

(1.) **Gannett Medical Clinic**

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Dedicated at Cornell

CORNELL UNIVERSITY on Sept. 14 dedicated a student medical clinic, the gift of a newspaper foundation created by one of its alumni, FRANK E. GANNETT . . . .

(2.)

Industrialist Lauds Gannett At Dedication of New Medical Center

By JOHN COLLYER

Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Cornell University, and Chairman of the Board of the B. F. Goodrich Co.

Remarks at dedication of Gannett Medical Clinic, Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1957

IF I were to pay adequate tribute to Mr. Gannett I would be speaking right on through tomorrow, his birthday.

A mere sampling of his good works for his family, his friends, neighbors, employes [*sic*], his university, his beloved city of Rochester, his state, his nation, and the world would take many volumes of the printed word . . . .

(2.) PHOTOS
Captions:

FRANK GANNETT McADAM, grandson of the founder of Gannett newspapers, stands with his grandmother and President Deane W. Malott of Cornell University after unveiling plaque and portrait of Frank Gannett at dedication of Cornell student medical clinic.

OUTSIDE CLINIC following dedication at Ithaca, N.Y., are Cornell President Deane W. Malott; Cornell Board Chairman John L. Collyer, Mrs. Frank Gannett, in whose husband's honor the clinic is named; Frank Tripp, chairman of the Gannett Co. board; Dr. Norman S. Moore, clinic director; Paul Miller, Gannett Co. president; and E. R. Davenport, Gannett Co. director and original partner in establishment of Gannett Group.

zz. **(B4/f29)**

*****

The Gannetteer
November 1957

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1958

* Henry Stock Named Group AD Director

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* Zimmerman Chosen Plainfield General Manager

TWO appointments effective Jan. 1 were announced Sept. 30 by PAUL MILLER, president of the Gannett Company, at the annual conference of executives of all the newspapers and radio and television stations in the Group, which was held at Rochester.

HENRY W. STOCK, advertising director of the Albany *Knickerbocker News*, will become advertising director of all the Gannett Newspapers, with his headquarters in Rochester. He will succeed IRVING H. FITCH, who retires after serving in that post since 1951.

A. WALLACE ZIMMERMAN will become general manager of the *Plainfield* (N.J.) *Courier-News*, one of the fastest-growing afternoon newspapers in the country. CHAUNCEY A. STOUT will retire as publisher on the eve of his 80th birthday, having been an executive of *The Courier-News* for more than half a century . . . .

aaa. **(B4/f29)**

The Gannetteer
November 1957

Reporter-Adman Training Courses Planned for New Staffers

TRAINING PROGRAMS for beginners in reporting and advertising were outlined last month at a meeting of Group executives in Rochester. Parts of the training program already have been put into effect in some plants.

President PAUL MILLER announced the program, developed by JOHN E. HESELDEN, Group personnel director, with the aid of newspaper department heads in Rochester, Utica and Albany. Programs will be conducted individually by Group newspapers.

Trainees will include recent college graduates and other outstanding young men and women who are entering newspaper work for the first time. They will work from manuals prepared by Group executives and will follow courses of supplementary reading. New staffers with a year or two of newspaper experience will be expected to take only part of the full course, tentatively scheduled to require 21 weeks. Here's how the full 21-week period might be spent:

– One day of orientation and explanation of basic newspaper goals and principles.

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– Three weeks of study and work in a circulation department, with a circulation executive directing the training in marketing, area coverage, quantitative values, delivery systems and growth factors.

– Two weeks in observing mechanical department operations, including copy handling and press production.

– Twelve weeks in the department for which the trainee is being prepared. Newsmen would spend this in working on various desks and major beats, studying editing techniques and writing routine stories. Advertising trainees would spend one week in classified, nine weeks in retail – accompanying regular salesmen on their calls – and two weeks in general advertising.

– Three weeks (for admen) in the newsroom; three weeks in the advertising departments (for newsmen).

– Eight days in the business office, studying bookkeeping and accounting practices, newsprint accounting, statistical s cost surveys, billing and budgeting.

PRESIDENT MILLER said young men and women will be given organized training "that is sure to mean (1) even greater opportunities for them in the years ahead, and (2) still better newspapers for readers and advertisers." He said there is no desire "to standardize news gathering and ad selling procedures. The sole aim is to supply operating executives with a tailor-made plan which can be followed in developing promising younger people."

Assisting Heselden in setting up the program have been J. J. BURKE, *Rochester Times-Union*; CYRUS H. FAVOR, *Utica Daily Press*; HENRY W. STOCK, *Knickerbocker News*, Albany; ANTHONY T. POWDERLY, *Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester; HERMAN E. MOECKER, *Knickerbocker News*, Albany; JOHN E. GARTLAND, traveling auditor, Gannett Co., Inc.; and HOWARD HOSMER, *Rochester Times-Union*.

bbb. **(B4/f29)**

National Press Photographer
November, 1957

Moeller Charges Govt. Interferes with Press

The charge that the federal government is actively interfering with the processes of freedom of information was made in Rochester by journalism professor Leslie G. Moeller, director of the State University of Iowa's School of

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Journalism, who said that administrators learned that "the handout, and a tight rein on subordinates, is a method of controlling the flow of information."

"For the first time in its history," Moeller told the Rochester Photo Conference, the federal government has begun to espouse formally the theme that "the public does not have a right to know."

Moeller cited executive sessions totaling one third of all congressional committee hearings and the absence of information from the Atomic Energy Commission on atomic fall-out as examples of what he termed "the right of suppression" being practiced in areas of our government.

The Iowa educator said freedom of information or "the right of access," is perhaps under greater challenge in this country now than it ever has been and that the real beneficiaries of freedom of information are its weakest defenders.

"Mr. and Mrs. Every-Day Citizen," he said, "give the strong impression of not bothering much with this sort of thing. In general, Mr. Average Citizen seems to feel that, so long as things go moderately well, freedom in the abstract is somebody else's business," he added.

Moeller urged that educators and professionals in the media of mass communications bend every effort to bring to the public a sense of personal identification with freedom. He said a national climate favorable to freedom is built on information about freedom: "The citizen cannot act in darkness," he declared.

The Iowa journalism school head called for research into the question of how to interest the average citizen in the news items which should be of interest to him. "The mass media ought also to know much more about what the public most vigorously dislikes in the media . . . a type of news coverage, or a kind of picture, or a type of advertising."

"The mass media," he said, "need more research about the impact of their content." They are "the greatest educational force" we have for the one hundred twenty million citizens beyond school age. "The media do well in the cause of freedom," he said in conclusion, "but they need to be much better."

PHOTO
Caption:

HAPPY CREW at conference get together after dinner. L. to r.: Mrs. Oscar N. Solbert, Gannett Newspapers President Paul Miller, Mrs. Don McMaster, Gen. O. N. Solbert, Mrs. Frank Gannett, Don McMaster, Vice President-General Manager of Eastman Kodak.

ccc. **(B4/f29)**

*

Editor & Publisher E&P Every Saturday Since 1884
THE **SPOT NEWS** PAPER OF THE NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING FIELDS

December 7, 1957

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Frank Gannett Dies at 81;
His Empire in Foundation

Earnings of Properties Will
Be Shared with Communities

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Frank Gannett, founder of the Gannett Group of 22 newspapers, died Dec. 3 at 5 a.m. at his home here on Sandringham Road. He was 81 years old . . . . [6 pp.]

(9) PHOTOS

ddd. **(B4/f29)**

Tarrytown (N.Y.) *Daily News*
December 12, 1957

Mr. Odell Recalls Friendship With The Late Frank Gannett

WE HAVE JUST RETURNED from Miami Beach where we attended a memorial service for Frank Gannett, owner and publisher of 22 newspapers, who died Tuesday at his home in Rochester after a long illness. We had known Frank Gannett for more than 40 years and he was one of our oldest and best friends. At the time we met him he was president of the New York State Press Association, the oldest press association in the country. Mrs. Odell and I attended the convention at Ithaca and it was one of the turning points in our lives. Four years later, I was elected president of that association and later president of the National Editorial Association.

We can remember the convention well. Moving pictures were just being developed and one of the events of the convention was to have each one of us walk out of a revolving door while a movie operator took our pictures. Later they were shown at the convention and were a sensation. How mild and amateurish were those pictures in comparison to the Cinerama of today.

* * *

FRANK GANNETT started life under humble circumstances. One of his jobs was to clean out a store in which there was a bar. Frank had to sweep out the bar and clean up the debris of the night before. Later he was charged by the proprietor with stealing a case of whiskey. He was threatened with a jail sentence until it was discovered that the proprietor's own wife had stolen the whiskey and drank it.

From then on Frank Gannett devoted his life to promote temperance and one of his rules was that not one of his papers could print a liquor advertisement. That rule prevails today and it cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars.

———

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I learned about the "bar incident" at the memorial service. It was related by the pastor who paid high tribute to Mr. Gannett as a man of great faith and loyalty and a true and devoted friend. He added that he called few men by their first name, but he did call Mr. Gannett, Frank. Services were held in Rochester at the same time services were held here.

* * *

Yes, Frank Gannett was a great man. We had many happy associations with him and he was always the kindly, thoughtful and warm friend.

The newspaper world has lost a great publisher and New York State will miss him, for he was foremost in efforts to advance and improve methods of printing newspapers. He was the organizer of the New York State Publishers and he served as its president for seven years. His wife was and still is, I think, a member of the Board of regents of New York State.

eee. **(B4/f29)**

Clyde Court

STEAM HEATED
OPEN YEAR 'ROUND

APARTMENT HOTEL
Second St. at First Ave., Southeast
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

December 16, 1957

Dear Paul:

I enclose clipping from the Daily News of a story I sent home about Frank. I thought you might want to pass it on to Mrs. Gannett. I don't want to bother her at this time.

Frank was a great man and one of my best friends. We will miss him in our newspaper circles.

Have been down here a month and glad to get away from the storms they have had in the north. I regret that I am away at this time for the printers are out on three papers. See clip. Bill Fanning is handling the situation well and he has the guts. Noel is working at makeup in Yonkers. The men have no grounds for walking out. They get good pay, hospital care and death benefits.

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Best wishes for the holiday season, but I know Frank's death will add a somber note.

Most sincerely,

Wallace (signed)

LOCATED IN THE EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE SECTION OF DOWNTOWN MIAMI

fff. **(B4/f26)**

Time
December 16, 1957

THE PRESS
The Chain That Isn't

To upstate New York's *R*ochester *Democrat and Chronicle* in 1886 came an indignant letter from one of its newsboys. Protesting that he had been billed $.06 too much for his papers, ten-year-old Frank Ernest Gannett demanded that the error be "rectified," added in his boyish scrawl: "I have always meet my bills."

From this aggressive faith in the rewards of enterprise, hardheaded Newsboy Gannett (accent on the net) never wavered. It led him, frustratingly, into politics, notably as the highly unsuccessful "businessman's candidate" for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940, into angel and pamphleteer for the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government and sundry other ultraconservative pressure groups. Through industry and acumen, round-faced, open-headed Frank Gannett also built one of the nation's biggest and most profitable newspaper empires. When he died last week [December 3] in Rochester at 81, long-ailing Frank Gannett not only owned the 125-year-old *Democrat and Chronicle* (circ. 125, 405), but 21 other papers as well – more than any other U.S. publisher has ever acquired without the help of inheritance.

Tolerant Teetotaler. Frank Gannett was a chain publisher who hated chain papers. Instead of cultivating a deadening conformity, papers in the Gannett "group," as the publisher preferred to call it, were encouraged to vary their typography, choose their own features, mold editorial policies to suit their own communities. Boasted Publisher Gannett: "Nothing ever goes out of my office with a 'must' on it." Example: though Gannett and his flagship paper, Rochester's evening *Times-Union* (circ. 128, 147), zealously promoted the St. Lawrence Seaway, his Albany *Knickerbocker News* (circ. 53, 870) doggedly fought the project as an economic threat to Albany.

Publisher Gannett, whose name appeared as editor only on the *Times-Union* masthead, always sent his political pronouncements to his other editors with the notation: "For your information and use, if desired" – and editors were free to ignore them.

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In 1948, when other Gannett papers (nearly all in solid Republican territory) supported Tom Dewey for President, Gannett's Independent Democratic Hartford (Conn.) Times (circ. 120, 182) backed Truman; in 1952, when Gannett backed Taft, the Times and most other papers in the group boomed Eisenhower. His Independent Republican Binghamton (N.Y.) Press (circ. 64,562), one of the best small-city newspapers in the U.S., has lately made a habit of supporting Democrats for mayor. During a state election campaign in which several of his papers had gone counter to Gannett's publicly expressed views, F.E.G., as he was called, sighed to Vice President (now President) Paul Miller: 'You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy." Tolerant Teetotaler Gannett's only inviolate command: his papers must never accept liquor ads.

Responsibility. The Gannett papers, nonetheless, share distinct family traits that go beyond sound management or geographical proximity. (Except for Illinois' Danville *Commercial-News*, New Jersey's Plainfield *Courier-News* and the Hartford *Times*, all are published in New York cities and small towns.) Conservative in news judgment as in politics, they have little use for exposes, play down stories of sex and crime. "A newspaper, to suit me," said Gannett, "must be one that I would be willing to have my mother, my own sister or daughter read." Many readers, particularly in the 15 cities where Gannett has a monopoly, complain that the modern mothers would not object to livelier coverage or sharper writing.

On the other hand, most of the papers are enthusiastic home-town boosters, campaign busily for local improvements, sponsor dozens of community enterprises. In keeping with this sense of community responsibility – and to perpetuate his newspapers – Publisher Gannett in 1935 gave two-thirds of his Gannett Company common stock to a philanthropic foundation administered by his executives.

The Great Hyphenator. For his career of building profitable provincial dailies, farm-born Frank Gannett was prepared by a maxim-minded mother ("Little strokes fell big oaks") and the example of a father who was a failure as a farmer and hotelkeeper. After working his way through Cornell, Newsman Gannett had risen to managing editor of the Ithaca News before he bought a half share of the ailing Elmira *Gazette* in 1906 (for $20,000), later merged it with the rival *Evening Star*. Gannett started looking for other money-losing dailies to buy and merge – and soon won fame as the busiest newspaper hyphenator in upstate New York. From Rochester, where he merged the *Union & Advertiser* with the *Times*, he went on to combine Utica's *Herald-Dispatch* and *Observer*, Elmira's *Telegram* and *Advertiser*, Ithaca's *News* and *Journal*. He fought Hearst in Rochester (where W.R.H. spent $8,000,000 in a hopeless stab at putting F.E.G. out of business), and was himself driven to the ropes in Brooklyn, where he bought the old *Eagle* in 1929 and shucked it at a loss of $2,000,000 three years later. He never founded a paper, but he bought with an auditor's sure eye; in all, Publisher Gannett acquired 30 papers (plus a string of TV and radio stations) in 51 years, merged ten, unloaded only three.

In politics, Gannett backed Franklin Roosevelt in his early years, but by 1940 was billing himself as The Man Who Stopped the New Dealers. While he was

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denounced by F.D.R. as an "isolationist" – and by the late Andrei Vishinsky as a "warmonger" – Gannett in his political philosophy was always animated by the same abhorrence of waste that made him a successful publisher. Though he suffered from diabetes for 33 years, Frank Gannett did not slow perceptibly until 1948, when he had a stroke. Bouncing back, he ran his empire until 1955, when he fractured his spine in a fall. Management and the presidency of the Gannett group has since gone into the hands of able, Gannett-groomed Paul Miller, 51, onetime Washington bureau chief for the Associated Press, who believes as firmly as F.E.G. in giving his editors free rein.

For man who has done so much in a field where the tools of self-promotion are so irresistibly at hand, Gannett was a surprisingly little-known man, even in the communities he served. "Although he owned the *Times* for 30 years," said a Hartford *Times*man, "if he walked through the business section it is doubtful whether two people would have recognized him." But one measure of Frank Gannett's success was the fact that his papers last week ran their own staff-written editorials on their publisher's death.

PHOTO:

PUBLISHER GANNETT (LEFT) & FRIENDS*
Papers that mother can read.
* Editorial Director Vincent S. Jones, President Miller.

ggg. **(B4/f29)**

OHIO STATE JOURNAL
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

December 17, 1957

Paul Miller, President
The Gannett Company
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

What an inspiring saga that is, spread all through December 7, Editor and Publisher, about the Frank Gannett newspaper organization, with you in the middle of it!

The best thing about it is your own unquestioned worthiness and fitness in every way to carry on the founder's tradition.

Give my regards to Louise, to whom I predicted that you one day would be head of the Associated Press. I missed it only in a sense, and I dare say you have no regrets.

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Sincerely,
Jake (signed)
J. A. Meckstroth
Editor

JAM:sf

hhh. **(B4/f29)**

THE CORNING LEADER
CORNING LEADER, Inc.
CORNING, N.Y.

W.A. UNDERHILL
PRESIDENT

E.S. UNDERHILL, JR.
TREASURER

TELEPHONE:
CORNING 6-4651

December 18, 1957

Mr. Paul Miller, President
Gannett Company, Inc.,
The Times-Union,
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

I do not recall sending you a copy of the editorial published in The Leader at the time of Frank's death, and therefore am sending you a copy herewith.

I had known Frank from the fall of 1910, when he was spending the evening at my father's home in Bath. I learned then why so many persons respected him. Of course in the last twenty years we have met only occasionally, but during all of the years he continued to be the honorable and capable person which the early impressions gave of him. I remember that when Frank was negotiating for the purchase of one of the Ithaca papers, he asked Father to approach Col. Duncan Campbell Lee in his behalf, and I also recall that before making the Utica purchase, he invited Father to go in with him on the project.

An unbreakable appointment in New York prevented my attending the funeral in Rochester. Stewart Underhill and his wife did go to Rochester, however.

Sincerely,
Alan (signed)
W. A. Underhill

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WAU:D

Enclosure

iii. **(B4/f29)**

– 17 –

THAT 17 IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE OLD-TIME MORSE OPERATORS MEANT THAT ANY MESSAGE SO SLUGGED WAS INTENDED FOR EVERYODY WHO MIGHT READ IT.

THIS MESSAGE IS SO INTENDED.

IT IS TO SAY MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

I IMPOSE ON THE GENEROSITY OF GNS BECAUSE I AM NOT GOING TO SEND OUT CONVENTIONAL CARDS THIS YEAR OR HENCEFORTH.

THE REASON IS THAT I JUST PLAIN CAN'T SEND CONVENTIONAL CARDS TO ALL I'D LIKE TO GREET.

I CAN AND DO EXPRESS WARM GOOD WISHES FOR NOW AND THROUGH THE COMING YEAR TO ALL IN OUR GROUP AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND I BEG YOUR INDULGENCE IN THE FACT THAT I TAKE THIS MEANS OF DOING IT.

PAUL MILLER

ROCHESTER

DEC. 23, 1957

Paul Miller (signature)

jjj. **(B4/f29)**

*****

The Caduceus
[n.d.]

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Rex: Give my congratulations to this handsome Brother.

CS (signed)
C. R. Smith

Paul Miller of Gamma-Psi Chapter (Oklahoma State) was recently elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc., which operates 23 newspapers with more than 1,000,000, circulation, 5 radio stations, and 3 television stations in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Illinois . . . .

kkk. **(B4/f29)**
*****

Editorially Speaking
Vol. 15, 1957

PAUL MILLER
President
THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

WHEN Paul Miller became president of the Gannett Company last Spring after serving as executive vice-president, he retained the editorship of the Rochester Times-Union, long regarded as the "flag" newspaper of the Group. His consuming interest in news and editorial matters, dating back to his earliest days as a reporter on small newspapers in Oklahoma, and continuing through a brilliant career with The Associated Press as bureau chief, assistant general manager, and head of its Washington Bureau, shows no signs of slackening. Recently he began writing a weekly signed editorial column for the Saturday edition of The Times-Union. First former employe [*sic*] of AP to be elected to its Board of Directors, he now is first vice-president of The Associated press. Portions of this article were given as a speech to the North Carolina Press Association at the Duke University dinner in January of 1957.

F O R E W O R D

THIS volume of Editorially Speaking, No. 15 in an annual series, follows our tradition of presenting examples of the thinking and practices of the men who edit and manage the 22 newspapers in the Gannett Group. This exchange of ideas, originally confined largely to those attending the regular News and Editorial Conferences of the Gannett Newspapers, thus has been widened to invite editors everywhere to sit in on our shop talks and friendly family-style discussions.

It's a Great Life by Paul Miller

MY WORK has taken me from coast to coast and back again. And I know this:

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Whether life sets us down on an oil town newspaper in Oklahoma, moves us around the country with The Associated Press, with the Frank Gannett organization in New York, New jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – or wherever – so long as it's newspapering, it's a great life . . . .

lll. (2)PHOTOS

1957-5C
Janet Gaynor (1)

Dear Louise

Here, neglected
on the side, is Mrs. _____
_____, complete
with diamonds including
the one you found _____
Also Paul's momentary
resistance to Janet
Gaynor's charms. Then
see picture no. 2 for
the final result
_____

1957-5D
Janet Gaynor (2)

Paul Miller's Dealings with Other Gannett Newspapers

1. 1932

a.

(B3/f19)
The Associated Press
Oklahoma City, Okla.
303 Oklahoman Building
"PM:
Here are some pointers I think will help you to size up AP:

(5 page letter from Leon Durst to PM written in 1932 at the beginning of his career at AP)

All of this may seem complicated, but it will soak in soon as each point is applied . . . .

LHD"

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2. 1947

a. **(B3/f52)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
330 STAR BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

May 27, 1947

Dear Frank:

I want to thank you again for a pleasant and highly profitable experience of meeting yesterday with the wonderful group you have developed around you.

It was great to get to know you better, and Mrs. Miller and I appreciate the hospitality of yourself and Mrs. Gannett more than I can say.

Sincerely,
Paul (signed)

Mr. Frank E. Gannett
President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester

PAUL MILLER
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

b. **(B3/f52)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
July 8, 1947

AP Aide Quits Post
To Join Gannett Staff

Paul Miller, newly appointed executive assistant to Frank Gannett, president of Gannett Newspapers, will begin his new duties Aug. 1.

Miller resigned as assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Associated Press Washington Bureau to accept the position in the Gannett Group, which includes 21 newspapers and seven radio stations in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois. He recently was a visitor in Rochester and attended the spring meeting of editors of Gannett Newspapers.

Gannett Comments

Commenting on the addition of Miller to his staff, Gannett said:

"For a long time I have been watching him very carefully and I was so favorable impressed by him that I urged him to come with us.

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"Ever since the death of Leroy E. Snyder I have been searching for a man who could ably fill his place and add strength to our organization. This move does not in any way affect anyone in our organization. Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens.

"Although Mr. Miller has gone far in the newspaper business he is only 40 years old. He has made friends throughout the country and few newspapermen are better known than he is. He has four children and with Mrs. Miller will come to Rochester to reside.

"I know that in a short time he will make a place for himself in this community and he will be of great service to our papers and me." . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER
New Gannett Newspapers
executive.

c. **(B3/f52)**

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Publications
Stillwater

July 16, 1947

Mr. Paul Miller
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your new position and responsibility, for I know it is a forward step for you or you would not be making it. We are all proud and happy over your continued success and progress.

You are leaving a position with an organization having tremendous power for good or for undesirable effects on the public welfare. I feel that the organization is using its power for good. You are now going into a different type of organization which again has tremendous possibilities depending on how the power is used. You will have an opportunity to use your influence to make the chain newspaper a part of the powerful influence for public welfare which our newspapers must be.

Again, congratulations, and we will be glad to cooperate in any way if we can ever do anything to help.

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Very truly yours,
Trout (signed)
Clement E. Trout
Head

CET: mh

3. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**

Rochester Times-Union
September 28, 1948

Editors Hear
Attack on
Censorship

Syracuse – (AP) – The Chancellor of Syracuse University contends that at times the people of the United States "are as poorly informed about foreign affairs as are the citizens of the USSR."

William P. Tolley told the New York State Society of editors last night that he did not blame editors, reporters or publishers for what he termed lack of truth in newspapers. "All are doing the best they can," he added.

Cites 'Censorship at Source'

Tolley told the banquet session of the society's two-day meeting that: "So long as we have existing censorship at a source of all types of important news, the newspaper will not be able to give the public the truth.

"Government bureaucrats and the public relations operatives of business have established a quarantine of truth through which the press is able to break only on occasion."

He contended the chief reason "we fall so short of the truth" is that American freedom of the press includes only "a freedom of expression," but lacks "an equal freedom in access to the truth," especially in foreign policy and news from abroad.

Earlier, Dr. John MacDonald, executive secretary of the State Law Revision Commission, said his group would report to the Legislature during the first 10 days on the 1949 session on proposed legislation giving newspapermen the right to withhold confidential sources of information.

Feinberg Backing Reported

Harold W. Sanford, editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and chairman of the society's legislative committee, reported that State Senate Majority Leader Benjamin F. Feinberg had assured him a newspaper confidence

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bill would be introduced at the next session and that every effort would be made to pass the bill.

The proposed legislation resulted from the jailing last February of two newspapermen for refusing to tell where they had obtained lottery tickets reproduced in the Newburgh News, a Gannett newspaper.

The men, Douglas V. Clarke, news editor, and Charles L. Leonard, reporter, reviewed the incident during the afternoon session.

Gerald H. Salisbury, managing editor of the Albany Knickerbocker News, a Gannett newspaper, reported that the New York State freedom train probably would start its tour of the state between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1. Salisbury represents the newspaper editors on the committee in charge of the project.

'Reader Editing' Opposed

Paul Miller of the Gannett Newspapers yesterday said a survey among editors brought general agreement that "there is no substitute for direct, varied and frequent contact with people by the editor or publisher himself."

The editors also agreed, Miller reported, that they must edit any surveys on reader preference. He quoted one editor as saying: "If pure reader preferences were to 'edit' our newspapers, they could conceivably cheapen and pollute the product."

Miller added that newspapers need more cooperation from the public.

"Our greatest problem," he said, "is not the writing of facts but is getting the facts from people who do not want to make them public."

Referring to a previous speaker's suggestion that stories particularly interesting to the public be emphasized, Miller said that "newspapers today are trying to dress up pages on which such stories are printed in order to attract readers to material editors think they should read."

b. **(B3/f53)**

*****

The Commercial-News
Danville, Illinois
Thursday, October 28, 1948

Gannett Assistant
Sees C-N, WDAN
During 2-Day Visit

PHOTO:
Caption:

Paul Miller, right, executive head of The Gannett Radio Group, chats informally with Robert J. Burrow, manager of WDAN, Group Station. This picture was taken in front of The Commercial-News as Miller, assistant to Frank Gannett, president and publisher of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, was making his first get-acquainted visit to Danville.

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By BOB WRIGHT

Paul Miller, assistant to Frank Gannett, president and publisher of The Gannett Group of Newspapers, was in Danville Thursday on a two-day visit, his first since he became associated with the organization in July 1947.

A topflight newspaperman, Miller is serving as executive head of The Gannett Radio Group, a unit of which is Station WDAN.

He described the new WDAN building as "efficiently planned and attractive" and had words of praise for The Commercial-News.

"In the profession," he said, "The Commercial-News is regarded as unusually enterprising, not only from a journalistic standpoint but as outstanding in the public service it performs."

Miller made the trip from his Rochester, N. Y. headquarters to Chicago by plane. Robert J. Burow, WDAN manager, met him there Wednesday and the two motored to Danville. The Gannett executive will go to Pawhuska, Okla., Sunday to speak at a mortgage-burning ceremony in the church where his father, the Rev. James Miller, deceased, was pastor more than 20 years ago.

In an automobile tour of the city Thursday with E. C. Hewes, editor and publisher of The Commercial-News, Miller found the industrial development most impressive, since it balances the solid prosperity of the surrounding agricultural area . . . .

4. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**

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Nieman Reports
VOL. 3, NO. 1
JANUARY, 1949, p.19
Published by the Society of Nieman Fellows

The ABC of News Coverage

By Paul Miller

From a talk to German Newspaper Editors
at an American Press Institute Seminar,
September 23, 1948

Good reporting is the heart of good newspapering in the United States as it must be anywhere. It is obviously my opinion, then, that the care and training of good reporters takes second place to nothing in successful newspaper making.

However, it often takes more than good reporters to get good reporting. Back of any big byline there is apt to be a smart editor.

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So it isn't possible to put reporters in one class and editors in another. In the properly run newsroom you will find a team. Out of it all, out of teamwork among reporters and editors, comes the kind of news coverage that makes great newspapers.

Yet it is true that competent news reporting and writing is becoming more and more dependent upon specialization in the big newsrooms and news bureaus – a science expert, a union labor expert, a foreign affairs expert, a farm news expert, and so on. Any reporter, in these days of high pressure propaganda, government and otherwise, ought to try to know as much about a subject as the people who deal with it all the time.

On the Gannett Newspapers we have a farm expert who actually operates a model farm owned by the newspapers near Rochester . . . .

b. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Newsmagazine WE
February 10, 1949

Between You and Me
By John G. Corey

Please, Paul, Give Us This Day Our Daily Papers

The Rochester Times Union has a new editor – able and talented Paul Miller, formerly of the Associated Press. The Democrat and Chronicle will struggle along with Harold Sanford who, it seems to me, has been editor of the Old Lady since 1928, the year after I was canned as sports editor because old Pappa Ross, previous editor, didn't like the way I drank my Scotch.

Miller takes over a big job. He succeeds the Big Boss himself – Frank E. Gannett, who is now in Florida regaining his health following a slight shock several months ago. Reports from the inner circles of our daily press would indicate that Gannett is doing exactly that – regaining his health – and that soon he will be around again to assume his rightful place as the first citizen of Rochester.

Miller, however, will remain as editor of the TU no matter how much health the big chief regains. And, unlike Gannett, who left the editing of his favorite paper to others, Miller will be an editor in fact as well as in name; his will be the voice of the master to decide matters of editorial policy and to make whatever changes he deems necessary to make the TU a better paper for the community it serves.

A New Deal

That being true, and everybody in the newspaper profession except a few who speak of favorite sons and lucky birds assures me that it is, Rochester may be on the threshold of a new deal in its journalistic field. There may be an end of half-truth editorials, sometimes editorials without a bit of truth at all. There may be an end to crusades marked by hypocrisy. There may be real crusades in the offing, crusades meant to benefit people. The truth about gambling may now be told, and

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future editorials dealing with alcoholic beverages and the about $7,000,000,000 spent annually on booze may add which in the past has always been ignored – that more than half of that $7,000,000,000 goes to state and federal governments in the form of taxes . . . .

e. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Rochester Times-Union
Friday, April 15, 1949

Editor Sees Need for Understanding

A plea for understanding of "the other fellow" was made by Paul Miller, editor of The Times-Union, in a speech at a luncheon of the Public Utilities Advertising Association in the Sheraton at noon today. His subject was "What Business Can Do to Help the Free Enterprise System."

Representatives from 15 electric and gas companies in New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland attended the luncheon, highlight of a day-long conference.

Miller said:

"The system we know in America, and on which this nation was built, apparently will survive only if many who assail and doubt it become convinced pretty soon that it is, after all, the best in sight anywhere.

"The subject you assigned was 'How Business Can Help Save the Free Enterprise System,' and the word 'help' should be put in capital letters. Business can only help. Voting strength is the determining factor in telling which way our economy shall move.

"What can business in general do to strengthen general belief in our system? Business should tell its own story, in every legitimate way, it can. Business also must try to understand the other fellow's story.

"Nothing in any business operation should be out ahead of human relations. Three out of four persons who work for a living in the United States today, including myself, are employes [sic]. I am an employe [sic] first of the company which operates our newspapers, and also of the public which reads them.

"It seems to me that all of us must strive, and prayerfully, for understanding up and down the line. Somewhere there is a middle ground. Finding that middle ground is a major challenge of our time." . . . .

f. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Rochester Times-Union
Friday, April 22, 1949

Editors Weigh Cause of Errors in 1948 Election Forecast

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Washington – (AP) – The American Society of Newspaper Editors today sought to learn from its members "why the press was wrong" in 1948 election forecasts.

Philip H. Parrish of the Morning Oregonian, Portland, and Paul Miller, editor of The Rochester Times-Union, presented answers to the forum meeting of 350 editors at the annual convention.

"The papers almost universally vouched for the polls as scientific," said Parrish, "and so identified with themselves with the polls. We have permitted a feature to pose in the robes of a doctor of science."

Said Miller: "There's nothing wrong as between newspapers and the people that good reporting won't fix."

Other discussion leaders on the election question were N. R. Howard, Cleveland News; Thomas Hanes, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, and Richard J. Finnegan, Chicago Sun-Times.

And Harry S. Truman, the man who guessed right, prepared to receive the editors in an off-the-record news conference in the White House Rose Garden. The President's office is too small for the expected crowd.

In the statement he prepared for the meeting, Miller also said:

"Many a newspaper must have had at least one reporter who knew which way the wind was blowing last Fall. Few newspapers made the most of such reporters."

Miller suggested that it is time to drop "ninety other sideshows if necessary" to concentrate on good reporting. That he said is "the one absolutely basic essential to winning public acceptance and holding it."

Many an editorial is narrow and ill-founded because it is based on a poor reporting job," he proceeded. "Newspapers must sell the idea that they aim to be a compendium of responsible views locally –not merely, as so many readers so firmly believe, a vehicle solely for the newspapers' own views." . . . .

g. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Saturday, April 23, 1949

Editors Deplore Blunders
In Soul-Searching on Polls

Washington – (UP) – The American Society of Newspaper Editors was told yesterday the U.S. press has taken its most severe criticism in history for wrong guesses on last Fall's Presidential election and has itself to blame.

The post-election criticism and the reason for it were analyzed in a panel discussion on "The Press and the People" at the second session of the ASNE's annual convention . . . .

The soul-searching discussion was aimed at finding out if the daily press is doing a good job of keeping the public informed. Other features on the day's

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program included off-the-record talks by President Truman, Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson and Defense Secretary Louis Johnson . . . .

PHOTO:
LEAD EDITORS' DISCUSSION

Caption:
Five editors who led a discussion on "The Press and the People" at yesterday's sessions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington were, from left, Philip H. Parrish, Portland Oregonian; N. R. Howard, Cleveland News; Richard Finnegan, Chicago Sun-Times; Paul Miller, The Gannett Newspapers, and Tom Hanes, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

h. **(B3/f56)**
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Newsweek
May 2, 1949

ASNE Looks Back

Why, politically, are the press and the people so far apart so often? In a soul-searching post-mortem, the nation's editors last week mulled over the state of American journalism generally and its part in last November's elections particularly. Their consensus: The reporters, not the editors, first should have scented the trend toward Truman.

Some of the 350 at the American Society of Newspaper Editors' annual Washington convention disagreed. A panel on the "The Press and the People" had discussed the problem and its members . . . were free to express their individual views.

Miller rose to deplore newspaper managements' "high and mighty approach" to their readers. Editors must get out and mingle, he said. Finnegan insisted that the press no longer knew what people thought: since the depression it had "failed to appreciate the common knowledge of common events which people want never to happen again." . . . .

PHOTOS:

Caption:
Ben McKelway: Editors' president

Caption:
"Press and People" panel: Parrish, Nat Howard, Finnegan, Miller, and Hanes

5. 1950

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a. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, September 26, 1950

Publisher Explains
Complex Task of
Presenting News Daily

The complex and many-sided task of bringing the news to Rochesterians every day was detailed by Paul Miller at a meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Powers.

The editor and publisher of The Times-Union told the Rotarians how world news comes to the Rochester daily newspapers, how it is edited and how the job of commenting editorially on the news is handled.

To make sure that sufficient material is available to provide the Rochester newspaper reader with all the news, Miller said, The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle:

1 – Subscribe to the three great American wire news services, The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, any one of which "supplies more than enough news every day to fill any newspaper in the country."

2 – Maintain, in connection with the other 19 members of The Gannett Newspapers, a special news bureau in Washington – at a cost of from $50,000 to $75,000 a year, and a special bureau in Albany.

3 – Purchase special material of tremendous variety as part of a "never ending effort to produce newspapers as fresh and enterprising and useful as we can make them." Examples of these purchases which have appeared or are appearing in the newspapers are Gaylord Houser's best selling [*sic*] book, "How to Look Younger and Live Longer," David Lawrence's Washington Column, the Chicago Daily News service, pages of comic strips and special financial articles.

From all this material, the editor went on, the local news editors each day assemble a product designed to bring Rochesterians a full report of the news.

REAMS THROWN AWAY

"The editors of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union throw away reams of copy from the news wires every day," he said. "Some of it is discarded because it duplicates, other copy because it concerns persons or localities of no possible apparent interest here. But each newspaper prints well over 100 full columns of news and feature matter every day, and we'd be pretty

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poor indeed if we weren't able to give you a comprehensive and interesting selection in all that space."

Miller went on to describe how from the stories which come in each day editors select those which seem to provide the best reports. "For example, you may have noted that in the war in Korea the main story one day may be credited to the Associated Press. On the next day, it may be credited to the United Press, and possibly the following day back to Associated Press or over to International News Service."

SEPARATE PAPERS

He pointed out that rules of the Associated Press forbid the distortion of the news by any of the newspapers subscribing to its service.

Miller explained that both The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle are edited to be separate, complete newspapers.

"The standing policy of the company which controls both is that each shall be complete," he said. "Now neither would be complete if there were a policy of disregarding a story in one just because it had already appeared in the other.

"That would be the easy thing to do, I suppose, and it is a policy that is followed in some cities where both newspapers are owned by the same company, as in Rochester. Obviously, it is a great deal more expensive to operate two complete newspapers than to operate two jointly edited newspapers.

"I have seen the other system in other cities at first hand. I know that Rochester has far superior newspapers as a result of this policy."

Miller asserted there is very little duplication of news reports in the two newspapers. As proof he showed the Rotarians a copy of yesterday's Times-Union in which he had checked in red pencil stories duplicating those which had appeared in The Democrat and Chronicle.

He pointed out that there were only a few stories so checked, and said that in each case duplication was necessary for full coverage of the news.

Miller's talk will be broadcast by WHEC at 10 tonight

The Rochester newspapers, he went on, have remained individual not only in the handling of news, but also in editorial policy ever since Frank Gannett acquired the morning newspaper in 1928.

Concerning editorial policy or "comment" on the news, Miller emphasized that newspapers have a duty to try to force the man in the street to reach his own decisions on the news of the day.

"Newspapers may not be able to force the average man or any other to think, but you've got to give us credit for trying," he said. The responsibility to comment on the news vigorously and honestly must be carried out, he observed, even though most people "do not enjoy reading what they do not want to believe."

OPEN TO ALL OPINIONS

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An example of this tendency, he said, is the fact that many people don't like to be told that the government in Washington, like any family, "can't spend more than it earns without going broke."

H stressed, however, that the columns of a newspaper must remain open to all segments of public opinion. He noted that both newspapers make strong efforts to encourage expressions of individual opinion.

"A newspaper isn't worth the ink used to print it," he said, "if it doesn't stand for something. Yet, it doesn't merit a nickel of anybody's money if it doesn't go out of its way, if necessary, to provide a forum, to give a hearing, to all who want to get a word in on whatever side."

b. **(B3/f62)**

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The Democrat and Chronicle
September 27, 1950

Newsman Explains Goals, Responsibilities of Press

It is the goal of The Gannett newspapers to give its readers complete coverage on world and community news.

There is no overall editorial policy of The Gannett newspapers, as such.

A newspaper should stand for something.

Workers on Gannett newspapers feel a responsibility to their readers and want their active interest.

Paul Miller, vicepresident and director of the Gannett Company, Inc., made those four major points yesterday in an address to the Rotary Club in Powers Hotel on "The News and the Newspapers."

"We welcome an opportunity such as this," he said, "to tell you how we work at our jobs, what we work with, and most of all, perhaps, what we are working TOWARD, as a brand new Rochester Times-Union is produced every afternoon, and a brand new Democrat and Chronicle every morning." . . . .

6. 1951

a. **(B3a/f71)**

Gannetteer
March, 1951

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

AT BUFFALO meeting of New York State Publishers Association Acme cameraman caught (above) Paul Miller, H. W. Cruickshank and A. J. McDonald

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BEFORE Kenneth K. Burke, business manager of The Saratogian, left to assume new duties as general manager of the Danville Commercial News, Saratogian employes [sic] entertained at a dinner in his honor. At the head table (from left) are Frank T. McCue, new business manager, The Saratogian; Don. U. Bridge, advertising director, Gannett Newspapers; Paul Miller, vicepresident, Gannett Newspapers and publisher, Rochester Times-Union; T. J. Quilty, Saratogian circulation manager; Burke; Toastmaster J. M. Cavanaugh, Saratogian managing editor; Herbert W. Cruickshank, general business manager, Gannett newspapers; Mrs. Kenneth K. Burke; John Burke, retired production manager, Gannett Newspapers (Ken's father); L. R. Blanchard, general executive editor of The Gannett Newspapers; and A. J. McDonald, Albany Knickerbocker News general manager.

b. **(B3a/f71)**

*****

New York Herald Tribune
April 26, 1951

PHOTO:
Newspaper Executives at Publishers' Convention

Caption:
At a luncheon and business meeting of the New York State Publishers Association at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, left to right: L. N. Bitner, general manager of "The Elmira Star-Gazette"; Paul Miller, editor and publisher of "The Rochester Times-Union"; M. L. Spencer, retiring dean of the Syracuse School of Journalism, and E.A. O'Hara, president of the state publishers association and publisher of "The Syracuse Herald-Journal"

c. **(B1/f17)**

YOUR NEWSPAPERS *And How to Use Them*
A Report on the Newspaper Forum Conducted
Jointly by the Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle
Rochester, N.Y.
Oct. 16-18, 1951

A 'Group,' Not A 'Chain'
By Paul Miller
Vicepresident, The Gannett Newspapers

7. 1952

a. **(B3a/f72)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
November 22, 1952
1175

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Gannett Papers' Policies Outlined By Group Official in Harvard Talk

Basic tenets of The Gannett Group of newspapers and radio stations – as laid down by the founder and president, Frank Gannett – were outlined last night in a Nieman Fellowship address at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., by Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the group . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PRE-DINNER CONFAB – Chatting prior to Nieman Foundation dinner last night at Cambridge, Mass., are, from left, Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of Gannett Group of Newspapers, guest speaker at dinner; Louis M. Lyons, curator of Nieman Foundation at Harvard; Arthur Sutherland, former Rochester attorney and now professor of law at Harvard Law School, and Calvin Mayne, Nieman Fellow and Times-Union reporter.

b. **(B3a/f72)**

The Gannetteer
December 1952

WHY IS OUR GROUP UNIQUE?

Paul Miller, in Speech at Harvard, Puts Finger on Distinguishing Aims

BASIC TENETS of The Gannett Group of newspapers and radio stations – as laid down by its founder and president, FRANK E. GANNETT – were outlined in a Nieman Fellowship address at Harvard University last month by PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of the Group.

"There is nothing wholly comparable to it in journalism today, so far as I know," Miller told the Fellows, including CALVIN MAYNE, Rochester Times-Union reporter. Miller said:

"The Gannett Newspapers are distinguished by the fact that each is a local institution in policy and style, yet strengthened and supported in their primary devotion to the welfare of the localities they serve, by the resources and combined know-how of the parent company."

Miller quoted at length from statements of Frank Gannett to illustrate. Miller said he believed it was "the first time the Group's policies and principles have been delineated in this fashion."

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INDEPENDENCE – "I wish our newspapers to be fearless and independent. To be independent and of the greater service to their communities, they must be on a sound financial basis. This means they must be operated at a profit, but profits should be made secondary to basic ideals. Our newspapers must be free from the influence of any other interest that may have the selfish motive."

ADVERTISING – "No advertising should be accepted which could infringe upon our freedom of editorial expression . . . I urgently request that no Gannett newspaper or radio station shall ever accept any advertising on alcoholic beverages . . . Any advertising should be excluded which in the judgment of those responsible could be injurious to the public."

LOCAL AUTONOMY – "A long-standing policy to leave to the local management the fullest measure of autonomy. I like to have the editors express themselves freely. I do not wish to dictate editorial policy for our group. Each newspaper is an institution built up after years of effort. Each has a flavor and atmosphere of its own."

COMMUNITY SERVICE – "It is of great importance that our newspapers always shall be devoted to the best material as well as spiritual interests of the community [sic] in which they are published. They should at all times vigorously support all movements to foster and promote the welfare of the community."

TOLERANCE – "While maintaining strong and vigorous editorial policies, I hope the editors will always be tolerant. One who disagrees with the newspaper may be right, and the newspaper may be wrong. It is particularly important that readers have the opportunity to express themselves through our newspapers with only such restrictions, as space limitations, good taste, and libel laws may impose."

EMPLOYE BENEFITS – "A hope that I had held for many years finally has materialized and we have initiated and now maintain a program of benefits for our employes [sic]. They include a retirement plan, profit sharing, sick-leave, group life insurance, vacations and severance pay."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS – "Unless we preserve absolute freedom of expression. democracy will perish. We must never have in America, except possibly in time of war, such restrictions and censorship as developed in Germany, Italy and Russia under their dictators. These were material factors in bringing about the downfall of those countries. If we wish to maintain our form of government we must have freedom of the press."

8. 1953

a. **(B3a/f72)**

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The Gannetteer
October 1953

Miller Chosen as President By New York Publishers

PAUL MILLER, editor and publisher of the Rochester Times-Union and executive vicepresident of the Gannett Group, last month was elected president of the New York State Publishers Association at a three-day convention at Lake Placid. He succeeded Louis G. Buisch, general manager of the Hornell Tribune.

More than a dozen top executives of Group newspapers attended the convention, devoted to problems of newsprint, operational costs, news suppression and world order.

At one session, the state publishers honored FRANK GANNETT, founder and president of the Group, for his work as president of the association in 1920. Jerome D. Barnum, former publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, lauded FEG's leadership of the organization and expressed gratitude of the association for his work. Gannett was given an engraved silver pitcher.

9. 1954

a. **(B1/f11)**

Editorially Speaking
Volume 17, 1954
"Welcome to Autonomy"
By Paul Miller

b. **(B3a/f73)**

Plainfield, N.J., Courier-News
Saturday, April 3, 1954

Paul Miller To Speak Here

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspaper Group, will be the principal speaker at the testimonial dinner honoring Eugene F. Hampson on his recent promotion to the position of city editor of The Plainfield Courier-News.

The dinner, under the sponsorship of Mr. Hampson's friends, is scheduled for 7 p.m. today in the main lodge room at the Elks building . . . .

PHOTO:

Paul Miller

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c. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Plainfield, N.J., Courier-News
Monday, April 5, 1954

City Editor Honored, Lauded on Promotion

Friends, public officials and colleagues from the newspaper field and Elkdom paid tribute to Eugene F. Hampson Saturday night in the Elks Club . . . .

The principal speaker, Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, of which The Courier-News is a member, lauded Mr. Hampson for his fine work in the newspaper field for many years. He praised him particularly for his ability to take over the editorial direction of The Courier-News in January when tragedy struck three of the paper's top executives . . . .

Mr. Miller, also an Elk, flew in from Rochester, N. Y., to deliver the principal address. He pointed out the long service Mr. Hampson had given to the local Elks club, declaring, "I knew he was quite a fellow when I learned he was 11 years secretary of his Elks lodge, and that his affair was a sellout. I knew he must be something special" . . . .

d. **(B3a/f73)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
December 11, 1954

Niagara Falls Fetes Gannett Organization

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 10 – High hopes for the continued steady growth of the City of Niagara Falls was expressed tonight by top officials of The Gannett Newspapers at a civic dinner officially welcoming the Gannett organization to this community.

Frank Gannett, president, and Paul Miller, executive vice president, of The Gannett Newspapers, were principal speakers at a dinner meeting sponsored by the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce in recognition of the Gannett acquisition of the Niagara Falls Gazette.

The Gannett Company purchased The Gazette on Nov. 10. The late Alanson C. Deuel, who died Oct. 19, was publisher of the Gazette for 50 years and a personal friend of Mr. Gannett . . . .

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Gannett, permitting himself a backward glance at a distinguished newspaper career, said he considers his fight against President Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposed court-packing bill, which Gannett declared threatened to destroy the Constitution, a highlight of his experience.

Raps Big Government

Preservation of the Constitution, with the freedom of liberties it guarantees us, he said, is a "must" for U.S. citizens.

"All over the world," Gannett said, communism is a threat. Communism is only socialism magnified. Communism is big government, where the government manages everybody and everything. We want none of it here in America, but we will have it if our Constitution isn't defended at all times, and preserved. Remember that socialism is always the first step toward communism.

Gannett said that although a number of people wanted to buy The Gazette, the late Mr. Deuel, its publisher, wanted the Gannett Group to have it.

"He had known me personally for half a century," Gannett told his audience. "He knew our ideas about journalism. He was sure that in our hands The Gazette would remain what it had been under his management – a strong, clean, good newspaper devoted to the interests of the community" . . . .

Other Gannett officials present were Herbert W. Cruickshank, general manager and treasurer of The Gannett Newspapers; Lynn N. Bitner, general business manager; L. R. Blanchard, general executive editor and editor of The Democrat and Chronicle; Vincent S. Jones, director of the News and Editorial Office; Frank E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors and vice president of The Gannett Newspapers; Herbert D. Taylor, general auditor; Cyril Williams, secretary assistant treasurer and comptroller of The Gannett Newspapers; Irving H. Fitch, advertising director of The Gannett Newspapers; Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Rochester Gannett newspapers, and Alan F. Best, superintendent of buildings for The Gannett Newspapers.

e. **(B3a/f73)**

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Niagara Falls Gazette
December 11, 1954

(1.) ***Faith in Gazette's Future Cited by Gannett at Dinner; Group's Policies Outlined***

"Niagara Falls is going places, and the Gannett newspapers are going right along with it."

That was the enthusiastic forecast of Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Co., Inc., at a civic reception for Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Gannett and associates in the newspaper group at Hotel Niagara last night. The Gannett Co. purchased the Gazette from the estate of the late Alanson C. Deuel Nov. 10 . . . .

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(2) PHOTOS
(1) Caption:

GANNETT GROUP WELCOMED HERE – Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Gannett and associates in the Gannett Co., Inc. were welcomed to Niagara Falls by religious, civic, business, industrial and labor leaders at a Chamber of Commerce dinner at Hotel Niagara last night. Mr. Gannett heads the company which took over the operation of this newspaper on Nov. 10. Upper photo, left to right, seated are: Herbert W. Cruickshank, general manager of the Gannett Newspapers; Councilman Calvin L. Keller, who presented the key to the city to Mr. Gannett; Mr. Gannett, president of Gannett Co., Inc. and president of the Niagara Falls Gazette Publishing Corp.; Mrs. Gannett. Back row: the Rev. Chester C. Beebe, president of the Niagara Falls Religious Fellowship; Harold Reagan, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Co.; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. P. J. Tronolone, Catholic dean of Niagara County, and Frank Tripp, chairman of the board of the Gannett Co. In lower photo, Mr. and Mrs. Gannett and Mr. Reagan are pictured at an informal reception [that] preceded the dinner.

(2.)

No Radical Changes or Upheavals Planned for gazette, Miller Says

Following is the text of an address by Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett newspapers, at the Chamber of Commerce dinner last night in honor of Frank E. Gannett: . . . .

[Identical to text in *The Gannetteer* of January 1955, below]

(3.)

2 Gazette Carrier Boys Will Receive $3,000 Gannett Foundation Scholarships

Two Niagara Falls Gazette carrier boys will go to college in 1955 with $3,000 scholarships from the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc.

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Co., Inc., announced that two scholarships had been assigned to the Gazette, a member of the Gannett Group, at last night's Chamber of Commerce dinner honoring Mr. and Mrs. Gannett and associates in the company.

Scholarships are allotted to newspapers in the organization on the basis of their circulation. Eighty-eight carrier boys are now attending colleges and universities throughout the United States as a result of the establishment by the foundation in May 1952 of Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships, Inc.

The scholarships carry a $3,000 award payable $375 each semester. The money is provided $2,000 by the foundation and $1,000 by the participating newspaper . . . .

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a. **(B1/f17)**

ESSPA
(Empire State School Press Association)
Volume 17, November 1955, No. 2

"It's a Great Life"
By Paul Miller

(Ed. Note: Text of a speech before the Empire State Intercollegiate Publications Association, along with Canadian and Northern New York newspaper publishers and editors, meeting at Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York, May 1, 1954.)

b. **(B4/f1)**

The Gannetteer
January 1955

NIAGARA FALLS DINNER

Newspapers as Effective Mass Media: The Text of Paul Miller's Speech

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice-President, Gannett Newspapers

YOU DON'T BUILD a good newspaper overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* has succeeded because it is that kind of newspaper.

It is that kind of newspaper because of ALANSON CHASE DEULE and the men he had around him, many of whom are here tonight.

We are happy to have this opportunity, before a civic gathering, to pay tribute to the memory of a man and to the newspaper which is his monument.

In *The Gazette*, the people of the Falls area have a newspaper which would do credit to very much larger cities. The newspaper world has recognized this for a long time. *The Gazette* is an interesting, appealing, stimulating product. Its physical plant is one of the most modern and complete anywhere.

You are all proud of it, I know. And we of the Gannett Company are proud of our new association with it.

MR. GANNETT told you some stories about himself. Here's one he didn't tell you:

The other day he was discussing the *Niagara Falls Gazette* with associates. He related that when he was just out of Cornell, he became secretary to the

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Chairman of the first U. S. Commission to the Philippines. On his way out he met some young Englishmen in Hong Kong who were on a world tour and going next to the United States. He told them he was from New York State.

"Well then," one said with interest, "you must know all about the great Niagara Falls. We are going there as soon as we can."

Much to his embarrassment, Mr. Gannett had to admit that he'd never been there.

"I thought then," he said in telling the story, "here I have been reared 100 miles or so away and I never have seen Niagara Falls! I determined to go as soon as I returned to the United States. I did. But I never dreamed I would ever own the *Niagara Falls Gazette*!"

HOWEVER, he must have had other newspapers in mind, even then. Shortly he bought in at the Ithaca Journal. And he formed a lifetime partnership with ERWIN R. DAVENPORT and FRANK TRIPP at Elmira.

From about 1918 onward ownership began expanding. They had to expand. As they tell it now, there were so many families living off the Elmira property that they couldn't earn enough there in Elmira to feed them all.

Erwin Davenport is living in Florida now. Frank Tripp is chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc. He's also a nationally known columnist. Anyway, he's a Niagara Falls-known columnist because his column appears in *The Gazette* every week. And a second book of his writings has just come off the press.

The book, by the way, is $2.

There now are 23 newspapers, 3 television stations and 4 radio stations in The Gannett Group. Numerically it is the largest organization of its kind in the United States. These properties are mainly in New York State. Then there is a newspaper in New Jersey, one in Connecticut, and a newspaper, radio and TV station in Danville, Ill.

AS ONE newspaper after another was added in the early years, Frank Gannett and his associates concluded that it would be morally wrong as well as poor business to remold them to some general standard. Instead, local management was encouraged to retain and develop the personality of each newspaper – and also of the individuals in local management, themselves. They called it local autonomy.

The principal of local autonomy is nursed along more carefully and stressed more emphatically in The Gannett Group than in any other newspaper organization I know. That's why it's called a Group, not a chain. A chain is characterized by a dictated policy. There is usually a uniformity of practice, appearance and style. The opposite is true in The Gannett Group.

It happens that I don't recall seeing anything in the editorial columns of the Niagara Falls Gazette with which I could disagree very much. I doubt if others at Rochester have. But, no matter; THOMAS J. BERRIGAN is the editor of this newspaper and ROBERT T. HARROLD the general manager. They both live in Niagara Falls; not Rochester.

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Niagara Falls is so near, though, and such an inviting spot, that I expect it to become No. 2 on the list of Gannett cities most visited by Rochester executives.

Saratoga Springs has long been No. 1. You wonder why? As many as six executives have been known to head out across the state at about the same season to study the Saratoga situation.

Judging from that, Niagara Falls will require heavy and frequent inspection between about May 11 and July 30 . . . . They tell me those are the Hamburg track dates.

PEOPLE who know of Frank Gannett's strong convictions sometimes ask how he can stand for editorial autonomy in his newspapers – that is, some vigorously expounding a point of view counter to his.

If you wonder, too, let me tell you of an incident in the New York state gubernatorial campaign of 1950.

Mr. Gannett, a Republican, made up his mind that he personally could not support either Republican Dewey or Democrat Lynch. He said so publicly.

One day The Associated Press carried a story reporting who each of the New York State Gannett newspapers was supporting.

It said that 16 were backing Dewey.

The Rochester newspapers printed the story. So did others in the Group. Some pointed out editorially that it proved that we do adhere to the autonomy principle enunciated by Mr. Gannett himself.

I showed the story to Mr. Gannett. He looked at it long and thoughtfully. Then he said:

"You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy business!"

That was all he ever said about it, to my knowledge.

YES, IT IS assumed that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues.

In advertising and circulation and in business practice Gannett newspapers aim to be good neighbors also.

Briefly, and as a general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate, even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Among other things, low rates mean more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

The same for circulation. Many Sunday newspapers throughout the nation are now 25 cents a copy. Many more are 20 cents. The Gannett Sunday newspapers only recently went from 10 to 15 cents – and while many daily newspapers are selling now at 7 and even 10 cents a copy, every Gannett newspaper is a nickel with one exception.

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This is no commitment!

The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium. We propose to do everything possible to keep it that.

We are interested most of all in home-delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it usually does the most good for us and for advertisers.

These newspapers are produced for family reading in the home. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded – it will be excluded here as current commitments expire. A close watch is kept on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news.

ALL OF WHICH adds up to this: You aren't going to see any radical changes or upheavals in the *Niagara Falls Gazette*. Anyway, big changes don't always make big improvements.

In Oklahoma, where I was reared, a farm magazine printed a photo of a deserted farmhouse in a desolate, windswept field. It was the picture of decay. The magazine offered a prize for the best 100-word essay on the disastrous effects of land erosion.

The story goes that a bright Indian lad won a prize with this contribution:

"Picture show why white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make too big tepee. Plow hill, water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Window gone. Squaw gone. Whole place gone to heck. No pig. No corn. No pony.

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make plenty big tepee. Make moccasin. All time eat. Indian no hunt job. No work. No hitchhike. No ask relief. No build dam. No give dam.

"White man heap crazy."

We'd be "heap crazy," believe me, if we contemplated any major changes in the *Niagara Falls Gazette*.

NOW I HAVE an announcement of special interest to Niagara Falls.

First, a little background.

The majority of the common stock of Gannett Co., Inc., is owned by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc. The Foundation was established by Mr. Gannett in 1935. It has received the stock through periodic gifts by him since.

His goal in setting up the Foundation was (1) provide maximum security for employes [*sic*], (2) keep the newspapers independent of any outside influence and (3) provide means for the organization to contribute to worthy institutions in the communities where our newspaper are published.

In May of 1952 the Foundation took a great step. It created Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships, Inc. Through this organization scholarships are awarded each year to a number of carrier boys to attend the college of their choice.

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The scholarships carry a $3,000 award payable $375 each semester. The money is provided $2,000 by the Gannett Foundation and $1,000 by the participating newspaper.

There are already 88 boys in colleges throughout the United States, thanks to this plan.

It is a pleasure to announce *The Gazette* now is a participating newspaper. It has been assigned two scholarships. Thus, in 1955 two Gazette newspaperboys will go to college, each to be provided with $3,000 over a four-year term to help toward the cost of his education.

Our hopes for *The Gazette* and for Niagara Falls are high. This city has everything. It is growing and developing and improving right along. If the power situation can be worked out – and preferably if private enterprise is given a chance to do this job – then Niagara Falls will go ahead even faster. Yes, the sky is the limit.

Niagara Falls is going places and the Gannett Newspapers are going right along with it!

Before his untimely death, Alanson Deuel told friends:

"The one thing I was determined, once I had made up my mind to relinquish control of The Gazette was that it must continue to be the same strong force for community good that I have always tried to make it.

"That's why I decided to sell to Frank Gannett. The Gannett Newspapers are outstanding in public service."

None of us – at Rochester, in the management and staff here – none of us will ever knowingly let Mr. Deuel down.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* and the city of Niagara Falls will continue to go forward together. Let no one here ever doubt that they will.

c. **(B4/f1)**

The Gannetteer
April 1955

Between Nagging and Praise: A Balance

By PAUL MILLER

Executive Vice President, Gannett Newspapers

Editor and Publisher, Rochester Times-Union

. . . AN editorial page, to be effective, must strike a reasonable balance between constant nagging and criticism and constant praise and acquiescence.

It is my hope that The Times-Union editorial page does strike such a balance and that it will continue to do so in the future.

When we have something to criticize, as we often have had in the past, we want to go after it firmly though fairly. But when there are developments that call for a pat on the back, we want to be as prompt to recognize them.

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One more thing:

As you know, efforts have been made to make the editorial page the product of many minds and hands rather than of a very few. That policy will be continued and expanded. To staff members who have gone out of their way – as many have – to contribute ideas and copy to the editorial page, sincere thanks. They have helped build a lively page out of one that otherwise would be much less appealing. To those of you who have not joined in, this is an invitation to do so at any time . . . .

– From a bulletin board notice in The Times-Union newsroom.

d. **(B4/f1)**

(1.) *The Gannetteer*
May 1955

Hartford Times
Sports Editor
Acclaimed

The governor of the state, civic leaders, sports stars and sports fans – almost 400 in all – turned out Apr. 21 to honor ARTHUR B. McGINLEY, sports editor of the *Hartford Times*. The occasion: Presentation of an award to McGinley by the Connecticut Boxing Guild.

The presentation was at a dinner at Hartford's Hotel Bond, where the following salute to McGinley was read. It's from PAUL MILLER of Rochester, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers.

MILLER'S tribute said:

Recently, particularly in commenting on the late great Grantland Rice, more than one writer and commentator has been known to lament that the Golden Era of great sports personalities is in the past.

They invariably cite Mr. Rice, as well as other writers of his day, along with figures in active sports such as Jack Dempsey.

Whoever these critics may cite, they are all wrong.

Art McGinley is one of the great sports personalities of all time.

Those who come after him will be writing that. We'd just as well acknowledge it now, because – as Art McGinley himself has often said – a flower for the living is greatly to be treasured as against a whole bank of 'em for the dead and gone.

Art McGinley is a great sports writer and commentator, one of the very great. As such, he long ago took his place among the immortals of the fraternity of sports.

No major sports event, or observance, or movement in Connecticut is complete without Art McGinley. That has been so for many years.

Even so, Art McGinley could be honored for something more than eminence in his field.

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He could be, and I believe is, honored for that quality which no other quality is more highly esteemed in the world of sport. I mean just plain guts.

Surely most of those who will join to honor him know the story. Yet it will ever bear repeating.

Art McGinley was awakened one morning years ago by sharp pains in his hands. His fingers had become twisted and bent. Arthritis had hit him overnight.

To most who earn a living pounding a typewriter arthritis in the hands would be doom.

Not to Art. After the first shock and ineffective treatments, he never even cut down his output – an enormous volume of sports and local columns and of straight news stories as well. *The Times* tried to get him to ease up, take a holiday, do whatever he wished.

He soon decided he'd have none of it; none of anything but his work.

Ever since, and today, he has carried on with a peculiar stiff-fingered punching style that – awkward as it may appear – gets Art McGinley's brilliant job done day after day and week after week, as always.

Yes, Art McGinley is more than a great personality; more than an acknowledged expert in many, many fields.

Art McGinley is an inspiration to all who know his story – the story Art McGinley himself would never write.

(2.) MEMORANDUM DATE Friday [April 22]

TO Dear Paul

It would have done your heart good to

listen to Dave reading your appreciation of Art.

It gripped everybody.

Max (signed)

MAX I. FARBER
Managing Editor [*Hartford Times?*]

(3.) ESTABLISHED 1817

The Hartford Times

A GANNETT NEWSPAPER

HARTFORD 1, CONNECTICUT

SUNDAY

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DEAR MR. MILLER: - - Few things ever warmed me as did the letter you sent to Dave Daniel and which Dave read last Thursday night to the 400-odd at the annual dinner of the Connecticut Boxing Guild at which I was the guest-of-honor.

It was indeed gracious of you to take the time from a busy schedule to do this.

Mrs. McGinley and my daughter thought it a fine tribute beautifully expressed.

Sincerely,

Art McGinley (signature)

e. **(B4/f1)**

Democrat and Chronicle
June 27, 1955

Classified Advertising Men
Open 3-Day Parley Today

The men behind the want-ads – the classified advertising managers from the United States, Canada and England – will launch a three-day discussion today at the Sheraton Hotel.

Their aim: To improve the small newspaper sales notice and to sell more of them.

Anthony T. Powderly, classified advertising manager of The Democrat and Chronicle, and convention chairman, will call the convention to order at 9:30 a. m.

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, and Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Democrat and Chronicle and the Times-Union, will speak at the sessions today.

Keynote address will be delivered by Harry Gwaltney, assistant advertising manager of the Milwaukee Journal. Four additional talks are slated during the day on selling want ads and maintaining sound consumer relations.

f. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
June 27, 1955

Admen Give Top Award to Gannett

The annual award for one of the "publishers who has done most to further classified advertising" today went to Frank Gannett, president of The Gannett Newspapers.

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Members of the Assn. of National Classified Advertising Managers Inc., meeting in the Sheraton for their 35th annual conference, presented its highest award to Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, to give to Gannett, who is recovering in a hospital from injuries suffered in a fall.

Gannett was selected from about 15 publishers whose names were submitted by classified managers from all parts of the country. The selection was by the ANCAM boards of advisors and directors.

The chairman of the board of advisors, Robert Luekel, classified manager of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, presented the citation, named the James McGovern Memorial Award and consisting of a trophy and a parchment scroll.

(The late James McGovern, president of ANCAM when it met here last in 1939, had worked for The Gannett Newspapers as classified manager of the old Albany Evening News, The Knickerbocker Press of Albany, and the Brooklyn Eagle.)

* * *

IN HIS LUNCHEON address, Miller praised Anthony T. Powderly, classified advertising manager of the Democrat and Chronicle, convention chairman and a past president of ANCAM. Powderly and his staff, the speaker said, intend that "everything in the D&C want ad section shall be presented as faithfully and factually as the big news story of the day in the news columns."

The D&C want add staff, Miller said, regards "the want ad section as the readers' own section. Not only is it read by most subscribers, it is actually written by tens of thousands of readers."

Raymond Dykes, of the Westchester Newspapers, ANCAM president, conducted the luncheon program.

* * *

DON U. BRIDGE, general manager of The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle told the group that the classified ad section was an invaluable training ground for newspaper advertising men.

"A successful salesman of newspaper advertising must know – and not just believe – that newspaper advertising, properly written and offering meritorious merchandise or service at a fair price at the right time, is extraordinarily productive to honest advertisers," Bridge said.

"There isn't a better place to absorb this truth than in a classified advertising department . . . ."

g. **(B4/f1)**

*

Democrat and Chronicle
June 28, 1955

Hole-in-One Tourney Closes as Big Success

Mrs. John Tiefel's 2Annexes Title;
Red Moran Takes Playoff with 10

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Mrs. John Tiefel yesterday won the women's title of The Democrat and Chronicle – Times-Union 10th annual Hole-In-One championship tournament at Genesee Valley Park Meadows.

With 2,375 entrants participating, the tourney was the most successful yet held.

Mrs. Tiefel scored 2 points while Mrs. William Warren tallied one point in a playoff for the title. Richard (Bud) Habes' 22-point total of Saturday stood up to the men's title . . . .

Don U. Bridge, general manager of Rochester Gannett Newspapers, presented the championship trophy awards to Mrs. Tiefel and Habes . . . .

A total of approximately 100 competed in the "Gannett Employees Day" yesterday with Bill Cory of the Democrat and Chronicle composing room walking off with top laurels. Bill fired an 11 on 2-3-2-2-2, which earned him a $25 merchandise prize.

Ray Lang, a parttime [*sic*] worker in the D&C circulation department, was runnerup [*sic*] with 9 points. Following Cory and Lang was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, who tallied 8 points . . . .

h. **(B4/f2)**

The Gannetteer
September 1955

Miller to Speak
At New Building's
Dedication Sept. 12

PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of Gannett Co., Inc., will be the principal speaker Sept. 12 at the dedication of the new plant of the *Newburgh News*. An "open house," arranged by the management of *The News*, will be included in the Dedication Week program.

Executives of the Group central offices and top brass of many newspapers in the Group are expected to attend the formal ceremonies.

The "open house" will provide most residents of the Newburgh area with their first opportunity to inspect the newest Gannett plant. Advance notice of the occasion was supplied in a *News* editorial Aug. 9. It said:

"We of *The News* staff are proud of our new home in Dickson St., yet it is not an ornate structure but one specially adapted for newspaper production, with everything conveniently arranged for smooth operation, convenience, and efficiency. The old building in Grand St. had to be made the best of for newspaper purposes. With increasing needs and expanding production, it had faults that it was impossible to eradicate.

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"The Gannett Company has built what may be rightly said to be a model plant, and as employes [*sic*] become accustomed to it, they are inspired to ever-increasing efforts to bring out a newspaper better and larger than before.

"*The News* is pleased with the great amount of interest shown by the public in the new plant, and it will be a happy time when everything is shipshape for reception of visitors on the occasion of 'open house.' We are looking forward to this quite as much as our friends."

i. **(B4/f2)**

*****

The Newburgh News
The Newburgh News, Newburgh N. Y., Monday, September 12, 1955

The New Home of the Newburgh News

Pride in the Past, Faith in the Future

(1.) **AN EDITORIAL**

This is a happy day for The Newburgh News, its publishers, and its personnel. It is a day of fulfillment and of promise, of pride in the past and of faith in the future.

This comprehensive special edition marks the "official" opening of a modern new plant at 85 Dickson St., which we have occupied for the past six weeks.

Today, we have the first of a series of "open house" sessions at which our new home will be open to the community's inspection.

And tonight, we humbly and gratefully accept the good wishes which are being tendered to us by the Chamber of Commerce at a dinner graced by the presence of the highest civic official of the state, our friend and neighbor, Gov. Averell Harriman . . . .

(2.) ***The Gannett Code***

Over the years Frank Gannett has outlined the basic tenets of the Group newspapers under seven main headings: Independence, Advertising, Local Autonomy, Community Service, Tolerance, Employe [*sic*] Benefits and freedom of the Press.

There is nothing wholly comparable to it in journalism today:

INDEPENDENCE – I wish our newspapers to be fearless and independent. To be independent and of the greater service to their communities, they must be on a sound financial basis. This means they must be operated at a profit, but profits should be made secondary to basic ideals. Our newspapers must be free from the influence of any interest that may have the selfish motive.

*** * ***

ADVERTISING – No advertising should be accepted which could infringe upon our freedom of editorial expression . . . I urgently request that no Gannett newspaper or radio or television station shall ever accept any advertising on alcoholic beverages.

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. . . Any advertising should be excluded which in the judgment of those responsible could be injurious to the public.

*** * ***

LOCAL AUTONOMY – A long-standing policy to leave to the local management the fullest measure of autonomy. I like to have the editors express themselves freely. I do not wish to dictate editorial policy for our group. Each newspaper is an institution built up after years of effort. Each has a flavor and atmosphere of its own.

*** * ***

COMMUNITY SERVICE – It is of great importance that our newspapers always shall be devoted to the best material as well as spiritual interests of the community in which they are published. They should at all times vigorously support all movements to foster and promote the welfare of the community.

*** * ***

TOLERANCE – While maintaining strong and vigorous editorial policies, I hope the editors will always be tolerant. One who disagrees with the newspaper may be right, and the newspaper may be wrong. It is particularly important that readers have the opportunity to express themselves through our newspapers with only such restrictions as space limitations, good taste, and libel laws may impose.

*** * ***

EMPLOYE BENEFITS – A hope that I had held for many years finally has materialized and we have initialed and now maintain a program of benefits for our employes [*sic*]. They include a retirement plan, profit-sharing, sick leave, group life insurance, vacations and severance pay.

*** * ***

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS – Unless we preserve absolute freedom of expression, democracy will perish. We must never have in America, except possibly in time of war, such restrictions and censorship as developed in Germany, Italy and Russia under their dictators. If we wish to maintain our form of government we must have freedom of the press.

(3.) **AN HONORABLE PROFESSION**

News Approves ASNE Code of Journalism

The primary function of newspapers is to communicate to the human race what its members do, feel and think. Journalism, therefore, demands of its practitioners the wildest [*widest* ?] range of intelligence, or knowledge, and of experience, as well as natural and trained powers of observation and reasoning. To its opportunities as a chronicle are indissolubly linked its obligations as teacher and interpreter.

To the end of finding some means of codifying sound practice and just aspirations of American journalism, a Code of Ethics has been adopted and subscribed to by all members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The News' membership in this society is held by Charles A. S. Freeman, managing editor. Mr. Freeman has been a member of this society for many years, holding membership while managing editor of the Olean Herald, the Rochester

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Times-Union and the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle, and reinstating his membership about four years ago.

The canons subscribed to are set forth as:

I. Responsibility

The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare. The use a newspaper makes of the share of public attention it gains serves to determine its sense of responsibility, which it shares with every member of its staff. A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust.

II. Freedom of the Press

Freedom of the press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute.

* * *

III. Independence

Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital.

1. Promotion of any private interest contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism, so-called news communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source or else substantiation of their claims to value as news, both in form and substance.

2. Partisanship, in editorial comment which knowingly departs from the truth, does violence to the best spirit of American journalism; in the news columns it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession.

* * *

IV. Sincerity, Truthfulness, Accuracy

Good faith with the reader is the foundation of all journalism worthy of the name.

1. By every consideration of good faith a newspaper is constrained to be truthful. It is not to be excused for lack of thoroughness or accuracy within its control, or failure to obtain command of these essential qualities.

2. Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles which they surmount.

* * *

V. Impartiality

Sound practice makes clear distinction between news reports and expressions of opinion. News reports should be free from opinion or bias of any kind.

1. This rule does not apply to so-called special articles unmistakably devoted to advocacy or characterized by a signature authorizing the writer's own conclusions and interpretations.

* * *

VI. Fair Play

A newspaper should not publish unofficial charges affecting reputation or moral character without opportunity given to the accused to be heard; right practice demands the giving of such opportunity in all cases of serious accusation outside judicial proceedings.

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1. A newspaper should not invade private rights or feeling without sure warrant of public rights as distinguished from public curiosity.

2. It is the privilege, as it is the duty, of a newspaper to make prompt and complete correction of its own serious mistakes of fact or opinion, whatever their origin.

DECENCY

A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity if while professing high moral purpose its [*sic*] supplies incentives to base conduct, such as are to be found in details of crime and vice, publication of which is not demonstrably for the public good.

(4) PHOTOS
Captions:

FRANK E. GANNETT
President and founder of the Gannett Group of Newspapers

HARRY COHEN
General manager and publisher of The Newburgh News

MRS. FRANK E. GANNETT
Chairman of the board of Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships Inc.

PAUL MILLER
Executive vicepresident of the Gannett Company Inc.

(4.) NEW HOME EDITION

i. ***Board Chairman Tripp Got Start at Elmira***

PHOTO:
FRANK E. TRIPP

Born in Breesport, Frank Elihu Tripp has spent most of his life in or near Elmira, where his early career as a newspaperman on the Star-Gazette brought him into association with Frank Gannett.

Mr. Tripp rose rapidly, his work as a reporter blended with experience as an advertising man, and he became top executive of the Star-Gazette in 1924. When the Gannett Group of Newspapers acquired the Star-Gazette, Mr. Tripp sold his interests for stock in the larger corporation.

As Mr. Gannett met a need for capable assistance, he turned to Mr. Tripp and the latter became general manager of the Gannett Group, then comprising only newspapers in Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca and Utica.

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Since then he has played an active part in the development of the Gannett Group, rising eventually to the position of chairman of the board of the Gannett Company . . . .

ii. **City Still Recalls Ed Dunphy**

For more than 40 years Edward P. Dunphy helped serve the news to Newburgh readers.

When he died on Aug. 11, 1932, he ended 18 years as city editor of The News.

Ed Dunphy is still a name to be reckoned with in Newburgh. He knew so many people, he helped so many causes, he helped so much to make his newspaper popular among its readers.

His father, James G. Dunphy, helped bring out the initial issue of The News on Sept. 5, 1885 . . . .

iii. **Blanchard to Attend Chamber-News Dinner**

Among officials of the Gannett Newspapers to attend the Chamber of Commerce dinner this evening in honor of The News' industrial expansion will be L. R. Blanchard, general executive editor of the group and editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

iv. **Mrs. Gannet Active in Education**

Mrs. Caroline Werner Gannett, the wife of Frank E. Gannett, has been a member of the Board of Regents of the State of New York since February, 1947, when she was elected to serve the unexpired term of the late Roland B. Woodward.

In 1950 she was reelected to a full term on the Board.

Mrs. Gannett is the daughter of the late William Werner, associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

She attended public and private schools in Rochester and was graduated from Rosemary Hall at Greenwich, Conn., after studying arts and music in Munich, Germany.

In 1947 she received the honorary degree of L. H. D. from Keuka College. She became a member of the Honorary Board of Patrons of Hartwich [*sic*] College in 1944.

In 1947 she received an honorary degree of doctor of letters from Alfred University and in 1953 she received similar degrees from the University of Rochester and Syracuse University.

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Mrs. Gannett became an honorary member of Delta Kappa Gamma in 1951 and in August of that year she was given the Seventh Fairbanks Citation jointly with Mr. Gannett. She was married to the newspaper publisher in 1920 and they have two children.

She has been actively interested in child welfare work for many years.

During World War II she was a member of the State War Council and she also served on the Committee for Child Care for Working Mothers.

For 25 years she has been identified with the Rochester Convalescent home for crippled children and she is prominent in the Rochester Red Cross Chapter.

v. **Irving Fitch**
Ad Chief
For Group

The advertising director for the Gannett Newspapers is Irving H. Fitch, who joined the retail advertising staff of the Rochester Times-Union on Sept. 20, 1920.

Mr. Fitch served many of Rochester's leading advertisers for many years and in 1937 he was appointed manager of general advertising, the Rochester Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

vi. **Saved $1,000 in College**

Frank Gannett Began Career As Reporter on Syracuse Herald

Frank E. Gannett, founder of the Gannett Group of 23 newspapers and four radio stations, was born in a farm house on the highest hill in Ontario County, central New York, on Sept. 15, 1976.

The family moved to other locations and other occupations, and Frank Gannett grew up to be self-reliant. He had hoped to enter West Point but his mother dissuaded him and he won a four-year scholarship at Cornell University. Here his business habits persisted. He entered with $80 and had saved $1,000 upon graduation.

Mr. Gannett began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Syracuse Herald. That experience was interrupted when Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, induced Mr. Gannett to accompany him as secretary on a commission study of the Philippines.

City Editor at Ithaca

Returning by way of Europe in 1900, Mr. Gannett became city editor of the Ithaca News at $15 a week. He worked briefly in New York and Pittsburgh.

His next move was to acquire in 1906 a half interest in the Elmira Gazette. To start his first venture he had $3,000 in cash, $7,000 from "character" loans and $10,000 in notes made out to the previous owner, Sen. David B. Hill.

From that time on, progress was rapid in building a group of newspapers. One by one he picked up papers here and there. For three years, 1929-31 the former

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Brooklyn Eagle was a Gannett newspaper. Purchase of the Newburgh News came in 1925 and the Beacon News two years later.

The policy of local news and editorial management, adopted early has been maintained even at considerable cost. Mr. Gannett always has held that a newspaper can best serve its city if the publisher, editor and employes are local residents who understand their community and its people.

His Only Stipulation

His only stipulation was that the management give its city "a clean, fair, independent, constructive newspaper, a home newspaper fit to enter the home and be read by every member of the family."

The character and traditions of the individual papers have been maintained. There was no tearing down and rebuilding to a fixed plan.

In 1935 Mr. Gannett arranged for the perpetuation of his newspapers by establishing the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc., now the controlling owner of the common stock of the Gannett Co., Inc.

The Foundation will be administered by a self-perpetuating board of directors. It is this Foundation that provides scholarships for newspaper boys each year.

As the newspapers were acquired they were initiated into the decentralized practices of the Group. Control was of the lightest. Politically each newspaper decided its own affairs. It was no accident that the Hartford Times could support Franklin D. Roosevelt in his first two campaigns, doing so without consultation in Rochester.

The only ironclad rule was that no Gannett newspaper should accept liquor advertising. Mr. Gannett has hated the liquor traffic and fought it in every way he could.

In his early life Mr. Gannett was a Democrat. About 1918 he became a Republican but for many years classes himself as an independent. He opposed Franklin D. Roosevelt's election, but supported the President's policies for the first six months of the administration.

Then there appeared the first of the spending theories, and the publisher, with a lifetime of abhorring waste, could no longer follow.

While he fought President Roosevelt's domestic policies with all vigor, he endorsed most of the administration's foreign policy. This support became stronger as war came closer. When the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor he promptly wired the President, offering his services in any capacity. Editorially he called for all-out support of the war effort.

He had visited Europe for six weeks in 1934, meeting most of the important figures of those pre-war days. Twice later he flew to Europe and once around the world. In the fall of 1943 he toured England, where he met leaders and saw top secret installations.

He experienced bombing in London. Out of this came a series of newspaper articles later converted into a booklet, "Britain Sees It Through."

1946 Warning on Communism

In the spring of 1946, nearing the age of 70, he again flew to Europe with a party of newspapermen. From this came a booklet, "The Fuse Sputters in Europe," in which he warned of the threat of Russia and communism.

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His third report of effects of World War II was written in 1947 after a 13-day, 23,000 mile flight around the world. Published in a booklet titled "Winging 'Round the World," it told of the publisher's impressions of men, economic conditions and global problems of peace and prosperity.

In 1939 Mr. Gannett became an avowed candidate for the Presidency. His name went before the convention in Philadelphia but the delegates swept Wendell Willkie to the nomination. He was not a candidate for office thereafter but kept in close touch with party affairs.

Mr. Gannett in 1920 married Miss Caroline Werner, daughter of the late William E. Werner, a judge of the New York State Court of Appeals. Their daughter, Sarah Maria – now Mrs. Charles Vincent McAdam Jr. of Greenwich, Conn. – was born in 1923, and their adopted son, Dixon, in 1929.

Together, Mr. and Mrs. Gannett in 1951 were awarded the Wilson Fairbanks citation for "their outstanding service to higher education" and "their unwavering friendship for youth."

This year they won the 14th Civic Medal awarded by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences for their efforts to enrich the community and make it "a better place in which to live and bring up children."

Mr. Gannett's permanent home in Rochester is on Sandringham Rd. The winter months he has spent at his home on the ocean in Miami Beach, Fla., where he has been an active member of the Committee of 100 and a past president of the Indian Creek Golf Club. Mr. Gannett is a member of the Unitarian Church.

vii.

Calvin Myers Tops All In Service with News

Calvin D. Myers, editor, has been with The News since 1901 and is senior in point of service.

He was associate editor under Frederick W. Wilson when he joined the paper, then became managing editor and finally editor.

He has been a prominent leader in Newburgh's civic activities during his long tenure with The News.

Mr. Myers came to Newburgh after some 15 years in newspaper work in Ohio. A native of Wooster, Ohio, he was publisher and editor of the Wooster Evening Journal at the age of 20 in 1898-99.

Publisher in Zanesville

From 1900-01, he was publisher and editor of the Zanesville (Ohio) Sunday News.

He has been a trustee of the Newburgh Savings bank since 1941, and was named secretary in 1954.

A former president of the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce, he also is a former president of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands and the Newburgh Automobile Club.

At present he is vicepresident of the board of trustees of Washington's Headquarters, and the National Temple Hill Association

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Mr. Myers also is chairman of the board of the Goudy Wildlife Club; former member of the Salvation Army advisory board, former director of the Civic Music Association, and member of the board of managers of St. Luke's Hospital.

In 1946 he was chairman of the Newburgh committee in national clothing collection. He has also been chairman of the mayor's committee on taxes and revenue, prior to temporary adoption of the sales tax by the city; was treasurer of the Federation of Patriotic Societies and chairman of mayor's committee on welfare problems.

He was chosen for the Americanism award in 1951 by Judson P. Galloway Post, American Legion, for his "persistent editorial campaign and personal effort over a long period of years for better Americanism and devotion to the principles enunciated in the Constitution of the United States."

He married the former Lillian Jessalyn, French-Canadian artist and writer, in 1901. She died in 1941.

viii.

Lynn Second Bitner To Head Newspapers

The general manager of the Gannett Group of Newspapers has been Lynn N. Bitner since last May.

At that time Mr. Bitner, previously general business manager, was named by the Board of Directors to succeed Herbert W. Cruikshank [*sic*]. The latter was resigning in anticipation of his retirement at the end of the year.

Mr. Bitner is a director of Gannett Company Inc. and a trustee of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation.

His older brother, Harry, also was general manager of a major newspaper organization, having served in that capacity from 1934 to 1938 for the Hearst Newspapers.

Lynn Bitner began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, moving not long thereafter to the Williamsport (Pa.) Sun as an advertising solicitor.

After a year with the New York American as an advertising salesman (he remained in the advertising field after Williamsport), Mr. Bitner began his association with the Gannett Newspapers, serving as advertising salesman on the Ogdensburg Journal.

From 1932 to 1941 he was in Rochester, serving as salesman and general advertising manager of the Democrat and Chronicle and Times-Union, and retail advertising manager of The Times-Union.

From 1941 to 1951 he was at Elmira, first as assistant publisher and then as general manager of the Elmira Star-Gazette, the Elmira Advertiser and the Elmira Sunday Telegram.

From 1951, when he returned to Rochester, he had been general business manager for the Gannett Group.

He is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association bureau of advertising, and many Rochester clubs.

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He and Mrs. Bitner live in a Rochester suburb. They have three children; Laurence, a Harvard graduate; Carol, a sophomore at Wellesley, and Susan, 4, at home.

ix.

News Office Director Was Editor at Utica

A native of Utica with a long association with Utica newspapers is Vincent S. Jones, director of the News and Editorial Office of the Gannett Newspapers.

It might even be said that his association with them began when he was born on Dec. 4, 1906, because his father, the late William V. Jones, was a managing editor and later president of the Utica Daily Press.

After graduation from Utica Free Academy in 1924 and from Hamilton College in 1928, he attended the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University.

He has served Utica newspapers continuously since 1930 – as reporter, night city editor, city editor and managing editor of The Press; as managing editor of the Observer-Dispatch from 1938-1942, and as executive editor of the Observer-Dispatch and Press since 1942.

Mr. Jones is a former president of the New York State Associated Press Association, a former president of the Associated Press Managing Editors and a member of the latter group's board of directors.

He is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; the New York State Society of Editors; Sigma Delta Chi, Kappa Alpha Mu and Pi Delta Epsilon; the Advisory Council of the Kent State Photo Short Course and the Advisory Council of the University of Missouri – Brittanica [*sic*] "The Great Pictures" contest.

Mr. Jones is a frequent lecturer at the American Press Institute, Columbia University, on readership, readability and photo journalism.

In Utica he is a member of the City Planning Board; vicepresident of St. Luke's Memorial Hospital Center; vicechairman [*sic*] of the Committee for intergroup [*?*] Understanding.

He is also a member of the Community Chest and Planning Council; Grace Church (Episcopal); and the Fort Schuyler, Sadaquada [Golf], Yahnundasis [Golf], Torch and Rotary Clubs.

He married Nancy van Dyke Parsons and they have two daughters, Suzanne and Margot.

x.

Gannett Co. Executive Long Active with AP

Paul Miller, son of a small town minister and eldest of a family of six, has been in newspaper work since he was 18. He began in Oklahoma as reporter and editor on various newspapers there. In 1932 he joined The Associated Press at Columbus, Ohio. Thereafter for 15 years he had assignments from coast to coast.

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For five years Miller directed nationwide political coverage of The Associated Press, including the national conventions. He also directed the AP staff which covered the United Nations Organization Conference at San Francisco in 1945.

Later that same year, he was one of the three newspaper representatives who made the Air Transport Command's first regularly scheduled round-the-world flight, completing 23,000 miles in six and a quarter days.

Miller joined The Gannett Newspapers as assistant to President Frank E. Gannett in 1947, coming from Washington where he was chief of the Washington Bureau of The Associated Press, and also assistant general manager of The Associated Press.

Now Executive Vicepresident

He now is executive vicepresident of Gannett Company Inc., which controls the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations of the Gannett Group.

In 1949 Miller represented the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American Newspaper Publishers Association at the International Congress of Publishers and Editors at Amsterdam.

In 1951, he and Mrs. Miller were among the Americans who were guests at the centennial celebration of Reuters, British news agency, in London.

In 1955, with other U.S. newspapermen, he visited Guatemala and observed conditions and prospects under the then new anti-Communist Castillo government, he wrote a series of newspaper reports on his observations.

Miller is a director of The Associated Press – the first former AP employe [*sic*] ever elected to the AP board; is on the advisory board of the American Press Institute of Columbia University, New York; and is a past president of the New York State Publishers Association.

In Rochester, where he is publisher of the two Gannett newspapers, Miller (like most Gannett men) is active in civic affairs. He was chairman of a committee to work out recommendations for a new seven-million dollar community memorial –it is now nearing completion.

He has been chairman of Red Cross drives and vicechairman of the combined Red Cross-Community Chest drive.

Live Near Rochester

He and Mrs. Miller live on a country place near Rochester with their 17-year-old daughter and two sons, 9 and 10 years old. A third son, 20, is in Okinawa with the United States Marines.

In recent years, Miller has frequently discussed operating philosophy and practice of the Gannett Newspapers before civic and professional groups. In such talks he emphasizes the autonomy principle under which Gannett newspapers are operated – a principle evolved under the leadership of Frank Gannett and Frank Tripp, the latter now chairman of the board and also a columnist of national note.

"These men recognized," Miller often says, "that you don't build a good newspaper overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is.

"If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant. It is the everlasting aim of all that each Gannett newspaper shall be that kind of newspaper."

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xi.

Advertising Manager With Paper 26 Years

Ralph B. Flemming, Newburgh News advertising manager, tales to newspaper work naturally.

There are 136 years of association with the Newburgh News in Mr. Flemming's family.

Ralph counts 26 years of his own. A brother, Thomas C. Flemming, retired last year as supervising foreman of the composing room after 35 years with the paper. A brother-in-law, William Fulton, retired at the same time with 40 years of service in the printing department.

A late brother, John J., also served 35 years in The News composing room. His son, John J. Flemming, an architect in Gordon S. marvel's office, drew the sketch of the new News building.

Staff of Nine

Ralph directs an advertising staff of nine persons, including two on the Beacon News . . . .

xii.

Wilson Ran Business at Age of 20

It is doubtful if any man, including founder William H. Keefe, had a greater part in the development of The News than Frederick W. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson, who died suddenly of a heart seizure while playing golf at the Powelton Club on May 26, 1933, went to work as a teenager on The News shortly after its first publication. That was in September, 1885.

By the time he was 20, he was conducting the business affairs of the small but fast-growing daily.

Mr. Wilson was one of the incorporators of The News in 1896 and its secretary and treasurer.

In 1901 when founder Keefe died, Fred Wilson became president and publisher.

The year before he had served as a delegate to the Republican State Convention which nominated a fellow-Newburgher, Benjamin B. Odell, for governor. And in 1902 he helped renominate the city's first governor (George Clinton was several decades ahead of Newburgh as a city.)

But in 1908 Fred Wilson broke with the til-then all-powerful Governor Odell, refusing to support Odell's Edward M. Murtfeld for mayor of the city.

A Democrat, Benjamin B. McClung, was elected with the backing of Mr. Wilson and the developing Republican organization of the late Sen. John Rose.

Mayor McClung was reelected once, too, before John B. Corwin restored the Republican Party to City Hall, again with approval of Fred Wilson.

Later Dr. Henry Wilson, Fred's brother, was to be the second city manager.

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In 1908 Fred Wilson had been appointed by Gov. Charles Evans Hughes as a member of the Hudson-Fulton Tercentenary Commission and he threw his energy and zeal into that river-long celebration as completely as he threw it into so many community activities.

The controversy with Governor Odell (he holds that title today in memory, although he served only two terms) continued with Odell's Newburgh Journal battling it out with Wilson's News through promotions and circulation stunts.

In 1917 the feud ended with The News buying out The Journal, a move that virtually ended Newburgh's status as a multi-newspaper city.

Mr. Wilson was one of the first editors in the state to support woman suffrage and he saw the nation give the ladies the right to vote.

Yet, as his obituary writer noted, Fred Wilson never married.

In 1925 he sold his interest to Frank E. Gannett and retired from newspaper business.

There were other activities. With Bertram A. Stroock he bought the Central Academy of Music at Broadway and Grand. And he acquired an apartment house and industrial property in New Jersey.

Fred Wilson was a charter member of Newburgh Lodge of Elks and he was a Mason. He belonged to the Powelton and City Clubs in Newburgh and the Press, Republican and Masonic Clubs in New York City.

xiii. ***Harry Cohen, General Manager,***
Fourth Top Executive In 70 Years

Harry Cohen, the general manager publisher and publisher of The News, is the fourth man to fill that position in the newspaper's three score years and ten . . . .

xiv. ***Nocton Buys Everything***
From Clips to Presses

As business manager of The Newburgh News, Hugh V. Nocton, 692 South St., puts in a busy day.

Mr. Nocton's duties range from bookkeeping to buying equipment, from collecting accounts to maintaining the plant. He keeps track of credits and does most of the company's buying, from paper clips and ink to newsprint and presses . . . .

j. **(B4/f2)**
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Newburgh News
Newburgh, N.Y., Tuesday, September 13, 1955

375 at Dinner
Pay Tribute

1204

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To The News

(Full Page of Pictures page 11)

The Newburgh News was honored by the Greater Newburgh Chamber of Commerce and a large throng of citizens last night and, in the spirit of the occasion, the Gannett Newspapers came in for some kind words from Gov. Averell Harriman.

The governor, a resident of Orange County and a long-time reader of The News, included a few suggestions that the press be as alert to "deviations from correct action" on the part of Republicans today as it had been through 20 years of Democratic rule.

Speaking before 300 guests in the Green Room of the Hotel Newburgh and to another 75 who watched him on television in the upstairs Cocktail Lounge, the governor described the Gannett newspapers as "remarkable" because of their independence and fairness . . . .

(2) PHOTOs
Captions:

PRESS INSPECTION – The News' four-unit Goss press rolled off its special New Home Edition yesterday under the watchful eyes of this quartet: left to right, Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett newspapers; Mrs. Frank Gannett; Mrs. Harry Cohen, and Harry Cohen, general manager of The News. (Photo by Rhoades)

CONGRATULATIONS – Governor Averell Harriman offers his congratulations to Harry Cohen, general manager of the Newburgh News, on the occasion of The News recognition dinner held last night at the Hotel Newburgh. In his talk Governor Harriman praised the Gannett Newspaper policy of editorial autonomy, pointing out that he "always found Gannett newspapers fair." (Photo by Rhoades)

k. **(B4/f2)**

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Newburgh News
Newburgh, N.Y., Tuesday, September 13, 1955

Gannett Executive Describes Editorial Autonomy

Miller's Reference to Presidency Brings Only Smile from Harriman

By C. BOEHM ROSA

Mention of Gov. Averell Harriman in terms of the Presidency at last night's Chamber of Commerce dinner brought only a sphinx smile to the Governor's face.

The words came from Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers, who shared speaking honors with Mr. Harriman at an event given in recognition of the Newburgh News' current expansion.

Mr. Miller began with a word of appreciation for the Governor's presence at the Hotel Newburgh dinner.

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"What worries me," the vicepresident said, "is that he does so many nice things."

Mr. Miller referred to the Governor as running the state, and said "many believe he may be running for something else." This, he added, might be better determined in another year.

"There may possibly be some here who did not vote for him for Governor, and perhaps even some who would not vote for him for, say, President – but he rates a 100 per cent vote of appreciation from all for joining us tonight," the speaker declared.

Mr. Miller recalled first meeting Mr. Harriman in 1944 at a Washington luncheon. He, like the Governor in his preceding talk, recalled the time in 1945 when he "hitch-hiked" a ride in Mr. Harriman's converted bomber plane to Washington from the United Nations organization conference at San Francisco.

There were two other guests aboard – Mr. Clark-Kerr, who was then British ambassador to Moscow, and Charles (Chip) Bohlen, Russian advisor in the State Department who now is U.S. Ambassador to Russia.

Attended Swearing-In

Mr. Miller also recalled attending the ceremony when Mr. Harriman was sworn in as Secretary of Commerce to succeed Henry Wallace.

"As a Republican," the speaker observed, "I may be forgiven if I sometimes wonder if I am going to accumulate too many more experiences of attending swearing-in ceremonies for Harriman."

The Gannett executive also paid tribute to "another great public servant from this area." James V. Forrestal, former Defense Secretary, whom he said he had counted as an admired friend.

"I saw him frequently during the war years in Washington. He often said, 'You know, I used to be a newspaperman, myself. I was a reporter on the Beacon News.'

"In my opinion, James Forrestal was really one of our great Americans. I know something about the circumstances that led to his final catastrophic end – God bless him."

Mr. Miller turned to the Gannett Newspapers and said he believed the group had become best known for its policy of local autonomy and its program of enlightened employe [*sic*] and public relations.

Each newspaper in the group, he explained, enjoyed complete editorial freedom without fear of central dictation from Rochester. As for employe relations, the organization pioneered in newspaper profit sharing and other employe benefit plans including a retirement program that he said he believed was unexcelled in the industry. Gannett Newspaper participation in community affairs, he added is, "second to nothing."

An example of the free editorial principal [*sic*] was recalled in the gubernatorial contest between Thomas E. Dewey and Walter J. Lynch in 1940. The speaker said Frank E. Gannett "didn't care for Dewey and he couldn't see Lynch."

An Associated Press survey, however, indicated that 16 of the 18 Gannett newspapers favored Dewey. When the AP story appeared in the Rochester newspaper, Mr. Miller said he told Mr. Gannett this was a good example of autonomy in practice.

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To this Mr. Gannett wryly replied: “Paul, sometimes I don’t know about this autonomy” . . . .

Mr. Miller also spoke of the Gannett policy against liquor advertisements.

“There are as many jokes about this in our own organization as outside – although it has not always been a joke to some of our business managers that the company has passed up millions of dollars of advertising to stick to the ban!

“We were celebrating a company anniversary at a dinner in Rochester,” Mr. Miller recalled. “Frank Tripp was speaking. He reached for a glass of water. There was none. Nor any water pitcher on the table. Mr. Tripp chuckled.

“‘Well,’ he remarked to his audience, ‘I never expected to see the day when we would run short of water at a Gannett party!”

The executive gave an explanation of the term “group” as used by the organization’s newspapers instead of “chain.” A chain newspaper, he said, usually applied to a centrally operated organization that spoke with a single voice . . . .

l. **(B4/f2)**

Times-Union
September 13, 1955

Notables
At Opening of
News Building

NEWBURGH (AP) – More than 300 state, civic and newspaper officials, led by Gov. [Averell] Harriman, turned out for a celebration here last night in recognition of the new $500,000 home of the Newburgh News.

In a speech at a Chamber of Commerce dinner which followed a tour of the new plant, Harriman said he came to dinner as a “neighbor and friend” of Frank Gannett, president of The Gannett Newspapers, of which the Newburgh News is a member.

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett group, and Mrs. Gannett also spoke.

Harriman said the Gannett newspapers have “strong convictions and feelings” in politics but that he has “always found them fair.”

Miller paid tribute to the late James Forrestal, the nation’s first secretary of defense, who at one time worked for the Beacon News which also is published in the Newburgh News plant.

Miller said the Gannett Group was known for its policy of “local autonomy” and for establishing the first profit-sharing and retirement program in the newspaper field.

Mrs. Gannett said she was “tremendously impressed by Newburgh, its scope, beauty and pounding progress.”

m. **(B4/f2)**

Niagara Falls Gazette

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September 19, 1955

Prayer for Health of Ailing Publisher Opens Parley of Gannett Executives Here

More than 100 executives of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, Radio and Television Stations today heard Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., Inc., open a two-day group editorial and business conference at Hotel Niagara with a prayer for the health of Frank E. Gannett and the continuance of the idealistic spirit in newspapering.

Mr. Miller singled out the Niagara Falls Gazette, newest member of the group, as a lively newspaper in a "great town." He said that the Gannett Co. is "very happy to be here" as he welcomed publishers, editorial and business executives of the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations that comprise the group.

Founder of the Company

Mr. Miller's opening prayer follows:

"Our Father in Heaven: Please bless FEG (Frank E. Gannett) and Dav (E. R. Davenport) and others unable to be here today, and be with us as we talk newspapering – a pursuit, let us never forget, where idealism is essential to continuing success. Amen."

Mr. Gannett is founder and president of the Gannett Co., Inc. Mr. Davenport is a retired official of the company now living in Florida.

This morning the delegates to the annual group meeting listened to a report on group operations by Lynn N. Bitner, general manager. Mr. Bitner cited 1955 as a peak year in newspaper circulation and advertising and noted that a rising standard of living and growing population in the United States bodes well for the future.

He was followed to the rostrum in the hotel ballroom by G. Glover Delaney of Rochester, who heads the group's radio and TV operations. Mr. Delaney's topic was "Working with TV and Radio."

Albany Man Speaks

Henry W. Stock, advertising manager of the Albany Knickerbocker News discussed the work of the Brand Names Foundation.

Cyrus H. Favor, circulation manager of the Utica Daily Press and the Sunday Utica Observer Dispatch, discussed "Why Do People Buy Our Newspapers?"

Mr. Bitner spoke at a joint luncheon meeting in the hotel's Terrace Room.

Following the opening session this morning, the visitors split into three groups for separate meetings. These were group meetings for news and editorial personnel, radio and television officials, and advertising and business representatives . . . .

Blanchard, Jones Preside

L. R. Blanchard, editorial chairman of the group, and Vincent S. Jones, executive editor, presided at the editorial conference. Irving H. Fitch, advertising director, was chairman of the advertising and business meeting, and Mr. Delaney presided at the radio and TV meeting . . . .

In his remarks Mr. Miller paid tribute to Herbert Cruickshank, who will retire this year as treasurer of the Gannett Co. Also at the speaker's table with Mr. Miller and Mr. Bitner was Frank Tripp, chairman of the board of the Gannett Co., Inc.

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Mr. Miller called on Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Rochester Times-Union and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, who said he had talked with the hospital today and was happy to report that Mr. Gannett, who was stricken ill in April, was showing improvement.

Dinner Meeting Planned

A dinner meeting of the conference delegates will be held in the hotel ballroom this evening . . . .

Besides the 20 New York State newspapers that are members of the group, three out-of-state newspapers are represented at the conference. They are the Hartford (Conn.) Times, the Plainfield (N.J.) Courier News and the Danville (Ill.) Commercial News.

Among the delegates arriving here yesterday were officials of Radio Station WHEC, Rochester; WENY, Elmira; WHDL, Olean, and WDAN, Danville, and Television Stations WHEC-TV, Rochester, and WDAN-TV, Danville . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT GROUP CONVENES HERE – More than 100 executives of the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations that comprise the Gannett Group met at Hotel Niagara today for a business and editorial conference. Left to right, Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Co., Inc.; Kenneth K. Burke, vice president and general manager of the Niagara Falls Gazette, newest member of the group; Lynn R. Bitner, group general manager, and frank Tripp, chairman of the board of the Gannett Co. Inc.—Gazette Photo. Additional picture on page 15.

n. **(B4/f2)**

PHOTO:
Gannett Group Conference – Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Sept. 18-19-20, 1955

o. **(B4/f2)**

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The Gannetteer
OCTOBER * 1955

(1.) **‘Fairness and Independence’**
Cited by Gov. Harriman
At Newburgh Dinner

(2.) In the text of his prepared speech at the opening of the Newburgh News plant last month, Paul Miller sketched policies which have made Gannett Newspapers great. Among these he listed . . .

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Autonomy . . . Staff Benefits . . . Local Leadership

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice-President, Gannett Newspapers

(3.) **A Big Day for the Newburgh News**

(7) PHOTOS

(4.) **(B4/f2)**

The Gannetteer
OCTOBER * 1955

Blanchard Named To New Post; Jones Is Executive Editor

TWO members of the headquarters staff of the Gannett Group of Newspapers took over new duties last month.

L. R. BLANCHARD became editorial chairman, a new office. For 14 years he had been head of the News and Editorial Office, most recently with the title of general executive editor.

VINCENT S. JONES became executive editor for the Group. For five years he has been director of the News and Editorial Office.

Blanchard will concentrate on editorial pages in the organization, continuing also as editor of The Democrat and Chronicle. The 23 newspapers in the Group work together for improvement in content and style. The editorial chairman is charged with coordinating those efforts. He will have a rotating committee of Gannett editors working with him. Named as first members of the committee were WARD S. DUFFY, editor, *Hartford Times*; WILLIAM J. WOODS, editor, *Utica Observer-Dispatch*; and FREDERICK G. EATON, managing editor, *Ogdensburg Journal*.

As executive editor, Jones will continue to maintain liaison with the various newspapers, aiding them in all aspects of news and staff management. He is the current president of the Associated Press Managing Editor Association –filling an office held in 1951 by Blanchard.

Announcement of the changes was made by PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of the Gannett Group. He said:

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"There are far-reaching possibilities in the special work which Blanchard is to undertake. There is not a better man anywhere to head up our study and improvement program than 'Fay' Blanchard. He is a great technician; he also runs a splendid editorial page. It is quite possible that after a year or so he will have assembled material of value and utility far beyond the Gannett Group."

Of Jones, Miller said: "Vin Jones has earned a nationwide reputation in his field and is in demand as a speaker before newspaper groups throughout the country on such topics as typography, news content, and illustration."

p. **(B4/f2)**

*****

The Newburgh News
October 18, 1955

Miller Likens Mastic
To Enterprise at Best

One hundred and fifty Newburgh industrial and business leaders turned out last night to pay tribute to the mastic Tile Corporation at an Industrial Development Recognition Banquet. The affair also marked the 10th anniversary of the firm's founding here . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

RECOGNITION – Speakers at Chamber of Commerce Recognition Dinner for Mastic Tile last evening were Chamber President James E. Seaman, Executive Vicepresident Paul Miller of The Gannett newspapers, President Seymour Milstein of Mastic Tile, and Edward T. Dickinson, State Commerce Commissioner. (Photo by Curran)

q. **(B4/f2)**

THE NEWBURGH-BEACON NEWS
"The Newspaper That Goes Home"

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT **NEWBURGH, N. Y.**

Mr. Paul Miller,
Executive Vicepresident,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Times Union Building
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

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Hope you and Kenper had a pleasant visit and a safe trip home. You made a fine impression with your remarks at the dinner. Reaction excellent. Hope to see you again soon.

Tearsheets of Ed Curran's story and pictures enclosed.

Sincerely,
Doug (signed)
Douglas V. Clarke
Managing Editor

DVC/ec

A Gannett Newspaper

r. **(B4/f2)**
*****

Malone Evening Telegram
Malone, N. Y.
Monday, October 24, 1955

Newspaper Executive to Address Club

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers and a national figure in the newspaper field, will be the speaker at tomorrow's luncheon-meeting of the Malone Kiwanis Club at the Franklin Hotel.

Mr. Miller will fly here from Rochester tomorrow morning and will be introduced at the luncheon by Leon L. Turner, general manager of the Evening Telegram and a past president of the Kiwanis Club, who has charge of the program.

Guests invited to the event include officers and directors of the Rotary and Lions Clubs.

Mr. Miller has been a frequent visitor to the North Country where five Gannett newspapers are located: the Malone Telegram, Massena Observer, Ogdensburg Journal, Ogdensburg Advance-News and Potsdam Courier-Freeman.

*** * ***

Son of a small town minister and eldest of a family of six, Mr. Miller has been in newspaper work since he was 18 . . . .

s. **(B4/f2)**
*****

T-U Photographers Win 3 Awards in AP Contest

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Two Times-Union staff photographers, James F. Osborne and Curtis L. Barnes Jr., have won awards in the New York State 1955 Associated Press Newsphoto Contest . . . .

* * *

AWARD WINNERS from Gannett papers included Dante O. Tranquille, Utica Observer-Dispatch, third in spot news for smaller papers, and James P. Anderson, Utica Observer-Dispatch, second in sports for smaller papers.

The awards were announced yesterday as a preliminary to today's annual meeting of the State AP Assn. meeting at Syracuse. Principal speaker at a conference luncheon today was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., who talked on "What a Publisher Expects from The Associated Press."

Miller urged the wire service to tell "the story of efforts that are being made by so many communities to push their growth through local improvements and to seek new business and industry."

"One of the best examples of this in New York State," Miller said, "is my own home city of Rochester, which is in the early stages of a great civic development program, including improved streets and traffic conditions, better local governmental facilities and closer cooperation between overlapping city and county governments, along with effort by the Chamber of Commerce to bring in still more industry . . . ."

* * *

MILLER ALSO SAID newspapers "should do even more behind-the-scenes political reporting" because New York State is "a real key state for both parties in the 1956 election."

He urged more interpretation of politics "not only because Gov. Harriman is a possible Democratic presidential nominee, but also because of the Republican situation."

AP's general manager, Frank Starzel, is scheduled to speak at a dinner tonight.

(3) PHOTOS

11. 1956

a. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
March 28, 1956

Brown, Miller Testify In Channel 10 Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 27 (GNS) – Gordon P. Brown, owner of WSAY in Rochester testified today that he lost "out of pocket" approximately $200,000 on the operation of his radio station since 1947.

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"For the last two or three years," Brown said, "I haven't even taken any salary out of WSAY for myself . . . This year, the WSAY operation was not profitable."

Brown testified as the first witness again today at a hearing before FCC Examiner Elizabeth C. Smith on a "protest case" which Brown has brought against the Federal Communications Commission over the Channel 10 television service in Rochester.

The second witness was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., Inc., who appeared in response to a subpoena issued by Brown's lawyers. The Gannett Co. owns WHEC and WHEC-TV.

The FCC on March 11, 1953, awarded the Channel 10 license to WHEC and WVET, owned by the Veterans Broadcasting Co., to operate on a "share-time" basis. Brown is seeking to prove that the FCC grant was "contrary to the public interest."

Brown also contends that WVET and WHEC have improperly denied him the right to rebroadcast certain radio programs on his own station, which originally were broadcast over WVET and WHEC-AM radio stations.

He sought to introduce 1952 correspondence between himself and the two radio stations in which he says his requests were denied.

Brown was identified as the president, general manager, and sole stockholder of the Federal Broadcasting Corp., which owns WSAY. At one point, he was asked by his lawyer to "tell the history and experiences" of his radio station.

Started in 1935

Brown said in substance:

He first "hit the air" in Rochester with a 100-watt, daytime only, radio station in 1935. By 1938, he obtained FCC approval to increase his power to 250 watts. By 1943 he was up to 1,000 watts, and WSAY is now operating on 5,000 watts.

He had a network connection with the Mutual Broadcasting System in the early 1940s until Station WVET came into being. He lost that network connection to WVET in 1947, and "we have not been able to get affiliation since that time."

"We never tried CBS because it was affiliated with WHEC," Brown said. "I had talked to CBS, pointing out the superiority of our facilities and coverage, but was not able to get anywhere."

In the last year that he had a network connection, Brown said, he made "close to $100,000 from network programs. Since that time, he said, "revenue has decreased tremendously."

Brown agreed to make his financial statements for the years 1947 through 1952 available from FCC files for incorporation in the public record of the hearing.

Miller said he has been with the Gannett organization for 8 ½ years. Before that, he was with the Associated Press for 15 years, and was chief of the AP Washington Bureau for 5 ½ years.

He testified about business interests of the Gannett Co. Miller said that a majority of the voting stock is controlled by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation Inc., which is run by a board of directors.

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Strong Public Service

Miller said that Frank Gannett, president of the company, "has been ill since last April;" that Frank E. Tripp is chairman of the board of directors of the foundation; and that "I am operating head of the company."

Concerning the Gannett newspaper and radio-television operations, Miller said:

"Our whole philosophy is to keep it local. We're strong on public service, and everything has to do with the local communities that we serve, the same as with our radio and TV stations. Public service is number one."

Miller said The Gannett Group had been in formation for approximately 50 years. In Rochester, he said, the company publishes The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union.

These are the only two daily newspapers, he said, but other publications in the community include The Catholic Courier Journal, The Jewish Ledger, The Daily Record, a German language newspaper, the magazine WE, and until recently The Sun.

Miller said the Sun was a weekly newspaper "published by a young man named Curt Gurling, a fine young man, but he closed it down." Miller also pointed out that there are six radio stations in Rochester, and two television stations. "We have one-fourth of the TV service in the community," he said.

William A. Roberts, Brown's lawyer, asked a number of questions about the advertising and editorial content of The Gannett Newspaper[s], their news and feature services, and "who determines political policy on your newspapers?"

Question Overruled

This question was overruled by FCC examiner Smith as not being pertinent to the case. "Just because this is a political year," she said, "Let's not turn this case into a political forum."

"Are any types of advertising prohibited?" asked Roberts.

"Yes, sir," Miller replied. "We do not accept any liquor advertising." He went on to say that "beer, wine, and any other alcoholic beverages" are also excluded.

"But their sale is legal and customary in Rochester?"

"Yes," Miller replied.

Miller said the two Rochester newspapers use the news and feature services of AP, UP, INS, Chicago Daily News, NEA, and King Features. "The number of services is a matter of local determination," he observed.

Roberts asked how "policy" was determined on The Gannett Newspapers.

"That is worked out in general discussion," said Miller. Editorial policy is left up to the editors of the two Rochester papers, just as it is throughout the group. The local editor is the boy."

The executive editor of The Gannett Group, Miller said, "is a man of good general newspaper experience, who advises with the other editors on newspaper problems, but not on policy."

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The advertising director of the group, he said, “has somewhat the same responsibility. He serves in an advisory capacity.” Miller said the group has no “fixed rules,” but that its executives meet in a group conference “either once or twice a year.”

Miller also testified that there are separate national advertising agencies handling accounts for the newspapers, and for the radio-television stations. “We fix rates for radio and TV wholly apart from the newspapers,” he said.

‘Fair Rate’ Policy

“Are your rates based on fixed policies?” Roberts asked.

“The rates should be fair,” Miller said. “That’s the top policy.” He offered to furnish advertising rate cards, and make an advertising man available for further testimony if desired.

Roberts asked about Gannett Co. operations in the Radio-TV field in Albany and Elmira. He stated for the record:

“I can show it has been the practice of Gannett to apply for TV and radio licenses, even to build a station and then abandon it, for the purpose of concentrating media in its own hand.”

Roberts also called attention to an agreement between Stations WVET and WHEC not to sell to any outsiders, should either party wish to abandon its half of the “share-time” TV operation in Rochester, but to make a first refusal offer to the other partner.

Hearings are scheduled to continue tomorrow, when Brown’s lawyers have other witnesses waiting to appear, who have not yet been identified.

Brown was the first witness to be heard as hearings in his “protest case” were opened by the FCC Monday. After pointing out that Rochester’s two daily newspapers are owned by the Gannett interests, he argued there is a monopoly of the media of communication here. Brown added that the situation has existed in Rochester since The Gannett Group took over the former Journal-American from the Hearst interests on June 30, 1937.

Copies of the last issue of the Journal-American published on that date and others from editions of The Democrat and Chronicle and Times-Union issued on July 2, 1937, were introduced in support of Brown’s claim.

Charges Collusion

Roberts, Brown’s counsel, said, “We will undertake to show that in collusion with Hearst, The Gannett Newspapers and Hearst newspapers acquired a monopoly in Rochester and Albany by mutually suppressing one [another’s ?] newspapers.”

In the course of giving testimony, Brown voiced objection to the way in which program listings for WSAY were carried by the newspapers. He cited an instance in which, according to his claim, the listings specified that a Bing Crosby program was recorded rather than “live.”

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Brown's second witness was John G. Corey, editor and publisher of the local news magazine, We. Corey, who was asked to "describe the manner of operation of The Gannett Newspapers as of 1935," was identified as a "newspaperman who has lived for 35 years in Rochester."

Corey said:

"I wrote a profile on Gannett in 1945. I took exception to remarks of the editor of The Democrat and Chronicle that each Gannett newspaper stood on its own feet. The profile was complimentary to Gannett – very complimentary. But the truth is, all the editors took their orders from the editorial chief, who at that time was Fay Blanchard." (Corey's reference was to L. R. Blanchard who since 1950 has been editor of The Democrat and Chronicle and who was general executive editor of The Gannett Newspapers.)

'Common Gossip'

When asked to account for his professed knowledge of Gannett editorial policy workings – in view of the fact that he had never worked under Gannett management and had acknowledged he did not associate with Gannett Co. officials – Corey replied: "Common gossip in Rochester."

He added it was gossip among Gannett newspaper reporters he had met "on various stories and in various bars."

In reply to a question regarding the "active political interest" of the newspapers, Corey said, "They give coverage to both parties."

Corey asserted that the Rochester newspapers in certain instances had "not disclosed news." He cited, as unreported by the dailies, two deaths at Rochester State Hospital for Mentally Defective Children at Newark, and the methods used by a furnace company to sell furnaces to Brighton area residents following the 1951 gas explosions disaster in that town. Corey claimed that each of the stories had been "exposed" by his publication.

b. **(B4/f3)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
May 8, 1956

7 Gannett Workers
Join 25-Year Club

Seven new members were admitted last night to the Rochester Gannett Newspapers 25-year-Club and 31 other employes [*sic*] received pins for extended service . . . .

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers; Don U. Bridge, general manager of the two Rochester newspapers, and Mrs. Frank Gannett spoke briefly . . . .

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c. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Times-Union
May 8, 1956

Pressman
Honored for
50 Years' Work

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Griesser were guests of honor last night at the annual dinner of the Rochester Gannett Newspapers 25-Year Club in the Powers. Griesser, Times-Union pressman, has completed 50 years of service. He received a gold watch . . . .

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers; Frank E. Tripp, chairman of the Gannett Co. board; Don U. Bridge, general manager of the two Rochester newspapers, and Mrs. Frank Gannett spoke.

Mrs. Gannett brought greetings from her husband, president of The Gannett Newspapers, who has been confined at home as a result of a spinal injury suffered Apr. 15 last year. She said that like everyone else she has been eagerly awaiting good weather, which will permit Mr. Gannett to get outdoors to enjoy the sunshine . . . .

d. **(B4/f15)**

Hartford Times
October 1, 1956

PHOTO
Caption:

ARRIVING for Gannett Newspapers conference here by company plane, top executives are greeted at airport by Publisher David R. Daniel of The Times, member of the group. From left, Executive Vicepresident Paul Miller, Board Chairman Frank E. Tripp, Executive Editor Vincent S. Jones, General Manager Lynn N. Bitner, Mr. Daniel, Editorial Chairman L. R. Blanchard, Comptroller Cyril Williams and Personnel Director Kohn E. Heselden. Two-day session is at Statler.

e. **(B4/f15)**
*****

Hartford Times
October 2, 1956

News Executive Raps Force at Suez

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The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, newspaper executives from four states were told last night at Hotel Statler.

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, told executives of that organization gathered in Hartford for a two-day conference, that his first-hand observations of the situation in Egypt convinced him that the present traffic going through the Suez Canal "is a refutation of any idea the Egyptians couldn't run the canal" . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

GOVERNOR RIBICOFF visits with Gannett Company executives at Statler during dinner session of group editorial and advertising personnel. From left, Board Chairman Frank E. Tripp, Governor, Executive Vicepresident Paul Miller and Publisher David R. Daniel of The Times, member of the Gannett Group and host for two-day conference. – *[Times]*.

f. **(B4/f15)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
October 2, 1956

Diplomacy of 1850 Called Futile at Suez

Paul Miller Tells Editors Of Cairo Observations

Special to The Times-Union

HARTFORD – The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, [Gannett Co., Inc.] newspaper executives from four states were told last night . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

U.S. NAVY SAILS THROUGH SUEZ – Making passage through the Suez Canal as part of a convoy is the Navy destroyer Compton (left). Newly-recruited pilots from the United States reportedly led the convoy. In the foreground is seen the Egyptian flag. (UP Facsimile)

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g. **(B4/f15)**
*****

The Hartford Courant
October 2, 1956

Gannett Man Talks Here
On Suez Canal Crisis

The biggest news on the Suez crisis is that Egypt is successfully operating the canal.

That was the report 150 newspapermen got Monday night from Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett group of papers.

Suez Important to U.S.

Miller, who flew home last weekend from a fact-finding trip to Egypt, spoke at the Hotel Statler. Top executives from 23 papers in the Gannett group are meeting here as guests of the Hartford Times . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

TALK ON SUEZ CRISIS: Paul Miller, center, executive vice-president of the Gannett group of newspapers, addressed local newspaper executives on the Suez Canal crisis at the Statler Hotel Monday. Miller talked with England's Prime Minister Anthony Eden recently on his visit to Europe. Eden and Miller are friends of long standing. John R. Reitemeyer, left, publisher and president of The Courant, and David R. Daniel, right, secretary and publisher of the Hartford Times, are shown with Miller (Courant Photo by Acquaviva).

h. **(B4/f15)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
October 3, 1956

Suez Solution Lies In Talks, Editors Told

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2 – The negotiation table , not military threats , is the most practical means to settle international disputes today and developments in the Suez Canal crisis are a case in point, Paul Miller, Rochester newspaper executive, last night told his colleagues from four states . . . .

i. **(B4/f15)**

Times-Union
October 4, 1956

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* * *

EYE ON THE NEWS – Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, will report on his recent trip to the scene of the Suez Canal dispute on Eye on the News on Channel 10 at 7:15 p.m. today. **Mayor Peter Barry** also will be a guest on the program with a special message on voter registration.

j. **(B4/f15)**
*

Democrat and Chronicle
October 5, 1956

Suez Cited as Showing End to Power Politics

The day of power politics as the solution to international tensions has disappeared, Paul Miller said last night.

The executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers in a television report described his recent trip to the Suez Canal area, scene of the present international dispute over Egyptian seizure of the waterway . . . .

k. **(B4/f15)**
*

Editor & Publisher
for
October 6, 1956

Miller Views Local Impact Of Suez Story

By Allen M. Widem

HARTFORD, Conn.

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers, gave group executives from four states a first-hand report on the Suez Canal crisis at a banquet here Oct. 1 . . . .

l. **(B4/f15)**
*

Ogdensburg Journal

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October 7, 1956

(1.)

Egypt Can Run Suez Canal Miller Finds On Trip To Waterway

Hartford, Conn. – (GNS) – The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, newspaper executives from four states were told Monday night at Hotel Statler.

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vicepresident of the Gannett newspapers, told executives of that organization, gathered in Hartford for a two-day conference, that his first-hand observations of the situation in Egypt convinced him that the present traffic going through the Suez Canal "is a refutation of any idea the Egyptians couldn't run the canal" . . . .

(2.) Paul Miller, in his talk to the Gannett editors at Hartford, Conn., reported in today's paper, must have opened the eyes of a lot of people when he said that a personal visit to the Suez Canal showed that the Egyptians were capable of running the ditch. Heretofore the propaganda has followed an opposite line. Miller is a keen observer and is in the habit of reporting things as he sees them, not using another's eyes. The press and politics, domestic and world, need more of his kind.

PHOTO:
Paul Miller

m. **(B4/f15)**

Niagara Falls Gazette
October 8, 1956

Suez Crisis Explained

What do you know about the Suez Canal crisis? Enough to support a logical opinion as to what should be done to solve the problem?

Do you think Nasser is right or wrong? Do you think the United States has acted wisely or unwisely in the crisis to date? What about the actions of France and Britain? Or the United Nations? What is Russia's part in the diplomatic maneuvering in the Near East?

These questions have more than mere curiosity behind them. Public opinion on the Suez crisis is important in producing a settlement, possibly in avoiding war.

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Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, made a personal trip from Rochester to London and Cairo to find out first hand the answers to these and other questions. He will report what he learned for the benefit of Niagara Falls Gazette readers in a series of five daily articles, beginning today. We think they are worth careful reading.

12. 1957

a. **(B4/f23)**

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[Reprinted from *The Gannetteer* of January 1957]

FOR NEWSPAPER LETTER WRITERS:

A 'Dear Sir' Dinner

*** How Rochester editors gave recognition to contributors**

At a 'Dear Sir' Dinner: Newspapers Honor Letter Writers

ROCHESTER'S newspapers tried something new after November's elections.

They drew up a list of the 100 best letters to the editor written during the fall political campaign. And they invited the writers to a free dinner at the city's Hotel Sheraton.

Sam Lubell, the pollster whose pre-election analyses of voting trends had been published in the morning Democrat and Chronicle, was principal speaker . . . .

Letter writers at the "Dear Sir" dinner represented a cross-section of Rochester population and opinion. A university head, two college presidents, many professors, lawyers, ministers, retired civic leaders, housewives, and students – all entered the banquet room to find their places marked by convention-badges as place-cards . . . .

As editor of the *Rochester Times Union* and executive vice president of THE GROUP, PAUL MILLER set the tone of the meeting with these welcoming remarks:

"The writers may not all realize it, but letters to the editor have a very high readership in both *The Democrat and Chronicle* and *The Times-Union*.

"I believe one reason for this is that readers have learned that most letters printed are worth reading. It has long been our policy to encourage good letters in every legitimate way we know, and to print all we possibly can. Since *The Times-Union* and *The Democrat and Chronicle* are the only daily newspapers in general circulation in the Rochester area, we believe we have a greater responsibility than might otherwise be the case to stimulate the freest possible public discussion of public matters and provide the forum in our papers.

"We express the newspapers' opinions on the editorial pages, and occasionally in editorials – clearly marked as such – on Page One. At the same time, we invite for publication expressions of contrary views in general and

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specifically. *The Times-Union*, for example, printed several pro-Stevenson editorials from other newspapers while itself editorially supporting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon. *The Democrat and Chronicle*, also supporting Ike, solicited letters on the other side.

"We apply this same policy to all matters of general public interest. We shall continue to do so.

"The only requirements are that letters be of reasonable length – sometimes we waive even that rule, as in the case of President deKiewiet's recent exposition on faculty pen pushers; and we may return letters that are possibly libelous or in too bad taste. In short, we believe in the care and cultivation of comment, on whatever side of any issue, for two main reasons:

"1. READERS are interested in the opinions of others so that letters to the editor have high content value in our newspapers. Letters make newspapers even more interesting.

"2. WE FEEL and accept a definite responsibility to get the widest possible expression of views into our pages, on any subject of vital interest.

"During the last campaign Rochester letter writers went at it with usual vigor, unusual determination and in unusual numbers. I believe they made a definite contribution to public understanding. I know that they helped keep campaign interest at a high pitch. (They kept my interest at such a high pitch that I wrote a letter myself!) They thus played a real part in getting out the big vote.

The Times-Union and *Democrat and Chronicle* appreciate all of this. That is why we honor tonight the writers of what the editors regard as the 100 outstanding campaign letters. This is our way of showing that appreciation, and of registering anew our interest in readers' views.

"Have a good time.

"Now it is my privilege to turn this meeting over to Mr. L. R. BLANCHARD – known to most of you as Fay. He is editor of *The Democrat and Chronicle* and also editorial chairman of The Gannett Newspapers; also a Director of Gannett Co., Inc. He is one of the country's truly great editors.

"You know, of course, that he is going to abandon all of this – and all of us – around Jan. 1, 1957. He is going to retire and move to California. While we still have him around we want to see and hear all we can from him. So – it's your meeting, Fay, from here on" . . . .

Also heard were VINCENT S. JONES, Gannett Newspapers executive editor, and DON U. BRIDGE, general manager of *The Times-Union* and *The Democrat and Chronicle* . . . .

Bridge noted that the Gannett policy of autonomy in local newspapers a few years ago created a situation where some of the newspapers which FRANK GANNETT owned supported a candidate he opposed.

"What did he do? He wrote a letter to the editor diametrically opposed to the editorial statements of the newspapers he owned . . . ."

Commented Executive Editor Jones in a weekly message to Group executives:

"The stunt is recommended to all newspapers with a substantial number of letter writers. All sorts of interesting variations have suggested themselves for

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future gatherings, at which the direct participation of the guests in the program would be a prime objective."

GANNETT
NEWSPAPERS

SO MANY newspapers have requested details on the "Dear Sir" Dinner for campaign letter writers at Rochester that we have reprinted the attached from the company publication of The Gannett Newspapers and are mailing it to members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. If any additional information is desired, address . . .

News and Editorial Office
The Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Building
Rochester 14, New York

b. **(B4/f25)**
*****

The Gannetteer
March 1957

For Meeting Ever Tougher Competition Five Fundamentals for Newspapers

By PAUL MILLER

Condensed from Address at a Duke University Dinner for North Carolina Press Association at Durham, N.C., Jan. 25.

I'VE NEVER LIVED in North Carolina, but my work has taken me from coast to coast and back again. And I know this:

Whether life sets us down on an oil town newspaper in Oklahoma, moves us around the country with The AP, with the Frank Gannett organization in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – or wherever – so long as it's newspapering, it's a great life . . . .

The Gannett Group embraces almost every size paper anybody ever worked on – 23 newspapers, including a weekly and a semi-weekly. Some of the finest men in the business are getting out those widely differing newspapers. I suspect that all would agree – as you will – that the basic job is the same no matter how large the newspaper or how small: . . . .

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The cost of everything that goes into a newspaper is on the rise, and no patent medicine-type relief in sight . . . . Any revolution that will radically cut publishing costs has been a long time coming – and it may be a lot longer, try as we will to hurry it along. This may not be popular, but I fear it's true. In the meantime, and in the foreseeable future, the fundamentals remain pretty much the same. I will list and discuss five that seem particularly important to me.

1. WE MUST PUBLISH useful NEWSPAPERS.
2. WE MUST KEEP OURSELVES, AS MANAGEMENT, CLOSE TO READERS and advertisers – and to employes [*sic*] and associates as well, for mutual strength and mutual profit.
3. WE MUST NEVER FORGET for a minute that with all our urgent need for better, more efficient, less costly machines and methods – people still come first.
4. WE MUST MAKE OUR NEWSPAPERS STAND FOR SOMETHING.
5. WE MUST KEEP OUR NEWSPAPERS LOCAL, but not isolated.

SURELY, no work comes nearer having everything to offer than ours – smiles as well as tears, brickbats as well as roses, setbacks as well as matchless opportunities for community leadership, service and achievement.

Yet, every now and then, I run into somebody who, if already in newspaper work, doesn't appreciate just what he's got – or who, if a youngster, wonders whether "the future" would hold sufficient promise for him on a newspaper.

I don't understand the newspaperman who doesn't fully appreciate being one. I figure he's either out of pocket in the first place or has never labored at or closely observed any other pursuit; hence just doesn't have reason to know how well off he is.

I usually find that the young fellow who doubts whether there's a "future" in newspapering hasn't found out what he could easily find out by a little study of newspapers – or should be told, but all too often isn't, by one of us so-called newspapermen.

The opportunities are greater today than ever for young people, even with the numerical contraction of dailies which has gone on a long time and will continue. Any young fellow who wants to get along and who has the stuff, *can* get along on a newspaper if he'll hustle. By get along, I mean make good progress. Newspaper bosses are suckers for a young fellow who is qualified, who is interested in going places and who – most of all – shows it by hustling. How they love the fellow who gives his assignment a little more than he has to. How they pity the one who just puts in his time. Pity is right. He's missing half the fun of our great business and he'll be a long time attracting the favorable eye of any one looking for somebody to promote.

c. **(B4/f25)**

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The Quill
for
March, 1957
1226

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Rochester Papers Find Formula for Hard Hitting Letters to the Editor

Freeswinging bipartisan policy wins approval during recent national campaign from both parties and helps get the voters to the polls.

By JOSEPH N. FREUDENBERGER

LETTERS to the editor – are they important to a daily newspaper? Is their importance increased when a field is served by only one paper? How can a newspaper attract voices of authority to its letter column?

Most dailies confront a letter problem such as that faced by the Rochester (N.Y.) *Times-Union* when Paul Miller became its editor in 1947. Cranks, crackpots and axe-grinders had enjoyed too free a hand. Many professional men were reluctant to submit letters. Some Democrats scoffed: "What can you expect from the one-party Republican press?" More restrained members of the Democratic organization didn't write letters.

To this problem, Editor Miller offered only this general solution:

"Readers are interested in the opinions of others so letters to the editor make newspapers more interesting . . . .

"We express the newspapers' opinions on the editorial pages. At the same time, we invite for publication expressions of contrary views.

"The *Times-Union*, for example, printed several pro-Stevenson editorials from other newspapers while itself editorially supporting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon."

LETTER writers applauded. Representing a cross-section of Rochester population and opinion, they came from fields of education, religion, law, industry and the home. In age they ranged from a young college student and an equally young housewife to a retired minister, a retired school superintendent and a professional writer.

Miller's idea of a post-election good will dinner (with pollster Sam Lubell as speaker) captured the imaginations of newspaper executives, politicians and students of government.

New York's Governor Averell Harriman, in a telegram read at the dinner, said:

"This is a unique event and I am sure that it will have a worth-while effect in stimulating even more widespread expression by your readers of their views on public issues.

"As a frequent reader of the 'Letters to the Editor' columns of our newspapers, I appreciate what a valuable open forum they provide for such discussions of important issues by the public. I commend your newspapers for an

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original idea and I join you in congratulating your guests of honor on their active participation as citizens in the discussion of public affairs."

Wrote Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

"My warmest congratulations to the Gannett Newspapers and to the 'best letter' writers for the distinctive contribution which they have made to broader discussion of the issues before us these critical days. You have set an excellent example in effectively serving the major purpose of American elections – which is to make our people active participants in our political processes, rather than mere sideline observers or spectators."

WROTE Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"This is an outstanding example of public service by the Gannett Newspapers. Your campaign has helped citizens develop and express their political views, enabling them to go to the polls and intelligently vote for the candidates of their choice."

But the "Dear Sir" dinner was more than a get-out-the-vote promotion (though Editor Miller believes in those, too). It was a get-together and get-acquainted meeting for opinion makers from many strata of Rochester society . . . .

d. **(B4/f26)**

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Elmira Star-Gazette
April 12, 1957

Miller Named Gannett Co. President; Tripp Continues as Board Chairman

Paul Miller yesterday became president of the Gannett Co., Inc., succeeding Frank Gannett, the company's founder, who became president emeritus.

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, associated with Mr. Gannett since the Elmira Star and Elmira Gazette were merged to become the first unit in what was to become one of America's largest newspaper enterprises, continues as chairman of the board. He also becomes president of all subsidiary companies.

Mr. Gannett, who purchased the Elmira Gazette in 1906, continued actively as president of the company until two years ago when he became ill. The company whose presidency he turned over yesterday to Mr. Miller operates 23 newspapers, five radio stations and three television stations in four states . . . .

In assuming the presidency, Mr. Miller pledged a continuation of the policy of local autonomy under which Mr. Gannett always has delegated authority – and responsibility – to the management of each newspaper. Under this system, editorial policies are determined locally by men who live in and know their communities, unlike a chain operation in which methods and practices are dictated from a central office . . . .

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e. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
April 13, 1957

Good Newspaper --A Good Neighbor

Frank Gannett, founder of the Gannett Group, stepped aside to become President Emeritus on April 11. This article by Paul Miller, the new president of The Gannett Company, offers a review of operating policies and practices of The Times-Union and other newspapers of the Group.

By PAUL MILLER

A good newspaper is not built overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant . . . like a good man or a good woman. It will be doomed to failure, ultimately, if it is not trustworthy, fair and clean. This is especially true of cities of homes.

That general thinking has been behind the growth and development of newspapers in the Gannett Group, founded on a small beginning by Frank Gannett.

Affiliated with the Gannett Group now are 23 newspapers, three television stations and five radio stations. These properties mainly are in New York State. There is one newspaper in New jersey, one in Connecticut and a newspaper, radio and TV station in Danville, Illinois.

* * *

AS ONE NEWSPAPER AFTER ANOTHER was added in the early years, starting with Ithaca and Elmira, Mr. Gannett and his close associates – Frank Tripp and E. R. Davenport – concluded that it would be morally wrong as well as imprudent businesswise to try to remold all of them to a general standard, dictated from afar.

Instead, local management was encouraged to maintain and develop the personality of each newspaper – and also of the individuals in local management, themselves. They called it local autonomy.

The principle of local autonomy is nursed along more carefully and stressed more emphatically in The Gannett Group than in any other organization I know. That's why it's called a group, not a chain. A chain is characterized by a dictated

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policy. There is usually a uniformity of practice, appearance and style. The opposite is true of The Gannett Group.

* * *

PEOPLE WHO KNOW of Frank Gannett's strong convictions sometimes ask how he could stand for editorial autonomy in his newspapers – with some vigorously expounding a point of view counter to that of the head of the house.

That reminds me of an incident in the New York State gubernatorial campaign of 1950.

Mr. Gannett, a Republican, decided he personally could not support either Republican Dewey or Democrat Lynch. He said so publicly.

One day the Associated Press carried an article reporting which candidate each of the New York State Gannett newspapers was supporting editorially in the campaign. It turned out that 16 were supporting Dewey.

The Times-Union printed the article. So did other newspapers in the group. Some pointed out editorially that it proved that we do adhere to the autonomy principle enunciated by Mr. Gannett himself.

I showed The Times-Union to Mr. Gannett.

He looked at it long and thoughtfully. Then he said:

"You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy!"

That was all he ever said about it, to my knowledge.

YES, IT IS ASSUMED that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues.

Briefly, and as general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate – even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Low rates mean that more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

The same for circulation. Gannett newspapers have ever been among the last in the nation to up circulation rates.

The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium.

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We are interested most of all in home delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it does the most good for us and for advertisers.

Our newspapers are produced for family reading in the home by young and old. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded. A close editorial eye is kept trained on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news copy.

* * *

THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMON STOCK of Gannett Co., Inc., now is owned by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc.

The Foundation was established by Mr. Gannett in 1935. It has received the stock through periodic gifts by him since.

His goal was (1) provide maximum possible security for employes [*sic*], (2) keep the newspapers independent of any outside influence and (3) provide means for the organization to contribute to worthy institutions in the communities where our newspapers are published.

This Foundation now – as Frank Gannett planned – is majority owner of the newspapers, television stations and radio stations of the Gannett Group.

(3) PHOTOS:

PAUL MILLER
FRANK E. GANNETT
FRANK E. TRIPP

e. **(B4/f26)**

THE KNICKERBOCKER NEWS
Member of The Gannett Group

ALBANY, NY., APRIL 13, 1957

Gannett Plans Well His Papers' Future

Frank Gannett has the knack of selecting good men and letting them do their job.

He is doing that once again – and for perhaps the last time as he becomes president emeritus of The Gannett Newspapers.

It must, in a sense, be an easy decision for him. Mr. Gannett has himself been ill and Paul Miller, the man who now becomes president, in name, has been carrying on those duties, in fact, these many months.

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Mr. Miller, a skillful writer, editor and executive, has already won the confidence of the entire Gannett organization. His appointment and Mr. Gannett's earlier decision to establish a foundation under which the Gannett newspapers will continue as a group are indeed reassuring.

Mr. Gannett had the genius to build up the country's most numerous group of newspapers and yet at the same time preserve in each community where they are published their "home-town" flavor and traditions.

The temptation must have been strong for him to use his power over the printed and spoken word in a wide area to pound home his ideas. He is indeed a man of strong beliefs. His real greatness has been his refusal to let his newspapers become mere organs of his own personal convictions. He has insisted everywhere that his editors make their own policies and decisions in terms of what they consider the paper's tradition and the interest of the local community.

The reward for this wisdom must come to him now as, his own hands faltering from illness, he sees an alert, imaginative organization, which is of his creation and is yet not dependent on his ability to take an active role in its management.

f. **(B4/f26)**

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Niagara Falls Gazette
April 15, 1957

He'll Speak Here:

New Gannett Co. Head Is A Famous Newsman

Paul Miller, president of the Gannett Co., Inc., will be the speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Niagara on April 30. The following profile, prepared by the Gannett News Service in Washington, D. C., should be of special interest here . . . .

g. **(B4/f25)**

Beacon (N.Y.) News
April 19, 1957

Gannett Scholarships Awarded

The Frank Gannett Newspaperboys Scholarships for 1957 have been awarded to two Newburgh students. Stanley Hall Clinton Jr. and Francis Michael Volkringer. The scholarships are awarded each year in each of the communities where Gannett Company newspapers are located. Unfortunately, there were no qualified applicants for the scholarships in Beacon and vicinity this year.

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The last Beacon youth to win the scholarship was Victor Pecore, who received the award in 1955 and is now attending RPI.

The Beacon News is proud to be a part of a forward looking organization such as the Gannett Company which views these scholarships as part of its effort toward community involvement. The Gannett Company views the training of young men as necessary to help maintain our American way of life.

The value of business experience received by being a newspaper carrier boy has long been recognized. The Gannett Scholarships are an added incentive to those youths with the ambition to maintain a newspaper delivery route and the ambition to obtain good grades.

Announcement of the scholarship awards follows close on another announcement which guarantees the continued forward-looking program of the Gannett Newspapers. That was the election of Paul Miller as president of Gannett Newspapers. Mr. Miller made a marked impression upon his audience when he spoke at a Chamber of Commerce dinner in Beacon last year.

h. **(B4/f25)**

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Niagara Falls Gazette
May 1, 1957

Gannett President Sees Lasting Tensions in World Lauds Cultural Interchange in Address to Chamber

International tension is here to stay.

That's the estimate of a newspaperman who has covered the Washington beat, sat in on the birth of the United Nations and only recently returned from Suez.

Paul Miller, president of the Gannett Co., Inc. and a reporter for 32 years, told an overflow audience in the Hotel Niagara ballroom last night that "we'll have to live with the turmoil in the Arab world and with an aggressive and threatening Soviet, for all our lives and then some."

Mr. Miller spoke at the 39th annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce.

Must Put Out Fires

He forecast an interminable period in which the United States will have to deal with "single aggressions, single threats, single denunciations and single breaches of solemn agreements." It will be the U.S. government's lot "to struggle to put out now a fire here and now one there," he declared.

Ranging informally over the problems of the world, Mr. Miller found U.S. policy effective in keeping a troubled peace.

Lauds Dulles

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He described Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as an able diplomat who has been ruining his health in his devotion to the job.

"In my opinion," Mr. Miller said, Mr. Dulles is inferior to none" of the long line of men who have held this backbreaking job.

He went back through the Roosevelt and Truman administrations to compare Mr. Dulles with his predecessors. Secretary Cordell Hull, he said, lost control of the department before he left it. Edward Stettinius rarely saw copies of the messages exchanged by President Roosevelt with foreign heads of state, he continued. James F. Byrnes didn't have enough time in the job to get acclimated, and Gen. George Marshall took the job only as a favor to President Truman.

Dean Acheson, he added, was "brilliant but not effective."

In contrast to these earlier secretaries, Mr. Dulles is operating almost on his own in the field of foreign policy, Mr. Miller declared.

While President Eisenhower gives Mr. Dulles a free hand to the extent that the secretary is often left alone to defend appointments and policies, Presidents Roosevelt and Truman attempted to be their own secretaries of state, Mr. Miller observed.

Visited Suez

The speaker recounted his experiences in Egypt last September where he went to make an on-the-spot survey of the Suez Canal situation. There was no hint of the British, French, Israeli invasion to follow, he said.

He found that the Egyptians felt they could operate the canal without difficulty, while the canal users were forecasting that the 103-mile waterway would soon be a "mess of littered hulks" because of the ineptitude of Egyptian pilots and personnel.

"I'm still wondering what the answer is to a question the canal users were asking then," he said. The question? Where is the Egyptian Canal Authority going to get the pilots to take the big tankers through from Port Said to Suez?

World Travel Urged

Mr. Miller said that in a shrinking world, it is more important than ever for reporters, and anyone else who wants to understand what is going on, to get out and see for themselves.

"Nothing of significance can happen anywhere in the world that doesn't affect us," he declared. As an example, he cited higher gas prices and higher defense budgets in the U. S. as a result of the Suez tieup [sic].

Interchange of students and other such contacts between nations were praised by the Gannett executive.

"The Fulbright fellowships have done good beyond measure," he said. "We ought to applaud any effort in this direction, including the latest one, by the Ford Foundation, for an exchange of students with Poland."

Even a Chamber of Commerce can benefit by getting out and finding out what people think of it, Mr. Miller said. He described a survey conducted by the Rochester chamber to inform itself as to public and group attitudes toward the chamber. Afterward, he said, a number of programs were undertaken to gain better public understanding and appreciation of the chamber's work.

Mr. Miller was introduced by Chamber President Clarence R. Runals . . . .

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PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT CO. HEAD WELCOMED HERE – Chamber of Commerce officials last night welcomed Paul Miller, second from right, president of the Gannett Co., Inc. who was in Niagara Falls to address the chamber's 39th annual dinner. Gathered around the chief executive of the company which owns the Niagara Falls Gazette are, from left, Charles A. Clancy, retiring chamber director; Clarence R. Runals, chamber president; Mayor Calvin L. Keller; Joseph Green, also a director, and William A. Boles, dinner chairman. – Gazette Photo.

i. **(B4/f26)**

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The Gannetteer
June 1957

(1.) **Paul Miller: New President of Gannett Co.**
And of the Gannett Foundation

PAUL MILLER on April 11 was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc. He succeeded FRANK GANNETT, its founder, who has become president emeritus.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary of the Gannett Co.

Frank Gannett actively directed the Gannett Co. until two years ago when he was injured in a fall and later suffered other complications which have kept him confined to his Rochester home.

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, Gannett's long time [*sic*] associate, who for many years was general manager of the company, continues as chairman of its board. He has also been elected president of all the other subsidiary companies in the organization, consisting chiefly of the operating companies of the various newspapers.

Succeeding Miller as vice president of the Gannett Foundation is Mrs. Frank Gannett. Her husband established the foundation in 1935 to guarantee the continuation of his newspaper organization. The foundation holds 67 per cent of the operating company's outstanding common stock.

The bulk of the net income of the foundation is distributed for public, charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes in those areas where Gannett newspapers circulate generally.

ONE OF the most widely known leaders in the newspaper industry, Tripp since 1922 has been publisher of the newspapers in his home town, Elmira. He was general manager of the Gannett Group from 1925 to 1951.

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For his work in heading up all newspaper promotions for all seven bond drives in World War II he received the U.S. Treasury's Distinguished Service Citation.

Tripp was chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. from 1940 to 1944. His weekly column for years appeared in more than 130 newspapers.

(2.) ***The Group's New President:***

A Versatile Newsman . . . Executive . . . Civic Leader . . . Global Traveler

IN ASSUMING the presidency of Gannett Co. Inc., PAUL MILLER pledged a continuation of the unique policy of local autonomy under which FRANK GANNETT always has delegated authority and responsibility to the management of each newspaper in the Group.

Under this system, editorial policies are determined locally by the men who live in and know their communities. This is unlike a chain operation, in which methods and practices are dictated from a central office.

Miller joined the Group as executive assistant to Gannett on Aug. 1, 1947. He was elected a director and a vice president of the company in 1949. At the request of Gannett, he took over many of the duties which the founder had performed for many years.

In 1951 he was elected executive vice president. Since May 1955, he has been operating head of the company. He is also publisher and editor of the *Rochester Times-Union* and publisher of *The Democrat and Chronicle*.

His basic philosophy of newspapering was sketched in a bylined article on The Times-Union editorial page two days after his elevation to the presidency:

"A good newspaper is not built overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant . . . like a good man or a good woman. It will be doomed to failure, ultimately, if it is not trustworthy, fair and clean. This is especially true of cities of homes.

"That general thinking has been behind the growth and development of newspapers in the Gannett Group, founded on a small beginning by Frank Gannett . . . .

"It is assumed that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues."

REGARDING pricing of our products, Miller wrote:

"Briefly, and as general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate – even if net income were equal. Why? It's better

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business for us and for our communities. Low rates mean that more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

"The same for circulation. Gannett newspapers have ever been among the last in the nation to up circulation rates.

"The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium.

"We are interested most of all in home delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it does the most good for us and for advertisers.

"Our newspapers are produced for family reading in the home by young and old. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded. A close editorial eye is kept trained on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news copy."

(3.)

President Miller on Group Expansion: 'We Can Be Interested . . .'

(Continued from preceding page)

AS FOR opportunities for advancement within The Group, he told a gathering of Gannett circulation men: "There'll always be new opportunities. You should think whether you are doing the kind of job that will make someone think about you if there's another opportunity elsewhere in our organization . . . .

"As to where and when opportunities will come, time and events will tell. Things can happen fast, as you have seen. There are bound to be openings from time to time. Also, our company is not necessarily through expanding. We are not going to expand just for the sake of expanding. But we can be interested in good newspapers in good communities that fit our type of operation."

THE NEW president, who already had visited each of the 23 Gannett newspapers, has stepped up his rate of travel since April 11. In one 10-day period he visited Plainfield, N.J., and conferred with executives of the *Courier-News*; addressed an annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce; spoke to teen-age correspondents of *The Democrat and Chronicle* in Rochester, and dined at Ithaca with department heads of the *Ithaca Journal* before touring the Gannett Medical Center on the Cornell campus.

(4.)

A Statement by Frank Tripp

IF PAUL MILLER will accept the designation, I am proud to call him "my boy."

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It was a long and thoughtful search by both Frank Gannett and me to find a man equipped to some day [*sic*] become the president of The Gannett Newspapers.

We were both of an age to make the choice necessary when Paul came; and there seemed to be an organization-wide realization at once of his destiny.

I say he is my boy because I found him. Frank Gannett had barely met him.

The search was for a man of country-wide acquaintance and newspaper knowledge. We found one who qualifies even worldwide. I believe that Paul Miller is today's best known man in world journalism, and personally knows more of his contemporaries both in and out of the newspaper field.

In his activity, I would have said the same of Frank Gannett. It had to be a rare type to succeed Frank.

But most important it had to be a man who would accept the traditions of Gannett newspapers, marry them and perpetuate them. Most of all, the human relations that make for the security of Gannett people.

PAUL has met this test in his every action and attitude. All that Gannett Newspapers have meant to all of us is safe and secure under his leadership. He has no pals to bring along, no strange policies to nurture, no weird newspaper notions.

Long before he became president he was one of us, dedicated to the same things and the same future that we all have striven for.

In my book, what more can we ask of a successor to the man who built it all – a man we love?

(5.) THE GANNETTEER

In the Gannett Group Are:

The Rochester Times-Union
The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
The Hartford (Conn.) Times
The Elmira Star-Gazette
The Elmira Advertiser
The Elmira Sunday Telegram
The Utica Observer-Dispatch
The Utica Daily Press
The Ithaca Journal
The Newburgh News
The Beacon News
The Albany Knickerbocker News
The Ogdensburg Journal
The Ogdensburg Advance-News
The Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News
The Olean Times-Herald
The Malone Evening Telegram

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The Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News
The Saratoga Springs Saratogian
The Binghamton Press
The Niagara Falls Gazette
The Massena Observer (semi-weekly)
The Potsdam Courier and Freeman (weekly)

The five radio stations in the Gannett Radio Group are:

WHEC, Rochester, 1460
WENY, Elmira, 1230
WHDL, Olean, 1450
WDAN, Danville, Ill., 1490
WINR, Binghamton, 680

The television stations are:

WHEC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, N.Y.
WDAN-TV, Channel 24, Danville, Ill.

j. **(B7/f5)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 3, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Booming Connecticut --A Hustling Governor

By PAUL MILLER

HARTFORD, Conn. – This great and growing capital of the Nutmeg State is one of the boom areas of the nation. Expanding industry, particularly United Aircraft, is chiefly responsible.

Connecticut's efforts to keep ahead in state and local planning is outstanding, its problems typical of those besetting growing communities everywhere.

It is always a pleasure to be in Hartford. I had another look this week on a visit to the Hartford Times, a member of The Gannett Group and one of the finest newspapers anywhere:

A rehabilitation commission is moving in on the nearest thing to a slum with plans for apartments, a park, and low-cost housing;

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New bridges are going up to span the Connecticut River in five more places;

Thruway-type street and highway construction is cutting commuting time from new housing developments;

Insurance companies – Hartford is the Insurance City – and local businesses, including the Hartford Times, are deep in expansion plans.

* * *

CONNECTICUT IS COMPACT. The problems of distance and diversity here are less acute than in New York State. Still, any visitor must be impressed by the unity and cooperation apparent in the attack on problems of the age of jets and atomics . . . .

* * *

IN THE MIDDLE HERE, literally and figuratively, is the personable, hustling governor, Abraham Ribicoff, known pretty generally as Abe. A Democrat, he's a former lawyer, former congressman – and the only elected statehouse office-holder not a Republican.

A brief call on Abe Ribicoff is enough to drive home all over again how many now turn to government for the answer to problems . . . .

It's a hard life, but Abe Ribicoff (like most professional politicians) thrives on it.

He has a collection of wood and plastic donkeys on the mantle over the fireplace faced by his desk.

Right in the middle of the donkeys is one lone Republican elephant.

"I put it there on purpose," he tells visitors, "keeps me reminded that I'm governor not of a political party, but of all the people."

Smart fellow and a stimulating one . . . .

k. **(B7/f6)**

*

Rochester Times-Union
September 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

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A Conference with a Goal:
Better Newspapers for You

By PAUL MILLER

No business or professional group brings its own activities under more critical, searching examination than newspapermen in convention apply to newspapers.

Some conventions seem largely given over to self-praise.

This is much less true of a newspaper gathering – although we of course enjoy our share.

For the most part, it's "How come we didn't do so and so?" and why don't we do it this way next time?" almost from the moment a chairman gavels for order.

So it will be when executives and department heads of newspapers in The Gannett Group – including The Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle – assemble here for their own annual two-day clinic next Monday and Tuesday. Operating heads of affiliated radio and TV stations also will be on hand for meetings of their own.

Rochester is headquarters of the Group which newspapermen and students of newspapers elsewhere refer to as notable in a number of respects, two in particular:

1. **The lack of uniformity as to size,** ranging from a fine weekly at Potsdam, N.Y. to the dailies of Rochester and Hartford, Conn.

2. **The policy of autonomy.** There is no central editorial dictation or control.

* * *

FOUNDER FRANK GANNETT, ill at his Rochester home, will be absent again this year, but his two closest long-time associates will be actively on hand.

Frank Tripp, chairman of the board, is known in Rochester and throughout our Group for many things, not least being his weekly column.

E. R. Davenport, more or less retired now, but very much a factor, spends several months each year at his Florida home, but is known widely as the former general manager of the Rochester newspapers.

* * *

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AS IN MANY OTHER FIELDS, the problem of ever-rising costs will dominate many of the discussions.

Inflation is a dangerous threat to our national life. Each dollar in terms of what you can buy with it has dwindled from 100 cents (its 1939 purchasing power) to 49.7 cents.

Newspapers have been fighting to hold the line for years, not only in campaigns for economy in government and elsewhere, but also in their own pricing policies. Even so, many have had to go reluctantly to 6, 7 or 10 cents daily, and more will be forced to do so in the future.

But name any other product that you could buy for a nickel 10 years ago that still sells for a nickel today – yet has steadily improved in quality, content, service and appeal.

* * *

THE ADVANCES of recent years have been many:

Color printing – adopted expensively by many newspapers and with more coming along all the time; better local and worldwide picture coverage and reproduction; sharper, more interesting, more effective news writing and advertising; broader coverage in all fields, including sports and women's news.

All these are tangible, appreciated advances, significant to every community newspapers serve.

* * *

ALL AND MORE will be discussed and reviewed at the meetings here at the Sheraton next week.

People, however, not processes, will have No. 1 billing:

A new training program, more than a year in preparation, among the best in the newspaper world, will be outlined.

Under this program, to be undertaken throughout the Gannett Group, young men and women will be given organized training that is sure to mean (1) even greater opportunities for them in the years that lie ahead, and (20 still better newspapers for readers and advertisers.

l. **(B4/f27)**

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Hartford Times Executives
Mark a New Milestone

A FLYING TRIP to Hartford last month by FRANK TRIPP, PAUL MILLER, LYNN BITNER and AL BEST resulted in a surprise recognition of Paul Miller's 10th anniversary with the Gannett Company when *Hartford Times* Publisher DAVE DANIELS presented the Gannett Co. president with an electric clock inscribed "Paul Miller Time."

The presentation was at a business meeting and dinner at the Hotel Statler attended by members of *The Times* executive staff and the visitors from Gannett headquarters.

In his presentation Daniel pointed out that the figure 10 seemed to have a particular significance in connection with the *Hartford Times* and the Gannett Group. He recalled that the Gannett Company had observed its 30th anniversary by holding its first Hartford conference in 1936, its 40th in 1946 and its 50th at the Hartford Gannett meeting at the Statler last September.

Daniel said that while he did not believe these 10-year intervals were deliberately planned, he felt it was most appropriate and gratifying, even if unintentional, that Miller had chosen the date for his visit to Hartford, just one day away from his 10 anniversary. He said: "The clock is just a small token of recognition of the occasion, but it's a Connecticut product and we hope it will serve you accurately."

In his response, Miller indicated that he was pleased to return to Hartford. He said that he did not realize that anyone in Hartford would remember that he first came to the Gannett Company on August 1, 1947. The gift, he said, would serve as a pleasant reminder of that milestone.

Miller paid tribute to Tripp, describing him as one of the finest and best informed newspapermen in the country. He also cited outstanding work by *Times* Sports Editor ART McGINLEY, whose achievements inspired a written tribute from Tripp (*re-printed on Page 2).*

The Rochester group, flying into Bradley Field, said they were impressed by the airport and the Murphy Terminal Building – both results of the vision of retired *Times* Publisher FRANK MURPHY.

m. **(B7/f6)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 5, 1957
1243

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AS I SEE IT

Convention or Commission: The Best Constitution Idea

By PAUL MILLER

Indications are that voters will reject on Nov. 5 the proposal for a state constitutional convention.

There's very little public interest and certainly very little public understanding. This was made clear in a random survey conducted in their localities by New York State newspapers of the Gannett Group this week.

Such interest as has been manifest to date has come largely from the politicians: Democrats are heartily in favor; most Republicans are heartily opposed.

* * *

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSAL because I don't think anything worthwhile would come of a convention or that anything could be accomplished in the convention that can't be accomplished without one.

But let me tell you about something, now being informally discussed by some, that it seems to me everybody could get behind –

This is a permanent Constitutional Commission.

Such a commission would be on the job all the time, as needed. It would analyze and research all proposals for constitutional change; then make recommendations to the Legislature for initiation of amendments.

It seems to me that this would represent vast improvement over the present method of putting it up to the voters every twenty years . . . .

Such a commission would have a full-time staff of government experts. It could operate sufficiently in the background to stay reasonably clear of political or other pressure groups. Its recommendations would be factual, leaving debate to the legislative floors or the public forum at the general election when a proposed amendment was submitted.

Amendments proposed by the commission would follow the established legislative procedure for amending the Constitution: Each would have to be approved by two successive Legislatures and be ratified by the voters before taking effect . . . .

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n. **(B4/f27)**

U.S. News & World Report
November 22, 1957

Censorship – A Declaration By Catholic Bishops

Following are excerpts from a statement released Nov. 17, 1957, by the Catholic Bishops of the United states after their annual meeting in Washington, D.C.:

Censorship is today a provocative and sometimes misleading word. It generates controversy by provoking those who would deny in fact any restrictions, legal or moral, upon freedom of expression. It misleads, since few approach the problems of censorship without emotion.

Obviously, the state does have some power of censorship. In times of war or great national danger, few will deny it a preventive power. In normal circumstances, however, the state exercises only a punitive function, placing restraint on those who misuse liberty to deny equal or greater rights to others. The state's power of censorship is not unlimited.

Morally, the Church can and does exercise what is called censorship. This right is hers from her office as teacher of morals and guardian of divine truth. Her decisions bind her people but her sanctions upon them are only spiritual and moral. She does, nevertheless, express her judgments to all men of good will, soliciting their reasoned understanding and their freely given acceptance and support.

Most commonly in civil affairs the particular freedom that is involved in discussions of the subject is freedom of the press, not only in newspapers and other publications but also such dramatic expression as is represented in the theater, motion pictures, radio and television.

Because in modern times the press has been a major instrument in the development of knowledge and the chief means of its diffusion, freedom of the press is closely bound up with man's right to knowledge. Man's patient, plodding ascent to the heights of truth evidences the spiritual powers given him by God and at the same time their wounding by sin. His search for truth is an enriching and ennobling experience, uniquely proper to man.

The right to know the truth is evidently broad and sweeping. Is the right to express this knowledge, whether through speech or press, equally broad? That man has a right to communicate his ideas through the spoken or written word is beyond challenge. And yet it can be recognized at the outset that expression adds a new element to knowledge. Directed as it is to others, it is an act that has social implications. Society itself must take cognizance of it. Although man must claim and hold to freedom of expression, he must also recognize his duty to exercise it with a sense of responsibility.

This is a freedom that is intimately bound up with other freedoms that man prizes. Freedom of the press is patently a key safeguard of civil liberty.

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Democracy does not exist without it. The day free expression of opinion is extinguished and all are constrained to fall into a single pattern of political thought and action, democracy has died.

* * *

Because freedom of the press is a basic right to be respected an safeguarded, it must be understood and defended not as license but as true rational freedom. The kind of uncritical claims for and defense of liberty which so often have been made in our day actually places that liberty in jeopardy. For this reason we feel that light must be thrown not only on its meaning but also on its limits.

To speak of limits is to indicate that freedom of expression is not an absolute freedom. Not infrequently it is so presented. It is alleged that this freedom can suffer no curtailment or limitation without being destroyed. The traditional and sounder understanding of freedom, and specifically freedom of the press, is more temperate. It recognizes that liberty has a moral dimension. Man is true to himself as a free being when he acts in accord with the laws of right reason. As a member of society his liberty is exercised within bounds fixed by the multiple demands f social living.

In the concrete, this means that the common good is to be served. It will entail, among other things, a respect for the rights of others, a regard for public order and a positive deference to those human, moral and social values which are our common Christian heritage. It is within this context that freedom of expression is rightly understood.

This recognition of limitations has been given statement in recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States: “We hold that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press.” (Roth v. United States, 77 S. Ct. 1304, Alberts v. California, 77 S. Ct. 1304, June 24, 1957.) The decisions touching on this subject are encouraging to those who have been deeply concerned over trends that threatened to destroy the traditional authority exercised by the state over expressions and displays of obscenity.

Contrary to this trend, the Court has held that there is such a thing as obscenity susceptible of legal determination and demanding legal restraint; that laws forbidding the circulation of obscene literature are not as such in violation of the Constitution; that the Federal Government may ban such publications from the mail; that a State may act against obscene literature and punish those who sell or advertise it.

The decisions reasserted the traditional conviction that freedom of expression is exercised within the defined limits of law. Obscenity cannot be permitted as a proper exercise of a basic human freedom. Civil enactments as well as the moral law both indicate that the exercise of this freedom cannot be unrestrained.

Ideally, we would wish that no man-made legal restraints were ever necessary. Thus, restraint on any human freedom would be imposed rather by one’s own reason than by external authority. In any case, restraint’s best justification is that it is imposed for the sake of a greater freedom. Since, however, individuals do act in an irresponsible way and do threaten social and moral harm, society must face its responsibility and exercise its authority. The exigencies of social living demand it.

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* * *

Although civil authority has the right and duty to exercise such control over the various media of communication as is necessary to safeguard public morals, yet civil law, especially in those areas which are constitutionally protected, will define as narrowly as possible the limitations placed on freedom. The one purpose which will guide legislators in establishing necessary restraints to freedom is the securing of the general welfare through the prevention of grave and harmful abuse. Our judicial system has been dedicated from the beginning to the principle of minimal restraint. Those who may become impatient with the reluctance of the state through its laws to curb and curtail human freedom should bear in mind

Continued from page 77

A DECLARATION
ON CENSORSHIP

That this is a principle which serves to safeguard all our vital freedoms – to curb less rather than more; to hold for liberty rather than restraint.

In practice the exercise of any such curbs by the state calls for the highest discretion and prudence. This is particularly true in the area of the press. For here an unbridled power to curb and repress can make a tyrant of government, and can wrest from the people one by one their most cherished liberties.

Prudence will always demand, as is true under our governmental system, that the courts be in a position to protect the people against arbitrary repressive action. While they uphold the authority of government to suppress that which not only has no social value, but is actually harmful, as is the case with the obscene, the courts will be the traditional bulwark of the people's liberties.

Within the bounds essential to the preservation of a free press, human action and human expression may fall short of what is legally punishable and may still defy the moral standards of a notable number in the community. Between the legally punishable and the morally good there exists a wide gap. If we are content to accept as morally inoffensive all that is legally unpunishable, we have lowered greatly our moral standards. It must be recognized that civil legislation by itself does not constitute an adequate standard of morality.

An understanding of this truth, together with the knowledge that offensive materials on the stage and screen and in publications have a harmful effect, moved the Bishops of the United States to set up agencies to work in the field – for motion pictures, the National League of Decency; for printed publications, the National Office for Decent Literature.

The function of these agencies is related in character. Each evaluates and offers the evaluation to those interested. Each seeks to enlist in a proper and lawful manner the co-operation of those who can curb the evil. Each invites the help of all people in the support of its objectives. Each endeavors through positive action to form habits of artistic taste which will move people to seek out and patronize the good. In their work they reflect the moral teaching of the Church. Neither agency exercises censorship in any true sense of the word. **[END]**

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o. **(B4/f29)**

The Gannetteer
November 1957

Reporter-Adman Training Courses Planned for New Staffers

TRAINING PROGRAMS for beginners in reporting and advertising were outlined last month at a meeting of Group executives in Rochester. Parts of the training program already have been put into effect in some plants.

President PAUL MILLER announced the program, developed by JOHN E. HESELDEN, Group personnel director, with the aid of newspaper department heads in Rochester, Utica and Albany. Programs will be conducted individually by Group newspapers.

Trainees will include recent college graduates and other outstanding young men and women who are entering newspaper work for the first time. They will work from manuals prepared by Group executives and will follow courses of supplementary reading. New staffers with a year or two of newspaper experience will be expected to take only part of the full course, tentatively scheduled to require 21 weeks. Here's how the full 21-week period might be spent:

– One day of orientation and explanation of basic newspaper goals and principles.

– Three weeks of study and work in a circulation department, with a circulation executive directing the training in marketing, area coverage, quantitative values, delivery systems and growth factors.

– Two weeks in observing mechanical department operations, including copy handling and press production.

– Twelve weeks in the department for which the trainee is being prepared. Newsmen would spend this in working on various desks and major beats, studying editing techniques and writing routine stories. Advertising trainees would spend one week in classified, nine weeks in retail – accompanying regular salesmen on their calls – and two weeks in general advertising.

– Three weeks (for admen) in the newsroom; three weeks in the advertising departments (for newsmen).

– Eight days in the business office, studying bookkeeping and accounting practices, newsprint accounting, statistical s cost surveys, billing and budgeting.

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PRESIDENT MILLER said young men and women will be given organized training "that is sure to mean (1) even greater opportunities for them in the years ahead, and (2) still better newspapers for readers and advertisers." He said there is no desire "to standardize news gathering and ad selling procedures. The sole aim is to supply operating executives with a tailor-made plan which can be followed in developing promising younger people."

Assisting Heselden in setting up the program have been J. J. BURKE, *Rochester Times-Union*; CYRUS H. FAVOR, *Utica Daily Press*; HENRY W. STOCK, *Knickerbocker News*, Albany; ANTHONY T. POWDERLY, *Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester; HERMAN E. MOECKER, *Knickerbocker News*, Albany; JOHN E. GARTLAND, traveling auditor, Gannett Co., Inc.; and HOWARD HOSMER, *Rochester Times-Union*.

p. **(B4/f29)**

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The Gannetteer
November 1957

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1958

* Henry Stock Named Group AD Director
* Zimmerman Chosen Plainfield General Manager

TWO appointments effective Jan. 1 were announced Sept. 30 by PAUL MILLER, president of the Gannett Company, at the annual conference of executives of all the newspapers and radio and television stations in the Group, which was held at Rochester.

HENRY W. STOCK, advertising director of the Albany *Knickerbocker News*, will become advertising director of all the Gannett Newspapers, with his headquarters in Rochester. He will succeed IRVING H. FITCH, who retires after serving in that post since 1951.

A. WALLACE ZIMMERMAN will become general manager of the *Plainfield* (N.J.) *Courier-News*, one of the fastest-growing afternoon newspapers in the country. CHAUNCEY A. STOUT will retire as publisher on the eve of his 80th birthday, having been an executive of *The Courier-News* for more than half a century . . . .

q. **(B4/f29)**

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PURCHASE of television station KOVR in the Sacramento Valley of California by Gannett Co., Inc., was announced Nov. 18 by PAUL MILLER, president. The transaction is subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the licensing of all broadcasting stations.

KOVR-TV, operating on Channel 13, is a VHF station licensed to Stockton and serving the three principal cities of the Sacramento Valley – Stockton, Sacramento and Modesto. Its maximum power transmitter (316,000 watts) is situated atop Butte Mountain, near Jackson in Amador County, heart of the famous Gold Rush country of 1849.

KOVR serves nearly 450,000 TV homes in this rapidly growing agricultural and industrial area which has a population of 1,500,000. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co. network.

The Gannett Co. proposes to acquire the capital stock of Television Diablo, Inc., owner and operator of KOVR-TV, for $1,100,000, with Diablo remaining committed to repay its outstanding indebtedness, approximately $2 million.

Principal stockholder of Television Diablo Inc., is H. Leslie Hoffman of Los Angeles, president of Hoffman Electronics Corp. The concern manufactures radio, television and high fidelity equipment and is active in the government missile and military electronics programs.

"We plan to retain substantially the same staff now operating the station and to announce a program for improved and expanded service to this great and growing area," Miller said.

"We are particularly pleased that Terry H. Lee, the present general manager of KOVR, has agreed to remain with the company until July 1, 1958. Mr. Lee has been a tremendous factor in the development program of the present KOVR, and his help and guidance will be of major assistance to the Gannett Company."

C. GLOVER DELANEY of Rochester, managing director of Gannett Company's Broadcast Division, will devote considerable time to plans for development of KOVR.

Representing the Gannett Company in investigation and negotiations, extended over several weeks, were CYRIL WILLIAMS, treasurer; LYNN N. BITNER, general manager; DELANEY and Justin Doyle of the Rochester law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Dey.

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The Gannett Company operates other television and radio properties. On Nov. 4, a million-watt UHF station went on the air in Binghamton. Other stations in the Gannett organization are: WHEC, and WHEC-TV, Rochester, N.Y.; WENY, Elmira, N.Y.; WDAN and WDAN-TV (UHF), Danville, Ill., and WINR, Binghamton, N.Y.

THE GANNETT CO. Inc., founded by FRANK GANNETT, who is now president emeritus, operates 22 newspapers in New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois.

Gannett News Service maintains bureaus in Washington and Albany. J. P. McKinney & Son, national advertising representatives, a subsidiary of the Gannett Company, has offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Syracuse. Legal formalities were completed at mid-month and it was expected that an application for formal approval by the FCC would be presented in a few days. Normally, FCC action on such a transfer requires two to three months.

Hoffman, commenting on the agreement said:

"We have put a great deal of time, money and effort into the development of KOVR as an instrument of real service to the valley area. I am delighted that the purchaser is the Gannett Company, because I know it will carry on and expand policies to the continued best advantage of the people of this area."

r. **(B4/f26)**

Time
December 16, 1957

THE PRESS
The Chain That Isn't

To upstate New York's Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* in 1886 came an indignant letter from one of its newsboys. Protesting that he had been billed $.06 too much for his papers, ten-year-old Frank Ernest Gannett demanded that the error be "rectified," added in his boyish scrawl: "I have always meet my bills."

From this aggressive faith in the rewards of enterprise, hardheaded Newsboy Gannett (accent on the net) never wavered. It led him, frustratingly, into politics, notably as the highly unsuccessful "businessman's candidate" for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940, into angel and pamphleteer for the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government and sundry other ultraconservative pressure groups. Through industry and acumen, round-faced, open-headed Frank Gannett also built one of the nation's biggest and most profitable newspaper empires. When he died last week [December 3] in Rochester at 81, long-ailing Frank Gannett not only owned the 125-year-old *Democrat and*

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Chronicle (circ. 125, 405), but 21 other papers as well – more than any other U.S. publisher has ever acquired without the help of inheritance.

Tolerant Teetotaler. Frank Gannett was a chain publisher who hated chain papers. Instead of cultivating a deadening conformity, papers in the Gannett "group," as the publisher preferred to call it, were encouraged to vary their typography, choose their own features, mold editorial policies to suit their own communities. Boasted Publisher Gannett: "Nothing ever goes out of my office with a 'must' on it." Example: though Gannett and his flagship paper, Rochester's evening *Times-Union* (circ. 128, 147), zealously promoted the St. Lawrence Seaway, his Albany *Knickerbocker News* (circ. 53, 870) doggedly fought the project as an economic threat to Albany.

Publisher Gannett, whose name appeared as editor only on the *Times-Union* masthead, always sent his political pronouncements to his other editors with the notation: "For your information and use, if desired" – and editors were free to ignore them.

In 1948, when other Gannett papers (nearly all in solid Republican territory) supported Tom Dewey for President, Gannett's Independent Democratic Hartford (Conn.) *Times* (circ. 120, 182) backed Truman; in 1952, when Gannett backed Taft, the Times and most other papers in the group boomed Eisenhower. His Independent Republican Binghamton (N.Y.) *Press* (circ. 64,562), one of the best small-city newspapers in the U.S., has lately made a habit of supporting Democrats for mayor. During a state election campaign in which several of his papers had gone counter to Gannett's publicly expressed views, F.E.G., as he was called, sighed to Vice President (now President) Paul Miller: 'You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy." Tolerant Teetotaler Gannett's only inviolate command: his papers must never accept liquor ads.

Responsibility. The Gannett papers, nonetheless, share distinct family traits that go beyond sound management or geographical proximity. (Except for Illinois' Danville *Commercial-News,* New Jersey's *Plainfield Courier-News* and the Hartford *Times,* all are published in New York cities and small towns.) Conservative in news judgment as in politics, they have little use for exposes, play down stories of sex and crime. "A newspaper, to suit me," said Gannett, "must be one that I would be willing to have my mother, my own sister or daughter read." Many readers, particularly in the 15 cities where Gannett has a monopoly, complain that the modern mothers would not object to livelier coverage or sharper writing.

On the other hand, most of the papers are enthusiastic home-town boosters, campaign busily for local improvements, sponsor dozens of community enterprises. In keeping with this sense of community responsibility – and to perpetuate his newspapers – Publisher Gannett in 1935 gave two-thirds of his Gannett Company common stock to a philanthropic foundation administered by his executives.

The Great Hyphenator. For his career of building profitable provincial dailies, farm-born Frank Gannett was prepared by a maxim-minded mother ("Little strokes fell big oaks") and the example of a father who was a failure as a farmer and hotelkeeper. After working his way through Cornell, Newsman Gannett had

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risen to managing editor of the Ithaca *News* before he bought a half share of the ailing Elmira *Gazette* in 1906 (for $20,000), later merged it with the rival *Evening Star*. Gannett started looking for other money-losing dailies to buy and merge – and soon won fame as the busiest newspaper hyphenator in upstate New York. From Rochester, where he merged the *Union & Advertiser* with the *Times*, he went on to combine Utica's *Herald-Dispatch* and *Observer*, Elmira's *Telegram* and *Advertiser*, Ithaca's *News* and *Journal*. He fought Hearst in Rochester (where W.R.H. spent $8,000,000 in a hopeless stab at putting F.E.G. out of business), and was himself driven to the ropes in Brooklyn, where he bought the old *Eagle* in 1929 and shucked it at a loss of $2,000,000 three years later. He never founded a paper, but he bought with an auditor's sure eye; in all, Publisher Gannett acquired 30 papers (plus a string of TV and radio stations) in 51 years, merged ten, unloaded only three.

In politics, Gannett backed Franklin Roosevelt in his early years, but by 1940 was billing himself as The Man Who Stopped the New Dealers. While he was denounced by F.D.R. as an "isolationist" – and by the late Andrei Vishinsky as a "warmonger" – Gannett in his political philosophy was always animated by the same abhorrence of waste that made him a successful publisher. Though he suffered from diabetes for 33 years, Frank Gannett did not slow perceptibly until 1948, when he had a stroke. Bouncing back, he ran his empire until 1955, when he fractured his spine in a fall. Management and the presidency of the Gannett group has since gone into the hands of able, Gannett-groomed Paul Miller, 51, onetime Washington bureau chief for the Associated Press, who believes as firmly as F.E.G. in giving his editors free rein.

For man who has done so much in a field where the tools of self-promotion are so irresistibly at hand, Gannett was a surprisingly little-known man, even in the communities he served. "Although he owned the *Times* for 30 years," said a Hartford Timesman, "if he walked through the business section it is doubtful whether two people would have recognized him." But one measure of Frank Gannett's success was the fact that his papers last week ran their own staff-written editorials on their publisher's death.

PHOTO:

PUBLISHER GANNETT (LEFT) & FRIENDS*
Papers that mother can read.
* Editorial Director Vincent S. Jones, President Miller.

s. **(B4/f29)**

– 17 –

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THAT 17 IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE OLD-TIME MORSE OPERATORS MEANT THAT ANY MESSAGE SO SLUGGED WAS INTENDED FOR EVERYODY WHO MIGHT READ IT.

THIS MESSAGE IS SO INTENDED.

IT IS TO SAY MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

I IMPOSE ON THE GENEROSITY OF GNS BECAUSE I AM NOT GOING TO SEND OUT CONVENTIONAL CARDS THIS YEAR OR HENCEFORTH.

THE REASON IS THAT I JUST PLAIN CAN'T SEND CONVENTIONAL CARDS TO ALL I'D LIKE TO GREET.

I CAN AND DO EXPRESS WARM GOOD WISHES FOR NOW AND THROUGH THE COMING YEAR TO ALL IN OUR GROUP AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND I BEG YOUR INDULGENCE IN THE FACT THAT I TAKE THIS MEANS OF DOING IT.

PAUL MILLER

ROCHESTER

DEC. 23, 1957

Paul Miller (signature)

t. **(B4/f29)**

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Editorially Speaking
Vol. 15, 1957

PAUL MILLER
President
THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

WHEN Paul Miller became president of the Gannett Company last Spring after serving as executive vice-president, he retained the editorship of the Rochester Times-Union, long regarded as the "flag" newspaper of the Group. His consuming interest in news and editorial matters, dating back to his earliest days

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as a reporter on small newspapers in Oklahoma, and continuing through a brilliant career with The Associated Press as bureau chief, assistant general manager, and head of its Washington Bureau, shows no signs of slackening. Recently he began writing a weekly signed editorial column for the Saturday edition of The Times-Union. First former employe [*sic*] of AP to be elected to its Board of Directors, he now is first vice-president of The Associated press. Portions of this article were given as a speech to the North Carolina Press Association at the Duke University dinner in January of 1957.

F O R E W O R D

THIS volume of Editorially Speaking, No. 15 in an annual series, follows our tradition of presenting examples of the thinking and practices of the men who edit and manage the 22 newspapers in the Gannett Group. This exchange of ideas, originally confined largely to those attending the regular News and Editorial Conferences of the Gannett Newspapers, thus has been widened to invite editors everywhere to sit in on our shop talks and friendly family-style discussions.

It's a Great Life by Paul Miller

MY WORK has taken me from coast to coast and back again. And I know this:

Whether life sets us down on an oil town newspaper in Oklahoma, moves us around the country with The Associated Press, with the Frank Gannett organization in New York, New jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – or wherever – so long as it's newspapering, it's a great life . . . .

13. 1958

14. 1959

(B1/f17)
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An address by PAUL T. MILLER
President of The Gannett Newspapers

"SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY"

JOURNALISM DAY
April 29, 1959
University of Oklahoma: Norman, Oklahoma

15. 1960

16. 1961

17. 1962

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18. 1963

a. **(B1/f17)**

Cited for service to his profession and his community, the president of the Gannett Group last month accepted the William Allen White Award . . . Then, in the annual White Lecture, he gave his ideas on

"How groups can lead to a better press"
By Paul Miller
President, Gannett Co., Inc.
(February 11, 1963)

19. 1964

20. 1965

21. 1966

22. 1967

a. **(B1/f3)**

Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1967
newspapers/television/radio

"As I look back over 1967, I wonder if you would not be even more interested in a reporter's observations than in a company president's look at the purely financial aspects, outstanding as they were. I shall try to provide both in introducing this, your Company's first Annual Report."
Top
"Gannett Washington Bureau Chief Robert Lucas greets a prime news source, President Lyndon Johnson at the White House. In background (from left) are Al Neuharth, Gannett executive vice president; Calvin Mayne, Rochester Times-Union associate editor, and Paul Miller, Gannett president." (PHOTO)
Bottom Left
"Peter Behr, Rochester Times-Union reporter, interviews U.S. Marine while on assignment covering Vietnam war for Times-Union and other Gannett newspapers." (PHOTO)
Bottom Right
"Sanders LaMont, space writer for Gannett's TODAY, stands beside mockup of U.S. lunar module at Cape Kennedy moonport." (PHOTO MISSING)

23. 1968

a. **(B1/f3)**

Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1968
newspapers/television/radio

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"Building for the future remains a cornerstone of Company policy—building of new plants . . . building of new listenership and readership . . . building of ever-more-competent staffs . . . building and maintaining public confidence through conscientious public service."

b. **(B1/f1)**

ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders
May 13, 1968
Rochester, N.Y.
"FIRST ANNUAL MEETING since Gannett Co., Inc. went public . . . ."

24. 1969

a. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Annual Shareholders' Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 12, 1969
"report on some developments in . . .
modernization and automation of plants and equipment"

b. **(B1/f4)**

GANNETT CO., INC. ANNUAL REPORT 1969

Report of the President

"Gannett Co., Inc. set new records in 1969 for the eighth consecutive year. Four new dailies were added to the group, bringing the number we currently publish to 33 dailies and 12 community weeklies in six states."

"During 1969, Gannett stock was listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange (with the ticker symbol GCI), to provide greater recognition of Gannett Company as a major national enterprise. During the second half of the year, a three-for-two stock split was effected and cash dividends were increased by more than 10%, reflecting the continued growth of the company."

Gannett Guidelines

"In its 63 years the Gannett Company has been at the forefront in many advances of American journalism. The guidelines it still follows, and will continue to follow, are simple: In all our areas, to gather and disseminate news completely and accurately, to background and illuminate it for better understanding, and to comment on it with independence and candor."

"Each Gannett publication is autonomous in the sense that each is tailored to the needs of its particular community. Editorial policies and political endorsements vary from city to city. But ours is more than a close working association of

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independent newspapers. Gannett's headquarters staff supplies fiscal controls; marketing and technological research; marketing and promotion services; advice and assistance on public service projects; aid on recruiting and training; and a pool of specialized expertise available to individual publications as needed."

Looking Ahead

"During 1969 Mrs. Frank E. Gannett, widow of our founder and herself a longtime member of the Board, retired from the Board of Directors."

25. 1970

a. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Shareholder's Annual Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 26, 1970

"Paul Miller, presiding as president and chief executive officer of Gannett Co., Inc., was advanced to chairman and chief executive officer by the Board of Directors following the 1970 shareholders' meeting."

"On March 19, 1969 . . . Gannett became listed on the New York Stock Exchange."

b. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1970

Acquisitions and Dispositions: "In October 1970, the formation of Empire Newspaper Supply Corporation was announced. This wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company will act as the purchasing agent for all of the Company's operating units. Empire will concentrate its efforts on major purchase areas where savings in the form of lower prices, higher quality and better efficiency through centralized bulk purchases can be effected."

26. 1971

a. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Shareholders' Annual Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 12, 1971

"First, as to recent acquisitions. During the last 12 months, your company added four newspapers in three states."
"The staff is geared to provide operating help and counsel as needed to all of our affiliates."

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"Beyond that, we are now in the midst of a professional re-examination of our entire operating structure, aiming for more efficient management . . . ."

b. **(B1/f11)**

Editorially Speaking
(Volume 29, 1971)
Aspects of Growth: I & II

"Autonomy vs. Centralization: A Report to the Public"
"A Report to Publishers: A Move to Regionalize"

By
Paul Miller
Chairman and Chief Executive, Gannett Co., Inc.

27. 1972

a. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. 1972 Annual Report

People
"The modern new machines in the newspaper industry are no better than the input provided by the people who manage them. Gannett's 13,500 employes in 1972 were given more opportunity than ever before to develop their talents and skills and enhance their careers."
"Now the employes [*sic*] affected by modernization of machinery are retrained at company expense . . . ."
"This is an extension of the long-standing Gannett policy which guarantees that no employe [*sic*] will go off payroll as a result of automation. That policy of staff reductions through attrition rather than lay-offs has made it possible to introduce the most modern equipment with the cooperation of our employes."

28. 1973

a. **(B1/f1)**

Gannett Co., Inc.
Annual Shareholders Meeting
Rochester, New York
May 8, 1973

"More than 25 years ago, Gannett acquired Paul Miller. With him came Paul Miller, II, (PHOTO) then age 2. A newspaperperson by association since the day he was born, Paul, II achieved distinction in his own right for 10 years as a reporter, editor, and advertising salesman in El Paso, Tex.; Covington, Kentucky; Rochester, N.Y.; and as a successful newspaper owner and publisher. Now Paul Miller, II, age 29, is publisher of our Ithaca Journal, our youngest publisher on

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one of our oldest newspapers, where together that youth and that age are building the most solid product and most sound profits in the history of the Ithaca Journal." (Allen H. Neuharth, President)

29. 1974

30. 1975

a. **(B1/f2)**

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT
For the fiscal year ended December 28, 1975
ACQUISITIONS 1971-1975
DISPOSITIONS 1971-1975
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING

31. 1976

a. **(B1/f17)**

GANNETT and the U.S. Newspaper Industry
A presentation to Financial and Business leaders in Europe
LONDON
EDINBURGH
AMSTERDAM
ZURICH
GENEVA
PARIS

September 20-25, 1976

By
Paul Miller
Chairman of the Board
Gannett Co., Inc.

By
Allen H. Neuharth
President and Chief Executive Officer
Gannett Co., Inc.

Rochester Civic Affairs
[*Better Rochester Group with Joe Wilson?*]
(Box # 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28)

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Paul Miller moved to Rochester, NY, site of Gannett Co., Inc. headquarters, in 1947, shortly after joining the company as Frank E. Gannett's executive assistant. Almost immediately thereafter, Miller immersed himself in Rochester's civic affairs. Without question, the large quantity of documentary evidence contained in the Paul Miller Papers related to this aspect of Miller's life and career would make for a fascinating monograph. Here are just a few examples of Miller's civic involvement from 1949 to 1969:

1949
Chairman of Mayor's War Memorial Committee

1949 & 1950
Chairman, Fund Drive, Rochester Chapter of the
American Red Cross

1954
Elected Director of Rochester Convention and
Publicity Bureau

1956
Elected to Board of Directors of Lincoln Rochester
Trust Co.

1958
Elected to "Rochesterians" Founders Committee

1960
Elected President of Rochester Convention and
Publicity Bureau

1961
Award by Civic Committee of People-to-People
Program for establishing "sister cities" relationship
Between Rochester and Rennes, France

1962
Master of Ceremonies at Rochester Chamber of
Commerce 75th Anniversary Dinner

1962
Re-elected to Board of Directors of Automobile Club

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of Rochester

1963
Addressed Monroe County Bar Association,
Manger Hotel, Rochester, NY

1963
Addressed Rochester Rotary Club

1964
Elected President of Rochester, NY, newly-formed
chapter of Sigma Delta Chi

1965
Named to Board of Trustees of
University of Rochester

1967
Appointed Member of Retirement Committee
Automobile Club of Rochester

1968
Addressed Rochester Society of Security Analysts

1969
Addressed Dedication Dinner, Gannett Memorial Building,
Rochester Institute of Technology

* * *

1. 1947

a. **(B3/f52)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
July 8, 1947

AP Aide Quits Post
To Join Gannett Staff

Paul Miller, newly appointed executive assistant to Frank Gannett, president of Gannett Newspapers, will begin his new duties Aug. 1.

Miller resigned as assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Associated Press Washington Bureau to accept the position in the Gannett Group, which includes 21 newspapers and seven radio stations in New York,

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Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois. He recently was a visitor in Rochester and attended the spring meeting of editors of Gannett Newspapers.

Gannett Comments

Commenting on the addition of Miller to his staff, Gannett said:

"For a long time I have been watching him very carefully and I was so favorable impressed by him that I urged him to come with us.

"Ever since the death of Leroy E. Snyder I have been searching for a man who could ably fill his place and add strength to our organization. This move does not in any way affect anyone in our organization. Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens.

"Although Mr. Miller has gone far in the newspaper business he is only 40 years old. He has made friends throughout the country and few newspapermen are better known than he is. He has four children and with Mrs. Miller will come to Rochester to reside.

"I know that in a short time he will make a place for himself in this community and he will be of great service to our papers and me." . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER
New Gannett Newspapers
executive.

2. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**

(Untitled/undated newspaper clipping):

Chatterbox Club Lists
Talk by Paul Miller

Sparking their Tuesday luncheon meeting with an interesting pre-election talk, members of the Chatterbox Club will hear Paul Miller of the Gannett Newspapers speak on "Personalities in the 1948 Presidential Campaign." Guest including husbands of members will attend Mr. Miller's talk which is scheduled for noon and will be followed by a buffet luncheon.

b. **(B3/f53)**

THE CHATTERBOX CLUB
25 NORTH GOODMAN STREET
ROCHESTER 7, NEW YORK

(Handwritten note):

1263

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Oct. 7, 1948

Dear Mr. Miller,

On behalf of the Chatterbox board and all of its members I want to thank you for being so generous as to come and speak to us on Tuesday.

In this election year each of us is vitally interested in the issues at stake and the opinions of the various candidates on these issues.

We know that it is no mean task for a lone man to speak before a group of women and we only hope that you felt as at ease with us as we did with you.

We hope that at some future date you will be willing to be with us again to enlarge on some of the points brought up in the question period.

Thank you again for a most enjoyable and enlightening time.

Sincerely yours,
Betsey R. Morse
Corresponding Secretary
pro tem

c. **(B3/f53)**

Rochester Institute of Technology
FORMERLY ROCHESTER ATHEAEUM & MECHANICS INSTITUTE
65 PLYMOUTH AVENUE SOUTH, ROCHESTER 8, NEW YORK

October 18, 1948

Mr. Paul Miller
c/o The Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Building
Exchange Street at Broad
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

On behalf of the Forum Group of R. I. T. I would like to thank you for your most interesting and stimulating talk last evening at Clark Union. It was a real treat for each and every one of us.

Your generosity in answering our many questions also is appreciated – the directness of your answers stimulating more discussion than we have had in some time. Without a doubt, last evening will establish the standard by which all other programs for the year will be judged.

From remarks made by some, I am sure that the Gannett papers no longer will be considered merely as a corporate organization, but now has become flesh

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and blood – a living thing. And your progress, too, we shall look forward to with anticipation.

It was indeed a pleasure to have you and your gracious wife as our guests. We are hoping that at some future date we may renew the acquaintance.

Sincerely

Austin E. Fribance (signature)
Austin E. Fribance
Chairman

AEF:p

P.S. We hope and trust that by this time the pain in your arm is just an unpleasant memory.

d. **(B3/f53)**
*****

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE
PAWHUSKA CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday – October 31, 1948

I am proud and happy to be here today, along with old friends of whom all of us think so much. Some have gone, like the man in whose stead I stand here, yet as my Mother remarked all of them must be here, too, in spirit. "I feel, as it says in the Bible," my Mother said, "that we are 'compassed about by a great cloud of witnesses."

For my part, I would not be here if I did not believe that my Father is somehow participating. I am sure of it. When I received Mr. Crownover's letter, back in September, I determined to exert every effort to be here – first of all because my Father would want it; next because of the pleasure and satisfaction I knew it would bring my Mother. Then I hoped it would be an occasion when all of our family might be together again with you and show our appreciation to you who were so good to us in years long gone.

Well, we did all make it here today – mother from Seneca, Missouri; Elizabeth and Jo from Clarksville, Tennessee; Horace and Louise from Claremore; Evelyn from Tulsa, and I from Rochester, New York.

There is no way of measuring our debt to this church and to this community. All of us benefited in ways beyond count.

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Never in all their varied pastorates did my Father and Mother have the support, the help, the cooperation that was theirs in this church. Assistant Pastors? There was a list of them, and I recall with what confidence and satisfaction Father would leave this pulpit to Mr. Grinstead, Mr. Hamilton, or to others on occasions when calls from out-of-town churches took him away.

The Pawhuska schools were unsurpassed. One year all six of us were enrolled here. These schools were particularly outstanding in the music which meant so much to my sisters. I got my start in newspaper work here, as editor of the Wah-Sha-She – that means "The Indian" in Osage – and under the encouragement and help of Miss jean Roberts, who was my teacher, and Charlie Prentice at the Osage County news, where I used to hang around when the Wah-Sha-She was being printed . . . .

(Much of what follows is an almost hero-worshipping tribute to the Rev. Miller.)

3. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Rochester, N.Y.
January 4, 1949

PAUL MILLER
HEADS DRIVE
OF RED CROSS

Will Lead 5,000
In Early March
Campaign

Appointment of Paul Miller of the Gannett Newspapers as general chairman of the 1949 fund-raising campaign for the Rochester Chapter, American Red Cross, was announced yesterday by Edward Peck Curtis, president of the local chapter.

The campaign, scheduled to begin the first week in March, will enlist the efforts of nearly 5,000 volunteer workers who will canvass Monroe County for contributions . . . .

PHOTO:
CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

Caption:
Paul Miller, right, of The Gannett Newspapers and Harold C. Townson, vicepresident of the Rochester Chapter, American

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Red Cross, study plans for upcoming fund campaign. Miller yesterday was named general chairman of 1949 campaign.

b. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
January 4, 1949

Paul Miller Named Chairman
Of Red Cross Fund Campaign

PHOTO:
Red Cross Drive Chief, Aide

Caption:
Paul Miller, general chairman of the 1949 Red Cross fund campaign, confers with Mrs. Gregory F. Mills, ward chairman.

c. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Bumblebee
Published Weekly By The
ROCHESTER AD CLUB
116 Powers Hotel * Rochester 4, New York
(Vol. 36 No. 18, January 13, 1949)

Paul Miller to head
Red Cross fund-raising

(B3/f56)

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
February 6, 1949

Treasury Secretary to Open
Red Cross Drive Here Mar. 4

Paul Miller, chairman of the Rochester Chapter's Red Cross fund drive, while in Washington yesterday received personal assurance from Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder that he will be here Mar. 4 to open the campaign.

The cabinet member will take a day's leave from his job to be principal speaker at a dinner in the Chamber of Commerce launching a $361,000 effort in Rochester and Monroe County . . . .

PHOTO:
'IT'S A DATE'
Caption:
1267

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Paul Miller, chairman of Rochester Red Cross drive
for 1949, and Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder are shown
as Snyder accepts bid to address kick-off dinner here
Mar. 4. They are shown in Snyder's office in Washington.

d. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday Evening, March 5, 1949

5,000 Workers Open Red Cross Drive;
Doorbell Campaign to Cover County

An army of 5,000 men and women today was ringing doorbells throughout Monroe County seeking $361,000 for the Red Cross war against sickness and distress.

The army got its marching orders last night at a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce, attended by nearly 800 ward, chapter, group and other solicitation leaders. The affair officially launched the 1949 Red Cross campaign.

On the platform were a score of the country's civic leaders, most of them division directors in the drive.

Paul Miller, campaign chairman, was presented by Edward P. Curtis, chapter chairman, and he in turn introduced other participants in the program.

Snyder Tells of Service

Chief of these were U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and Judith Anderson.

Miss Anderson is appearing in "Medea" at the Auditorium, made plea for full cooperation . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:
Shown at dinner launching fund drive
are (from left) Thomas J. Hargrave, a former
campaign chairman; Edward P. Curtis, Secretary
of treasury John W. Snyder and Judith Anderson.

e. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Saturday, March 5, 1949

Snyder Pushes
Red Cross Drive

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To Cheery Start

By JEAN WALRATH

With a double-star cast of well-wishers – Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and Actress Judith Anderson – the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross and its branches last night launched their 1949 Fund Campaign.

About 700 division and team captains, representing a campaign force of 5,000 men and women, jammed the large hall of the Chamber of Commerce. It was the curtain-raising for a $361,000 effort, with Paul Miller, campaign chairman, as master-of-ceremonies. Mayor Samuel B. Dicker gave the official opening speech . . . .

PHOTO:
'BIG GUNS' IN RED CROSS SALVO

Caption:
Gathered at speakers' table at last night's opening of the Red Cross campaign were, from left, Thomas J. Hargrave, a former campaign chairman; Edward Peck Curtis, chairman of Rochester Chapter; John W. Snyder, Secretary of Treasury and principal speaker, and Paul Miller, campaign chairman.

PHOTO:
Caption:
Judith Anderson, stage star now at The Auditorium and a speaker last night, examines campaign trophies held by Sara Quinlan (left), a staff assistant, and Helen Menihan.

f. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday Evening, Mar. 15, 1949

Red Cross Chapter Head Hails Citizenry
For Faith That Made Campaign a Success

Edward Peck Curtis, chairman of Rochester Red Cross Chapter, today hailed citizens of Rochester and Monroe County for "the faith they have shown in Red Cross community service by contributing to the successful 1949 drive."

Curtis said that the response to the drive, which ended 15.6 per cent above quota, was "magnificent . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:
Final report brings victory smiles to Director Veronica Maher and Chairman Paul Miller.

g. **(B3/f56)**

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*

Democrat and Chronicle
March 15, 1949

PHOTO:
Caption:
Paul Miller, campaign chairman, and Miss Veronica Maher, executive director of Rochester Chapter, exchanged congratulations when teams reported 115.6 per cent of quota.

B&L $4500 Gift
Helps Red Cross
Gifts of $500 and over reported at
last night's Red Cross drive report
meeting were:
$4500 – Bausch & Lomb Optical Company . . . .

h. **(B3/f56)**

The Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, September 14, 1949, p. 16

PHOTO:
THEIR BUSINESS, BETTER BUSINESS

Caption:
Discussing details of membership campaign which opened last night for Better Business Bureau of Rochester, Inc., are from left: Marshall A. Mott, Cleveland bureau president; Paul Miller of The Gannett Newspapers, general chairman of Campaign, and Neal Murphy, business manager of The Democrat and Chronicle, a governor of the Association of Better Business Bureaus and vicepresident of local organizations.

i. **(B3/f56)**

*

Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, October 18, 1949

Memorial Unit
Organizes at
City Hall Meet

Names Cristy Adviser,
Clancy Secretary at
First Session

Mayor Dicker's Memorial Committee organized yesterday . . . .

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PHOTO:
THE WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZES

Caption:
At the first session of the Mayor's War Memorial Committee in City Hall are from the left, James L. Burke, Thomas L. Lee, John W. Remington, George M. Clancy, chosen secretary; Mayor Samuel B. Dicker; Paul Miller, chairman of committee, which scheduled its next meeting for Thursday.

j. **(B3/f56)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
December 2, 1949

Miller Appointed Head
Of '50 Red Cross Drive

Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers has been appointed general chairman of the 1950 fund drive of the Rochester Chapter of American Red Cross, it was announced last night.

Selection of Miller again this year was made known by Edward Peck Curtis, chairman of the Rochester chapter, in the Red Cross canteen, 150 Spring St. at the first organization meeting held in preparation for the drive, which will be held next March, concurrently with the National Red Cross drive . . . .

PHOTO:
FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

Caption:
Girding for the 1950 fund drive of Rochester Chapter, American Red Cross, is trio of drive Leaders, from left, Prescott Dean, chairman of ward solicitation division; Paul Miller, named general chairman; Edward Peck Curtis, head of the Rochester Chapter. Drive opens in March.

k. **(B3/f56)**

[Unknown]
[1949 ?]

Rochester
Newspapers
are hosts to

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300
high school
news writers

The recent fifth annual *Rochester Times-Union* and *Democrat and Chronicle* Scholastic Editors Conference brought more than 300 editors, faculty advisers and school principals together at the Rochester Institute of Technology.

Represented were 47 high schools and 9 colleges from ten surrounding counties. After a morning session devoted to discussions of newspaper problems in general, visitors were guests of the Rochester Gannett Newspapers at a luncheon at the Hotel Rochester . . . .

PAUL MILLER, vicepresident of Gannett Newspapers and editor of *The Times-Union*, presented a roundup report at the conclusion of the morning session and also preside at the luncheon meeting.

PHOTO:
NORRIS (Red) VAGG, assistant m. e. of
The D&C looks on as Paul Miller (left above)
Presents awards to region's winning schoolboy
And schoolgirl newsmen at Scholastic confab.

4. 1950

a. **(B3/f62)**

PHOTO:
[source unknown]
January 21, 1950

Newspaper Man Speaks to Junior Chamber of Commerce

Paul Miller, left, Rochester, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, talks with Donald E. Werner, center, Syracuse, president of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce and Leonard E. Friedlander, president of the Albany Chapter, at the state organizations meeting at the Ten Eyck Hotel Saturday night.

Paul Miller Urges Hoover Plan Support

b. **(B3/f62)**

Democrat and Chronicle
January 22, 1950

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Young Voters Urged to Take Role in Politics

Activity at Grass Roots Stressed by Miller At Jaycee Dinner

Albany – (GNS) – Young men were urged last night to take an active, vital role in grass roots political activity "In their own interests."

Paul Miller, vicepresident of the Gannett Company, principal speaker at the annual distinguished service award banquet of the New York State Junior Chamber of Commerce, outlined two ways in which the young men could participate to end "political spending, government waste and inefficiency."

1—To work for sound government through a political party of the choice of the individual.

2 – To work through nonpartisan efforts to accomplish the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on government reorganization.

Miller strongly supported the Hoover Commission proposals as a step toward reversing present trends in government.

Rochesterian Wins Award

Distinguished service awards were presented by the State Jaycees, through President Donald E. Werner, to William J. Maxion, vicepresident of Case-Hoyt Corporation, Rochester, an executive at the age of 32; Allen J. Flattery, 35, Syracuse attorney, and Robert E. Walk, General Motors engineer and city alderman of Lockport.

Explaining that the Jaycees will support any number of worthy causes in the community, Miller recalled that nationally the organization is committed to support the Hoover Commission proposal.

"There is nothing more important," he said, "than for each of you to go home and learn about the local political organization setup. Start getting active in the wards and districts so you can make your influence felt where it counts.

Make Active Contribution

"You will soon learn how the community machine works in the party of your choice. You will be able to make an active, grass roots political contribution that every individual must resolve now to make.

"In Rochester we look on the Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the hardest working and most effective public service agencies."

c. **(B3/f62)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, February 4, 1950

Schwartzwalder Predicts Platoons Will Go; Stars Honored at TD Fete
1273

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By CHARLIE WAGNER

The controversial two-platoon system in football will eventually wear itself out and the boys will go back to playing in both the offense and defense departments of the game.

Floyd Schwartzwalder, grid coach at Syracuse University, made that prediction and applied a new twist in the argument against platoon football last night, when he was in town as a guest at the annual awards dinner of the Touchdown Club of Rochester at the Chamber of Commerce. More than 600 attended the highly successful affair.

Talking with newspaper men before the dinner Schwartzwalder declared:

"The two-platoon system is popular and effective now, but in time the pendulum will swing the other way."

Here's how Floyd arrived at that conclusion. "Many players do not like the system. I have heard complaints made by players who upon leaving a game have remarked that they hardly had time to get warmed up before giving way to the opposite platoon."

The Syracuse mentor believes that players working out in separate specialist groups robs the team of esprit de corp. He predicts that in time "team spirit" will suffer to the point that coaches will voluntarily discard the system . . . .

Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Company and chairman of the Mayor's War Memorial Committee, discussed the proposed War Memorial and emphasized its potential benefits to the sports life of the community.

Miller paid tribute to the work of committee members in planning the War Memorial. He specifically praised James Burke, George Clancy, Tom Lee, John Remington and Ed Cristy, legal adviser, for their individual contributions . . . .

PHOTOS:
(6)
Grid, Baseball Notables Put Kick in Touchdown Club Fete

d. **(B3/f62)**

PHOTO:

Curator's note:
This picture can probably be dated mid-February 1950. See Gertrude Samuels, "Touring With Marshall of the Red Cross," New York Times Magazine, Feb. 26, 1950, p. 7+, which shows another photograph of General Marshall at a Red Cross dinner in Rochester.

--whp 18 feb 85

LOCAL RED CROSSERS MEET THEIR CHIEF OF STAFF

Gen. George C. Marshall (second from left) ad-
1274

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dressed the Rochester Red Cross Chapter last night as new national president. Others at the speakers table, from left, are Paul Miller, chairman of the local chapter's 1950 fund drive; Edward Peck Curtis, local chapter chairman; And Mayor Samuel B. Dicker. An overflow crowd . . . .

e. **(B3/f62)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, March 14, 1950

Red Cross Fund Campaign Goes Over Top With $409,968 Total 2.8 p.c. Past Goal; 5,000 Workers Turn in 70,768 Pledges

Victory Scored Despite Bad Weather

The Red Cross campaign in Rochester and Monroe County last night edged over the top with pledges totaling $409,968, which was 102.8 per cent of the $398,620 goal.

Announcement of the achievement, by Chairman Paul Miller, brought a frenzied cheer from the nearly 1,000 team captains, division leaders and branch chairmen who crowded the banquet hall of the Chamber of Commerce at the closing meeting. They had nervously watched the head table, as the reports were brought in, for some sign as to how the figures were running.

13 Days Bad Weather

The 5,000 campaign workers had been hampered throughout the 13-day drive by bad weather, and the number of individual pledges they had obtained, 70,768 attested to the effort they had out into the work . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:
Red Cross campaign workers, tired after their 13 days of almost continual seeking of funds in The annual drive, last night (left) burst into wild cheers as it was announced that the campaign was over the top. Chairman Paul Miller and "Gray Lady" Betty Youngman look with pleasure (above) at the figures which show the final result. Workers reported 70,768 pledges.

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f. **(B3/f62)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
April 11, 1950

Legion Honors Editor
For Work on Memorial

The Citizenship Medal of the National American Legion was awarded to the chairman of the Mayor's War Memorial Committee last night.

The award was made to Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, at a dinner meeting of Yerkes-Couchman Post at the 40 & 8 Home in University Ave.

CIVIC SERVICE LAUDED

Bruce Perry, past county commander of the Legion, made the presentation, which had been approved by the National Legion on specific recommendations by the Yerkes-Couchman Post.

The citation read:

"For an awareness of civic needs; for leadership in civic enterprise, especially for his efforts in bringing the Community War Memorial to the point of actuality; for his concern, as twice chairman, with the success of the fund drives of the Rochester Chapter, American Red Cross, and finally, for his participation in many other local endeavors prompted by the public interest."

MEMORIAL NEEDED

In responding, Miller declared that the achievements of the Mayor's Committee, formed to bring Memorial action to a head, "have resulted from a unanimous belief of the members of that group that the Community War Memorial is needed and wanted by Rochester."

"Whatever this committee has done to assure building of the Memorial," he said, "has been done also with wholehearted agreement that the responsibility of city authorities shall be to see that the administration of the Memorial shall be entrusted to a non-political, non-partisan group that will guarantee equitable benefits for all." . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:
PAUL MILLER (right) accepts medal from Bruce Percy.
Looking on is Lewis A. Garvey.

g. **(B3/f62)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, April 11, 1950
1276

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Legion Honors Miller
With Citizenship Award

For an "awareness of civic needs and leadership in civic enterprise," Paul Miller, vicepresident of Gannett Company, Inc., last night was awarded the Citizenship Medal of the National American Legion . . . .

PHOTO:
FOR OUTSTANDING CIVIC WORK

Caption:
Paul Miller, left, vicepresident of Gannett Company, Inc., was Awarded the Citizenship Medal of the National American Legion last night by Bruce Percy, commander of Yerkes-Couchman Post, at dinner meeting at 40&8 Club. Miller has served as Chairman of Mayor's War Memorial Committee, twice headed Financial drives of red Cross. Award was sponsored by post.

h. **(B3/f62)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
August 31, 1950

(1.) PHOTO:
Joe Fan Joins Dewey, Hanley, Keating, Stranahan in Praising Urzetta

Caption:
John Ward Oscar Guifoil James Weldon Gordon Callaghan Herman Altman Paul Miller
Frank Weinberg Sam Urzetta Frank Commisso Frank (Babe) Urzetta Rev. Silas P. Rooney Carmen Urzetta

PHOTO
Caption:

PICTURE OF URZETTA and Frank Stranahan
Will hang at Irondequoit Country Club commemorating Sam's triumph. It was prepared by Dr. John R. Williams of Oak Hill. Posing with photo are, from left, Herman Altman, Sam, Frank Weinberg and Carmen Urzetta.

Urzetta, the Speaker,
Steals Show Before
More Than 400 Admirers

By RALPH HYMAN

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Sammy Urzetta is fast making a habit of stealing the show, whether it be his game of golf or public speaking.

More than 400 Urzetta boosters filled Irondequoit Country Club to capacity last night to pay tribute to their champ. They heard the congratulatory message of Gov. Dewey, Lt. Gov. Joe Hanley, Congressman Kenneth B. Keating, James D. Standish, president of the United States Golf Association, and the golfer Sam conquered in 39 holes for the Amateur Championship, Frank Stranahan. But when it was all over, probably the simple words of the champ himself were those that touched the people most.

URZETTA MESSAGE

"First of all, I want to thank my mother and father, for without them there would be no champion today. I want to thank Father Silas (Rooney) for giving me an education and making me a better citizen. I want to thank my brothers and Frank Commisso for all their help. I want to thank the press and radio for their interest in me. There are so many I want to thank, that I can't bring them all to mind.

"But most of all, I want to thank God for making me a member of the USA."

That was it; a few words spoken straight from the heart from the guy his "teacher" Frank Commisso calls "the greatest champion I've ever seen."

Others heard from last night were the Rev. Benjamin Goldstein, secretary of Irondequoit Country Club, who delivered the invocation; Toastmaster Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union . . . .

MILLER LAUDS CLUB

Toastmaster Miller praised Irondequoit Country Club for its part in developing Rochester's newest national champion:

"When Sammy Urzetta was just another fine young golfer to most of us, there were those at Irondequoit Country Club who sensed his potential greatness and began to do what they could to help him realize it. They have been with him all the way. It was only natural then, that tonight's testimonial dinner to Sammy should be not only that but also, and I know every outside guest here feels as I do – a testimonial as well to the members of this great Irondequoit Country Club. All credit for this wonderful occasion goes to the members of the club in general and to Frank Weinberg and the committee in particular, including Leo Kaplan, Mac Cowan and Robert hart. The rest of us are just happy to be aboard to help honor Sammy and his family and his club . . . .

(2.)

Sam to Appear
On "Toast of Town"

SAM URZETTA will be a special guest on Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" television program Sunday when he will demonstrate the shots he used in

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defeating Frank Stranahan for the U.S. Amateur golf championship. The program will be carried over WHAM-TV from 8-9 p.m.

Urzetta, an old friend of Sullivan, will make a special trip to New York City for the broadcast.

i. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, September 26, 1950

Publisher Explains
Complex Task of
Presenting News Daily

The complex and many-sided task of bringing the news to Rochesterians every day was detailed by Paul Miller at a meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Powers.

The editor and publisher of The Times-Union told the Rotarians how world news comes to the Rochester daily newspapers, how it is edited and how the job of commenting editorially on the news is handled.

To make sure that sufficient material is available to provide the Rochester newspaper reader with all the news, Miller said, The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle:

1 – Subscribe to the three great American wire news services, The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, any one of which "supplies more than enough news every day to fill any newspaper in the country."

2 – Maintain, in connection with the other 19 members of The Gannett Newspapers, a special news bureau in Washington – at a cost of from $50,000 to $75,000 a year, and a special bureau in Albany.

3 – Purchase special material of tremendous variety as part of a "never ending effort to produce newspapers as fresh and enterprising and useful as we can make them." Examples of these purchases which have appeared or are appearing in the newspapers are Gaylord Houser's best selling [*sic*] book, "How to Look Younger and Live Longer," David Lawrence's Washington Column, the Chicago Daily News service, pages of comic strips and special financial articles.

From all this material, the editor went on, the local news editors each day assemble a product designed to bring Rochesterians a full report of the news.

REAMS THROWN AWAY

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"The editors of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union throw away reams of copy from the news wires every day," he said. "Some of it is discarded because it duplicates, other copy because it concerns persons or localities of no possible apparent interest here. But each newspaper prints well over 100 full columns of news and feature matter every day, and we'd be pretty poor indeed if we weren't able to give you a comprehensive and interesting selection in all that space."

Miller went on to describe how from the stories which come in each day editors select those which seem to provide the best reports. "For example, you may have noted that in the war in Korea the main story one day may be credited to the Associated Press. On the next day, it may be credited to the United Press, and possibly the following day back to Associated Press or over to International News Service."

SEPARATE PAPERS

He pointed out that rules of the Associated Press forbid the distortion of the news by any of the newspapers subscribing to its service.

Miller explained that both The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle are edited to be separate, complete newspapers.

"The standing policy of the company which controls both is that each shall be complete," he said. "Now neither would be complete if there were a policy of disregarding a story in one just because it had already appeared in the other.

"That would be the easy thing to do, I suppose, and it is a policy that is followed in some cities where both newspapers are owned by the same company, as in Rochester. Obviously, it is a great deal more expensive to operate two complete newspapers than to operate two jointly edited newspapers.

"I have seen the other system in other cities at first hand. I know that Rochester has far superior newspapers as a result of this policy."

Miller asserted there is very little duplication of news reports in the two newspapers. As proof he showed the Rotarians a copy of yesterday's Times-Union in which he had checked in red pencil stories duplicating those which had appeared in The Democrat and Chronicle.

He pointed out that there were only a few stories so checked, and said that in each case duplication was necessary for full coverage of the news.

Miller's talk will be broadcast by WHEC at 10 tonight

The Rochester newspapers, he went on, have remained individual not only in the handling of news, but also in editorial policy ever since Frank Gannett acquired the morning newspaper in 1928.

Concerning editorial policy or "comment" on the news, Miller emphasized that newspapers have a duty to try to force the man in the street to reach his own decisions on the news of the day.

"Newspapers may not be able to force the average man or any other to think, but you've got to give us credit for trying," he said. The responsibility to

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comment on the news vigorously and honestly must be carried out, he observed, even though most people "do not enjoy reading what they do not want to believe."

OPEN TO ALL OPINIONS

An example of this tendency, he said, is the fact that many people don't like to be told that the government in Washington, like any family, "can't spend more than it earns without going broke."

H stressed, however, that the columns of a newspaper must remain open to all segments of public opinion. He noted that both newspapers make strong efforts to encourage expressions of individual opinion.

"A newspaper isn't worth the ink used to print it," he said, "if it doesn't stand for something. Yet, it doesn't merit a nickel of anybody's money if it doesn't go out of its way, if necessary, to provide a forum, to give a hearing, to all who want to get a word in on whatever side."

j. **(B3/f62)**

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The Democrat and Chronicle
September 27, 1950

Newsman Explains Goals, Responsibilities of Press

It is the goal of The Gannett newspapers to give its readers complete coverage on world and community news.

There is no overall editorial policy of The Gannett newspapers, as such.

A newspaper should stand for something.

Workers on Gannett newspapers feel a responsibility to their readers and want their active interest.

Paul Miller, vicepresident and director of the Gannett Company, Inc., made those four major points yesterday in an address to the Rotary Club in Powers Hotel on "The News and the Newspapers."

"We welcome an opportunity such as this," he said, "to tell you how we work at our jobs, what we work with, and most of all, perhaps, what we are working TOWARD, as a brand new Rochester Times-Union is produced every afternoon, and a brand new Democrat and Chronicle every morning." . . . .

k. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 6, 1950

Gannett Gets Elk Citation
As Guardian of Free Press

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Frank Gannett has been awarded a grand exalted ruler's citation by Rochester Lodge of Elks.

S. William Rosenberg, the lodge's exalted ruler, said the award made in connection with National Newspaper Week, would be presented Oct. 18 at a Paul Miller Class initiation ceremony.

Miller is editor and publisher of The Times-Union.

Gannett is a long-time member of the local lodge. A reception committee for the Oct. 18 rite includes Edward I. Cristy, Emanuel Kovelski and Frank Miller. Mayor Dicker, lodge treasurer, will speak. The resolution honoring Gannett reads:

"Grand Exalted Rulers Honor Citation awarded to Brother Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers, during National Newspaper Week, for his contribution to the maintenance of a free press and his unselfish and unswerving loyalty in perpetuating the principles of Elkdom in his newspapers; Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity and for his intense determination to keep inviolate all of the dignities, liberties and privileges of individuals for which our forefathers fought and died to insure our American way of life."

l. **(B3/f62)**

The Newsmagazine WE
December 25, 1950

TALK OF THE TOWN

By Archie LaBounty

Ever since the Brady case there has been a new topic of conversation, very secret at first, but which has now become the talk, not of the town, but of politicians, East avenue, and newspaper circles. Subject of this conversation is Paul Miller, editor of the Times-Union, and a vice president of the Gannett newspapers. When Miller came to town he was hailed as a great newspaperman who was going to do "things" for the Times-Union. And he is a great newspaperman. He knows the game from top to bottom and there is no question but had he tended to his newspaper business there would not be such a wave of criticism sweeping over his broad shoulders and well-set head.

But something has happened to Miller. At least that is what they are saying. By "they" I mean newspaper men on Miller's own staff, mechanical, business and editorial, and on the staff of the Little Old Lady of Main Street, the D&C. Also some politicians are getting in on the pow wow and not a few are saying that Miller is on his way out.

Asked about this newspapermen admit that there is trouble within the inner sanctum of the Times Union. At least two have said that Miller is scheduled to depart for an executive job with the Associated Press. All of which is very confusing in view of the very fine things that were said of him when he first came to Rochester.

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Too Much Dutch

There is no question about it, Miller is in Dutch with some very prominent people of the city. He is in Dutch with some of his own staff who, of course, dare not say so under penalty of a kick in the slats. He is in Dutch with Republican politicians for his attempts to usurp the powers of Monroe County's Republican leader. And it is reported that he is in Dutch with Frank Gannett, who announced himself against Dewey in the recent political campaign only to find Miller sitting in the driver's seat with a curt, "Now boss, you don't know what you are talking about. Dewey is our man and the Times Union will support him. Now please go sit on a tack until this campaign is over."

There is another report that Miller is in Dutch with John G. Corey, editor and publisher of WE. That isn't true. The opposite is true. Corey is in Dutch with Miller. Or so it would seem from the following incident that occurred several weeks ago:

Corey was walking down Exchange street from Police Headquarters. In front of the Times Union Building he was hailed by Gannett, who was sitting in his car. Gannett and Corey passed the time of day and discussed the political situation, which was off the record. Just then Miller came out of the TU Building and strolled over to the car. Gannett was about to introduce his editor to Corey (he didn't know that the two had previously met) when Miller popped up and said:

"Oh yes, we've met. He's the fellow who calls me a s.o.b. every once in a while."

Now that wasn't nice. Corey never called Miller any such name, not even off the record. Why Corey wouldn't dream of calling Miller such a terrible name.

Miller Invites Criticisms

Corey has, however, criticized Miller. He has criticized the TU editor for a number of reasons, most important of which is his seemingly [sic] desire to dictate to political leaders just how they should conduct their affairs. I have never heard of any political leader going to Miller to tell him how to run the TU.

In the very last issue of WE Corey was very critical of Miller. And he had every right to be. Corey is a newspaperman who believes that a newspaperman's first duty is to get the news and print it. A real newspaperman never, never uses the power of the press as a sort of blackjack to force political leaders to do something they don't want to do.

When Corey learned that it was Miller who led the delegation of ministers to Fred Parrish's office to demand the return of Dave Brady to City Hall as commissioner of public safety he could hardly believe it. Miller has a fine reputation as a newspaperman and he has a wealth of experience. He knows the ethical newspaper practice from the unethical newspaper practice. Consequently, it was hard to believe that the new editor of the TU would deliberately take the lead in forcing the wish of a minority group on a political leader who was having enough troubles trying to keep his machine in good working order.

This newsmagazine already has reported how Miller and an unofficial committee of ministers forced Parrish to order Brady's return to City Hall only to have the roof fall on their heads when the Brady bomb exploded. There is no need

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of repeating it here. But it has been pointed out before and it should be pointed out again that Miller went too far in his duties as an editor. He is his own worst enemy. The criticisms now hitting him from all directions are of his own making. Rochesterians have a habit of giving anybody anything they ask for. Miller asked for criticisms and he is getting them.

A Personal Matter

More important than anything else we've said in this column thus far is the report, from the Times Union, no less, that Miller no longer is in the good graces of his boss – Frank Gannett. Rochesterians know that Gannett allows his editors complete freedom in running his newspapers. But when it comes to the TU, it is an entirely different matter. The TU is Gannett's first love. That was the paper that really got him started in a big way. And he always was the editor until illness caused him to take things a little easy.

Now Corey is a publisher and he is also an editor. If illness lays him low and he employs someone to take his place, most assuredly he is going to expect that new man to run things as he, Corey, wants them run. If Corey had other papers in other towns he wouldn't care what they did, consistent with common decency and good newspaper work, as long as they made money. But his own personal paper, built along the lines he set down after years of hard struggling, would have to be run the way it always had been run under his editorship.

Another thing that is hurting Miller is the new attitude of some of Rochester's more prominent citizens toward him in the last few months. They simply can't see Miller interfering in affairs that are of no concern to him personally. In the case of Miller and his ministers calling on Parrish, the TU editor made it a personal matter.

Close to Blackmail

A good newspaperman or a good editor, if he held the convictions that were Miller's, would have written an editorial calling on Parrish to reinstate Brady in City Hall. That would have made it a matter of public concern. And there could be no criticisms. But to call on Parrish in person with several ministers giving him moral support or any other kind of support was out of bounds. For what Miller and possibly the ministers too, said in effect was, "Put Brady back at his job or else." And in any man's language that is a threat. In fact if it is not blackmail it is mighty close to it.

Al Moss, veteran political writer for the TU, is said to have received an order from Miller – after that meeting with Parrish – to write a story that Brady would return to City Hall. Everybody remembers that story. We here on WE have not questioned Moss about that angle because we don't want to shove him out on a limb. After all Moss is a member of the TU staff. And he is truthful. We don't want him answering questions that would embarrass him with his big boss.

It's too early yet to judge what all this is going to lead to. Maybe Miller will take that AP job if it has been offered. If he does everybody will wish him luck. He isn't a bad guy. The real trouble seems to be that the editorship of the TU went

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to his noodle and he felt that it entitled him to throw orders around outside of his own sphere.

If only he would throw his weight (on the editorial page of his newspaper) around in such a manner as to erase some of the human misery in Rochester what a guy he would be. Thousands of our underprivileged citizens, most of them aged persons, would cheer him to the echo and in future political campaigns when the TU advised the election of certain individuals they would flock to his banner. As it is now the only banner these unfortunate people have to turn to is WE. That explains why support of political candidates by WE is far more important to men and women running for office than the support of the TU and D&C combined. (For verification see results of last campaign).

5. 1951

6. 1952

a. **(B3a/f72)**

Rochester COMMERCE
April 1952

PHOTO:

March 1952 – Rochester Chamber of Commerce (Paul, Toastmaster)

b. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
June 4, 1952

J.G. Hickey Honored By Clothing Designers

Jeremiah G. Hickey, 86-year-old "Grand Old Man" of the country's clothing industry and first and only president of the Hickey-Freeman Company, was honored by more than 300 of his colleagues last night.

He was guest of honor at a dinner meeting of the International Association of Clothing Designers last night in Hotel Seneca. The group is holding its 58th semi-annual convention here. Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, was the main speaker . . . .

c. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle

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November 16, 1952

4 City Club Speakers Chide Rochesterians In Explaining About 'The Kind of City I Want'

By PAT BARRY

Rochesterians got a bawling out yesterday from four of their fellow citizens.

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Temple B'rith Kodesh accused them of "moral failure" to provide equal opportunity for all residents.

Joseph C. Wilson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, criticized Rochesterians for their "passion for conformity."

Mrs. Harper Sibley, a leader of churchwomen, declared "there is too much self-righteousness in Rochester – too much smugness."

And Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, pleaded that the city's divergent interests "get together on some of these plans and get them done" . . . .

By far the frankest remarks in the discussion were delivered by Rabbi Bernstein. He chided officials and public spirited citizens for "abandoning because of bigotry" a 1949 plan for low-cost housing development in the northwest section of the city . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

SHARP WORDS FOR FELLOW CITIZENS – Four community leaders who at City Club yesterday took Rochesterians to task for their faults, from left, Joseph C. Wilson, Chamber of Commerce president; Mrs. Harper Sibley, noted churchwoman; Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Temple B'rith Kodesh; Paul Miller, executive vicepresident, Gannett Newspapers.

7. 1953

a. **(B3a/f72)**

Gannetteer
March 1953

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER, at microphone, participated in February ceremonies which marked the beginning of construction on Rochester's Community War Memorial, huge auditorium and recreation centers in the heart of the city. Miller has been chairman of the mayor's War Memorial advisory committee, organized in 1949.

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b. **(B3a/f72)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
November 16, 1953

Editor Urges Joint City-Towns Action If Rochester Is to Continue Advances

Solution of local government problems thorough joint action by the city and surrounding towns was recommended yesterday by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, speaking at the windup of the Rochester Futurama exhibit.

Listing projects he said demand the close attention of all Rochesterians, Miller stressed three things that "probably will be necessary if Rochester is to continue major advances."

"These are: 1 – A system of joint financing; 2 – Elimination of duplication; 3 – Solution of problems from the metropolitan area point of view, rather than piecemeal attacks on isolated units. Much co-operation and some consolidation seem to be the keys."

First vice president of the Citizens Council for a Better Rochester, one of the Futurama's sponsor organizations, Miller addressed about 300 persons in the small auditorium of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PINPOINTED – The hoped-for center of future Rochester – a civic center – is indicated on map by W. Stephen Thomas, director of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences where Rochester Futurama closed yesterday. With him are, from left, Molly Taylor, member of Women's Council of Chamber of Commerce, a sponsoring organization; Margaret Weston, president of Council. Exhibit opened Oct. 18.

c. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
November 18, 1953

THE FUTURAMA

It Can Become Our Future-Reality

By PAUL MILLER

(Digest of an address at closing of Rochester

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Futurama, Museum of Arts and Sciences,
Sunday, Nov. 15, 1953)

The question most often asked by visitors to the Rochester Futurama was: "OK, when does all this come to pass?"

Some implied that Rochester ought to be made over into a combination of Paris, Hollywood and New York, in one grand, sweeping renovation.

But it is doubtful that this is what many really would desire, even if it were feasible. Most of us like our Rochester, basically, pretty much as it is.

But there are many things that can be done, should be done and will be done.

To quote L. R. Blanchard, editor of The Democrat and Chronicle: "The Futurama can become our Future-reality!" . . . .

The Rochester Futurama, a display of ideas for the community's future, was viewed by nearly 25,000 at the Museum from Oct. 18 through Nov. 15. Cooperating in presenting i were the Women's Council of the Chamber of Commerce, the Citizen's Council for a Better Rochester, the Museum staff, and members of The City Planning Commission.

(3) PHOTOS:

THE FUTURAMA: Portion of Exhibit.

INNER LOOP: Completed Section.

WAR MEMORIAL: It Is Taking Form

8. 1954

a. **(3a/f73)**

(1.) **THE BINGHAMTON PRESS**
BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

FRED W. STEIN
EDITOR

January 12, 1954

Dear Paul,

I thought you might like to see how your picture reproduced after it came over wirephoto.

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Warmest regards,

Fred (signed)
Fred W. Stein

FWS:nf
Enclosure

(2.) PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT AWARD TO GIEL – Minnesota's Paul Giel keeps reaping the awards. This one, the Gannett Newspaper Award, for winning an Associated Press poll as the nation's No. 1 back, was given him by Paul Miller (right), vice-president of the Gannett Newspapers at a press-radio polio benefit dinner in Rochester last night. At the same dinner, Ben Hogan was named "Professional Athlete of the Year" and winner of the Hickok gold belt.

b. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
March 25, 1954

Speakers Named for Dinner Of Lincoln Republican League

Federal, state and city governments will be represented Saturday night at the Lincoln Republican League diner in honor of Carl S. Hallauer at the Sheraton Hotel . . . .

As representative of the city administration, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, toastmaster, will introduce . . . .

c. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, March 28, 1954

1,500 Turn Tables, Honor Carl Hallauer At Testimonial Fete

The role was reversed for Carl S. Hallauer last night. An outstanding civic leader whose affability and amiable wit have caused him to be drafted as

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toastmaster at scores of testimonial dinners for others, found himself guest of 1,500 persons who gathered in his honor at the Sheraton Hotel.

Persons prominent in the business and political life of the nation, state and city attended the dinner, which was sponsored by the Lincoln Republican League.

Chief speaker was Rep. Jacob K. Javits of New York City, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Javits arraigned Republican congressional foes of certain phases of President Eisenhower's program for the nation, among them Sen. Joseph McCarthy. These men, he held, endanger chances of the Republicans winning congressional elections next fall. (Details, Page 1-A.)

Other speakers, introduced by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers and toastmaster for the affair, were . . . .

Miller read numerous telegrams from prominent friends of Hallauer who were unable to attend.

Included was a letter from Governor Dewey, who, letting the bygone of the 1952 convention be a bygone, as Miller pointed out, hailed Hallauer as a leader in every good cause and a man who never let creed, race or color stand in the way of his friendships.

Other letters were from former President Herbert Hoover, Vice President Richard M. Nixon [James A.] Farley (who cabled his regrets while enroute to France), Frank Gannett, Spyros Skouros, president of Twentieth Century-Fox; Ralph S. Damon, president of Trans-World Airlines; Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican national Committee; Senator Styles Bridges and Joseph M. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House . . . .

d. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

[Cover]

(1.) ***Testimonial Dinner***

TENDERED TO

CARL S. HALLAUER

INDUSTRIAL AND CIVIC LEADER

BY THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HOTEL SHERATON
MARCH 27, 1954

[Inside]

EVEN AS A TEEN-AGER hawking newspapers on Front Street, Carl Swift Hallauer liked people. More than anything else, this inherent interest in others and their problems has made him one of Rochester's favorite citizens . . . .

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(2.) PHOTO:

1954-4A

Carl Hallauer
Harry Crowley
B. E. Finucane
Paul Miller

e. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
March 29, 1954

Ross to Get Aquinas Ring Award

Barney Ross, former lightweight and welterweight champion of the world, will receive the first annual "Mission Bouts Award" at the Sports Arena Thursday night when 22 Aquinas Institute boxers compete for titles.

The presentation will be made by Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers . . . .

f. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

The Sun
April 1, 1954

Political Polka

By CURT GERLING

Hy Mandell and all his years with pestle and mortar never compounded a better prescription than the annual Lincoln Republican Club dinner that honored Carl Hallauer at the Sheraton Saturday night.

Usually such affairs are tedious. The speakers uninspired drone on and on, the food cold, the room hot and smoky. The Hallauer dinner was a glorious exception.

Paul Miller, Rochester's handsomest publisher, acting as emcee, handled the proceedings with a deft hand and humorous tongue. His frequent allusions to the track scandals via the wise crack drew numerous laughs and warmed up what could have been a cold affair. If Miller can be as consistently amusing, he should fire one or more of his columnists and do a writing stint himself.

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After the Gannett publisher set the formula and established the tempo no one let him down . . . .

Many speakers touched on the subject of Carl Hallauer's willingness to help everybody, anybody – and it was certainly no understatement. If all the guys, big and little, for whom Hallauer has devoted time, thought, and influence were present the armory wouldn't have been big enough to hold them . . . .

All-in-all, it was a highly successful dinner and it couldn't have happened to a nicer, or more deserving guy.

g. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
April 1, 1954

<u>'King' Mahoney Night</u>

Aquinas Mission Bouts Slated at Sports Arena

Award presentations, a new ring dedication and ceremonies honoring the memory of the late Ernest (King) Mahoney will add glamor to tonight's 17th annual Aquinas Mission Bouts at the Sports Arena . . . .

Barney Ross, former lightweight and welterweight champion of the world, and the Rev. Frederick P. Gehring, famed "Padre of Guadalcanal," will be guests of honor. Ross will be awarded the first annual Aquinas Mission Bouts Award for his outstanding service to his country during World War 2 and more recently for his contribution towards combating juvenile delinquency. The presentation of the award will be made by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers. Ross will referee one of the bouts.

To the outstanding boxer on the program will go the Ray Hickok Award . . . .

PHOTO:

DON CORBETT
. . . on Aquinas ring card

h. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
April 1, 1954

<u>Here for Mission Bouts</u>

Barney Ross Likes

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Bobo in Title Defense

By RALPH HYMAN

Barney Ross, first fighter to hold two titles – lightweight and welter – who later became a hero of a bigger fight, World War II, likes Bobo Olson in his middleweight defense against Kid Gavilan tomorrow night in Chicago . . . .

Barney is now public relations man for crooner Eddie Fisher.

Ross will be presented with the first Mission Bouts Award tonight by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers . . . .

*** * ***

ROSS was born in New York City on Dec. 23, 1909. When he was 3 years old, his family moved to Chicago, where his parents opened a grocery store. His father was killed in 1923 when a gunman held up the store. Barney was 14 then.

A few years later Barney turned to the ring to earn money t support his mother and four brothers and a sister.

In 1933 he defeated Tony Canzoneri for the lightweight title and the following year he conquered Baby Face Jimmy McLarnin for the welter crown.

During World War II, Ross enlisted in the Marine Corps and was in on some of the roughest and toughest fighting of the war at Guadalcanal where he won the Silver Star for gallantry in action. Ross will meet with some Marine Corps veterans of Pacific battles at a reception at Hotel Rochester following the bouts. That reception is open to all.

PHOTO:

BARNEY ROSS

i. **(B3a/f73)**

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Rochester Times-Union
April 2, 1954

Aquinas Star Double Winner

Tierney Cops Ring Title After Conquering Polio

By RALPH HYMAN

1293

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Few among the 4,500 people who saw 15-year-old Dick Tierney win the award as the outstanding boxer in the Aquinas Mission Bout finals at the Sports Arena knew that here was a lad who had won a far bigger fight before last night.

Four years ago Tierney lay in a bed at Strong Memorial Hospital, suffering from polio. He was there for two weeks, and when the doctors sent him home they told him the only thing that would cure his bad back and stiff neck was exercise . . . .

Tierney, one of eight children, was a guest at the Rochester Press-Radio Club Polio dinner in 1950. There he met Ezzard Charles, then heavyweight champion of the world . . . .

It was after meeting Charles and other celebrities of the sports world that Tierney decided he wanted to become both a boxer and a football player. He has relived both ambitions . . . .

Just before Tierney had climbed onto the canvas, his 18-year-old sister, Mary, had told him: "If you don't beat 'Angie' I'll beat you as soon as you get out of the ring." Her threat accomplished its purpose. Acclaimed as the top boxer on the 11-bout show, Tierney received the Ray Hickok award, a beautiful gold trophy donated in memory of Ray's father, S. Rae Hickok . . . .

Just after intermission, Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, gave the Mission Bout Award to [Barney] Ross, who stopped here before going on to Chicago for the Bobo Olson-Kid Gavilan fight tonight . . . .

(2) PHOTO
Captions:

OUTSTANDING – Dick Tierney and his mother, Mrs. Richard D. Tierney, admire trophy presented him by Ray Hickok last night as outstanding boxer on Aquinas Mission Bout card. (Photo by Times-Union staff photographer Len Maxwell.

DEDICATION – The Ernest J. (King) Mahoney dedication plaque is presented to Father Arthur Looby by Martin Gullen as barney Ross, former boxing great, looks on. Ceremonies marked dedication of new boxing ring in honor of late King Mahoney.

j. **(B3a/f73)**

The Rochester Sun
April 15, 1954

E D I T O R I A L S

Civic center site protest heartening

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A decision important to the future of this city is being made in City Hall . . . where to locate the proposed new civic center.

It's a pity that so few Rochesterians are taking a vital interest in this matter. Because this new building must inevitably label the direction in which City Hall hopes to point our downtown development.

After a study made by the City Planning Commission, it was recommended that the new city-county building be located on the Spring-Exchange St. site.

We do not need to wonder where the impetus for that decision came from. Whether the old boys on the Planning Commission realize it or not, they were steered into that choice by the hierarchy of the Gannett newspapers.

If the civic center could be kept in that area, adjacent to the present Times-Union headquarters for the Gannett enterprises, there would be every reason to feel that the city was not moving away from the spacious offices of Paul Miller & Company.

But top officials of Rochester's five largest downtown retail establishments – Sibley's, McCurdy's, Forman's Edwards' and Neisners' – had the courage to come out against that site.

They recognized long ago the natural trend of business to the eastern side of the downtown district by the very location of their stores. They feel, and justifiably so, that the building in which the city's business is transacted, should be where it is convenient for the majority of people.

Obviously, anyone who comes downtown to do necessary shopping would be definitely inconvenienced by going to the other end of town to transact city business.

Besides, there are other important factors – aesthetic and practical – against the Spring Street location.

It is heartening to see these leading merchants showing the courage and leadership necessary to prevent the city from making a vital mistake – even if their action doesn't meet with the approval of the Gannett Empire.

k. **(B3a/f73)**

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Ogdensburg (N.Y.) *Advance-News*
May 9, 1954

THE POT OF GOLD

There is an old saying that a pot of gold lies at the end of the rainbow but no one has ever sought to reach it because they believed it unattainable.

This thought must have recurred to countless North Countrymen when they read last Thursday afternoon the almost incredible news that the House of Representatives passed the St. Lawrence Seaway bill after it had hung fire in Congress for fifty years . . . . After scant debate the Senate by a decisive vote passed the bill authorizing the United States to join with Canada in the project, the last great power and navigational proposal in North America. Its opponents were

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still confident they could beat it in the House but it quickly ran the gamut with a minimum of talk by a vote of 242 to 197. Hallelujah! . . . .

It's been a long pull and a hard one. Congress has given the green light and President Eisenhower will put his John Hancock to the document in due course.

LET'S GO! AND THAT INCLUDES THE BRIDGE!

l. **(B3a/f73)**

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Rochester Times-Union
May 17, 1954

Early Birds Breakfast in Rural Setup

Old MacDonald's Farm moved into Hotel Seneca today for the Early Birds breakfast of the Rochester Convention and Publicity Bureau.

The setting of the ballroom was rural, with a group of hotel managers decked in farmers' duds distributing the eggs and the chickens.

The theme, however, was industrial as J. Allen Doyle, executive secretary of the bureau told the group that he credited industries in creating the appeal that has made this one of the most popular convention cities.

He pointed out that in the past year 284 conventions have brought 120,000 visitors here. At the estimated rate of $50 spending by each of the visitors, the revenue [coming] into the city totaled $6,200,000.

* * *

DOYLE SAID that 116 conventions already are booked for Rochester between now and May of 1958. This figure does not include the ABC Bowling Congress which is scheduled to be held in the new Community War Memorial in 1956, and which will attract 183,000 visitors . . . .

* * *

THE BUREAU re-elected its entire slate of officers headed by Joseph L. Myler, secretary-treasurer of Neisner Brothers, Inc., as president. John W. Remington, president of Lincoln Rochester trust Co., and Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, were added to the directorate . . . .

m. **(B3a/f73)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
May 27, 1954

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Subway Aids Traffic, Toronto Tells Group

By FRANK DOSTAL

Toronto's new $50,000,000 subway has made deep inroads into the traffic congestion of that Canadian metropolis while more than tripling the capacity of the city's main thoroughfare.

It has accomplished this in less than two months' operation, according to the Toronto Transit Commission.

At the same time, it has speeded transportation within the city by more than halving the time required to travel the distance between one terminal and another.

These facts were laid yesterday before a group of Rochester civic leaders invited by Frank Gannett to visit Toronto to study the newly opened subway. Flown to the Canadian city in the Gannett newspapers plane were Alexander M. Beebee, president of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; Lee McCanne, Chamber executive vice president; harry B. Crowley, prominent Rochester businessman and chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals; Councilman Joseph Farbo, and Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett newspapers . . . .

n. **(B3a/f73)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
August 18, 1954

Monroe County Fair Stresses Farm's Role at 10th Opening

Other Picture, List of Prize Winners, Page 16

Today at Fair
1 p.m. – Tractor pull.
2 p.m. – Cattle judging.
7 p.m. – Demonstration by 4-H Club members.
8 p.m. – Stock car racing.

The Monroe County Fair, that annual festival to which city folks go to see what the boys are doing down on the farm, opened yesterday under a 35-acre town of tents.

The 10th edition of the fair – which has a heavy agricultural emphasis this year – was born at 7 p.m. JoAnn Witmer, Monroe County Harvest queen,

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declared the gates open officially, although people had been streaming into the East Henrietta Road grounds since noon.

Paid attendance for the day was announced as 5,500.

Visitors found the fair as timeless as ever. There is the dance of bursting popcorn and the rows of meaty vegetables. There are spun sugar candy booths and farm tractors, circus wheels and dozens of grilling frankfurters.

And, of course, there is the freak show – Nature's Mistakes they call it this time. Every inch of it is a fair – colorful and ageless.

Fair promoters talk in superlatives and this year they have records in every category. The 4,500 exhibits are the highest number since the festival began. There has never been a larger farm equipment display nor a bigger midway.

It was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers and the opening-day speaker, who characterized the event as a "fair of superlatives." He outlined two reasons for it.

"First, all of us – no matter what our training and background – admire successful farming," Miller said. "Monroe County has some of the world's finest farms and farmers; we like to learn all we can about what they do and how they do it."

Secondly, Miller asserted, there is a growing need for closer cooperation and better understanding between town and country. He indicated the problems of the farmer are more and more the problems of the city dweller . . . .

o. **(B3a/f73)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
September 27, 1954

City Historian Reveals Data in Cornerstone

Dr. Blake McKelvey, city historian, gave out a list, revised and corrected, of the documents which were placed in the Community War Memorial cornerstone at a ceremony yesterday. The list:

Resolutions of the City Council providing for the erection of the building and establishing its character and organization.

Reports of the Mayor's Committee on the War Memorial, Dec. 31, 1949, Paul Miller, Chairman . . . .

PHOTOS
Captions:

MAYOR WELCOMES – As cornerstone-laying ceremony got under way yesterday, Mayor Samuel B. Dicker addressed large gathering attending historic event.

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MAIN SPEAKER – Flanked by red, white and blue bunting at cornerstone ceremony, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of 38th District congratulated local veterans for returning to civilian life and taking up useful and productive work at home.

9. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**

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THE SUN

REFLECTS THE LIBERAL VIEW

Vol. XVIII – No. 2

January 13, 1955

10 CENTS

ROCHESTER N.Y.

"Paul Miller has
A large lap"

SEE POLKA ON PAGE 14

Political POLKA

By CURT GERLING

Paul Miller, we trust, has a large lap. This past week the Gannett publisher had to make room for five more. Already crowded with City Hall sycophants, and other politically ambitious, Miller had to squirm a bit to welcome four men and a lady to snuggle against his vest.

The new lap sitters were Bill Foster, John Roche, Earl Arnold, Clayton Handy and Wanda Pietrzak who obligingly voted to ban anything stronger than pop at the new Auditorium . . . .

Although the vote was recorded in the daily press as a split vote of four-to-three and "secret," it actually was five-to-two . . . .

This secret business is not new to Rochester. It's a time-worn device for those lacking the courage to face their friends, the public and reality – a curtain for the cowards. It is hardly suitable procedure for those entrusted with civic and public responsibility.

The disservice that the five commissioners performed can not be counted immediately. The articulate minority that opposed the wet aspects of the vote are hardly those who will attend sporting events, but can be counted for all the free expositions. It will certainly mean at least $100,000 a year loss of revenue. After the first few years this is going to seem bigger than ever. Chances are that the Memorial may become another white elephant like the subway (The Gannett Co. is also for the subway, which makes it one of the largest collectors of white elephants in history. All at Rochester taxpayers' expense.)

It's not only the taxpayer who gets it in the neck but a couple of nice fellows who have been trying to do the impossible for Rochester, viz., Harold Rand "who

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is expected to make a profit" as memorial manager, and Don Foote who "is expected to make it pay civic dividends." Both the manager and Deputy City Manager are now invited to take the dive with two large anvils tied to their legs.

If we have put Paul Miller on the hook we want to take him off, right here. He was only doing a job for his boss, declaring another dividend to the WCTU that loaned Gannett his first important $50,000. The fact that Miller is serving up the over bled Rochester taxpayer is quite beside the point and of no interest whatsoever to him. Nor is the fact of any consequence to Miller that once again a freedom has been violated by intimidation of those who are slaves to expedience and who would dodge behind the secret ballot.

Miller knows a thousand who would seek to curry favor with his newspapers. We doubt if he secretly holds them in high regard. The religion of his newspapers is the "dry" line and was when he was still in high school. It is apt to be for as long as Miller lives. He did a job for his boss and a job on the taxpayers. It isn't the first time either has happened in Rochester. It required as much skill as it did circulation to put over the minority's view.

Like many of the five who will now sit on his lap Miller has been known to take a drink himself, not as many as some of the "dry-voting" commissioners, but it's unlikely that if you were a guest in his home or elsewhere that he wouldn't offer "to buy" and join you in one or more libations.

It was not necessary for him to compromise his integrity in making the Memorial dry. He declared himself on the issue long ago. He was biased and admitted it editorially. Now that it is over, at least for a few years, his only concern should be how he is going to keep his pants pressed with all his "friends" clamoring for knee space.

Most anyday [sic] he should expect to spread himself a bit. George Rockas, proprietor of the Times Square Tavern opposite the Memorial entrance, is probably just as happy about the situation as Miller's boss Frank Gannett. Rockas will want lap room too.

NOTE: The "ayes" and "nays" on the voting are our own conviction. No member of the Commission violated the agreement of "secrecy" when queried. We add that we believe they voted the way they thought the public wanted them to vote. Our contention is that they voted under a Gannett brain-washing that made a minority opinion seem to them a majority one.

b. **(B4/f1)**

THE SUN
REFLECTS THE LIBERAL VIEW
Vol. XVIII – No. 2
January 13, 1955
10 CENTS
ROCHESTER N.Y.

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EDITORIALS

City may run Memorial pop stands

Most of the members of the War Memorial Commission are more than a little embarrassed by the decision they had to make – the one that decreed nothing stronger than soda pop shall be sold at the new civic structure.

They admit that the combination of pressure from the dry Gannett crowd and the refusal of the American Legion to take a forthright stand left them no choice.

However, this is something they will tell you privately but deny in public:

The Commission expects to "get off the hook" of this unpopular decision by having the city take over the War Memorial concessions. Since the law specifically forbids a municipality to sell liquors, this would solve the embarrassing dilemma in which the Committee finds itself.

But, if that does happen, it should not satisfy the public, whose dollars are paying for that building.

Nor would it meet with approval from private purveyors of food and drink to see the city enter into open competition with them.

Besides, what would it do to the GOP philosophy and its hatred for "creeping socialism?"

This may not come to pass. So far it is only in the rumor stage. But at least one member of the commission seems to think it is only a matter of time before the city itself takes over the concessions.

That would not only mark the day when "red ink" starts [to] flow on the Memorial operation, but it would be completely wrong in principle.

c. **(B4/f1)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
January 18, 1955

Paul Miller Appointed Aide In Chest-Red Cross Drive

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will be vice chairman of the joint Community Chest-Red Cross Campaign to be held May 5 to 16 . . . .

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d. **(B4/f1)**
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COMMUNITY CHEST-RED CROSS *Campaign of Rochester and Monroe County* May 5-16, 1955

70 NORTH WATER STREET – ROCHESTER 4 NEW YORK – HAMILTON 3160

CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION

The 1955 campaign will operate under policies similar to those established for the first drive. The Red Cross will be a partner and not a Red Feather agency.

The appeal will be called the COMMUNITY CHEST-RED CROSS CAMPAIGN OF ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY, and will be organized and directed by a joint committee of the Chest and Red Cross, headed by John W. Remington. Chest President and drive chairman. Paul Miller, member of the Board of Directors of the Rochester Chapter, American Red Cross, will be Vice Chairman.

MR. Remington is President of the Lincoln-Rochester Trust Company. Mr. Miller is Executive Vice President of Gannett Company and Editor of the Rochester Times-Union.

e. **(B4/f1)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
May 6, 1955

Enthusiastic Workers Kick Off 3.6 Millions Chest-Cross Drive

The players were poised, the conductor raised his Red Feather and the 1955 Community Chest-Red Cross overture started with a crash of enthusiasm last night . . . .

Paul Miller, vice chairman of the appeal, said it was encouraging to see the Red Cross again join the Chest in one campaign. He noted that the city will be better off as more separate drives are brought under one united tent . . . .

f. **(B4/f1)**

Democrat and Chronicle
May 29, 1955

Press Institute

1302

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Renames Miller

Reappointment of Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, to a three-year term on the advisory board of the American Press Institute, an affiliate of Columbia University, was announced yesterday.

The institute, in its ninth year, conducts a number of newspaper seminars during the year. Members appointed with Miller to the board were B. M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Evening Star; Ben Reese, former managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and M. H. Williams, executive editor of the Worcester, Mass., Telegram and Evening Gazette.

g. **(B4/f1)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
June 4, 1955

8th All High Festival Band of 600
Salutes Retiring Music Director

A blast of brass, resounding through Highland Park Bowl, last night saluted a quiet, gentle man in black-rimmed spectacles who helped found the first All-High Music festival eight years ago.

The 600 bandsmen (and women) came from 11 Monroe County high schools to play tribute to Alfred E. Spouse. He will retire next month as director of music for Rochester public schools after 35 years service in his field . . . .

Park Bowl Crowded

Spoken praise was directed toward Spouse later in last night's program by city, county and school officials. The tribute culminated in presentation of a public service plaque to the music director by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers . . . .

Miller Offers Salute

In giving the plaque to the retiring music director, Miller said the sponsors of the All-High Music Festival were "happy to salute you and thank you for your rich service to this community, and to wish you long life and health". . . .

h. **(B4/f1)**

*****

Times-Union
June 4, 1955

7,000 Crowd Slopes of Park
For All-High Music Festival

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The music he helped nurture for 35 years thundered around Alfred Spouse last night in Highland Park Bowl . . . .

BEFORE THE MUSIC started the festival's sponsors paid tribute to Spouse for his 35 years of dedication to Rochester music.

A plaque expressing the community's appreciation was presented by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers.

In his salutation to the retiring music director, Miller called Spouse the "music genius of these festivals."

"Al Spouse always found ways to make a good program better," Miller said.

Spouse became supervisor of vocal music in Rochester East and West High Schools in 1920 . . . .

i. **(B4/f1)**

PHOTO:
[Paul Miller presenting plaque to] Alfred Spouse, June 3, 1955

j. **(B4/f1)**

*****

Times-Union
June 29, 1955

Police Aides Complete
FBI Refresher Course

Nearly 100 graduates of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy completed their annual retraining course today at the Sheraton.

Talks by John O. Henderson, U.S. Attorney from Buffalo, and Robert Garland of the Graflex Corp., wound up a series of lectures aimed at briefing police and sheriff's officers on the most modern crime detection methods.

The officers, members of the FBI National Academy Associates, New York Chapter, have been meeting at the Sheraton since Sunday.

*** * ***

AT A BANQUET LAST NIGHT the guest speaker was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers. He urged continued cooperation between the press and the law . . . .

k. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
June 30, 1955

Newspapers and Crime News:

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Why Print It? Does It Help?

* * *

Keeping the Wicked Straight

By PAUL MILLER

This special article by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, is condensed from an address prepared for the annual banquet meeting of the New York Chapter, FBI National Academy Associates, June 28 at the Sheraton.

Newspapermen are frequently asked, "Why print news of crime? What good does it do?"

The honest answer has to be this: "The good" that publication does, if any, is not always the test of what to print. A newspaper is a mirror of life, or ought to be. As we say often, it is for the public to change conditions, not to blame the mirror.

However, the publication of accurate news of crime and misdeeds does serve a multitude of useful purposes.

For example, publicity can give a measure of protection to the speeder or the evil-doer – it can protect him against exaggeration of his offense.

If all the facts in a case are published, the public obtains a correct understanding of the matter, and is able to draw fair conclusions. If the facts are not published, gossip may exaggerate them.

A Reminder

For the Weak

And then the newspaper also offers frequent reminders that crime does not pay.

As a widely-known Nebraska editor and commentator once said:

"The true portrayal of crime and vice is repellent and preventive in its influence, for the story is always tragedy.

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"Realization that the risks outweigh the gains, the certainty of a bad ending, and above all the fear of exposure to the world in the press, operate to keep the weak and the wicked straight . . .

"The police ferret out the criminals, the law authorities prosecute, the courts pronounce the penalties, the prison-keepers carry out the punishment – the overhanging sword of publicity cools that criminal impulse and prevents crime."

* * *

THERE IS NOT a law enforcement officer who cannot recall instances on which newspapers or newspaper reporters have helped in the cause of law enforcement. Let's look at a few:

Agents of the FBI have seen the results of the periodic publication of their list of "Ten Most Wanted" criminals. The names, descriptions and often the pictures of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" men are published in newspapers across the nation. Many of these criminals have been caught because photographs or descriptions were recognized by store clerks, gas station attendants or others.

City and state police and sheriffs' offices also have benefitted from the publication of crime news and from cooperation of the press. Often an unexpected break can be traced directly to a news item.

We had such a case in 1950 right here. A Rochester businessman, Charles G. Lennox, was brutally slain by a hitchhiker near Canandaigua. Two days later, and more than 100 miles away, a hotel clerk cashed a Christmas Club check bearing Mr. Lennox's name. The clerk recalled having read of the slaying of a man with the same name. He summoned police. The hitchhike killer was arrested within a few minutes.

There have been countless instances in which newspapers have cooperated in the hunt for a criminal not by publishing information but by withholding. I know of no responsible newspaper which would fail to go along with a reasonable request to withhold some information on the ground that publication would hamper the work of law enforcement officers.

It may be a tiny thing, perhaps the fact that a murderer or holdup man dropped a button or key at the scene of his crime. Or it may be the fact that a kidnapper is negotiating with the parents of his victim.

* * *

IN THE SAME SPIRIT, newspapers across the land have helped to further traffic-law enforcement and traffic safety. There have been volumes of articles explaining the laws, telling what to do to prevent accidents, pointing up hazards of the road, exploring new means of cutting the traffic toll.

The reporting of traffic-accident news, and of traffic arrests, undoubtedly has been a deterrent to reckless and speedy motoring. Take Rochester:

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The city police (as if you didn't already know it) started a tough campaign against speeding back in 1951. Since then they have arrested hundreds of heavy-footed motorists annually. And do you know what we have learned at the newspapers?

Many speeders fear the publication of their names even more than they fear paying the fine!

Hardly a week passes that reporters or editors here do not politely turn aside arrested speeders who attempt to cajole, bribe or threaten, to keep their names out of print.

* * *

NOW A WORD about a matter which does not concern many law enforcement officers directly, but on which you may from time to time have an opportunity to help, if you wish.

There are those who are working constantly to bring more and more secrecy into the conduct of public affairs. It's like a disease. It has spread in and from Washington in recent years with the growth of Big Government by bureaus and boards and departments that reach out to every crossroads. It even infects some local governments.

Although police officers and newspapermen work well together, for the most part, some in other areas of public life want to operate as far as possible from the full glare of publicity that you law enforcement experts know often can be a help. They may mean well, but they are as wrong as can be.

Now here's what I want to tell you about. The American Bar Association has urged for 18 years that newspaper photographers be barred from courtrooms. Some 14 states have made such a ban a part of their state law. Yet with modern equipment, a newspaper photographer can work as quietly and as unobtrusively as a court reporter. This ban then has been outmoded by scientific progress. Moreover, it is, I believe, quite out of character with America.

Lawyers in some states are taking a new look at their anachronistic position. They are sympathetic with that large segment of the press which is urging a review of the barriers to fuller understanding of the courts. Possibly some of you will have an opportunity to look into the matter. I earnestly urge you to do so if you can. More, if you agree with my position, talk it over with your friends of bench and bar. I know how much they respect your judgment.

The Way

To Understanding

I have spoken of our relations almost solely from the press's side of things because that is the side I know about. Nothing is perfect and that applies to relations between you and the press as to everything else. You and we have found

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over the years, though, that when we have a problem or a difficulty, there is one sure way to get understanding – even if not always agreement; that is, talk things over frankly.

Talk won't solve everything, but it will go a long way. Many times I have seen differences grow and be magnified out of all proportion just because they were covered up. Don't ever cover yours; continue to take your newspapers into your confidence.

Tell them the truth, promptly and fully. It's the No. 1 rule of "Getting Along With the Press."

l. **(B4/f1)**

*****

The Gannetteer
August 1955

CRIME NEWS

* * *

why do we print it?

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President, Gannett Newspapers

Excerpts from an address prepared for the annual banquet Meeting of the New York Chapter, FBI National Academy Associates, June 28 at Rochester.

Newspapermen are frequently asked, "Why print news of crime? What good does it do?"

The honest answer has to be this: "The good" that publication does, if any, is not always the test of what to print. A newspaper is a mirror of life, or ought to be. As we say often, it is for the public to change conditions, not to blame the mirror . . . .

m. **(B4/f/2)**

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Times-Union
August 9, 1955

Fair Will Offer Free Dancing

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There will be free outdoor square dancing every night during the Monroe County Fair which opens at the Fairgrounds in East Henrietta road next Tuesday.

The outdoor dancing is possible due to the efforts of 13 local farmers who volunteered their services this past week and built an asphalt dance floor. Equipment for the project was donated by H. Leonard Baughman and the asphalt was donated by John Odenbach. The area will hold about 300 persons.

* * *

THE FAIR will open at 5:30 p.m. next Tuesday with a motorcade of harvest queens from the County Court House to the Fairgrounds, where the annual Queens' Dinner will be held. Principal speaker at the event will be Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers.

Other events scheduled for this year's fair include the Joie Chitwood auto daredevil show on Wednesday, Aug. 17, and the Cherokee Ranch Rodeo on Thursday, Aug. 18.

* * *

ALSO on Thursday, which has been designated "Industrial Day," a pie 15 feet in diameter will be cut by Marilyn Kita, Monroe County harvest Queen. Gaylord C. Whitaker, honorary chairman of the board of directors of the fair will speak.

Saturday will see a model airplane contest held for the first time at the fair. The event is scheduled from 10:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 24 trophies will be awarded.

n. **(B4/f2)**

Times-Union
August 12, 1955

State Watching Drought Effects, Gannet Farms Neighbors Day Told

Upwards of 2,000 persons were present at the annual Neighbors Day at Gannett Farms yesterday to hear New York's agricultural commissioner discuss the effects of the recent rains and the preceding long drought.

According to Commissioner Daniel J. Carey of the Department of Agriculture and Marketing, the state is doing everything it can to bring relief to farmers whose crops were damaged by the summer's drought.

"The lack of rain is serious and we are watching it closely," he said. "I hesitate to ask the governor to declare an outright emergency. It poses many problems, some of which are not immediately noticeable."

Carey, introduced by Mrs. Frank Gannett as a "farmer's farmer who operates his own dairy farm near Groton and is active in farm organizations," said he would rather see some help given to bring hay and feed into the state. That would be better, if necessary, he said than to see farmers pay too high prices.

He added, however, "We fell there will be plenty of hay and it is relatively cheap at the present time."

* * *

PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers who introduced L. B. Skeffington, agricultural editor of The Democrat and Chronicle

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and of The Gannett Newspapers, as host for the event, explained the origin of the annual Neighbors Day.

"First, of course," he said, "they represent an extension of Frank Gannett's idea of making this farm of community-wide benefit. These meetings bring together those interested in the special work undertaken here in behalf of better farming."

During the afternoon and evening, visitors toured the modern farms in Middle road, Henrietta, to see the latest practices in agriculture.

Miller told how Skeffington, who operates the Gannett Farms, brought the idea of a neighborhood party for farmers and planned the first combined meeting, outdoor supper and demonstration in 1946.

* * *

"FROM THE start, Miller continued, "the idea was to make these acres serve a useful purpose – as a farm that would be like one any large farm family might operate, with the considerable difference that The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union would finance special studies and experiments here which it was hoped would have wide benefit."

Earlier in the day, Stanley Deuel of Riga was crowned champion of the county plowing contest. John Hauslauer of Scottsville was declared winner of the contour plowing contest.

OTHER PRIZE winners in the level land plowing were: John Zimmer of Riga, Robert Leigh of Webster and Richard Meisenal of Henrietta.

Contest judges were Carl S. Winkelblech, professor of agricultural engineering at Cornell University; Louis Emery of Penfield, and Raymond Goff of Rush.

o. **(B4/f2)**

*

Democrat and Chronicle
ROCHESTER, N.Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1955

STATE MAPS DROUGHT AID,
GANNETT FARMS CROWD TOLD

The state is doing everything it can to bring relief to those suffering because of drought-stricken farms, New York's agriculture commissioner last night told the Neighbors Day throng at Gannett Farms . . . .

Host for the day at the farms in Middle Road, Henrietta, was L. B. Skeffington, agricultural editor of The Democrat and Chronicle and of the Gannett Newspapers. He was introduced to the evening crowd by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers, who told of the origin of the gatherings . . . .

Origins of Event

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Recalling that "Skeff" and his wife had a farm of their own near Williamson, Miller told of their custom of having their neighbors and friends in for an occasional get-together. After Skeffington took over operation of the Gannett Farms, he extended the idea of the neighborhood party to the farmers, with the first combined meeting, outdoor supper and demonstration being held in 1946" . . . .

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

CHECK SOIL – Looking over land at Gannett Farms, Middle Road, Henrietta, during annual Neighbors Day program are, from left: Daniel J. Carey, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Robert S. Jonas, Monroe County soil conservation aide; Horton Almond, head of State Bureau of Marketing, and L. B. Skeffington, kneeling, manager of Gannett Farms and Democrat and Chronicle and Gannett Newspapers agricultural editor. Big crowd attended event.

BEST SOIL-TURNERS – Stanley Deuel, left, of Churchville, was best in flat land plowing contest, and John Hauslauer, right, won in contour plowing event.

p. **(B4/f2)**
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The Gannetteer
September 1955

Beans and a Bible Verse

Neighbors' Day at Gannett Farms is always an important occasion for farmers in the Rochester area. There are contests . . . a picnic . . . talks by farm leaders . . . and demonstrations of scientific research and experiments on the rolling acres of Gannett Farms . . . But last month there was something more—

EFFECTS of the mid-August rains ending the Rochester area's lengthy drought provided the chief topic of conversation at the annual Gannett Farms Neighbors' Day Aug. 11 near Rochester.

Afternoon and evening programs, attended by farmers and their families and other guests, consisted of a plowing contest to pick the entrant for a state match, a soil and water management tour, a tour of corn trial plots, general tours of the modern farms, a picnic supper, movies and square dancing. More than 1,500 visitors dined on hots, beans, salads and beverages. Several hundred more farm folk appeared after the meal . . . .

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Host was L. B. Skeffington, agriculture editor of *The Democrat and Chronicle*. He was congratulated by Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, who told of the origin of the gatherings . . . .

SKEFFINGTON gave guests a new sidelight on farming – and newspapers. He said:

"Last year there was considerable interest in our limited experiments with liquid nitrogen . . . .

"We did learn a few things about how to live with a drought. Most of these were discussed in the field today. One thing which paid off, and about which I have been talking for years, was making a lot of grass silage in the spring. We canned grass until it literally ran out of our ears. This was a life-saver, because we began feeding it in June when pastures went to pot.

"I could discuss some of these things for hours, but you hear from me frequently. I do want to give you another item about drought. Last Thursday the temperature was about 97. Hour by hour the corn was rolling tighter and the parched brown color of the fields was becoming more general . . . .

Friday afternoon the weather was just as bad, or worse. I was given the privilege of selecting the Bible verse to appear on the editorial page of *The Democrat and Chronicle* Saturday morning. The verse from the 35th Chapter and 7th Verse of Isaiah read:

"'And the parched ground shall become a pool,
And the thirsty land springs of water.'

"I went home and told my wife it was going to rain, because the Bible verse in *The Democrat* next morning would say so.

"That evening we had three-tenths of an inch. Saturday we had a full inch. Sunday morning we had two-tenths.

"Someone may say this was coincidence. To me, that is beside the point. It did rain! I think there is a moral or two here:

"First, read your morning *Democrat*. Second, and above all, never discount the power of faith."

Under a caption, "And the Rains Came," *The D&C* next day editorialized on Skiff's success as Bible-verse selector.

PHOTO:

ANNUAL NEIGHBORS' DAY AT GANNETT FARMS

Caption:

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AT RIGHT: Daniel J. Carey, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and principal speaker at Gannett Farms' Neighbors' Day discusses farm and marketing conditions with MRS. FRANK GANNETT and PAUL MILLER (right), Group executive vice president.

q. **(B4/f2)**

CHEVROLET
Auto-Graphic
VOL. 9 No. 5 DETROIT, MICH., SEPTEMBER, 1955 PAGE 1

ROCHESTER SPEEDSTER WINS '55 DERBY

Dick Rohrer, 14, Takes City's First Title

The 18th All-American Soap Box Derby was the big one for Rochester, N. Y., as Richard Rohrer, lanky giant of a boy, whizzed to victory and won the $5,000 first prize, a 4-year scholarship presented by Chevrolet.

Representing the Rochester Times-Union, the 14-year-old, six-foot, one-inch youth, reeled off the fastest heats of the race, defeating the Detroit and Long Beach champs in the finals.

One of the 11 original cities which have taken part in all 18 of the All-American events, Rochester never before had taken home the championship and had placed fourth and six in two previous years . . . .

r. **(B4/f2)**
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Times-Union
October 26, 1955

State University Money Woes Outlined at Grange Convention

Funds totaling more than 250 million dollars are needed to finance presently known "essential needs" of the State University of New York, the chairman of the university's board told 600 delegates to the state convention of the Grange in the Community War Memorial today . . . .

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., today addressed the Grangers on the necessity for harmonious relations between city and rural peoples.

Miller stressed that "the farmer needs the city people to buy his goods, and that city people can't get along without farmers."

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"It is apparent that each needs the other, so they ought to have close and harmonious relations. To my mind that is nothing more than being good neighbors and trying to understand the other fellow's problems," he said.

"I do not need to tell you that many city people have heard of the so-called 'farm problem,' do not understand it, and sometimes are confused by the attitudes of politicians and even farmers themselves," Miller declared.

*** * ***

NOTING that there often is disagreement even among the farmers and farm organizations, he said "Is it any wonder that your city cousins may be confused?'

To remedy this, Miller suggested, "I believe the best thing farm organizations could do for farmers would be to take more of our New York farm thinking to Washington and to your national organizations . . .

"It does seem that we should have more of this search for unity on a fair and sound program at the national level. If we could have this approach, you would have a more favorable legislative reception and it would be much easier to achieve the better public relations you desire."

s. **(B4/f2)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
October 27, 1955

Grange Gets Warning
On 'Cheap Food Policy'

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON
Democrat and Chronicle Agriculture Editor

Farmers were warned yesterday that unless their organizations are alert to develop sound improvements to the farm program they are in danger of becoming victims of a national "cheap food policy."

"That is the situation today in England," Roy A. Battles of Cincinnati, assistant to the master of the National Grange, told the State Grange convention in the Community War Memorial.

"There is no reason why we can't have a policy for agriculture that will be fair to farmers and consumers alike. Someone may tell you that it is difficult to work out. Sure it is, but we have national labor policies and we have policies that protect business."

Battles said he could readily endorse remarks to the Grange earlier in the day by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, to the effect that "farmers are best qualified to develop the answers to their problems, and there is need for unity among farm organizations."

"We are working on that now," said Battles. He referred to a recent all-day meeting between executive committees of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation. "We got together and put a lot of cards on the table," he

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said. “After we study them over a bit I think we will get together again and explore the way to things on which we may agree.”

‘Diminishing Minority’

Miller said that rural people, “a diminishing minority of the population, sometimes feel that their city cousins do not understand their problems and are not interested. Some are confused by the attitudes of politicians and by disagreement among farmers themselves.” He said unity and cooperation among farm groups could be as effective in winning legislation and public support at the national level as it had been in New York. “What you need to do is take some of your new York thinking to Washington.”

He told how this idea of unity of action had been put into effect in New York, largely upon the initiative of a Granger, the late H. E. Babcock. He said the latter helped to set up the Conference Board of New York farm Organizations, in which all major groups have representation. “First rule when the board was formed – and today – was that all decisions must be unanimous. None of the member organizations have lost their freedom.”

As opposed to this “New York idea,” Miller quoted from Successful Farming, that at Washington the various organizations present conflicting proposals. “Thus testimony of one organization cancels out the testimony of another organization before a congressional committee.”

‘A Shining Example’

Miller offered “a shining example of what we mean when we talk about being good neighbors,” in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhull of Webster. “The town of Webster had more Grangers than any other community in the country because of them,” he said.

“The Woodhulls have brought more than 800 members into Webster Grange. What we need is [*sic*] more good neighbors like the Woodhulls in every community.” He mentioned that “Bob Woodhull has worked out his own farm program” and quoted him: “We keep about 2,100 chickens. When the market is good we don’t boost production ’way up. We keep about our average, about what we can handle and market. Some years are lean, but they average out fairly well.”

“Maybe,” said Miller, “if we had more of this Woodhull philosophy we would have less worry about farm surpluses” . . . .

t. **(B4/f2)**

Times-Union
November 18, 1955

Kaiser Memorial Committee Named

Fifteen of Rochester’s leading citizens have been appointed to a committee to create a memorial to the late Dr. Albert D. Kaiser.

Mayor Peter Barry today announced the acceptances of all the members of the Rochester Committee for an Albert D. Kaiser Memorial. He said the

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"representative group" has been asked to determine what best possible form the memorial could take and to explore the "best possible means of obtaining it."

* * *

MAYOR BARRY said he expects to call a meeting of the committee for either Nov. 28 or 29 and probably will appoint a chairman at this meeting.

He said he will expect individual members of the committee to offer specific suggestions on the form the memorial should take and that the committee as a whole will decide from these suggestions. After the nature of the memorial is decided, he indicated, the committee will decide if it should raise funds for the memorial project.

Business, labor, medicine, education, social service and the press are represented on the committee. The mayor said he made "absolutely no suggestion" to the members as to possible forms for the memorial.

Dr. Kaiser, city health officer and one of Rochester's most beloved citizens, died Nov. 1 at the age of 67. Tributes from officials and private citizens in Rochester, Albany and Washington cited his selfless, untiring efforts as a public official and his many years as a world-famous pediatrician.

Suggestions have been made by men who knew and worked with Dr. Kaiser that a "living memorial" in the form of a University of Rochester teaching chair, scholarship or grant be established. Other suggestions have centered on continuation of his public health work and dedication of a public building to him.

* * *

THIS IS the committee named today by Mayor Barry:

Raymond N. Ball, chairman of the board, Lincoln-Rochester Trust Co.; Alexander M. Beebee, president, Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.; Dr. Burtis B. Breese, president, Rochester Academy of Medicine; James L. Burke, president, American Federation of Labor Central Trades and Labor Council; Dr. Albert Chapman, president, Eastman Kodak Co.; Herman M. Cohn, president, Superba Cravats, Inc.; Dr. Corneli[u]s W. deKiewet, president, University of Rochester; Bernard E. Finucane, president, Security Trust Co. of Rochester; Harry D. Goldman, president, Council of Social Agencies who has been elected judge of the State Supreme Court; Dr. Gordon M. Hemmett, president of the Monroe County Medical Society; Gilbert J. C. McCurdy, president, McCurdy & Co., Inc.; Paul Miller, executive vice president, the Gannett Newspapers; Richard P. Miller, manager, Rochester Community Chest, Inc.; Howard C. Seymour, superintendent of schools, Board of Education; and Lewis B. Swift, chairman of the board, Taylor Instrument Cos.

u. **(B4/f2)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
November 30, 1955

Citizens Group
Maps Memorial

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For Dr. Kaiser

A citizens' committee laid the groundwork yesterday for a memorial to Rochester's famed health officer, the late Dr. Albert D. Kaiser.

At an initial meeting in City Manager Robert P. Alex's City Hall office, the committee named on Nov. 18 by Mayor Peter Barry chose its officers and launched plans for public participation in the memorial.

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett newspapers, was elected chairman; Lewis B. Swift, chairman of the board, Taylor Instrument Cos., vice chairman; and Herman M. Cohn, president, Superba Cravats, Inc., secretary.

As designated by Barry, the function of the committee will be to decide on the form of the memorial, where it shall be located, what means shall be taken for contributions and finally, to supervise the actual carrying out of the plan decided upon.

Two task groups appointed by Miller yesterday – subcommittees on screening and on contributions – will advance the memorial plan . . . .

v. **(B4/f2)**

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Times-Union
November 30, 1955

Civic Committee To Sift Proposals For Kaiser Memorial

New subcommittees of the Rochester Committee for an Albert D. Kaiser Memorial begin screening suggestions tomorrow on the kind of memorial and plans for its financing . . . .

*** * ***

THREE BASIC POINTS were set down as criteria for the proposed memorial. They are:

Contributions must be spontaneous.

A public fund should finance the memorial.

The memorial may have more than one objective but the primary one must be health . . . .

w. **(B4/f2)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
December 2, 1955

More Ideas Sought

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For Kaiser Memorial

Suggestions from the public on a memorial for the late Dr. Albert D. Kaiser, nationally known city health officer, were screened by a citizens' subcommittee yesterday at a City Hall meeting . . . .

x. **(B4/f2)**
*****

Times-Union
December 2, 1955

Suggestions
For Kaiser
Honor Studied

A subcommittee screening suggestions for a memorial to the late Dr. Albert D. Kaiser is expected to report Monday to the citizens' group named by Mayor Barry to plan and carry out the project.

Paul Miller, chairman of the Rochester Committee for an Albert D. Kaiser Memorial, said Harry D. Goldman, head of the screening unit, probably will report to the full committee at a 3:30 p.m. Monday meeting in City Hall . . . .

y. **(B4/f2)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
December 6, 1955

UR Chair of Public Health
Chosen for Kaiser Memorial

An Albert D. Kaiser Chair of Public Health and Preventative Medicine at the University of Rochester will be Rochester's memorial to the late city health officer, a special committee voted yesterday.

The professor's chair, which a committee resolution envisioned as the beginning of a Department of Public Health in the School of Medicine and Dentistry, would be supported by public contributions . . . .

z. **(B4/f2)**
*****

Times-Union
December 6, 1955

Health Leaders Hail

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Kaiser Memorial Professorship Plan

Local and state leaders in medicine and public health today expressed gratification at the proposal to establish an Albert D. Kaiser memorial chair of public health and preventive medicine at the University of Rochester . . . .

* * *

DR. DONALD G. ANDERSON, dean of the UR medical school said:

"One of the dreams closest to Dr. Kaiser's heart was the establishment of a department of public health and preventive medicine in the medical school which would closely link the school and the community he loved so dearly in the promotion of better health for the people of Rochester" . . . .

"Resolved that the memorial should be the establishing of an Albert D. Kaiser Chair of Public health and Preventive Medicine at the University of Rochester, looking forward toward the development of a Department of Public Health, the objective of which would be:

"Research and study on community health problems, joining the practical experience and organization of governmental health agencies with the Medical Center's great resources of talent and equipment for scientific investigation.

"Strong emphasis on community health problems in the training of physicians, preparing them to work most effectively with health officials.

"Further development of the already intimate and effective relationship of the laboratories of the Health Bureau and the Medical School.

"Training physicians for full-time careers in public health and preventive medicine."

aa. **(B4/f2)**

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Times-Union
December 12, 1955

UR Hails Tribute to Dr. Kaiser

De Kiewiet Welcomes Professorship Idea

Dr. Cornelius W. de Kiewiet has officially welcomed the proposal to establish an Albert D. Kaiser memorial professorship at the UR medical school.

A statement in which Dr. de Kiewiet said the UR is "deeply honored and touched" by the proposal was read Saturday at a meeting of the citizens' committee which made the decision on the form the memorial should take.

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"The establishment of a professorship generally is the highest honor a university can bestow, and any university would be pleased to have a chair bearing Dr. Kaiser's name," the statement said. "But such an honor will take on special meaning in the university in which he studied and which he served so long as friend, teacher and trustee" . . . .

10. 1956

a. **(B4/f3)**

Times-Union
January 4, 1956

Memorial Dedication Unit Named

Ceremony Expected by End of Month

By KERMIT HILL

Mayor Peter Barry today named a five-man committee to plan the formal dedication of the Community War Memorial.

The dedication is expected to be held this month.

Named to plan the dedication of the civic auditorium are:

Carl S. Hallauer, president of Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.

Raymond N. Ball, chairman of the board of the Lincoln-Rochester Trust Co.

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., Inc.

J. Mallory Loos, chairman of the Monroe County Veterans Coordinating Committee.

E. Willard Dennis, chairman of the board of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

*** * ***

THE AUDITORIUM, built as a memorial to Rochester war veterans, was opened for business on Oct. 14 but never has been dedicated formally because it was not complete. A shrine room at the north end of the building is in final stages and other finishing touches are going on the structure now, paving the way for the delayed formal dedication of the building as a veterans [*sic*] memorial.

The dedication committee has scheduled a meeting at 4 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 9, in Mayor Barry's office in City Hall . . . .

b. **(B4/f3)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
January 6, 1955

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(1.) **Miller to Speak**
At Dedication of
Reserve Center

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, will be principal speaker at dedication of the $500,000 Army Reserve Center Sunday at 2035 Goodman St. N., Irondequoit.

The Reserve center will be named in honor of the late James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, former congressman and senator and staunch advocate of military preparedness for many years . . . .

(2.) **A Big Birthday Party**

U.S. Leaders Honor Carl Hallauer

Friends of Carl Hallauer from all over the nation honored the Rochester industrialist, civic leader and political figure at a big birthday party last night.

Some 800 persons turned out in the ballroom of the Hotel Seneca to hear the popular president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. and Republican State committeeman praised by religious, business and political figures on his 62nd birthday.

Speakers included Fulton Lewis Jr., radio commentator, who read the tribute he paid Hallauer on his nationwide radio hookup last night.

Guests at the banquet were representatives of both major political parties, industries, labor organizations and all the major faiths. Telegrams and letters were read from Vice President Richard Nixon; former President Herbert C. Hoover; Mrs. Robert A. Taft, widow of the Ohio GOP senator whom Hallauer supported in the 1952 presidential convention . . . .

Lewis' news broadcast last included a reference to the dinner and a reminiscence that Hallauer was the only New York State delegate to the 1952 convention to hold out against "the pressure exercised by Dewey" for President Eisenhower's nomination. Hallauer backed Taft to the end despite Dewey's attempt to turn the entire state delegation over to Eisenhower.

"And whether you agree with him or not," Lewis quoted his broadcast tribute, "his actions certainly demonstrate the character of the man" . . . .

At Speakers' Table

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers . . . .

c. **(B4/f3)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
January 10, 1956

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War Memorial Dedication
Set for 'Sometime in May'

A special committee voted yesterday to hold off dedicating the Community War Memorial until May.

Mayor Peter Barry said after a meeting in his City Hall office that the committee decided an "adequate" dedication program could not be arranged before Feb. 6, the date the American Bowling Congress takes over the giant auditorium for its annual national tournament. So the group will arrange dedication ceremonies some time [*sic*] in May, after the ABC has left . . . .

d. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Times-Union
February 22, 1956

Paul Miller
Renamed Chest
Vice Chairman

Reappointment of Paul Miller as vice chairman of the joint Community Chest-Red Cross Campaign, to be held May 3-14, was announced today.

Miller, executive vice president of Gannett Co., Inc., will serve with John W. Remington, general campaign chairman and Community Chest president. He served as vice chairman of last year's joint campaign and in 1949 and 1950 was chairman of the Red Cross campaign . . . .

e. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
February 23, 1956

Miller Is Renamed
Vice Chairman of
Chest-Cross Drive

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., Inc., has been renamed vice chairman of the joint Community Chest-Red Cross campaign.

The reappointment was announced yesterday by Arthur M. R. Hughes, chairman of the Rochester-Monroe County chapter of American Red Cross.

Miller will serve with John W. Remington, general campaign chairman and Community Chest president, in the drive to be conducted May 3-14.

f. **(B4/f3)**
*****

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Democrat and Chronicle
March 9, 1956

Community Tribute Given Rabbi Rosenberg

Rabbi Stuart E. Rosenberg was dispatched formally to his new pastorate in Toronto yesterday with a tribute from the men and women he served in Rochester.

About 300 Jews and Christians joined to honor the spiritual leader of Temple Beth-El at a luncheon in the JYM&WA. Dr. Rosenberg, who is 34, has been leader of the congregation since 1946 . . . .

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, reported that Dr. Rosenberg's weekly inspirational column in The Times-Union may soon be syndicated nationally. Miller said: "His conviction is that people need and want inspiration in their daily living" . . . .

g. **(B4/f3)**

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Times-Union
March 9, 1956

Best Wishes Accorded To Rabbi Rosenberg

About 300 Jews and Christians joined to honor Rabbi Stuart Rosenberg yesterday before he left for his new pastorate in Toronto . . . .

Also joining in honoring Rabbi Rosenberg yesterday were Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers . . . .

h. **(B4/f13)**

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[Source unknown]
March 12, 1956

Keating Dinner Has Advance of 600 Tickets

More than 600 persons have purchased tickets for the Rochester Bar Assn. testimonial dinner March 20 for Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester.

More than 700 are expected to attend . . . .

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Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Co., Inc. will be toastmaster . . . .

i. **(B4/f13)**

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ROCHESTER BAR ASSOCIATION

SALUTES KENNETH B. KEATING

March 20, 1956 * ROCHESTER, N.Y.

j. **(B4/f13)**

Rochester Bar Association

209 Powers Building

Rochester 14, New York

21 March 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Building
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Rochester Bar Association is eternally grateful to you and your organization for the assistance you have given to us in the presentation of the Keating testimonial dinner.

As I told the audience last night, the work and skill exhibited has really been that of you and those under your direction and we, the organized Bar, appreciate so much your gesture in permitting all the credit to go to the Rochester Bar Association when in truth it should go to you.

We appreciate very much the fact that you personally, with Carl Hallauer, helped us out of a bad hole by having the reception at the Rochester Club. You know how grateful we are for this.

Again – our sincere thanks.

Yours very truly,

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ROCHESTER BAR ASSOCIATION
J. Frank Traynor (signature)
President

JFrankTraynor:hp

k. **(B4/f16)**

Hickey-Freeman Co.
Rochester, N.Y.

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
1155 CLINTON AVENUE NORTH
ROCHESTER 1, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
350 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

March 21, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
55 Exchange Street
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Miller:

Mrs. Hickey and I were "among those present" at Ken Keating's dinner last night. We would like you to know that we feel you did a beautiful job.

Your manner of speaking causes your listeners to feel very relaxed, as well as very interested in everything you have to say . . . . and you do have something to say!

Sincerely,

Tom (signed)

TFGH:sdm

l. **(B4/f16)**

MRS. CAROLINE WERNER GANNETT

March 21, 1956

Paul dear:

As you know full well, I have attended "stillion" dinners and have listened to so many "m.c.'s," but I can say honestly that I have never heard anyone as good as you were last night. It was a unique idea to make the speeches for each and

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every member of the speakers table. But even beyond that clever innovation, I was impressed by your personality, perfect diction (could hear every syllable), a latent humor, and complete control not only of yourself but of the entire audience. All of these things contributed to an inspiring occasion.

If I have "gone a little overboard," it's all right – because that's the way I feel.

Am sending you more material about creative and imaginative education. Guess you might have used it for your performance last night.

Devotedly always.
Kyrie. (signed)

m. **(B4/f13)**

R. WALTER RIEHLMAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 21, 1956

Dear Mr. Miller:

Please accept my sincere thanks for all of your generosities and courtesies extended to me when I attended the party in honor of Ken Keating. I thoroughly enjoyed the affair and you certainly contributed largely to my having a most splendid time. Please accept my thanks and good wishes.

Cordially,

R Walter Riehlman (signature)

Mr. Paul Miller
Times-Union
55 exchange Street
Rochester, New York

n. **(B4/f13)**
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(1.) *Democrat and Chronicle*
March 21, 1956

Keating Lauded by Colleagues,
Remains Mum on Senate Offer

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By JAKE UNDERHILL

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating's friends praised him with speeches and applause last night, but the Rochester Republican's decision on running for the U. S. Senate remained unannounced.

Declaring he did not know whether Keating wants to go to the Senate, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass) said he was "selfish" but that he wants Keating "to stay with me" and become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee next year . . . .

The top-ranking Republican in the House recalled that in 1936 he had been offered an opportunity to run for the Senate, but turned it down because he believed that in the House of Representatives he best could serve the country.

President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon sent their praise for Keating in two of the scores of letters and telegrams received at the dinner. The President said he was happy to join in praise of Keating's "outstanding public service."

"They don't come any better than Ken Keating," read the message from Nixon . . . .

Congressmen Introduced

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, toastmaster for the dinner, introduced the prominent political, legal and clerical figures at the speaker's table . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:

SALUTE TO KEATING—Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, above, acknowledges ovation of more than 700 who jammed the Chamber of Commerce last night to honor Rochester Republican at testimonial. House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., at left, was speaker. Martin lauded Keating's leadership in capital.

(2.)

Martin Predicts Ike-Nixon Sweep

Friends Laud Keating. Page 1

November's election will bring an Eisenhower-Nixon sweep and a "substantial" Republican majority in the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House predicted here yesterday.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass) said no Democratic candidate for president "has a chance" of beating President Eisenhower in November. The Republican leader shrugged off questions on who will receive the Democratic nomination. He expected Vice President Nixon again to be a candidate.

In the event of a republican majority in the House, Martin would be returned to the speaker's chair. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester would become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Martin pointed out.

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Keating will have to choose between the House chairmanship, "a very, very important and very splendid job," and running for the U. S. senate, Martin said.

The minority leader and a delegation of other House Republicans arrived here yesterday afternoon for the Rochester Bar Assn.'s testimonial dinner for Keating, who represents the 38th District. Martin was principal speaker at the banquet attended by about 700 in the Chamber of Commerce.

With Keating and Martin in The Gannett Newspapers airplane which flew from Washington were Reps. Hugh D. Scott Jr. (R-Pa), former Republican national chairman; Harold C. Ostertag, 39th District Republican, and William R. Williams, Cassville Republican.

A former Virginian, but an outspoken advocate of civil rights legislation, Scott said hopes of civil rights legislation were "blasted" by the naming of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) as chairman of the influential Senate Judiciary Committee. Eastland became chairman on the death of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa).

The Pennsylvania congressman said he recently told Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler that he had seen no evidence that Southern Democrats would give any consideration to civil rights legislation.

Bills protecting civil rights will get out of the House Judiciary Committee, said Scott, who was dubious about their success in the Senate Committee. He revealed that he has an appointment today with Deputy Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to discuss possible civil rights bill. – **UNDERHILL.**

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

SPEAKERS' TABLE – Camera shows focal point of speakers' table. Dining from the left are Rep. Harold C. Ostertag, Martin, Keating and Paul Miller, the executive vice president of Gannett Newspapers, who last night served as toastmaster. The Bar Assn. held the testimonial dinner in Keating's honor.

FELLOW LAWYERS – Rep. Frank Traynor, at right, president of Bar Assn., gives a warm handclasp to fellow attorney, Rep. Keating, after presenting him a plaque.

OLD FRIENDS – Mrs. Charles W. Weiss Jr., national committeewoman from Rochester, confers at dinner with Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr., ex-national GOP chairman.

o. **(B4/f16)**

*****

Times-Union
March 21, 1956

(1.)

Keating Mum on Senate Run As 700 Pay Tribute at Dinner

By KERMIT HILL

1328

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Rep. Joseph Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Republican leader and former speaker of the House of representatives, last night told 700 friends of Rep. Kenneth B. Keating that the Rochester legislator "would be a great credit to this great Empire State" as a United States senator . . . .

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

GUEST OF HONOR – Rep. Kenneth B. Keating waves in response to tributes.

"MR. SPEAKER" – Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House in GOP congresses, delivers main speech and high praise of Keating to more than 700 of Keating's friends who gathered in main hall of Chamber of Commerce last night.

LEADS IN TRIBUTE – J. Frank Traynor, president of Rochester Bar Assn., leads applause for Rep. Keating. Traynor presented legislator a silver plaque on behalf of association.

(2.)

Posner Explains Refusal To Attend Keating Dinner

William N. Posner, Monroe County Democratic chairman, said today he refused to attend the testimonial dinner for Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester last night because he did not want to participate in the "political build-up" of a Republican who might be running against Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, in November.

Posner said in a written statement today:

"Keating is being actively advanced by Republican leader Fred Parrish as a candidate for the senator nomination to oppose Sen. Lehman next fall. The dinner, I reasoned, and, judging from the newspaper accounts I reasoned correctly, would obviously be a Republican political buildup of Mr. Keating and we Democrats simply would not lend ourselves to any movement against Sen. Lehman, a great public servant who has the respect and affection of all real Democrats and also a multitude of Republicans. Any self-styled Democrat who helped launch Keating in his senatorial venture could hardly hope to stand up and be counted as loyal to his party."

(Joseph S. Rippey, candidate of the anti-Posner Monroe County Democratic Political Committee for the Democratic county chairmanship, was seated at the head table at the Keating affair. He was introduced as "a Rochester Democratic leader" and a member of the bar association which sponsored the Keating testimonial dinner.)

Posner added that he also felt "the bar association should not be partisan since it obviously is made up of both Democratic and Republican lawyers." The association "would do well to ponder the ethics of their action," he said.

h. **(B4/f3)**

*****

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STECHER – TRAUNG
Lithograph
CORPORATION

SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

ROCHESTER
NEW YORK

274 N. GOODMAN ST
ROCHESTER 7, NEW YORK

March 27, 1956

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

On Wednesday, March 21, 1956 at 4:00 p. m., we held our annual stockholders meeting at the offices of the corporation in Rochester, New York. The total number of shares present by proxy and in person were 168,419 of the 187, 056 shares of common stock outstanding or 90.0%. The President Charles W. Weis, Jr., and Executive Vice President Ralph J. Wrenn made brief reports.

We are very happy to announce that Mr. Paul Miller, Executive Vice President of The Gannett Newspapers was elected to your Board of Directors, and Messrs. Richard C. Alden, Kendall B. Castle, Harold A. Carpenter, Leslie H. Jackson, Hal W. Johnston, John W. Remington, Kenneth C. Townson, Charles W. Weis, Jr., and Ralph J. Wrenn were re-elected as directors of the Company.

At the directors meeting immediately following the stockholders meeting, the following officers were elected:

LESLIE H. JACKSON	*Chairman of the Board*
CHARLES W. WEIS, JR.	*President*
RALPH W. WRENN	*Executive Vice President*
RICHARD C. ALDEN	*First Vice President*
KENDALL B. CASTLE	*Vice President*
LEO P. BLANK	*Vice President*
W. BAYARD McCOY	*Vice President*
FRANK T. SHEEDY	*Vice President*
KENNETH C. TOWNSON	*Secretary*
HAROLD E. ROWLES	*Treasurer*

and the following appointments were made:

AVERY P. DUFFIN	*Assistant Secretary*
DONALD A. KELLER	*Comptroller—Rochester Division*

Earnings, sales, and bookings in the first two months of 1956 were excellent and substantially greater than they were for the same period in 1955 and 1954.

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Thank you again for your loyal support and cooperation.

CHARLES W. WEIS, JR.

i. **(B4/f3)**
*

Times-Union
March 22, 1956

***Stecher Pays* 25*c*,**
Elects Director

Directors of Stecher-Traung Lithograph Co. yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock while Paul Miller was elected to the board of directors . . . .

j. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
March 22, 1955

Stecher Nets $2.70,
Chooses Director

Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corp. reported yesterday net income of $563,475, equal to $2.70 a share on the common stock. This compared with $448,322 or $2.08 a share for the previous year.

Sales amounted to $12,078,164 as compared $11,056,836 in 1954.

At the annual meeting of stockholders yesterday, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, was elected a director . . . .

k. **(B4/f3)**

HIGHLIGHTS – Published by Roch. Red Cross
April 1956

Community Chest-Red Cross Campaign
Of Rochester, Monroe County, May 3-14

(2) PHOTOS
John W. Remington
Paul Miller

Caption:

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Here are the men and women who this year are in charge of the Community Chest-Red Cross Campaign of Rochester and Monroe County. John W. Remington is general chairman and Paul Miller is vice-chairman of the campaign.

l. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
April 27, 1956

Eastman House Selects Miller

Election of Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, as a member of the Eastman House board of trustees was announced yesterday by Oscar N. Solbert, Eastman House director. He fills the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Albert D. Kaiser.

Other trustees are: Donald McMaster, president of Eastman House; James E. Gleason, board chairman; M. Herbert Eisenhart, Albert D. Chapman, Charles F. Hutchinson, Edward Steichen, Raymond N. Ball, Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Thomas J. Hargrave, Dr. Cornelius W. deKiewiet and George Dryden.

m. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Times-Union
May 7, 1955

Paul Miller Elected to Pulitzer Board

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, is one of four newspaper executives elected to the advisory board on the Pulitzer Prizes, it was announced today at Columbia University . . . .

n. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
May 8, 1956

Husband-Wife Team Wins Pulitzer Award

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NEW YORK, May7, 1956 (AP) – A husband and wife today became the first such writing team ever to win a Pulitzer Prize. They were cited for the poignant Broadway stage hit, "The Diary of Anne Frank."

Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich won the drama award for their stage adaptation of the diary of a 13-year-old Jewish girl who died in a Nazi concentration camp in World War II. It costars Joseph Schildkraut and Susan Strasberg.

MacKinlay Kantor's "Andersonville," a historical recital of the horrors of a Confederate prison camp of the Civil War, won the 1956 Pulitzer prize for fiction.

The annual awards were made by the trustees of Columbia University under the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the old New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They have been an annual feature in the fields of music, literature and journalism since 1917.

None of the 1956 winners had won the prize before.

The Watsonville, Calif., Register-Pajaronian, with a circulation of 7,800, was selected as winner of the Public Service Award in journalism. The newspaper's crusade on corruption in public office led to the resignation of a district attorney and the conviction of one of his associates.

A roving three-man team from the Hearst newspapers, headed by Editor in Chief William Randolph Hearst Jr., won the International Reporting Award for exclusive interviews with top Soviet leaders.

Cited with Hearst were Kingsbury Smith, vice president and general manager of International News Service, and Frank Conniff, editorial assistant to Hearst. Other journalistic winners were:

LOCAL REPORTING under stress of an edition deadline – Lee Hills, executive editor of the Detroit Free Press for his coverage of the United Auto Workers' negotiations for supplemental employment pay.

LOCAL REPORTING no edition deadline – Arthur Daley of the New York Times, for his coverage of sports in his column "Sports of the Times."

NATIONAL REPORTING – Charles L. Bartlett of the Chattanooga, Tenn., Times, for his series exposing a conflict of interests and leading to the resignation of Harold E. Talbott as secretary of the Air Force.

EDITORIALS – Lauren K. Soth of the Des Moines Register and tribune, for his editorial invitation that led a Russian farm delegation to visit Iowa.

CARTOONING – Robert York of the Louisville, Ky., Times for "Achilles," his depiction of the weak heel of farm prices upon which the bulging figure of American prosperity rested.

PHOTOGRAPHY – The New York Daily News for consistently excellent news picture coverage. An outstanding example cited was George Mattson's air view of a bomber crash into the street of a Long Island city. Twenty-five other photographers for the Daily news were mentioned by name in the citation.

The winning newspaper receives a golden plaque. Individual journalistic winners get $1,000 each. Awards in letters and music are $500 each.

HISTORY – "The Age of Reform," Richard Hofstadter's study of the passion for progress and reform from 1890 to 1940.

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BIOGRAPHY – "Benjamin Henry Latrobe," a full length biography by Talbot Hamlin of America's first professional architect.

POETRY – Elizabeth Bishop's collection of poems, "North and South – a Cold Spring."

The 1956 Pulitzer Prizes are for work completed during the prior calendar year in all categories except drama and music. For the latter, the period is April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956.

The winners are recommended to Columbia trustees by advisory groups in journalism, literature and music.

Three newspaper executives and one publisher were announced at the same time as new members of the advisory board on the Pulitzer Prizes. They serve three-year terms.

Norman Chandler, president and publisher of the Los Angeles Times, was elected to succeed Stuart H. Perry, publisher of the Adrian, Mich., Telegram, who resigned.

Elected to regular three-year terms were Barry Bingham, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, and Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland, Ohio, Press.

o. **(B4/f3)**

BUMBLEBEE
May 17, 1956

MILLER on Pulitzer Board

Newest honor to come to Olympian PAUL MILLER, Executive Vice-President of the Gannett Newspapers, is his election for a three-year term as one of the fourteen members of the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes.

p. **(B4/f3)**

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
May 19, 1956

4 Elected As Pulitzer Advisors

Three editors from newspapers in Kentucky, New York, and Ohio, and one publisher from California have been elected to the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes, it was announced at Columbia University.

The editors will serve three-year terms on the Pulitzer Board. The publisher will fill a vacancy created by a resignation from the board. Their elections were

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disclosed at Columbia simultaneously with announcement of the winners of the 1956 Pulitzer Prizes. The 14-member board recommends to the University's Trustees outstanding examples of meritorious journalism. In May of each year, the Trustees vote on the awards.

Norman Chandler, president and publisher of the *Los Angeles* (Calif.) *Times*, was elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Stuart H. Perry, publisher of the *Adrian* (Mich.) *Telegram*.

Elected to regular three-year terms were Barry Bingham, editor of the *Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier –Journal*; Paul Miller, editor of the *Rochester* (N.Y.) *Times-Union*; and Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the *Cleveland* (Ohio) *Press*. They fill vacancies created by the retirements of Sevellon Brown, former editor and publisher of the *Providence* (R.I.) *Journal*; Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press; and William R. Matthews, president and publisher of the *Arizona Daily Star* in Tucson, All three are retiring under a three term limit rule.

The only other vacancy, that of secretary of the Advisory Board, was filled by the reelection of John Hohenberg, professor of Journalism at Columbia.

Others on the board are: President Grayson Kirk, Columbia University; Hodding Carter, *Delta Democrat-Times*, Greenville, Miss.; Turner Catledge, *New York Times*; Robert Choate, *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald*; Gardner Cowles, Cowles Magazines, Inc., New York; J. D. Ferguson, *Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Journal*; John S. Knight, Knight Newspapers; Benjamin M. McKelway, *Evening Star*, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

q. **(B4/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
June 12, 1956

Mrs. Paul Miller Heads Library Board

A Pittsford woman who helped organize the Monroe County Library System is the new chairman of the system's board of trustees.

She is Mrs. Paul Miller of 5455 Clover St., who was a charter member of the board when the system was originated in 1952. Mrs. Miller was elected to a one-year term as chairman at a trustees' meeting last night in Rundel Memorial Building.

Mrs. Miller is also a member of the Genesee Hospital's board of supervisors, is chairman of the committee which is establishing the Mary Bonner Traynor Memorial Library for children in Genesee Hospital, and is a member of the board of directors of the Convalescent Hospital for Children.

Her husband is executive vice president of Gannett Co., Inc.

The 11 members of the board of trustees of the Monroe County Library System serve without pay. The board is the governing body of the system, which includes the Rochester Public Library, its 11 branch libraries and 17 libraries in Monroe County towns.

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The system is regarded as a pattern for library organization in other communities. Books may be borrowed without charge from any one of the libraries or branches and returned without charge to that or any of the other units in the system. A fee charged to non-residents of Rochester for use of the Rochester Public Library or its branches was abolished when the system was set up . . . .

r. **(B4/f3)**

Times-Union
June 29, 1956

Lincoln Rochester
Elects Miller

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, today was elected to the board of directors of the Lincoln Rochester Trust Co.

Directors of Lincoln Rochester trust Co. today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock. The dividend is payable Aug. 1 to shareholders of record July 20.

s. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
June 30, 1956

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, today was elected to the board of directors of the Lincoln Rochester trust Co.

t. **(B4/f3)**

B. FORMAN CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

June 30, 1956

Dear Paul:

It is a pleasure to read that there has been added to your growing list of titles,

"Director, Lincoln-Rochester Bank."

Congratulations.

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Sincerely,
Maurice (signed)
Maurice R. Forman

Mr. Paul Miller
55 Exchange Street
Rochester, N.Y.

u. **(B4/f3)**

POWER CITY TRUST OFFICE
THE MARINE TRUST COMPANY OF WESTERN NEW YORK
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

MARTIN J. TRAVERS
VICE PRESIDENT

August 7, 1956

Dear Paul:

I just learned via the AMERICAN BANKER of your election to the Board of the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company. Heartiest congratulations and best wishes. It is good to know that you are now "in the banking business."

I trust that the next time you are in Niagara Falls you will let us know so that we may have an opportunity to get together.

With warm personal regards,

I am

Very truly yours,
Marty (signed)
Vice President

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Company, Inc.
Rochester, New York

v. **(B4/f3)**

*****

LINC-ALL NEWS
PUBLISHED FOR AND BY THE EMPLYEES OF
LINCOLN ROCHESTER TRUST COMPANY

VOLUME 13 ROCHESTER, N.Y. * JULY-AUGUST 1956 NOS. 2 & 3

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Covering Elections

We are happy to place these pictures on the cover of LINC-ALL NEWS. These are the people who have recently been elected or appointed by the Board of Directors of our bank to new offices as noted here.

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER
(Gannett Co., Inc.)
Elected member of our Board of Directors

(10) PHOTOS:
Names
Titles

w. **(B4/f3)**

ROCHESTER COMMUNITY CHEST
FOUNDED 1918
70 NORTH WATER STREET * ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK * HAMILTON 3160

August 1, 1956

TO BUDGET COMMITTEE PAR-BUSTERS:

Here are the proposed foursomes for the Budget Committee Invitation Golf Tournament to be held Tuesday, August 7, at the Irondequoit Country Club.

Section A Health	Section B Family & Child Care	Section C Character Building
Walter Bull, Captain	Jack Rubens, Captain	Eudie Rawcliffe, Captain
Ralph Eckberg	Sher Smith	John Remington
Berry Huntley	George Todd	Paul Miller
Louie Langie	Dick Miller	Jack DeMuth

x. **(B4/f3)**

From the desk of
RICHARD MILLER

August 6, 1956

1338

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Paul –

Thought you might like to add this photograph of the 1956 score board to your collection of odds and ends.

Dick

PHOTO:
1956 COMMUNITY CHEST – RED CROSS CAMPAIGN
1956 GRAND SUMMARY 1956

y. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
September 7, 1956

40 Awards in 5 Years
Gannett Scholarship Winners Feted

"You are going to have a vast influence on the United States and the world," Mrs. Frank Gannett, chairman of the board of Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships, Inc., told 27 scholarship winners last night.

She spoke at an informal dinner at the Rochester Club marking the college graduation of the first winners. The dinner was the first gathering of scholarship recipients since the fund was established in May, 1952 . . . .

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Company, Inc., told the former newspaperboys "there isn't any better experience for anything you do than carrying newspapers."

To those just entering college, he pointed out that campus publications offer a good opportunity for extra-curricular activity. "It will help you if you never go into that kind of work," he said.

Miler observed that 11 of the Gannett newspaper executives and department heads present had been newspaperboys first, but none of the scholarship winners are apparently preparing for a newspaper career. "We didn't do a very good job of indoctrinating you," he noted with a smile . . . .

z. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Times-Union
September 8, 1956

Paper Routes Gave 'Em 'Head Start'

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17 Scholarship Winners Feted

Seventeen former Times-Union newspaperboys, who feel that their paper routes gave them a "head start in life," were honored last night.

With them at the Rochester Club were 10 former carriers for the Democrat and Chronicle. The group was the available number from 40 young men who were winners of Frank Gannett Newspaperboy scholarships in the past five years,

They were praised by Mrs. Frank Gannett, who stated they would "have a vast influence on the United States and the world."

They were given advice by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Company Inc., and were encouraged by a dozen editorial and circulation executives of The Gannett Company.

The boys had one thing to say about it all – "We're glad we were newspaperboys . . . .

aa. **(B4/f3)**

*****

[a bookmark]:

Books
Sandwiched
In

Noon time
Book Reviews

Sponsored by
the Rochester
Public Library

Tuesdays
12:13-12:52

October 2
through
December 4

$.75 lunch
(be sure to
call HA 6200
on Monday
for reservations)
or bring your own

OCTOBER 2
Dr. John Romano

1340

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"The Menninger Story"
by Walker Winslow

Rochester
Public Library
115 South Avenue

(over)

OCTOBER 9
Miss Doris Savage
"The Accident"
by Dexter Masters

OCTOBER 16
Paul Miller
"The Right to Know"
By Kent Cooper

OCTOBER 23
Rabbi Joel Dobin
"The Scrolls from the
Dead Sea"

OCTOBER 30
Miss Julia Sauer
"A New Respect for
the American Indian
in Books for Children"

NOVEMBER 6
Dr. William Diez
"African Interpre-
tations in Recent
Novels"

NOVEMBER 13
Dr. Katherine Koller
"From Pygmalion to
My Fair Lady"

NOVEMBER 20
Dr. Murray Cayley
(to be announced)

NOVEMBER 27

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Dr. Arthur May
(to be announced)

DECEMBER 4
Sol Linowitz
"Brandeis, Free Man's
Life"
by Alpheus T. Mason

bb. **(B4/f3)**
*****

Friends of the Rochester Public Library
115 South Avenue

Interim Bulletin
September 1956

[headings only]:

READER'S CHOICE
BOOKS SANDWICHED IN
FRIENDS INSPIRE READING IMPROVEMENT
DISCUSSION GROUPS
CURTAILED HOURS

cc. **(B4/f3)**

Rochester Jewish Ledger
October 5, 1956

Paul Miller Opens
Forum at Beth El

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers will open the fall and winter dinner forum series at Temple Beth El, Monday, Oct. 15, at 6:30 p.m. at the Winton Road Auditorium [see event flyer **(B4/f3)**].

Miller, who attended the Democratic Party convention in Chicago and the GOP convention in San Francisco and recently returned from the London Conference on the Suez situation, will give present [*?*] a round up analytical report of the coming U.S. elections and the problems facing the World in solving the Important Suez Controversy.

Preceding Miller's talk the newly elected president, Jack Schnier, of the Temple Men's Club of Beth El will be installed.

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Justin L. Vigdor, chairman of the Oct. meeting, will preside.

PHOTO:
PAUL MILLER

dd. **(B4/f15)**
*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, October 9, 1956

AAUW Will Hear Miller On London, Cairo Trip

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, will give a report on his visit to London and Cairo at 8 p.m. Thursday at the East Avenue clubhouse of Rochester Branch, American Assn. of University Women . . . .

ee. **(B4/f3)**

Times-Union
October 10, 1956

Temple Beth El To Hear Miller

Paul Miller, executive vice president of Gannett Newspapers Inc., will speak at the opening dinner forum in Temple Beth El's fall and winter series at 6:30 p.m. Monday in the Winton Road Auditorium [see event flyer **(B4/f3)**].

Miller will present an analytical report of coming elections and of problems facing the world in solving the Suez controversy. He attended both the Democratic and Republican conventions and recently returned from a visit to Egypt.

Jack Schnier will be installed as president of the Temple Men's Club before the talk.

ff. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
October 10, 1956

Gannett Executive To Address Club

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will address a dinner meeting of the Temple Beth-El Men's Club at 6:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Winton Road Auditorium [see event flyer **(B4/f3)**].

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Miller will analyze campaign strategies of the democrats and republicans and discuss the accuracy of various presidential polls in his talk, entitled "Behind the Election Headlines."

gg. **(B4/f3)**

*

BULLETIN
TEMPLE
BETH EL

ROCHESTER **NEW YORK**

Affiliated with The United Synagogue of America

Vol. 30 October 3rd, 1956 28 Tishri 5717

PAUL MILLER TO OPEN
MEN'S CLUB SEASON

Paul Miller, Executive Vice-President of Gannett newspapers, will be the speaker at the Men's Club Opening Dinner Meeting to be held on Monday evening, October 15, in our Winton Road Auditorium . . . .

hh. **(B4/f3)**

*

Western New York
Newspaper Publishers' Association

FALL MEETING – November 2-3, 1956
TREADWAY INN – ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday Evening –

Registration -- $1.00 per person.
See Leonard Weisbeck or Willard Allis.

9:30 Informal get-together in suite reserved by Ludlow Typograph Co., with their compliments. – Mr. Maus, Rep.

Saturday Morning – (Sibley Room)

9:30 1. Panel "Offset in the Small Printing Plant."
2. Panel "Offset for Newspaper Production."

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These panels promise to be loaded with interest and lively discussion – be there – listen and take part.

12:30 Luncheon – Tickets $2.50 per person including gratuity.

Saturday Afternoon –

2:30 Feature Writing – Miss Fawn Scheffell, well known Rochester Feature Writer.
Panel – Syndicated Material.

4:30 Election of Officers.

Saturday Evening –

6:00 Cocktail Party – Sponsored by Genesee Valley Trust Co. – your local Marine Midland Bank.

7:00 Dinner – Tickets $4.50 each (including gratuity).

Speaker – **PAUL MILLER, VICE PRESIDENT GANNETT NEWSPAPERS. "SUEZ – THE MIDDLE EAST."**

Mr. Miller who has known Prime Minister Anthony Eden, for many years recently visited him in England and later spent some time in the Suez Canal area studying the situation there and is therefore equipped to talk on the subject from first hand knowledge.

After the Dinner – Living Room.
Reception for the new officers sponsored by the Association. You are urged to stay and join in the fun.

ii. **(B4/f15)**
*****

The Gannetteer
December, 1956

(1.) Town Topics

By Roy Percy

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Paul Miller, who personifies all the attributes of a real newspaperman, gave of his time and talents to the Western N.Y. Publishers who gathered at the Treadway in Rochester recently. These are the weekly newspaper men whose daily grind includes all departments of journalism, from being their own messengers, through the linotype, press, advertising, proofreading, editing, even to delivering the finished product to the post office or newsstand. And many of them do each and every job along the line, day in and day out. To them a nickel newspaper is the biggest bargain in the world.

And to these hardy souls, Paul Miller talked about his recent experiences in Suez, just as one of the gang. And after the session, which in their way may be for some time, as more than one editor still seemed unsatiated by his talk and wanted to query him on numerous other angles of the middle east. The greatest asset of the men in the upper echelon of success is that they are ever mindful of the smaller stars in the firmament of their profession, which in their way may be just as bright, but are farther removed from the center of the orbit. The weekly group was deeply impressed with his warmth and genuine personality. The session reminded us of the contacts the group used to have with Frank Gannett from time to time. It was like turning over an old page with a new picture.

(2.) PHOTO
Caption:

AT LEFT: Paul Miller (center) executive vice president of the Gannett Co., shows notes on Suez situation to R. J. Burow, general manager of The Commercial-News (left), and George B. Satterwhite, president of Danville Rotary Club, at luncheon where Miller addressed 300 Rotarians.

jj. PHOTO
1956 -8 F

Caption:
William T. Laverenz – Pres. Danville Chamber of Commerce

11. 1957

a. **(B4/f23)**
*****

[Reprinted from *The Gannetteer* of January 1957]

FOR NEWSPAPER LETTER WRITERS:

A 'Dear Sir' Dinner

*** How Rochester editors gave recognition to contributors**

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At a 'Dear Sir' Dinner: Newspapers Honor Letter Writers

ROCHESTER'S newspapers tried something new after November's elections.

They drew up a list of the 100 best letters to the editor written during the fall political campaign. And they invited the writers to a free dinner at the city's Hotel Sheraton.

Sam Lubell, the pollster whose pre-election analyses of voting trends had been published in the morning *Democrat and Chronicle*, was principal speaker . . . .

Letter writers at the "Dear Sir" dinner represented a cross-section of Rochester population and opinion. A university head, two college presidents, many professors, lawyers, ministers, retired civic leaders, housewives, and students – all entered the banquet room to find their places marked by convention-badges as place-cards . . . .

As editor of the *Rochester Times Union* and executive vice president of THE GROUP, PAUL MILLER set the tone of the meeting with these welcoming remarks:

"The writers may not all realize it, but letters to the editor have a very high readership in both *The Democrat and Chronicle* and *The Times-Union*.

"I believe one reason for this is that readers have learned that most letters printed are worth reading. It has long been our policy to encourage good letters in every legitimate way we know, and to print all we possibly can. Since *The Times-Union* and *The Democrat and Chronicle* are the only daily newspapers in general circulation in the Rochester area, we believe we have a greater responsibility than might otherwise be the case to stimulate the freest possible public discussion of public matters and provide the forum in our papers.

"We express the newspapers' opinions on the editorial pages, and occasionally in editorials – clearly marked as such – on Page One. At the same time, we invite for publication expressions of contrary views in general and specifically. *The Times-Union*, for example, printed several pro-Stevenson editorials from other newspapers while itself editorially supporting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon. *The Democrat and Chronicle*, also supporting Ike, solicited letters on the other side.

"We apply this same policy to all matters of general public interest. We shall continue to do so.

"The only requirements are that letters be of reasonable length – sometimes we waive even that rule, as in the case of President deKiewiet's recent exposition on faculty pen pushers; and we may return letters that are possibly libelous or in too bad taste. In short, we believe in the care and cultivation of comment, on whatever side of any issue, for two main reasons:

"1. READERS are interested in the opinions of others so that letters to the editor have high content value in our newspapers. Letters make newspapers even more interesting.

"2. WE FEEL and accept a definite responsibility to get the widest possible expression of views into our pages, on any subject of vital interest.

"During the last campaign Rochester letter writers went at it with usual vigor, unusual determination and in unusual numbers. I believe they made a definite

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contribution to public understanding. I know that they helped keep campaign interest at a high pitch. (They kept my interest at such a high pitch that I wrote a letter myself!) They thus played a real part in getting out the big vote.

The Times-Union and *Democrat and Chronicle* appreciate all of this. That is why we honor tonight the writers of what the editors regard as the 100 outstanding campaign letters. This is our way of showing that appreciation, and of registering anew our interest in readers' views.

"Have a good time.

"Now it is my privilege to turn this meeting over to Mr. L. R. BLANCHARD – known to most of you as Fay. He is editor of *The Democrat and Chronicle* and also editorial chairman of The Gannett Newspapers; also a Director of Gannett Co., Inc. He is one of the country's truly great editors.

"You know, of course, that he is going to abandon all of this – and all of us – around Jan. 1, 1957. He is going to retire and move to California. While we still have him around we want to see and hear all we can from him. So – it's your meeting, Fay, from here on" . . . .

Also heard were VINCENT S. JONES, Gannett Newspapers executive editor, and DON U. BRIDGE, general manager of *The Times-Union* and *The Democrat and Chronicle* . . . .

Bridge noted that the Gannett policy of autonomy in local newspapers a few years ago created a situation where some of the newspapers which FRANK GANNETT owned supported a candidate he opposed.

"What did he do? He wrote a letter to the editor diametrically opposed to the editorial statements of the newspapers he owned . . . ."

Commented Executive Editor Jones in a weekly message to Group executives:

"The stunt is recommended to all newspapers with a substantial number of letter writers. All sorts of interesting variations have suggested themselves for future gatherings, at which the direct participation of the guests in the program would be a prime objective."

GANNETT
NEWSPAPERS

SO MANY newspapers have requested details on the "Dear Sir" Dinner for campaign letter writers at Rochester that we have reprinted the attached from the company publication of The Gannett Newspapers and are mailing it to members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. If any additional information is desired, address . . .

News and Editorial Office
The Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Building
Rochester 14, New York

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b. **(B4/f25)**
*****

The Quill
for
March , 1957

Rochester Papers Find Formula for Hard Hitting Letters to the Editor

Freeswinging bipartisan policy wins approval during recent national campaign from both parties and helps get the voters to the polls.

By JOSEPH N. FREUDENBERGER

LETTERS to the editor – are they important to a daily newspaper? Is their importance increased when a field is served by only one paper? How can a newspaper attract voices of authority to its letter column?

Most dailies confront a letter problem such as that faced by the Rochester (N.Y.) *Times-Union* when Paul Miller became its editor in 1947. Cranks, crackpots and axe-grinders had enjoyed too free a hand. Many professional men were reluctant to submit letters. Some Democrats scoffed: "What can you expect from the one-party Republican press?" More restrained members of the Democratic organization didn't write letters.

To this problem, Editor Miller offered only this general solution:

"Readers are interested in the opinions of others so letters to the editor make newspapers more interesting . . . .

"We express the newspapers' opinions on the editorial pages. At the same time, we invite for publication expressions of contrary views.

"The *Times-Union*, for example, printed several pro-Stevenson editorials from other newspapers while itself editorially supporting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon."

LETTER writers applauded. Representing a cross-section of Rochester population and opinion, they came from fields of education, religion, law, industry and the home. In age they ranged from a young college student and an equally young housewife to a retired minister, a retired school superintendent and a professional writer.

Miller's idea of a post-election good will dinner (with pollster Sam Lubell as speaker) captured the imaginations of newspaper executives, politicians and students of government.

New York's Governor Averell Harriman, in a telegram read at the dinner, said:

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"This is a unique event and I am sure that it will have a worth-while effect in stimulating even more widespread expression by your readers of their views on public issues.

"As a frequent reader of the 'Letters to the Editor' columns of our newspapers, I appreciate what a valuable open forum they provide for such discussions of important issues by the public. I commend your newspapers for an original idea and I join you in congratulating your guests of honor on their active participation as citizens in the discussion of public affairs."

Wrote Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

"My warmest congratulations to the Gannett Newspapers and to the 'best letter' writers for the distinctive contribution which they have made to broader discussion of the issues before us these critical days. You have set an excellent example in effectively serving the major purpose of American elections – which is to make our people active participants in our political processes, rather than mere sideline observers or spectators."

WROTE Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"This is an outstanding example of public service by the Gannett Newspapers. Your campaign has helped citizens develop and express their political views, enabling them to go to the polls and intelligently vote for the candidates of their choice."

But the "Dear Sir" dinner was more than a get-out-the-vote promotion (though Editor Miller believes in those, too). It was a get-together and get-acquainted meeting for opinion makers from many strata of Rochester society . . . .

c. **(B7/f3)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, April 6, 1957

Mayor Peter Barry --A Fine Record

By PAUL MILLER

If Mayor Peter Barry isn't the best mayor in the country, try and name a better one.

Perhaps you may ask, why bring it up now?

Two reasons:

First, public officials receive too little appreciation from the rest of us, newspapers included.

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Second, he will be up for election as councilman next autumn. If you want him to run again, why not tell him? The council, you know, elects our mayor.

I don't know what his attitude is now. No one could blame Pete Barry if he feels he's had it. His is a night and day job.

When Rochester's mayor, whoever he may be, isn't receiving a delegation, he's very likely a part of one going some place [*sic*] on city business.

When he isn't presiding at a dinner, he's speaking at one.

He's the center of the criticism, bickering, pulling and hauling – and, as mayor, rightly so – that are a part of civic affairs.

Pete Barry, 45 and a bachelor, takes all this in stride, or appears to – plus his probably-neglected regular job at R.G. and E.

* * *

WANT TO TAKE A LOOK at part of the record?

As a councilman, before becoming mayor, he was instrumental in getting real action on important phases of the city's capital improvement program, and sometimes against Republican political indecision.

He pushed the big program, started under Louis Cartwright and completed under City Manager Robert Aex, to build incinerators and modernize the whole refuse system . . . .

He supported improvements in water supply, fire protection, arterial highways (carrying the brunt of the battle with the state on speeding the Inner Loop) and parking garages . . . .

He is our best qualified city councilman on problems of engineering, traffic and public safety . . . .

I believe he was chiefly responsible on the council for completing our Community War Memorial.

* * *

THERE'S MORE:

As mayor, Barry very early took effective action to reduce the city affairs secrecy that had so long annoyed citizens and newspapermen alike. A newspaper associate puts it this way: "He is one of the best people at City Hall for a citizen and newspaperman to deal with. He is sympathetic to problems of particular

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groups, yet not afraid to push through a controversial program if he is convinced it's needed."

He is forward-thinking on the complex problems of city-county relationships. He is a guiding official on the Civic Center development.

*** * ***

AND FINALLY:

He is not anti-politics, but politics apparently is not his chief ambition in life.

If he goes higher in politics, after the further service as mayor which many hope he will accept, it will be the office seeking the man.

That may well be the case.

d. **(B4/f25)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
May 8, 1957

Women Voter League Cited

The American Heritage Foundation today cited the New York State League of Women Voters for "outstanding public service" for its efforts in the national 1956 register and vote campaign.

A citation was presented at the league convention here today by Paul Miller, president of the Gannett Co., Inc.

Miller said in presenting the citation:

"Undoubtedly the election eve uprising in Hungary and the Middle East crisis were responsible for some votes. We believe, however, that the true story of what really happened can be found in the dedicated work of thousands of members of the New York State League of Women Voters. Thanks largely to their efforts, hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens were moved from passive spectators into active, participating, voting citizens."

Mrs. Walter L. Fox, first vice president of the state league and voters [*sic*] service chairman, received the citation on behalf of the group. About 350 women delegates and guests attended the sessions at the Sheraton . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

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PRESENTATION – Mrs. Walter L. Fox of Syracuse holds American Heritage Foundation voter service award, presented to her today as state voters' service chairman, State League of Women Voters.

e. **(B4/f25)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Thursday, May 9, 1957

Women Voters to Pick 2-Year Agenda Today

Vigorous discussion of proposed projects by the State League of Women Voters for the coming two years marked yesterday's session of the League's state convention being held in the Sheraton Hotel . . . .

Highlighting the morning session was presentation of an American Heritage Foundation Award to the state league for its work in the national campaign to get out the vote last year.

Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Co., Inc., in presenting the citation said:

"Thanks to (the state league's) efforts, hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens were moved from passive spectators into active, participating, voting citizens" . . . .

f. **(B4/f26)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
May 13, 1957

Banquet at Barn To Fete Writers

A banquet honoring writers of The Democrat and Chronicle's Teen Fourth Estate will be held Saturday at The Barn, Gannett Youth Club, in East Henrietta Road.

The testimonial will be a special "Well Done" salute to some 70 teen reporters, representing 64 high schools, who write for the Monday morning area and city edition youth pages.

Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Co., Inc., and publisher of The Democrat and Chronicle, will be the main speaker . . . .

g. **(B4/f25)**

Ithaca Journal
Ithaca, New York

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May 20, 1957

PHOTO:
Caption:

THE GANNETT MEDICAL CLINIC at Cornell University is nearly completed. Gift of the Gannett Foundation, the building on Central Ave. was inspected Friday by Mrs. Frank E. Gannett, wife of the president emeritus of the Gannett Foundation and the Gannett Co., Inc., and Paul Miller, president of the foundation and company. Mrs. Gannett is vice president of the foundation. Mr. Gannett was graduated from Cornell in 1898 and is a trustee emeritus of the university. From left are Louis S. Pickering, general manager of The Journal, one of the Gannett Newspapers; Mrs. Gannett; Dr. Norman S. Moore, chairman of the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine at Cornell; President Malott; Conway Todd of Rochester, the architect, and William J. Walters, editor of The Journal.

h. **(B4/f26)**

Rochester Commerce
May 1957

ORCHIDS and
CONGRATULATIONS

To Paul Miller, another Chamber of Commerce Trustee, came election to the Presidency of the Gannett Company, Inc. Paul Miller was Chairman of the special survey committee which reviewed the services and policies of this Chamber of Commerce in 1951. He came to the Gannett organization in 1947 from the Associated Press, where he had been assistant general manager, and Chief of its Washington Bureau. He is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Advisory Board for the coveted Pulitzer Prizes, a member of the Advisory Committee for the American Press Institute, and is in his eighth year on the Board of Directors of the Associated Press.

i. **(B7/f4)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, June 1, 1957

Holding Downtown Pull --Visitors Were Impressed

By PAUL MILLER

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Rochester was on proud display for representatives of a good cross-section of the nation's top merchants this week.

They came here under auspices of the Downtown Development Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association for a round of tours and meetings on Tuesday.

They went home – more than 50 department store executives, city officials and experts from 12 states and the District of Columbia – impressed particularly by:

1. **The evidences of cooperation** heading up at the Chamber of Commerce and elsewhere.

2. **The forward-looking planning and building** of Rochester city officials.

All of the visitors are interested, as we in Rochester are, in rebuilding and holding downtown values and downtown pull.

* * *

One store-keeper visitor brought along a cameraman who took hundreds of feet of sound film and will distribute it throughout the United States.

* * *

BY THE WAY, have you stopped by the Community War Memorial lately? Exterior improvements and ground beautification are about completed. Our Memorial, inside and out, can't be surpassed for utility and beauty by similar structures anywhere.

* * *

CAUTION NOTE: Rochester is doing well, as our visitors noted, but we were slow getting started on many things and we still have a lot to do.

Main thing as of now:

Keep up the cooperation that has made possible what has been done, so that we can keep pushing with all sensible speed on the much that still remains!

PHOTO
Caption:

BEAUTIFICATION – Exterior improvements at Community War Memorial are about completed.

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j. **(B7/f5)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, June 29, 1957

AS I SEE IT

The Efficient Walter Wickins: Visitors Study and Take Notice

By PAUL MILLER

Walter H. Wickins is a remarkable man in many ways.

This is no news to the thousands who have come to know him well in the more than 40 years of his service to the town of Chili and to Monroe County. Before he retires, as he announced he will do at the end of his present term as county clerk, he will have to listen to this comment and read it many times.

There are many fine public servants in the Rochester area. Few ever have, or ever will make devoted friends of so many of their constituents.

Soft-spoken, mild-mannered, yet firm when he has to be, Walter Wickins runs his office with a quiet efficiency that has brought many a visitor from other countries and other states to study and take note . . . .

k. **(B7/f5)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 6, 1957

AS I SEE IT

War Memorial Rumblings: Is It Time to Start Over?

By PAUL MILLER

Granted that anything new is bound to produce some headaches, there are too many signs of discontent at the Community War Memorial.

There may be too many cooks, for one thing. Also there may be a question of whether the management is (1) given its head enough or (2) really has the know-

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how to promote and run the Memorial properly in any event. Some suspect it has not yet had a fair chance to show.

* * *

I RECALL THAT the successful operator of one of the biggest auditorium buildings in the country, brought in to advise Rochester while our Memorial was being planned, had chiefly this to say:

"Get a good professional manager and then let him alone."

Rochester has not followed that advice:

We hired a fine man locally and gave him local help, instead of getting an experienced professional.

A commission has the final say on all policy and operating matters.

A volunteer group was formed that was to help bring in major attractions and keep out questionable promoters.

* * *

SO FAR AS I CAN LEARN, all concerned have the best intentions.

But some of the results are disturbing, as Times-Union Sports Editor Matt Jackson has been bringing out in his column.

Is it time to back up, turn around and start all over? . . . .

l. **(B7/f5)**

*

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 13, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Not All We Should Expect, Better Than Critics Say

By PAUL MILLER

This column, taking note of criticism of Community War Memorial operations, speculated last week on whether the Memorial is being run properly and asked: "Is it time to back up, turn around and start all over?"

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Mail replies came promptly and, as usual in such matters, inconclusively. Over and above was a personal response by Earl Arnold, chairman of the War Memorial Commission.

* * *

MR. ARNOLD – reflecting an attitude not always seen among those who call at the newspaper when stirred by something in print – accepts criticism, discusses it objectively, and says he is eager to get at the reasons for it.

Briefly, he is convinced that (1) the management of the Memorial is a good team and (2) that the management is NOT harmfully restricted, by the commission which Arnold heads, or otherwise. He insists the commission sticks to policy and that the management is unfettered as to operations.

He concedes that all concerned have a lot to learn. He takes pride in the belief that they have corrected numerous scheduling and operational mistakes as they have gone along.

He invites criticism. He says this attitude is shared by those on the operating level at the Memorial.

* * *

I WAS IMPRESSED by Mr. Arnold's sincerity, his earnest endeavor to get at facts and his dedication to doing the best job he can as a citizen who has taken on an important public job and responsibility.

I could NOT agree that the Memorial is all Rochester has a right to expect, or that past performance as to program, promotion and ideas gives promise of the improvement many would like to see.

I DO believe that a better job is being done than some of the critics would have us believe and better, perhaps, than my column of last week indicated. I know that all of us are indebted for the time and effort being given by Mr. Arnold and his associates on the Memorial Commission . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:
WAR MEMORIAL . . . "an important public job and responsibility."

m. **(B7/f5)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 20, 1957

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AS I SEE IT

Will Sen. Ives Run Again?
It Could Be Ken Keating

By PAUL MILLER

Airing Is Good
For War Memorial

It's a good thing, in a way, that the ruckus over the leukemia benefit show at the Community War Memorial should have broken out just now.

It will help further focus public attention on the Memorial in an otherwise quiet season. There have been complaints galore, some of which have been explored in the press. The more thorough the general airing , the better.

A public hearing is promised by the War Memorial Commission into complaints by sponsors of the leukemia benefit.

Until that hearing, perhaps next week, it is well to declare a moratorium on further Memorial discussion otherwise . . . .

n. **(B4/f30)**

Rochester Times-Union
December 20, 1957

(1.)

From Rennes
To Rochester

Paul Miller Relays Invitation
From Mayor in France

Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, has been in Paris this week covering the NATO conference. Miller, who is also editor and publisher of The Times-Union, cabled the following letter to Mayor Peter Barry:

Paris, France
December 19, 1957

Dear Peter:

The Mayor of Rennes in West France says congratulations on your reelection and when is a Rochester delegation going to visit Rennes?

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This all started as you know, when a Rennes group of business and professional men and educators spent several days in Rochester in November 1956.

(Editor's note: The visit of the Rennes group, which included the mayor of Rennes, was sponsored by the U.S. State Department. The group toured city government facilities, factories and schools. A medal of friendship was presented to Rochester.

(Rennes is a railroad, government, business and university center with population of about 100,000.)

Since then, they've been expecting four or five Rochesterians to come over here and return the call, but I could only explain to Mayor Henri Freville when he visited me at the Hotel de Crillon last night that you had merely commissioned me to discuss the situation with him and report back to you.

* * *

WELL, HERE'S THE REPORT with a copy to President de Kiewiet (of the University of Rochester) who has an honorary degree awaiting him at the University of Rennes. The report:

Mayor Freville says he and his fellow Rennesians profited so from their Rochester visit that they've found ways to pay all expenses if a group of, say, four will come next spring from Rochester.

I was going to visit Rennes as you directed me to do and perhaps let that serve as the Rochester return visit.

The Mayor turned out to be here in Paris, however, so we got together and agreed that a visit by me at this time would have been too hurried.

They want to do it up brown for a Rochester delegation which would be brought over by ship and given a month's tour of France with special attention to West France.

* * *

I HAD SOME DOUBT about all this until I talked with His Honor. Now I have none. Here is my recommendation:

Get up this delegation and plan the trip. It will be a great pleasure for whoever goes, it will please your friends at Rennes and (says the Mayor) it will "promote better understanding."

It may be good business too.

When they visited Rochester they heard about a machine at Gleason Works that could be used by a Rennes manufacturer and the upshot is that this machine now is installed and working over here.

But let the Mayor know soon because there are plans to be made – and especially about that honorary degree for Dick de Kiewiet. These are fine folks and we can profit by knowing them better.

Cordially,
Paul Miller

(2.) ***Plans Delegation, Mayor Barry Says***

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Mayor Peter Barry said today he plans to organize a complete cultural exchange between Rochester and Rennes, including a visit by a Rochester delegation to the French city.

Barry said his plans have jelled as the result of Paul Miller's cabled letter to the Rochester mayor.

He is getting together a list of persons to be asked to serve on a coordinating committee to promote the project, Barry said.

Included would be exhibits prepared by Rochester business, museum, art gallery and other organizations to be sent to Rennes.

Barry said the project will promote person-to-person understanding between the United States and France.

"France is one of the real bulwarks of democracy in the world. With Communistic countries getting more difficult, the closer relations between France and America, the better off all free nations will be."

o. **(B4/f29)**

HIGHLIGHTS

Rochester-Monroe County Chapter American National Red Cross * 276 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester 7, N.Y.

VOL. 4, No. 2 DECEMBER 1957 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Chapter Has a New Chairman

Newly elected chairman of the Rochester-Monroe County Chapter, American Red Cross is Paul Miller, president of the Gannett Co., Inc.

Mr. Miller succeeds Arthur M. R. Hughes, president of Genesee Valley Union Trust Company, who served three years as Chapter Chairman. The election followed the local Chapter's Annual Meeting in the Small Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Miller's first Red Cross connection was as general chairman of the 1949-50 Red Cross Fund Campaign. He was elected to the Board of Directors that year.

A Director and First Vice President of the Associated Press, Mr. Miller is a member of the Advisory Board of the American Press Institute of Columbia University and of the Pulitzer Prize Board and past President of the New York State Publishers Association.

As Chapter Chairman, Mr. Miller is Chairman of the Chapter Board of Directors and is responsible, with the Board, for the administration of the Chapter.

PHOTO:

PAUL MILLER

<u>Other Gannett Co., Inc. Titles</u>

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Acquisitions
(Box # 6, 8, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23, 28)

Writing of Paul Miller's skill at acquisitions, Andrew D. Wolfe, editor and publisher of *The Brighton-Pittsford Post*, wrote shortly after Miller's death in 1991:

Miller's soft-spoken, pleasing personality, his deft, gentle sense of humor, and the wide circle of friendships he had established with the AP then were to play a pivotal role in the Gannett Co.'s rapid expansion under his leadership.

When financial considerations or family disputes prompted many newspaper owners to consider selling, many thought of Miller.

Many of the major chains that could have been buyers were not well regarded, but "that nice Mr. Miller at Gannett" could be trusted by owners seeking to sell.

From 19 newspapers and a daily circulation of about 750,000 in 1957, the company grew to more than 50 newspapers and a circulation of about 2,300,000 in 1973, when Miller's tenure as chief executive officer ended.

Although his successor, Al Neuharth, made headlines with his eccentricities, purchase of large newspapers and other businesses, feuds, odd personal practices, and establishment of the *USA Today* newspaper, thoughtful newspaper people attribute the company's success to the work of Miller and to the foundations set in place by Frank Gannett.
(*Brighton-Pittsford Post*, August 28, 1991).

With at least nine (9) boxes of material, this subject (one of Paul Miller's recommendations) will undoubtedly become a monograph of the first order.

1. 1947

a. **(B3/f52)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
July 8, 1947

"AP Aide Quits Post
To Join Gannett Staff"

Paul Miller, newly appointed executive assistant to Frank Gannett, president of Gannett Newspapers, will begin his new duties Aug. 1.
Miller resigned as assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Associated Press Washington Bureau to accept the position in the Gannett

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Group, which includes 21 newspapers and seven radio stations in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois. He recently was a visitor in Rochester and attended the spring meeting of editors of Gannett Newspapers.

Gannett Comments

Commenting on the addition of Miller to his staff, Gannett said:

"For a long time I have been watching him very carefully and I was so favorably impressed by him that I urged him to come with us.

"Ever since the death of Leroy E. Snyder I have been searching for a man who could ably fill his place and add strength to our organization. This move does not in any way affect anyone in our organization. Mr. Miller will have special work of great importance and will relieve me of many of my burdens.

"Although Mr. Miller has gone far in the newspaper business he is only 40 years old. He has made friends throughout the country and few newspapermen are better known than he is. He has four children and with Mrs. Miller will come to Rochester to reside.

"I know that in a short time he will make a place for himself in this community and he will be of great service to our papers and me." . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

PAUL MILLER
New Gannett Newspapers
executive.

b. **(B2/f44)**
GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
ACQUISITIONS & DISPOSITIONS
(1906-mid-1979)

c. **(B2/f46)**
Memo (July 26, 1979)
ACQUISITION POLICY APPROACH AND RESULTS

2. 1948

3. 1949

a. Gannett acquired *Potsdam* (N.Y.) *Courier-Freeman* **(B2/f44)**

4. 1950

5. 1951

6. 1952

7. 1953

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8. 1954

Gannett acquired *Niagara Falls* (N.Y.) *Gazette* **(B2/f44)**

a. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
December 11, 1954

Niagara Falls Fetes Gannett Organization

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 10 – High hopes for the continued steady growth of the City of Niagara Falls was expressed tonight by top officials of The Gannett Newspapers at a civic dinner officially welcoming the Gannett organization to this community.

Frank Gannett, president, and Paul Miller, executive vice president, of The Gannett Newspapers, were principal speakers at a dinner meeting sponsored by the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce in recognition of the Gannett acquisition of the Niagara Falls Gazette.

The Gannett Company purchased The Gazette on Nov. 10. The late Alanson C. Deuel, who died Oct. 19, was publisher of the Gazette for 50 years and a personal friend of Mr. Gannett . . . .

Gannett, permitting himself a backward glance at a distinguished newspaper career, said he considers his fight against President Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposed court-packing bill, which Gannett declared threatened to destroy the Constitution, a highlight of his experience.

Raps Big Government

Preservation of the Constitution, with the freedom of liberties it guarantees us, he said, is a "must" for U.S. citizens.

"All over the world," Gannett said, communism is a threat. Communism is only socialism magnified. Communism is big government, where the government manages everybody and everything. We want none of it here in America, but we will have it if our Constitution isn't defended at all times, and preserved. Remember that socialism is always the first step toward communism.

Gannett said that although a number of people wanted to buy The Gazette, the late Mr. Deuel, its publisher, wanted the Gannett Group to have it.

"He had known me personally for half a century," Gannett told his audience. "He knew our ideas about journalism. He was sure that in our hands The Gazette would remain what it had been under his management – a strong, clean, good newspaper devoted to the interests of the community" . . . .

Other Gannett officials present were Herbert W. Cruickshank, general manager and treasurer of The Gannett Newspapers; Lynn N. Bitner, general business manager; L. R. Blanchard, general executive editor and editor of The

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Democrat and Chronicle; Vincent S. Jones, director of the News and Editorial Office; Frank E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors and vice president of The Gannett Newspapers; Herbert D. Taylor, general auditor; Cyril Williams, secretary assistant treasurer and comptroller of The Gannett Newspapers; Irving H. Fitch, advertising director of The Gannett Newspapers; Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Rochester Gannett newspapers, and Alan F. Best, superintendent of buildings for The Gannett Newspapers.

b. **(B4/f1)**
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The Gannetteer
January 1955

(3) PHOTOs:

Caption:
AT GANNETT DINNER in Niagara Falls were Herbert W. Cruickshank, general manager of the Gannett Newspapers; Councilman Calvin L. Keller, who presented the key to the city to Gannett; FEG, president of Gannett Co., Inc. and president of the Niagara Falls Gazette; Mrs. Gannett. BACK ROW – the Rev. Chester C. Beebe, president of the Niagara Falls Religious Fellowship; Harold Reagan, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Paul Miller, executive vice-president of Gannett Co., Inc.; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. P. J. Tronolone, Catholic dean of Niagara County, and Frank Tripp, who is chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc.

Caption:
GAZETTE EXECUTIVES and civic leaders at Dec. 10 dinner given for Mr. and Mrs. FEG by Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce. In right foreground is Vincent S. Jones, director, Group News and Editorial Office.

Caption:
GROUP EXECUTIVES and Gannett executives got acquainted at this table at C. of C. banquet for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gannett last month. From foreground (left): Edgar K. Warren, Gazette auditor; Herbert D. Taylor, Group general auditor; Don U. Bridge, general manager, Rochester newspapers; L. R. Blanchard, Group general executive editor; Lynn N. Bitner, Group general business manager; Cyril Williams, Group comptroller, Allan Best, superintendent of Group buildings; (from foreground, right): Kenneth Fillingham, Gazette composing room foreman, with Clifford O. Peterson, Gazette display advertising manager, and Irving H. Fitch, Group advertising director. All were asked to rise when introduced at the dinner.

NIAGARA FALLS DINNER

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‘Our Objectives and Aims:’
Text of Gannett Speech

By FRANK GANNETT

THANK YOU for your warm and generous welcome. To receive it is pleasing indeed.

I can understand that you are interested in knowing what sort of man heads the organization which will control your favorite newspaper, the *Niagara Falls Gazette*. Alanson Deuel gave you a newspaper which you have supported generously for years. I hope we may continue to give you one you will like and support. It is a challenge, but we are going to try to give you an even better paper in the years ahead.

Somehow in reading St. Paul’s letter to the Philippians, I was reminded by a passage in it of our objectives and aims for *The Gazette*: “And now , brethren, all that rings true, all that commands reverence, and all that makes for right; all that is pure, all that is lovely. All that is gracious in the telling; wherever virtue and merit are found – let this be the argument of your thoughts.”

When Mr. Deuel knew that his days were numbered, he gave much thought to getting his affairs in shape. He was reluctant to give up *The Gazette*. A number of people wanted to buy the paper, but Mr. Deuel wanted us to have it. He had known me personally for half a century. He knew our ideas about journalism. He was sure that in our hands, *The Gazette* would remain what it had been under his management – a strong, clean good newspaper, devoted to the interests of the community.

I am proud and happy to have *The Gazette* added to our Group, now numbering 23 fine newspapers. All are successful and enjoy hearty support in the cities in which they are published.

THE deciding factor which caused me to buy the *Niagara Falls Gazette* was my faith in the future of the paper and the future of Niagara Falls. I am convinced that Niagara Falls is going to grow into a still greater industrial community. It took faith to make this big investment, but I have confidence in the paper and confidence and faith in the community in which it plays such a great part. I hope *The Gazette* will continue to be a vital factor in the building of the community, become even larger and of even greater importance and influence.

Aside from the additional electric power that will be available for local industries when the necessary legislation is enacted, Niagara Falls will continue to draw great throngs here to see one of the greatest spectacles on our continent.

From a sketch of my life in a booklet which you may already have seen, or will soon have an opportunity to read, you will see that I was a poor boy. My ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1638. One ancestor I should like to mention particularly. He was my great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Gannett. He married *Deborah Sampson* who was so fired with patriotic spirit that, disguised as a man, she volunteered to join Washington’s army. She was accepted for army duty, entered Army ranks and fought in the campaign around Tarrytown. In one of

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these battles, she was wounded but lest it be discovered that she was a woman, she probed the wound and extracted the bullet herself. General Washington heard of her great bravery and courage and bestowed on her the highest possible honors. He asked her to come see him which she did.

Early in the Second World War, a Liberty ship was launched near Baltimore. I attended the launching. It was christened the Deborah Sampson, recognizing the part she played in inspiring others to help win the Revolutionary War. This ship is still in commission.

During the Civil War, my father answered Lincoln's call for volunteers. My father was in the 2nd New York Cavalry under General Sheridan, and was with Sheridan when he made his famous ride to Winchester.

My father's health was ruined by exposure and duty in the Army and when he returned to civil life, there was little income. My mother, with four children, had a tough time trying to supply food and clothing for us. I went to work early and soon was self-sustaining.

I HAVE SHOCKED many people by telling them that I have been thankful I was born poor. I never inherited a penny but being poor taught me that I had to work hard and could not afford to waste time.

My father insisted when I undertook a job, that I should finish it. It was customary for me to help in the hoeing of the corn on a farm where we lived. My father said when I started a row of corn, I had to finish that row. That I did, you may be sure, under his watchful eye!

I was ambitious to get an education, encouraged by my mother. She insisted that we move several times , so I would have better schools. As a high school senior, I won a scholarship to Cornell University and was graduated after four years, paying all my expenses at the University. At the time I was graduated in 1898, I had $1,000 in the bank. I made my money mostly by doing newspaper work for newspapers in large cities.

Immediately after my graduation, Cornell's President Schurman was appointed by President McKinley as chairman of the First Commission to study the Philippines. He asked me to be his secretary. This association with President Schurman was an education in itself and this appointment, as his secretary, took me around the world and I visited all the principal countries.

When Judge William Howard Taft succeeded President Schurman as chairman of the Commission to the Philippines, he urged me to be his secretary, but I had decided that I wanted to be a newspaperman. When I was in Paris, I received a cablegram from Mr. Taft offering me a position as his secretary , but I sent him a reply, thanking him for the compliment and regretting that I could not accept. If I had gone with Mr. Taft, I would have had a great experience in public service, including being with him in the White House, but I said no to all of this in order to go ahead with my plans to be a newspaperman.

ONE MORNING early in February 1937, while at breakfast in Miami Beach with my beloved wife, I read a dispatch from Washington saying that Roosevelt

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had proposed his court-packing bill. I was heartsick when I read this, as were thousands of Americans all over the country. I determined to do what I could to avert such a disaster, so I got a reservation to Washington and on arrival there, immediately went to the office of Senator Borah. He was a great leader in the Senate and had tremendous power and influence. He felt as I did about the Roosevelt proposal. He said, "Frank, you are right. If this idea is carried out, it will destroy our Constitution and our form of government. Make no mistake about that. It is just devastating in its purpose.

He said further, "I wish you would get busy and try to create opinion against this proposal." He said there was enough strength in the Senate to hold off any action for three months or so, but that we would have to get public opinion behind us when the fight was made on this measure. I took it up with the heads of the Bar Association and with prominent lawyers. They too viewed the proposal with grave concern. Many also got busy. Notably active was former Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana. It wasn't long before the whole nation was aroused over this destructive proposal of the President.

I conferred frequently with Senator Borah. He said that the forces against this measure were increasing every day. He named various senators who had joined him in his position against it. Every newspaper in the country began to discuss the possibility of this change in the Supreme Court and from all parts of the country we got evidence of the intense feeling against it. Finally the day approached for a vote in the Senate. Borah said that our side needed 13 votes. He pulled out of his pocket a roll of the Senate. A group of Senators assembled and went over the list to see what the possibilities were of getting 13 votes against the measure. One by one we gained strength, but after working all afternoon we still lacked number of votes. But you know the rest of the story. Our efforts and the efforts of those who joined us from all parts of the country finally produced a vote that killed the court-packing bill.

As a result of my work in connection with the court-packing bill, I received suggestions from various parts of the country that I be a candidate for President. When the Republican Convention was held in 1940, there were delegates from many states who wanted me to get the nomination. I have always taken satisfaction in the fact that I had 33 delegates who were for me on the first roll call.

I seldom look back, but occasionally I permit myself to do so. Thus it is that in a most interesting life, I regard this experience in connection with the court-packing bill as a highlight. For that reason, I related it to you in this personal visit here tonight.

IN CONCLUISON, let me urge every one of you to do his part in keeping this a land of opportunity, as it has been for me. That means we must preserve the Constitution, with the freedom and liberties which it guarantees to us. All over the world, Communism is a threat. Communism is only socialism magnified. Communism is big government, where the government manages everybody and everything. We want none of it here in America, but we will have it if our

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Constitution isn't defended at all times and preserved. Remember that socialism is always the first step toward Communism.

It has been a joy for me to be here tonight and I hope we may get to know each other better and better in the years that lie ahead. Thank you for your warm welcome. I bid you all good-night.

GAZETTE CIRCULATION CONTINUES TO RISE

An Audit Bureau of Circulations report recently received by C. CLIFFORD FROST, circulation manager of the *Niagara Falls Gazette*, showed *The Gazette* with an average net paid circulation of 33, 451 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1954.

An increase of 697 in average net paid circulation for the month of November was reported by Frost in *The Gazette's* first month as a Gannett newspaper.

NIAGARA FALLS DINNER

Newspapers as Effective Mass Media: The Text of Paul Miller's Speech

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice-President, Gannett Newspapers

YOU DON'T BUILD a good newspaper overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* has succeeded because it is that kind of newspaper.

It is that kind of newspaper because of ALANSON CHASE DEULE and the men he had around him, many of whom are here tonight.

We are happy to have this opportunity, before a civic gathering, to pay tribute to the memory of a man and to the newspaper which is his monument.

In *The Gazette*, the people of the Falls area have a newspaper which would do credit to very much larger cities. The newspaper world has recognized this for a long time. *The Gazette* is an interesting, appealing, stimulating product. Its physical plant is one of the most modern and complete anywhere.

You are all proud of it, I know. And we of the Gannett Company are proud of our new association with it.

Mr. GANNETT told you some stories about himself. Here's one he didn't tell you:

The other day he was discussing the Niagara Falls Gazette with associates. He related that when he was just out of Cornell, he became secretary to the Chairman of the first U. S. Commission to the Philippines. On his way out he met some

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young Englishmen in Hong Kong who were on a world tour and going next to the United States. He told them he was from New York State.

"Well then," one said with interest, "you must know all about the great Niagara Falls. We are going there as soon as we can."

Much to his embarrassment, Mr. Gannett had to admit that he'd never been there.

"I thought then," he said in telling the story, "here I have been reared 100 miles or so away and I never have seen Niagara Falls! I determined to go as soon as I returned to the United States. I did. But I never dreamed I would ever own the *Niagara Falls Gazette*!"

HOWEVER, he must have had other newspapers in mind, even then. Shortly he bought in at the *Ithaca Journal*. And he formed a lifetime partnership with ERWIN R. DAVENPORT and FRANK TRIPP at Elmira.

From about 1918 onward ownership began expanding. They had to expand. As they tell it now, there were so many families living off the Elmira property that they couldn't earn enough there in Elmira to feed them all.

Erwin Davenport is living in Florida now. Frank Tripp is chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc. He's also a nationally known columnist. Anyway, he's a Niagara Falls-known columnist because his column appears in *The Gazette* every week. And a second book of his writings has just come off the press.

The book, by the way, is $2.

There now are 23 newspapers, 3 television stations and 4 radio stations in The Gannett Group. Numerically it is the largest organization of its kind in the United States. These properties are mainly in New York State. Then there is a newspaper in New Jersey, one in Connecticut, and a newspaper, radio and TV station in Danville, Ill.

AS ONE newspaper after another was added in the early years, Frank Gannett and his associates concluded that it would be morally wrong as well as poor business to remold them to some general standard. Instead, local management was encouraged to retain and develop the personality of each newspaper – and also of the individuals in local management, themselves. They called it local autonomy.

The principal of local autonomy is nursed along more carefully and stressed more emphatically in The Gannett Group than in any other newspaper organization I know. That's why it's called a Group, not a chain. A chain is characterized by a dictated policy. There is usually a uniformity of practice, appearance and style. The opposite is true in The Gannett Group.

It happens that I don't recall seeing anything in the editorial columns of the *Niagara Falls Gazette* with which I could disagree very much. I doubt if others at Rochester have. But, no matter; THOMAS J. BERRIGAN is the editor of this newspaper and ROBERT T. HARROLD the general manager. They both live in Niagara Falls; not Rochester.

Niagara Falls is so near, though, and such an inviting spot, that I expect it to become No. 2 on the list of Gannett cities most visited by Rochester executives.

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Saratoga Springs has long been No. 1. You wonder why? As many as six executives have been known to head out across the state at about the same season to study the Saratoga situation.

Judging from that, Niagara Falls will require heavy and frequent inspection between about May 11 and July 30 . . . . They tell me those are the Hamburg track dates.

PEOPLE who know of Frank Gannett's strong convictions sometimes ask how he can stand for editorial autonomy in his newspapers – that is, some vigorously expounding a point of view counter to his.

If you wonder, too, let me tell you of an incident in the New York state gubernatorial campaign of 1950.

Mr. Gannett, a Republican, made up his mind that he personally could not support either Republican Dewey or Democrat Lynch. He said so publicly.

One day The Associated Press carried a story reporting who each of the New York State Gannett newspapers was supporting.

It said that 16 were backing Dewey.

The Rochester newspapers printed the story. So did others in the Group. Some pointed out editorially that it proved that we do adhere to the autonomy principle enunciated by Mr. Gannett himself.

I showed the story to Mr. Gannett. He looked at it long and thoughtfully. Then he said:

"You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy business!"

That was all he ever said about it, to my knowledge.

YES, IT IS assumed that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues.

In advertising and circulation and in business practice Gannett newspapers aim to be good neighbors also.

Briefly, and as a general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate, even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Among other things, low rates mean more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

The same for circulation. Many Sunday newspapers throughout the nation are now 25 cents a copy. Many more are 20 cents. The Gannett Sunday newspapers only recently went from 10 to 15 cents – and while many daily newspapers are selling now at 7 and even 10 cents a copy, every Gannett newspaper is a nickel with one exception.

This is no commitment!

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The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium. We propose to do everything possible to keep it that.

We are interested most of all in home-delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it usually does the most good for us and for advertisers.

These newspapers are produced for family reading in the home. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded – it will be excluded here as current commitments expire. A close watch is kept on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news.

ALL OF WHICH adds up to this: You aren't going to see any radical changes or upheavals in the *Niagara Falls Gazette*. Anyway, big changes don't always make big improvements.

In Oklahoma, where I was reared, a farm magazine printed a photo of a deserted farmhouse in a desolate, windswept field. It was the picture of decay. The magazine offered a prize for the best 100-word essay on the disastrous effects of land erosion.

The story goes that a bright Indian lad won a prize with this contribution:

"Picture show why white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make too big tepee. Plow hill, water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Window gone. Squaw gone. Whole place gone to heck. No pig. No corn. No pony.

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make plenty big tepee. Make moccasin. All time eat. Indian no hunt job. No work. No hitchhike. No ask relief. No build dam. No give dam.

"White man heap crazy."

We'd be "heap crazy," believe me, if we contemplated any major changes in the *Niagara Falls Gazette*!

NOW I HAVE an announcement of special interest to Niagara Falls.

First, a little background.

The majority of the common stock of Gannett Co., Inc., is owned by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc. The Foundation was established by Mr. Gannett in 1935. It has received the stock through periodic gifts by him since.

His goal in setting up the Foundation was (1) provide maximum security for employes [sic], (2) keep the newspapers independent of any outside influence and (3) provide means for the organization to contribute to worthy institutions in the communities where our newspaper are published.

In May of 1952 the Foundation took a great step. It created Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships, Inc. Through this organization scholarships are awarded each year to a number of carrier boys to attend the college of their choice.

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The scholarships carry a $3,000 award payable $375 each semester. The money is provided $2,000 by the Gannett Foundation and $1,000 by the participating newspaper.

There are already 88 boys in colleges throughout the United States , thanks to this plan.

It is a pleasure to announce The Gazette now is a participating newspaper. It has been assigned two scholarships. Thus, in 1955 two Gazette newspaperboys will go to college, each to be provided with $3,000 over a four-year term to help toward the cost of his education.

Our hopes for *The Gazette* and for Niagara Falls are high. This city has everything. It is growing and developing and improving right along. If the power situation can be worked out – and preferably if private enterprise is given a chance to do this job – then Niagara Falls will go ahead even faster. Yes, the sky is the limit.

Niagara Falls is going places and the Gannett Newspapers are going right along with it!

Before his untimely death, Alanson Deuel told friends:

"The one thing I was determined, once I had made up my mind to relinquish control of *The Gazette* was that it must continue to be the same strong force for community good that I have always tried to make it.

"That's why I decided to sell to Frank Gannett. The Gannett Newspapers are outstanding in public service."

None of us – at Rochester, in the management and staff here – none of us will ever knowingly let Mr. Deuel down.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* and the city of Niagara Falls will continue to go forward together. Let no one here ever doubt that they will.

9. 1955

10. 1956

11. 1957

a. **(B4/f26)**

*****

The Gannetteer
June 1957

(1.) **Paul Miller: New President of Gannett Co. And of the Gannett Foundation**

PAUL MILLER on April 11 was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc. He succeeded FRANK GANNETT, its founder, who has become president emeritus.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary of the Gannett Co.

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Frank Gannett actively directed the Gannett Co. until two years ago when he was injured in a fall and later suffered other complications which have kept him confined to his Rochester home.

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, Gannett's long time [*sic*] associate, who for many years was general manager of the company, continues as chairman of its board. He has also been elected president of all the other subsidiary companies in the organization, consisting chiefly of the operating companies of the various newspapers.

Succeeding Miller as vice president of the Gannett Foundation is Mrs. Frank Gannett. Her husband established the foundation in 1935 to guarantee the continuation of his newspaper organization. The foundation holds 67 per cent of the operating company's outstanding common stock.

The bulk of the net income of the foundation is distributed for public, charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes in those areas where Gannett newspapers circulate generally.

ONE OF the most widely known leaders in the newspaper industry, Tripp since 1922 has been publisher of the newspapers in his home town, Elmira. He was general manager of the Gannett Group from 1925 to 1951.

For his work in heading up all newspaper promotions for all seven bond drives in World War II he received the U.S. Treasury's Distinguished Service Citation.

Tripp was chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. from 1940 to 1944. His weekly column for years appeared in more than 130 newspapers.

(2.)

President Miller on Group Expansion: 'We Can Be Interested . . .'

(Continued from preceding page)

AS FOR opportunities for advancement within The Group, he told a gathering of Gannett circulation men: "There'll always be new opportunities. You should think whether you are doing the kind of job that will make someone think about you if there's another opportunity elsewhere in our organization . . . .

"As to where and when opportunities will come, time and events will tell. Things can happen fast, as you have seen. There are bound to be openings from time to time. Also, our company is not necessarily through expanding. We are not going to expand just for the sake of expanding. But we can be interested in good newspapers in good communities that fit our type of operation."

THE NEW president, who already had visited each of the 23 Gannett newspapers, has stepped up his rate of travel since April 11. In one 10-day period he visited Plainfield, N.J., and conferred with executives of the *Courier-News*; addressed an annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce; spoke to teen-age

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correspondents of *The Democrat and Chronicle* in Rochester, and dined at Ithaca with department heads of the *Ithaca Journal* before touring the Gannett Medical Center on the Cornell campus.

(3.)

A Statement
by Frank Tripp

IF PAUL MILLER will accept the designation, I am proud to call him "my boy."

It was a long and thoughtful search by both Frank Gannett and me to find a man equipped to some day [*sic*] become the president of The Gannett Newspapers.

We were both of an age to make the choice necessary when Paul came; and there seemed to be an organization-wide realization at once of his destiny.

I say he is my boy because I found him. Frank Gannett had barely met him.

The search was for a man of country-wide acquaintance and newspaper knowledge. We found one who qualifies even worldwide. I believe that Paul Miller is today's best known man in world journalism, and personally knows more of his contemporaries both in and out of the newspaper field.

In his activity, I would have said the same of Frank Gannett. It had to be a rare type to succeed Frank.

But most important it had to be a man who would accept the traditions of Gannett newspapers, marry them and perpetuate them. Most of all, the human relations that make for the security of Gannett people.

PAUL has met this test in his every action and attitude. All that Gannett Newspapers have meant to all of us is safe and secure under his leadership. He has no pals to bring along, no strange policies to nurture, no weird newspaper notions.

Long before he became president he was one of us, dedicated to the same things and the same future that we all have striven for.

In my book, what more can we ask of a successor to the man who built it all – a man we love?

(4.)

THE GANNETTEER

In the Gannett Group Are:

The Rochester Times-Union
The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
The Hartford (Conn.) Times
The Elmira Star-Gazette
The Elmira Advertiser
The Elmira Sunday Telegram
The Utica Observer-Dispatch
The Utica Daily Press

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The Ithaca Journal
The Newburgh News
The Beacon News
The Albany Knickerbocker News
The Ogdensburg Journal
The Ogdensburg Advance-News
The Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News
The Olean Times-Herald
The Malone Evening Telegram
The Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News
The Saratoga Springs Saratogian
The Binghamton Press
The Niagara Falls Gazette
The Massena Observer (semi-weekly)
The Potsdam Courier and Freeman (weekly)

The five radio stations in the Gannett Radio Group are:

WHEC, Rochester, 1460
WENY, Elmira, 1230
WHDL, Olean, 1450
WDAN, Danville, Ill., 1490
WINR, Binghamton, 680

The television stations are:

WHEC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, N.Y.
WDAN-TV, Channel 24, Danville, Ill.

b. Gannett disposed of the *Olean* (N.Y.) *Times-Herald* **(B2/f44)**

c. **(B4/f29)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
November 18, 1957

Gannett Co. Buys TV in California

STOCKTON, Calif. – The Gannett Co. – which has newspaper, radio and television interests in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – today projected its first expansion into the Far West.

Paul Miller of Rochester, N.Y., president of Gannett Co., Inc., announced the signing of an agreement for purchase of TV Station KOVR in the rich Central Valley of California. KOVR operates on Very High Frequency (VHF) over

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Channel 13 and is affiliated with American broadcasting Company. It is licensed to Stockton and serves the three principal cities of the valley – Stockton, Sacramento and Modesto . . . .

d. **(B4/f29)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
November 19, 1957

Gannett Co. Acquires California TV Station

STOCKTON, Calif., Nov. 18 – Purchase of television station KOVR in the Sacramento Valley of California by Gannett Co., Inc., was announced yesterday by Paul Miller, president. It is a three million dollar transaction, subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the licensing of all broadcast stations . . . .

e. **(B4/f29)**

Editor & Publisher
November 23, 1957

Gannett Co. Buys Station In California

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Paul Miller, president of Gannett Co., Inc., this week announced the signing of an agreement for purchase of a Stockton, Calif., television station by the Gannett Co.

The station, KOVR, is a 316,000-watt station licensed to operate on VHF channel 13. It serves Sacramento and Modesto as well as Stockton. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co.

The Gannett Co. proposes to acquire the capital stock of Television Diablo, Inc., owner and operator of KOVR for $1,100,000, with Diablo remaining committed to repay its outstanding indebtedness, approximately $2,000,000.

Principal stockholder of Television Diablo, Inc., is H. Leslie Hoffman of Los Angeles, president of Hoffman Electronics Corp. The concern manufactures radio, television and high fidelity equipment.

Mr. Miller said: "Terry H. Lee, general manager of KOVR, has agreed to remain with the company until July 1, 1958."

In the Gannett Group are 22 newspapers, four [*five?*] radio stations and three television stations, all east of the Mississippi.

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Representing the Gannett Co. with Mr. Miller in investigation and negotiations, extended over several weeks, were Cyril Williams, treasurer; Lynn N. Bitner, general manager; and C. Glover Delaney, managing director of Gannett radio and television properties.

Formal request for approval of the transaction will be made at once to the Federal Communications Commission.

f. **(B4/f29)**

The Gannetteer
December 1957

PURCHASE of television station KOVR in the Sacramento Valley of California by Gannett Co., Inc., was announced Nov. 18 by PAUL MILLER, president. The transaction is subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the licensing of all broadcasting stations.

KOVR-TV, operating on Channel 13, is a VHF station licensed to Stockton and serving the three principal cities of the Sacramento Valley – Stockton, Sacramento and Modesto. Its maximum power transmitter (316,000 watts) is situated atop Butte Mountain, near Jackson in Amador County, heart of the famous Gold Rush country of 1849.

KOVR serves nearly 450,000 TV homes in this rapidly growing agricultural and industrial area which has a population of 1,500,000. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co. network.

The Gannett Co. proposes to acquire the capital stock of Television Diablo, Inc., owner and operator of KOVR-TV, for $1,100,000, with Diablo remaining committed to repay its outstanding indebtedness, approximately $2 million.

Principal stockholder of Television Diablo Inc., is H. Leslie Hoffman of Los Angeles, president of Hoffman Electronics Corp. The concern manufactures radio, television and high fidelity equipment and is active in the government missile and military electronics programs.

“We plan to retain substantially the same staff now operating the station and to announce a program for improved and expanded service to this great and growing area,” Miller said.

“We are particularly pleased that Terry H. Lee, the present general manager of KOVR, has agreed to remain with the company until July 1, 1958. Mr. Lee has been a tremendous factor in the development program of the present KOVR, and his help and guidance will be of major assistance to the Gannett Company.”

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C. GLOVER DELANEY of Rochester, managing director of Gannett Company's Broadcast Division, will devote considerable time to plans for development of KOVR.

Representing the Gannett Company in investigation and negotiations, extended over several weeks, were CYRIL WILLIAMS, treasurer; LYNN N. BITNER, general manager; DELANEY and Justin Doyle of the Rochester law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Dey.

The Gannett Company operates other television and radio properties. On Nov. 4, a million-watt UHF station went on the air in Binghamton. Other stations in the Gannett organization are: WHEC, and WHEC-TV, Rochester, N.Y.; WENY, Elmira, N.Y.; WDAN and WDAN-TV (UHF), Danville, Ill., and WINR, Binghamton, N.Y.

THE GANNETT CO. Inc., founded by FRANK GANNETT, who is now president emeritus, operates 22 newspapers in New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois.

Gannett News Service maintains bureaus in Washington and Albany. J. P. McKinney & Son, national advertising representatives, a subsidiary of the Gannett Company, has offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Syracuse. Legal formalities were completed at mid-month and it was expected that an application for formal approval by the FCC would be presented in a few days. Normally, FCC action on such a transfer requires two to three months.

Hoffman, commenting on the agreement said:

"We have put a great deal of time, money and effort into the development of KOVR as an instrument of real service to the valley area. I am delighted that the purchaser is the Gannett Company, because I know it will carry on and expand policies to the continued best advantage of the people of this area.

12. 1958

13. 1959

14. 1960

15. 1961

16. 1962

17. 1963

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a. Gannett acquired San Bernardino Sun

18. 1964

19. 1965

a. Gannett acquired *Cocoa Tribune*, June 1, 1965 **(B4/f3)**

20. 1966

21. 1967

a. **(B1/f3)**

Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1967
newspapers/television/radio
"As I look back over 1967, I wonder if you would not be even more interested in a reporter's observations than in a company president's look at the purely financial aspects, outstanding as they were. I shall try to provide both in introducing this, your Company's first Annual Report."

Top
"Gannett Washington Bureau Chief Robert Lucas greets a prime news source, President Lyndon Johnson at the White House. In background (from left) are Al Neuharth, Gannett executive vice president; Calvin Mayne, Rochester Times-Union associate editor, and Paul Miller, Gannett president." (PHOTO)
Bottom Left
"Peter Behr, Rochester Times-Union reporter, interviews U.S. Marine while on assignment covering Vietnam war for Times-Union and other Gannett newspapers." (PHOTO)
Bottom Right
"Sanders LaMont, space writer for Gannett's TODAY, stands beside mockup of U.S. lunar module at Cape Kennedy moonport." (PHOTO MISSING)

22. 1968

a. **(B1/f1)**

ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders
May 13, 1968
Rochester, N.Y.
"FIRST ANNUAL MEETING since Gannett Co., Inc. went public . . . ."

b. **(B1/f3)**

Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1968
newspapers/television/radio
"Building for the future remains a cornerstone of Company policy—building of new plants . . . building of new listenership and readership . . . building of ever-

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more-competent staffs . . . building and maintaining public confidence through conscientious public service."

23. 1969

a. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Annual Shareholders' Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 12, 1969
"report on some developments in . . .
modernization and automation of plants and equipment"

b. **(B1/f4)**

GANNETT CO., INC. ANNUAL REPORT 1969

Report of the President

"Gannett Co., Inc. set new records in 1969 for the eighth consecutive year. Four new dailies were added to the group, bringing the number we currently publish to 33 dailies and 12 community weeklies in six states."

"During 1969, Gannett stock was listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange (with the ticker symbol GCI), to provide greater recognition of Gannett Company as a major national enterprise. During the second half of the year, a three-for-two stock split was effected and cash dividends were increased by more than 10%, reflecting the continued growth of the company."

Recent Acquisitions

"Gannett publications are located in smaller to medium-sized metropolitan areas contiguous to large cities, predominantly in those that show greater-than-average growth trends."

"Fitting into this pattern are the morning, evening, and Sunday newspapers acquired during 1969 at San Bernardino, California, and at Pensacola, Florida."

c. **(B1/f17)**

"Planned Growth in the Awareness Industry"

AN ADDRESS BY PAUL MILLER
President, Gannett Co., Inc.
October 8, 1969
Chicago, Ill.
BEFORE
Financial Analysts
THE CHICAGO CLUB
Chicago, Illinois

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24. 1970

a. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Shareholder's Annual Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 26, 1970

"Paul Miller, presiding as president and chief executive officer of Gannett Co., Inc., was advanced to chairman and chief executive officer by the Board of Directors following the 1970 shareholders' meeting."

"On March 19, 1969 . . . Gannett became listed on the New York Stock Exchange."

b. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1970

Acquisitions and Dispositions: "On April 24, 1970, the Company acquired for cash the operating assets of the Melbourne (Fla.) Times, an evening newspaper of 9,000 daily circulation covering the South Brevard County area near Cape Kennedy. Central and North Brevard County are served by other Gannett newspapers in Cocoa and Titusville."

"On July 31, 1970, the Company acquired the Times Herald Co. which publishes evening and Sunday newspapers (circulation 40,000 daily and Sunday) in Port Huron, Michigan, the evening newspaper (circulation 10,000 daily) in Utica, Michigan, two weekly newspapers and an industrial printing plant."

"Included among the assets acquired with The Times Herald Co. was a minority interest in Federated Publications, Inc. which publishes seven newspapers in four Midwestern and western states."

"The sale of the two weekly newspapers in Newark, N.Y. was completed as of December 27, 1970. These newspapers had operated at a loss."

"The sale of radio stations WEZY-AM and FM in Cocoa, Florida was completed as of December 27, 1970. These stations had operated at a loss."

25. 1971

a. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. 1971 Annual Report
Seventeen Additional Newspapers, Another Year of Growth

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From the Chairman and Chief Executive

"By the year's end, after the addition during 1971 of 17 newspapers, Gannett newspapers extended 'Form coast to coast, Hawaii and beyond,' numerically the largest newspaper group in the United States—53 newspapers in 16 states."
"We are frequently asked about 'Gannett's acquisition program.' Actually, there isn't any 'program.' There is assuredly an acquisition 'policy.' It is to concentrate on adding newspapers which are dominant in growing markets. We are in touch with ownerships throughout America—either on their motion or ours—whom we consider would fit profitably and happily into our Group. Many of our acquisitions have come to us; we like to regard this as a tribute to the kind of socially-conscious, community-oriented, fiscally-responsible newspapers which Gannett newspapers endeavor to be."

Acquisitions
"On April 14, 1971, the Company acquired . . . the Burlington, Vermont Free Press and the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania Public Opinion."
"On July 1, 1971, Federated Publications, Inc. was acquired . . . ."
"On July 31, 1971, the Company assumed the liabilities and acquired the assets of the Binghamton, New York Sun-Bulletin . . . ."
"On November 1, 1971, the Company acquired the six newspapers of Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Inc."
"On November 18, 1971, the Company acquired the Fort Meyers, Florida News-Press . . . ."
. . . and Dispositions
"On July 6, 1971, the Company disposed of the Inland Printing Co. of San Bernardino, California, a commercial printing company. Inland reported a loss of approximately $41,107 for 1970 despite record revenues of $773,884."

b. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Shareholders' Annual Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 12, 1971

"First, as to recent acquisitions. During the last 12 months, your company added four newspapers in three states."
"The staff is geared to provide operating help and counsel as needed to all of our affiliates."
"Beyond that, we are now in the midst of a professional re-examination of our entire operating structure, aiming for more efficient management . . . ."

26. 1972

a. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. 1972 Annual Report

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Progress
"The Nashville Banner and the El Paso Times joined the Gannett Group on January 14 and June 7 [*or June 9?* see **(B4/f3)**]."

b. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Annual Shareholders' Meeting
Rochester, New York
May 9, 1972

"1971 was Gannett's greatest year of growth."
"Gannett today is numerically the largest newspaper group or chain in the United States and the most widely diversified geographically. It embraces 52 newspapers in 15 states and on the Island of Guam."
"Gannett now produces and sells one of every 29 newspapers sold in the U.S.—and they are nearly 90 percent home-delivered."
"Gannett has expanded steadily over the years, but 1971 saw 17 newspapers join us."

27. 1973

a. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co. Inc., 1973 Annual Report

Gannett Co., Inc. is a national newspaper company which publishes 51 daily newspapers in 15 states and the territory of Guam. The newspapers have a combined circulation of 2.2 million copies daily and are located in 32 growth markets serving a population area of about 10 million. Pending are the purchase of six additional daily newspapers in four states."

28. 1974

29. 1975

a. **(B1/f2)**

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT
For the fiscal year ended December 28, 1975
ACQUISITIONS 1971-1975
DISPOSITIONS 1971-1975
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING

30. 1976

a. **(B1/f10)**

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"There was a story. Which was generally favorable, in New York magazine a week or two ago. It began with a reference to Frank Gannett and his ambition to be president of the United States—and he did seek the Republican nomination in 1940. That's all right. But the other thing was the implication that he used all his newspapers for political purposes, and nothing could be further from the truth. He didn't . . . ."

"There is a tendency to think that this company only started when we went public in 1967. Many people don't realize that, for example, when I came here, this was then the largest—numerically—newspaper company in the U.S. This was way back in 1947, and while we were largely centered in New York and the Northeast, at that time it was numerically the largest group, as it is today. So I have felt that the least that any of us following on could do was make the point, every time we had the opportunity, that we could not have done what we've done if we hadn't had this sound, no-debt, safe, well-regarded company to work with."

Broadcasting: Radio and TV
(Box # 13, 15, 17)

1. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**

The Gannetteer
May 1948

Miller named to handle Group radio and TV

To All Gannett Newspaper and Radio Executives:

EFFECTIVE immediately Paul Miller will assume general supervision of Group radio and television matters, in addition to his other executive duties.

The purpose is to coordinate all of our radio activities under one head. This appears wise for a number of reasons, three being:

First, it is desired to widen the scope of Group public service through closer working relationships between our newspapers and radio stations.

Second, more general executive attention to radio is demanded by the expansion of our radio operations and our future interest in FM and TV.

Third, the control of radio, so much centralized in Washington, demands the acquaintance and know-how which Paul Miller has.

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Herb Cruickshank and I are too absorbed in the specific management of our properties and their general problems to give radio the detailed attention it requires.

Therefore you will please address to Paul Miller any radio or television matters which you wish to pursue with the Central Office.

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

F. E. Tripp, G-M.

THE GANNETTEER

b. **(B3/f53)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Rochester, N.Y.
October 13, 1948

6 Gannett Radio Stations
Now Run on Group Status

Radio stations affiliated with The Gannett Newspapers in New York, Illinois and Connecticut henceforth will be known as "The Gannett Radio Group," it was announced yesterday.

The six stations are: WABY, Albany; WDAN, Danville, Ill.; WENY, Elmira; WHDL, Olean, WHEC, Rochester, and WTHT, Hartford, Conn.

In making known the name by which the stations as a whole henceforth will be known, Frank Tripp, general manager of The Gannett Newspapers explained:

"The aim is to facilitate cooperation among group stations and to establish the Gannett Radio Group as a specially considered entity in the radio-television industry.

"All of our radio and television operations will continue under the general executive supervision of Paul Miller, who assumed this responsibility in addition to other duties some time back.

"Additionally, however, Miller is designating two consultants for all of our stations as follows:

"Group counsel – Gunnar Wiig, who continues as general manager of WHEC, Rochester.

"Group chief engineer – Bernard C. O'Brien, who continues as chief engineer of WHEC, Rochester.

"Both Wiig and O'Brien have for years made their experience and services available to all of our stations. The arrangement Miller is making for them rightly recognizes and regularizes their contribution," Tripp's statement concluded . . . .

c. **(B3/f53)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union

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October 13, 1948

Six Stations Included
In Gannett Radio Group

d. **(B3/f53)**
*****

Olean Times-Herald
Friday, October 22, 1948, p. 3

Cooperation Between
Newspaper and Radio
Stressed At Meeting

Featured by a discussion of ways and means of bettering the service to the public of their stations, members of the Gannett Radio Group concluded a two day session at the Olean House this afternoon.

Closer cooperation on news coverage between the radio stations and the newspapers with which they are affiliated was an important subject before the panel . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:

AT RADIO CONFERENCE. These broadcasting executives, members of the Gannett Radio Group, concluded a two-day conference at the Olean House today, at which they discussed problems confronting radio stations owned by the Gannett Company . . . .

e. **(B3/f53)**
*****

The Commercial-News
Danville, Illinois
Thursday, October 28, 1948

Gannett Assistant
Sees C-N, WDAN
During 2-Day Visit

PHOTO:
Caption:
Paul Miller, right, executive head of The Gannett Radio Group, chats informally with Robert J. Burrow, manager of WDAN, Group Station. This picture was taken in front of The Commercial-News as Miller, assistant to Frank Gannett, president and publisher of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, was making his first get-acquainted visit to Danville.

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By BOB WRIGHT

Paul Miller, assistant to Frank Gannett, president and publisher of The Gannett Group of Newspapers, was in Danville Thursday on a two-day visit, his first since he became associated with the organization in July 1947.

A topflight newspaperman, Miller is serving as executive head of The Gannett Radio Group, a unit of which is Station WDAN.

He described the new WDAN building as "efficiently planned and attractive" and had words of praise for The Commercial-News.

"In the profession," he said, "The Commercial-News is regarded as unusually enterprising, not only from a journalistic standpoint but as outstanding in the public service it performs."

Miller made the trip from his Rochester, N. Y. headquarters to Chicago by plane. Robert J. Burow, WDAN manager, met him there Wednesday and the two motored to Danville. The Gannett executive will go to Pawhuska, Okla., Sunday to speak at a mortgage-burning ceremony in the church where his father, the Rev. James Miller, deceased, was pastor more than 20 years ago.

In an automobile tour of the city Thursday with E. C. Hewes, editor and publisher of The Commercial-News, Miller found the industrial development most impressive, since it balances the solid prosperity of the surrounding agricultural area . . . .

f. **(B3/f53)**

The Gannetteer
December 1948

PHOTOS:
WDAN's NEW HOME:
— other photos on following pages.

Caption:

Paul Miller (right) appears pleased with his inspection of the new building, studios, and other offices of WDAN-Danville, after a tour with Station Manager Bob Burow (left), If you'd see the new plant, just turn this page . . .

2. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Thursday, March 24, 1949

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D & C Begins
Broadcast
From Office

"Good evening, this is Ralph Knox bringing you the news highlights from the Democrat and Chronicle . . . ."

It was the same message WHEC radio listeners hear every night at 11 o'clock, but this time it came straight from the D&C newsroom's own radio studio . . . .

PHOTOS:
NEWSROOM OF THE AIR

Caption:
George R. Shoals, The Democrat and Chronicle's managing Editor; Gunnar Wiig, general manager of Station WHEC, and Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, from left in upper photo, participated in ceremonies opening new radio news studio in D&C newsroom last night. Lower photo shows Cliff Carpenter, D&C radio news editor, standing; Ralph Knox, WHEC news editor, who broadcasts news, and Craig Williams, engineer, with back to camera.

b. **(B3/f56)**
*****

Editor & Publisher
April 30, 1949

Greater Help from Radio
Forecast to AP Members

"Much Remains to be Done,"
Says Board; Mclean Re-elected

An unprecedented increase in cooperation between members of the Associated Press in covering stories of more than local proportions received primary notice in the report of the directors to the annual membership meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel April 25.

Several cases-in-point were cited, but "news contributions from radio" are not at a par with those of other members, the report said, and "there is no disposition on the part of radio members to represent the results as adequate. Much remains to be done before (their) full potential is realized."

Staff Not 'High Hat'

Enhancing of staff-member and staff-staff cooperation is part of a special program, begun in AP's first year in its second century at the recommendation of Associated Press Managing Editors Association in 1948.

Executive Director Kent Cooper explained that APME had grown from a condition which prevailed about 15 years ago, when editors had the impression

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that AP management was too aloof and unwilling to heed criticism of the service. The APME operation, he said, has demonstrated that headquarters personnel is not "high hat."

Radio stations, said President Robert McLean, are making a contribution – not alone in money – that is considerable. He cited their contribution in news gathering, pointed to an increase in radio members from 456 to 940, and noted that 30 state AP radio associations have been formed . . . .

c. **(B3/f56)**

*

Rochester Times-Union
May 13, 1949

Gannett Radio
Chiefs Confer

A discussion of methods of increasing the public service of their programs is the theme of a two-day meeting of managers of Gannett radio stations now in progress in Washington . . . .

d. **(B3/f56)**

*

Broadcasting Magazine
May 23, 1949, p. 63

GANNETT CONCLAVE DeLaney Named Chairman

O. GLOVER DELANEY, general manager of WTHT Hartford, has been elected chairman of the Gannett Group radio stations for the coming year. He replaces Dale Taylor, general manager of WENY Elmira, N.Y. Robert J. Burow, station and promotion manager of WDAN Danville, Ill., is the new secretary.

Officers were elected at the wind-up of a two-day radio conference held May 12-13 at the Statler Hotel, Washington, by the Gannett Group. Members of the FCC were honor guests at the dinner.

The conference agenda included a talk on Gannett radio operations by Paul Miller, Gannett Group vice president and coordinator of the six stations in the group . . . .

e. **(B3/f56)**

The Gannetteer
May 1949

PHOTO:
BELOW: Rochester WHEC listeners now hear news-casts straight from The Democrat and Chronicle's own

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newsroom radio studio, officially put in use Mar. 23. Participating in the inaugural program (from left) were Cliff carpenter, new D&C radio news editor; Gunnar Wiig, WHEC general manager; Craig Williams, engineer; George R. Shoals, D&C managing editor, and Paul Miller, vicepresident of the Gannett Company and chief of all its radio interests.

3. 1950

a. **(B3/f64)**

The Times-Picayune Publishing Company

The Times Picayune **New Orleans States**
LAFAYETTE SQUARE NEW ORLEANS 4

Office of
GEORGE W. HEALY, JR.
Vice-President
The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.
Managing Editor
The Times-Picayune

July 29, 1950

Mr. Paul Miller,
Vice President,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

I just completed your South American series. It was excellent, giving me a chance to re-enjoy the trip. Incidentally, you were smarter than I. Margaret wanted to know what Evita wore, and I couldn't tell her. Now, thanks to you and Fleur, I can.

My radio interviews are getting to be too much of a bad thing. After WTPS and WWL I received a call from WDSU and WDSU-TV and am booked there at 1:30 p. m. Monday. WTPS and WWL, I'm sure, have no platters; but if I can get them to cut one at WDSU, I'll send you a copy. You probably are lucky that the radio stations in Rochester aren't like those in New Orleans, with each having a Latin American program at least once a week.

I'm glad you couldn't get WWL. I was almost as hoarse as I was in Buenos Aires, and I'm sure the program was bum. The Latin American expert who interviewed me incidentally was worse off than I. He had just taken a shot for his latest case of dysentery, contracted in Bolivia.

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Best regards,

Sincerely,
George (signed)
George W. Healy, Jr.

GWH/MM

4. 1951

5. 1952

6. 1953

7. 1954

a. **(B3a/f73)**

Rochester Times-Union
November 3, 1954

Press, Radio, TV Gave Joint Coverage

**All Facilities
Combined for
1st Time**

The news gathering facilities of The Times-Union, The Democrat and Chronicle, WHEC-Radio and WHEC-Television were combined last night for the first time to give Rochester and area residents a new service in election reporting.

The traditionally quick and accurate returns coverage by the newspaper staffs poured fast-mounting figures into a score of adding machines to prepare totals for today's final election tables. WHEC-Radio and TV kept pace with up-to-the-minute coverage over the air.

WHEC's television operation, set up in The Times-Union news room and opened at 7:30 p.m., brought into focus for viewers the mechanics, the excitement, the mounting tensions of election night.

More than 100 persons participated in the news-TV-radio combine, which brought to listeners not only the color and excitement of election news coverage, but also interviews with winning local candidates.

First to go on the air was triumphant Republican Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, presented by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers. After welcoming Keating to the scene of the combined election coverage operation, Miller pointed out:

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"The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union always combine forces for the compiling of election returns. In recent years, WHEC-Radio has been brought in to report on a spot basis directly from the joint newsroom.

"Tonight, for the first time, WHEC-Television is added in an integrated operation designed to give the fullest possible news coverage to the area. We know this first experience will leave much to be desired, but I can assure listeners and hearers that we hope to learn from it and to do better still next time."

When WHEC-TV's "live" telecast from The Times-Union newsroom ended at 11 p.m., the station shifted to its studios, where further combined newspaper and television coverage was offered.

This included showing over the air of pictures taken at Republican and Democratic headquarters by Times-Union cameramen.

C. Glover DeLaney, general manager of WHEC, said today:

"Approximately 40 members of the staff of WHEC joined with the members of the two newspapers to bring results as swiftly as available to the Rochester area viewers. The success of the effort encourages us to make even more elaborate plans for similar coverage of future elections."

PHOTO
Caption:

ELECTION INTERVIEW – Rep. Kenneth B. Keating speaks before WHEC-TV camera in Times-Union newsroom during interview with Paul Miller, executive vice **president of The Gannett Newspapers. This followed posting of returns assuring Keating's reelection.**

8. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**

American Newspaper Publishers Association
CRANSTON WILLIAMS, General Manager
370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT BULLETIN

No. 15 March 16, 1955

ANPA TO BE AT A.B.A. MEETING ON NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF COURT TRIALS

Jack R. Howard, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, New York, N. Y., and Paul Miller, Gannett newspapers, Rochester, N. Y., will represent ANPA at April 2 meeting in Washington, D. C., called by American Bar Association to discuss mutual responsibilities in court trials and publicizing of court proceedings.

J. R. Wiggins will represent American Society of Newspaper Editors and Edgar Kobak, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. American Bar Association representatives are Justice Douglas L. Edmonds, California, chairman of A.B.A.'s Judicial Administration Section, and Wilber

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[*sic*?]M. Brucker, Detroit, Mich., chairman of A.B.A.'s Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances.

b. **(B4/f1)**

*****

Times-Union
March 16, 1955

Miller to Represent Publishers
At Parley on Trial Coverage

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will represent the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. at a meeting called to discuss news coverage of court trials . . . .

c. **(B4/f1)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
March 17, 1955

Gannett Executive to Attend
Meeting on Trial Coverage

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers, will represent the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. at a meeting to discuss newspaper coverage of court trials in Washington on April 2 . . . .

d. **(B4/f1)**

[Source unknown]
(probably General Management Bulletin)
April 2, 1955

PRESS AND BAR GROUPS DISCUSS CANON 35 OF A.B.A.
ON USE OF CAMERAS IN COURTROOMS

Release from Washington, D. C., April 2 follows:

Representatives of national organizations of publishers, editors and broadcasters met with representatives of the American bar Association in Washington today at the Statler Hotel for a preliminary discussion of the reporting of court proceedings.

Views were exchanged on Canon 35 of the canons of Judicial Ethics of the American Bar Association, drafted in 1937 and since adopted as a rule of court procedure in 21 states. The canon precludes the use of cameras, broadcasting or television equipment in court rooms. The media organizations oppose this canon.

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The conference group was convened without any authority to act but solely for the purpose of obtaining a clarification of the respective positions of the bar and the media. A further exchange of views at a later date on the various aspects of the question was decided upon.

Attending today's meeting were:

American Newspaper Publisher Association

Paul Miller, Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, New York

Jack R. Howard, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, New York

Chairman, Freedom of Information Committee

Edgar Kobak, New York, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters

American Society of Newspaper Editors

J. R. Wiggins, Washington Post and Times Herald, Washington, D. C.

American Bar Association

Honorable Wilbur M. Brucker, General Counsel, Department of Defense, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Douglas L. Edmonds, Supreme Court of California, San Francisco, California

Don Hyndman, Director of Public Relations, American Bar Association, Chicago, Illinois

Richard P. Tinkham, Chairman, American Bar Association, Committee on Public Relations, Hammond, Indiana

[For previous reference,
see General Management Bulletin, No. 15, March 16, 1955.]

e. **(B4/f2)**

Niagara Falls Gazette
September 19, 1955

Prayer for Health of Ailing Publisher Opens Parley of Gannett Executives Here

More than 100 executives of the Gannett Group of Newspapers, Radio and Television Stations today heard Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., Inc., open a two-day group editorial and business conference at Hotel Niagara with a prayer for the health of Frank E. Gannett and the continuance of the idealistic spirit in newspapering.

Mr. Miller singled out the Niagara Falls Gazette, newest member of the group, as a lively newspaper in a "great town." He said that the Gannett Co. is "very happy to be here" as he welcomed publishers, editorial and business executives of the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations that comprise the group.

Founder of the Company

Mr. Miller's opening prayer follows:

"Our Father in Heaven: Please bless FEG (Frank E. Gannett) and Dav (E. R. Davenport) and others unable to be here today, and be with us as we talk

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newspapering – a pursuit, let us never forget, where idealism is essential to continuing success. Amen."

Mr. Gannett is founder and president of the Gannett Co., Inc. Mr. Davenport is a retired official of the company now living in Florida.

This morning the delegates to the annual group meeting listened to a report on group operations by Lynn N. Bitner, general manager. Mr. Bitner cited 1955 as a peak year in newspaper circulation and advertising and noted that a rising standard of living and growing population in the United States bodes well for the future.

He was followed to the rostrum in the hotel ballroom by G. Glover Delaney of Rochester, who heads the group's radio and TV operations. Mr. Delaney's topic was "Working with TV and Radio."

Albany Man Speaks

Henry W. Stock, advertising manager of the Albany Knickerbocker News discussed the work of the Brand Names Foundation.

Cyrus H. Favor, circulation manager of the Utica Daily Press and the Sunday Utica Observer Dispatch, discussed "Why Do People Buy Our Newspapers?"

Mr. Bitner spoke at a joint luncheon meeting in the hotel's Terrace Room.

Following the opening session this morning, the visitors split into three groups for separate meetings. These were group meetings for news and editorial personnel, radio and television officials, and advertising and business representatives . . . .

Blanchard, Jones Preside

L. R. Blanchard, editorial chairman of the group, and Vincent S. Jones, executive editor, presided at the editorial conference. Irving H. Fitch, advertising director, was chairman of the advertising and business meeting, and Mr. Delaney presided at the radio and TV meeting . . . .

In his remarks Mr. Miller paid tribute to Herbert Cruickshank, who will retire this year as treasurer of the Gannett Co. Also at the speaker's table with Mr. Miller and Mr. Bitner was Frank Tripp, chairman of the board of the Gannett Co., Inc.

Mr. Miller called on Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Rochester Times-Union and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, who said he had talked with the hospital today and was happy to report that Mr. Gannett, who was stricken ill in April, was showing improvement.

Dinner Meeting Planned

A dinner meeting of the conference delegates will be held in the hotel ballroom this evening . . . .

Besides the 20 New York State newspapers that are members of the group, three out-of-state newspapers are represented at the conference. They are the Hartford (Conn.) Times, the Plainfield (N.J.) Courier News and the Danville (Ill.) Commercial News.

Among the delegates arriving here yesterday were officials of Radio Station WHEC, Rochester; WENY, Elmira; WHDL, Olean, and WDAN, Danville, and Television Stations WHEC-TV, Rochester, and WDAN-TV, Danville . . . .

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PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT GROUP CONVENES HERE – More than 100 executives of the 23 newspapers, four radio stations and two television stations that comprise the Gannett Group met at Hotel Niagara today for a business and editorial conference. Left to right, Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Co., Inc.; Kenneth K. Burke, vice president and general manager of the Niagara Falls Gazette, newest member of the group; Lynn R. Bitner, group general manager, and frank Tripp, chairman of the board of the Gannett Co. Inc.—Gazette Photo. Additional picture on page 15.

9. 1956

a. **(B4/f3)**

Democrat and Chronicle
March 28, 1956

Brown, Miller Testify In Channel 10 Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 27 (GNS) – Gordon P. Brown, owner of WSAY in Rochester testified today that he lost "out of pocket" approximately $200,000 on the operation of his radio station since 1947.

"For the last two or three years," Brown said, "I haven't even taken any salary out of WSAY for myself . . . This year, the WSAY operation was not profitable."

Brown testified as the first witness again today at a hearing before FCC Examiner Elizabeth C. Smith on a "protest case" which Brown has brought against the Federal Communications Commission over the Channel 10 television service in Rochester.

The second witness was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., Inc., who appeared in response to a subpoena issued by Brown's lawyers. The Gannett Co. owns WHEC and WHEC-TV.

The FCC on March 11, 1953, awarded the Channel 10 license to WHEC and WVET, owned by the Veterans Broadcasting Co., to operate on a "share-time" basis. Brown is seeking to prove that the FCC grant was "contrary to the public interest."

Brown also contends that WVET and WHEC have improperly denied him the right to rebroadcast certain radio programs on his own station, which originally were broadcast over WVET and WHEC-AM radio stations.

He sought to introduce 1952 correspondence between himself and the two radio stations in which he says his requests were denied.

Brown was identified as the president, general manager, and sole stockholder of the Federal Broadcasting Corp., which owns WSAY. At one point, he was asked by his lawyer to "tell the history and experiences" of his radio station.

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Started in 1935

Brown said in substance:

He first "hit the air" in Rochester with a 100-watt, daytime only, radio station in 1935. By 1938, he obtained FCC approval to increase his power to 250 watts. By 1943 he was up to 1,000 watts, and WSAY is now operating on 5,000 watts.

He had a network connection with the Mutual Broadcasting System in the early 1940s until Station WVET came into being. He lost that network connection to WVET in 1947, and "we have not been able to get affiliation since that time."

"We never tried CBS because it was affiliated with WHEC," Brown said. "I had talked to CBS, pointing out the superiority of our facilities and coverage, but was not able to get anywhere."

In the last year that he had a network connection, Brown said, he made "close to $100,000 from network programs. Since that time, he said, "revenue has decreased tremendously."

Brown agreed to make his financial statements for the years 1947 through 1952 available from FCC files for incorporation in the public record of the hearing.

Miller said he has been with the Gannett organization for 8 ½ years. Before that, he was with the Associated Press for 15 years, and was chief of the AP Washington Bureau for 5 ½ years.

He testified about business interests of the Gannett Co. Miller said that a majority of the voting stock is controlled by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation Inc., which is run by a board of directors.

Strong Public Service

Miller said that Frank Gannett, president of the company, "has been ill since last April;" that Frank E. Tripp is chairman of the board of directors of the foundation; and that "I am operating head of the company."

Concerning the Gannett newspaper and radio-television operations, Miller said:

"Our whole philosophy is to keep it local. We're strong on public service, and everything has to do with the local communities that we serve, the same as with our radio and TV stations. Public service is number one."

Miller said The Gannett Group had been in formation for approximately 50 years. In Rochester, he said, the company publishes The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union.

These are the only two daily newspapers, he said, but other publications in the community include The Catholic Courier Journal, The Jewish Ledger, The Daily Record, a German language newspaper, the magazine WE, and until recently The Sun.

Miller said the Sun was a weekly newspaper "published by a young man named Curt Gurling, a fine young man, but he closed it down." Miller also pointed out that there are six radio stations in Rochester, and two television stations. "We have one-fourth of the TV service in the community," he said.

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William A. Roberts, Brown's lawyer, asked a number of questions about the advertising and editorial content of The Gannett Newspaper[s], their news and feature services, and "who determines political policy on your newspapers?"

Question Overruled

This question was overruled by FCC examiner Smith as not being pertinent to the case. "Just because this is a political year," she said, "Let's not turn this case into a political forum."

"Are any types of advertising prohibited?" asked Roberts.

"Yes, sir," Miller replied. "We do not accept any liquor advertising." He went on to say that "beer, wine, and any other alcoholic beverages" are also excluded.

"But their sale is legal and customary in Rochester?"

"Yes," Miller replied.

Miller said the two Rochester newspapers use the news and feature services of AP, UP, INS, Chicago Daily News, NEA, and King Features. "The number of services is a matter of local determination," he observed.

Roberts asked how "policy" was determined on The Gannett Newspapers.

"That is worked out in general discussion," said Miller. Editorial policy is left up to the editors of the two Rochester papers, just as it is throughout the group. The local editor is the boy."

The executive editor of The Gannett Group, Miller said, "is a man of good general newspaper experience, who advises with the other editors on newspaper problems, but not on policy."

The advertising director of the group, he said, "has somewhat the same responsibility. He serves in an advisory capacity." Miller said the group has no "fixed rules," but that its executives meet in a group conference "either once or twice a year."

Miller also testified that there are separate national advertising agencies handling accounts for the newspapers, and for the radio-television stations. "We fix rates for radio and TV wholly apart from the newspapers," he said.

'Fair Rate' Policy

"Are your rates based on fixed policies?" Roberts asked.

"The rates should be fair," Miller said. "That's the top policy." He offered to furnish advertising rate cards, and make an advertising man available for further testimony if desired.

Roberts asked about Gannett Co. operations in the Radio-TV field in Albany and Elmira. He stated for the record:

"I can show it has been the practice of Gannett to apply for TV and radio licenses, even to build a station and then abandon it, for the purpose of concentrating media in its own hand."

Roberts also called attention to an agreement between Stations WVET and WHEC not to sell to any outsiders, should either party wish to abandon its half of

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the “share-time” TV operation in Rochester, but to make a first refusal offer to the other partner.

Hearings are scheduled to continue tomorrow, when Brown’s lawyers have other witnesses waiting to appear, who have not yet been identified.

Brown was the first witness to be heard as hearings in his “protest case” were opened by the FCC Monday. After pointing out that Rochester’s two daily newspapers are owned by the Gannett interests, he argued there is a monopoly of the media of communication here. Brown added that the situation has existed in Rochester since The Gannett Group took over the former Journal-American from the Hearst interests on June 30, 1937.

Copies of the last issue of the Journal-American published on that date and others from editions of The Democrat and Chronicle and Times-Union issued on July 2, 1937, were introduced in support of Brown’s claim.

Charges Collusion

Roberts, Brown’s counsel, said, “We will undertake to show that in collusion with Hearst, The Gannett Newspapers and Hearst newspapers acquired a monopoly in Rochester and Albany by mutually suppressing one [another’s ?] newspapers.”

In the course of giving testimony, Brown voiced objection to the way in which program listings for WSAY were carried by the newspapers. He cited an instance in which, according to his claim, the listings specified that a Bing Crosby program was recorded rather than “live.”

Brown’s second witness was John G. Corey, editor and publisher of the local news magazine, We. Corey, who was asked to “describe the manner of operation of The Gannett Newspapers as of 1935,” was identified as a “newspaperman who has lived for 35 years in Rochester.”

Corey said:

“I wrote a profile on Gannett in 1945. I took exception to remarks of the editor of The Democrat and Chronicle that each Gannett newspaper stood on its own feet. The profile was complimentary to Gannett – very complimentary. But the truth is, all the editors took their orders from the editorial chief, who at that time was Fay Blanchard.” (Corey’s reference was to L. R. Blanchard who since 1950 has been editor of The Democrat and Chronicle and who was general executive editor of The Gannett Newspapers.)

‘Common Gossip’

When asked to account for his professed knowledge of Gannett editorial policy workings – in view of the fact that he had never worked under Gannett management and had acknowledged he did not associate with Gannett Co. officials – Corey replied: “Common gossip in Rochester.”

He added it was gossip among Gannett newspaper reporters he had met “on various stories and in various bars.”

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In reply to a question regarding the "active political interest" of the newspapers, Corey said, "They give coverage to both parties."

Corey asserted that the Rochester newspapers in certain instances had "not disclosed news." He cited, as unreported by the dailies, two deaths at Rochester State Hospital for Mentally Defective Children at Newark, and the methods used by a furnace company to sell furnaces to Brighton area residents following the 1951 gas explosions disaster in that town. Corey claimed that each of the stories had been "exposed" by his publication.

b. **(B4/f15)**

Times-Union
October 4, 1956

* * *

EYE ON THE NEWS – Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, will report on his recent trip to the scene of the Suez Canal dispute on Eye on the News on Channel 10 at 7:15 p.m. today. **Mayor Peter Barry** also will be a guest on the program with a special message on voter registration.

c. **(B4/f15)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
October 5, 1956

Suez Cited as Showing End to Power Politics

The day of power politics as the solution to international tensions has disappeared, Paul Miller said last night.

The executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers in a television report described his recent trip to the Suez Canal area, scene of the present international dispute over Egyptian seizure of the waterway.

"The day of the display of power as the answer to international tensions has disappeared," Miller said. "The day of negotiation as the answer to such problems has now arrived."

The Suez incident has made it clear that the answer lies in negotiation not the threat of force, the newspaper executive said.

Egyptians do not consider they seized the canal, Miller said. They look upon their action as nationalization of a home-owned enterprize [*sic*] within their own border, he added.

Miller reported that he witnessed no display of hostility to himself or other Westerners during his stay in the Suez area. He also pointed out that Western fears that Egypt lacked the ability to run the canal have been proved false by the

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amount of traffic now using the waterway. Miller spoke over “Eye on the News” on Channel 10.

10. 1957

a. **(B4/f26)**

*Broadcasting * Telecasting*
April 22, 1957

Miller Elected Gannett President

PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of the Gannett Co., has been elected president of the firm. Frank Gannett, founder, was elected president-emeritus, and Frank E. Tripp, continuing as chairman of the board, becomes president of all subsidiaries except Gannett Foundation and WHEC Inc., Rochester, which are headed by Mr. Miller, president. Mr. Miller, former assistant general manager of the AP and Washington bureau chief, has been with Gannett since 1947. Gannett owns WHEC–AM–TV Binghamton, WENY Elmira, an interest in WHDL Olean, all N.Y., and WDAN-AM-TV Danville, Ill. [*and others?*].

b. **(B4/f26)**
*****

The Gannetteer
June 1957

(1.) **Paul Miller: New President of Gannett Co. And of the Gannett Foundation**

PAUL MILLER on April 11 was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc. He succeeded FRANK GANNETT, its founder, who has become president emeritus.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary of the Gannett Co.

Frank Gannett actively directed the Gannett Co. until two years ago when he was injured in a fall and later suffered other complications which have kept him confined to his Rochester home.

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, Gannett’s long time [*sic*] associate, who for many years was general manager of the company, continues as chairman of its board. He has also been elected president of all the other subsidiary companies in the organization, consisting chiefly of the operating companies of the various newspapers.

Succeeding Miller as vice president of the Gannett Foundation is Mrs. Frank Gannett. Her husband established the foundation in 1935 to guarantee the

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continuation of his newspaper organization. The foundation holds 67 per cent of the operating company's outstanding common stock.

The bulk of the net income of the foundation is distributed for public, charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes in those areas where Gannett newspapers circulate generally.

ONE OF the most widely known leaders in the newspaper industry, Tripp since 1922 has been publisher of the newspapers in his home town, Elmira. He was general manager of the Gannett Group from 1925 to 1951.

For his work in heading up all newspaper promotions for all seven bond drives in World War II he received the U.S. Treasury's Distinguished Service Citation.

Tripp was chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. from 1940 to 1944. His weekly column for years appeared in more than 130 newspapers.

(2.) ***The Group's New President:***

A Versatile Newsman . . . Executive . . . Civic Leader . . . Global Traveler

IN ASSUMING the presidency of Gannett Co. Inc., PAUL MILLER pledged a continuation of the unique policy of local autonomy under which FRANK GANNETT always has delegated authority and responsibility to the management of each newspaper in the Group.

Under this system, editorial policies are determined locally by the men who live in and know their communities. This is unlike a chain operation, in which methods and practices are dictated from a central office.

Miller joined the Group as executive assistant to Gannett on Aug. 1, 1947. He was elected a director and a vice president of the company in 1949. At the request of Gannett, he took over many of the duties which the founder had performed for many years.

In 1951 he was elected executive vice president. Since May 1955, he has been operating head of the company. He is also publisher and editor of the *Rochester Times-Union* and publisher of *The Democrat and Chronicle.*

His basic philosophy of newspapering was sketched in a bylined article on The Times-Union editorial page two days after his elevation to the presidency:

"A good newspaper is not built overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant . . . like a good man or a good woman. It will be doomed to failure, ultimately, if it is not trustworthy, fair and clean. This is especially true of cities of homes.

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"That general thinking has been behind the growth and development of newspapers in the Gannett Group, founded on a small beginning by Frank Gannett . . . .

"It is assumed that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues."

REGARDING pricing of our products, Miller wrote:

"Briefly, and as general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate – even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Low rates mean that more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

"The same for circulation. Gannett newspapers have ever been among the last in the nation to up circulation rates.

"The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium.

"We are interested most of all in home delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it does the most good for us and for advertisers.

"Our newspapers are produced for family reading in the home by young and old. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded. A close editorial eye is kept trained on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news copy."

(2.)

President Miller on Group Expansion: 'We Can Be Interested . . .'

(Continued from preceding page)

AS FOR opportunities for advancement within The Group, he told a gathering of Gannett circulation men: "There'll always be new opportunities. You should think whether you are doing the kind of job that will make someone think about you if there's another opportunity elsewhere in our organization . . . .

"As to where and when opportunities will come, time and events will tell. Things can happen fast, as you have seen. There are bound to be openings from time to time. Also, our company is not necessarily through expanding. We are not going to expand just for the sake of expanding. But we can be interested in good newspapers in good communities that fit our type of operation."

THE NEW president, who already had visited each of the 23 Gannett newspapers, has stepped up his rate of travel since April 11. In one 10-day period he visited

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Plainfield, N.J., and conferred with executives of the *Courier-News*; addressed an annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce; spoke to teen-age correspondents of *The Democrat and Chronicle* in Rochester, and dined at Ithaca with department heads of the *Ithaca Journal* before touring the Gannett Medical Center on the Cornell campus.

(3.)

A Statement
by Frank Tripp

IF PAUL MILLER will accept the designation, I am proud to call him "my boy."

It was a long and thoughtful search by both Frank Gannett and me to find a man equipped to some day [*sic*] become the president of The Gannett Newspapers.

We were both of an age to make the choice necessary when Paul came; and there seemed to be an organization-wide realization at once of his destiny.

I say he is my boy because I found him. Frank Gannett had barely met him.

The search was for a man of country-wide acquaintance and newspaper knowledge. We found one who qualifies even worldwide. I believe that Paul Miller is today's best known man in world journalism, and personally knows more of his contemporaries both in and out of the newspaper field.

In his activity, I would have said the same of Frank Gannett. It had to be a rare type to succeed Frank.

But most important it had to be a man who would accept the traditions of Gannett newspapers, marry them and perpetuate them. Most of all, the human relations that make for the security of Gannett people.

PAUL has met this test in his every action and attitude. All that Gannett Newspapers have meant to all of us is safe and secure under his leadership. He has no pals to bring along, no strange policies to nurture, no weird newspaper notions.

Long before he became president he was one of us, dedicated to the same things and the same future that we all have striven for.

In my book, what more can we ask of a successor to the man who built it all – a man we love?

(4.)

THE GANNETTEER

In the Gannett Group Are:

The Rochester Times-Union
The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
The Hartford (Conn.) Times
The Elmira Star-Gazette
The Elmira Advertiser
The Elmira Sunday Telegram
The Utica Observer-Dispatch

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The Utica Daily Press
The Ithaca Journal
The Newburgh News
The Beacon News
The Albany Knickerbocker News
The Ogdensburg Journal
The Ogdensburg Advance-News
The Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News
The Olean Times-Herald
The Malone Evening Telegram
The Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News
The Saratoga Springs Saratogian
The Binghamton Press
The Niagara Falls Gazette
The Massena Observer (semi-weekly)
The Potsdam Courier and Freeman (weekly)

The five radio stations in the Gannett Radio Group are:

WHEC, Rochester, 1460
WENY, Elmira, 1230
WHDL, Olean, 1450
WDAN, Danville, Ill., 1490
WINR, Binghamton, 680

The television stations are:

WHEC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, N.Y.
WDAN-TV, Channel 24, Danville, Ill.

c. **(B7/f6)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
September 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Conference with a Goal: Better Newspapers for You

By PAUL MILLER

No business or professional group brings its own activities under more critical, searching examination than newspapermen in convention apply to newspapers.

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Some conventions seem largely given over to self-praise.

This is much less true of a newspaper gathering – although we of course enjoy our share.

For the most part, it's "How come we didn't do so and so?" and why don't we do it this way next time?" almost from the moment a chairman gavels for order.

So it will be when executives and department heads of newspapers in The Gannett Group – including The Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle – assemble here for their own annual two-day clinic next Monday and Tuesday. Operating heads of affiliated radio and TV stations also will be on hand for meetings of their own.

Rochester is headquarters of the Group which newspapermen and students of newspapers elsewhere refer to as notable in a number of respects, two in particular:

1. **The lack of uniformity as to size,** ranging from a fine weekly at Potsdam, N.Y. to the dailies of Rochester and Hartford, Conn.

2. **The policy of autonomy.** There is no central editorial dictation or control.

* * *

FOUNDER FRANK GANNETT, ill at his Rochester home, will be absent again this year, but his two closest long-time associates will be actively on hand.

Frank Tripp, chairman of the board, is known in Rochester and throughout our Group for many things, not least being his weekly column.

E. R. Davenport, more or less retired now, but very much a factor, spends several months each year at his Florida home, but is known widely as the former general manager of the Rochester newspapers.

* * *

AS IN MANY OTHER FIELDS, the problem of ever-rising costs will dominate many of the discussions.

Inflation is a dangerous threat to our national life. Each dollar in terms of what you can buy with it has dwindled from 100 cents (its 1939 purchasing power) to 49.7 cents.

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Newspapers have been fighting to hold the line for years, not only in campaigns for economy in government and elsewhere, but also in their own pricing policies. Even so, many have had to go reluctantly to 6, 7 or 10 cents daily, and more will be forced to do so in the future.

But name any other product that you could buy for a nickel 10 years ago that still sells for a nickel today – yet has steadily improved in quality, content, service and appeal.

*** * ***

THE ADVANCES of recent years have been many:

Color printing – adopted expensively by many newspapers and with more coming along all the time; better local and worldwide picture coverage and reproduction; sharper, more interesting, more effective news writing and advertising; broader coverage in all fields, including sports and women's news.

All these are tangible, appreciated advances, significant to every community newspapers serve.

*** * ***

ALL AND MORE will be discussed and reviewed at the meetings here at the Sheraton next week.

People, however, not processes, will have No. 1 billing:

A new training program, more than a year in preparation, among the best in the newspaper world, will be outlined.

Under this program, to be undertaken throughout the Gannett Group, young men and women will be given organized training that is sure to mean (1) even greater opportunities for them in the years that lie ahead, and (20 still better newspapers for readers and advertisers.

d. **(B4/f29)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
November 18, 1957

Gannett Co. Buys TV in California

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STOCKTON, Calif. – The Gannett Co. – which has newspaper, radio and television interests in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – today projected its first expansion into the Far West.

Paul Miller of Rochester, N.Y., president of Gannett Co., Inc., announced the signing of an agreement for purchase of TV Station KOVR in the rich Central Valley of California. KOVR operates on Very High Frequency (VHF) over Channel 13 and is affiliated with American broadcasting Company. It is licensed to Stockton and serves the three principal cities of the valley – Stockton, Sacramento and Modesto . . . .

e. **(B4/f29)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
November 19, 1957

Gannett Co. Acquires California TV Station

STOCKTON, Calif., Nov. 18 – Purchase of television station KOVR in the Sacramento Valley of California by Gannett Co., Inc., was announced yesterday by Paul Miller, president. It is a three million dollar transaction, subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the licensing of all broadcast stations . . . .

f. **(B4/f29)**

Editor & Publisher
November 23, 1957

Gannett Co. Buys Station In California

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Paul Miller, president of Gannett Co., Inc., this week announced the signing of an agreement for purchase of a Stockton, Calif., television station by the Gannett Co.

The station, KOVR, is a 316,000-watt station licensed to operate on VHF channel 13. It serves Sacramento and Modesto as well as Stockton. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co.

The Gannett Co. proposes to acquire the capital stock of Television Diablo, Inc., owner and operator of KOVR for $1,100,000, with Diablo remaining committed to repay its outstanding indebtedness, approximately $2,000,000.

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Principal stockholder of Television Diablo, Inc., is H. Leslie Hoffman of Los Angeles, president of Hoffman Electronics Corp. The concern manufactures radio, television and high fidelity equipment.

Mr. Miller said: "Terry H. Lee, general manager of KOVR, has agreed to remain with the company until July 1, 1958."

In the Gannett Group are 22 [*23?*] newspapers, four [*five?*] radio stations and three television stations, all east of the Mississippi.

Representing the Gannett Co. with Mr. Miller in investigation and negotiations, extended over several weeks, were Cyril Williams, treasurer; Lynn N. Bitner, general manager; and C. Glover Delaney, managing director of Gannett radio and television properties.

Formal request for approval of the transaction will be made at once to the Federal Communications Commission.

g. **(B4/f29)**

The Gannetteer
December 1957

PURCHASE of television station KOVR in the Sacramento Valley of California by Gannett Co., Inc., was announced Nov. 18 by PAUL MILLER, president. The transaction is subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the licensing of all broadcasting stations.

KOVR-TV, operating on Channel 13, is a VHF station licensed to Stockton and serving the three principal cities of the Sacramento Valley – Stockton, Sacramento and Modesto. Its maximum power transmitter (316,000 watts) is situated atop Butte Mountain, near Jackson in Amador County, heart of the famous Gold Rush country of 1849.

KOVR serves nearly 450,000 TV homes in this rapidly growing agricultural and industrial area which has a population of 1,500,000. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co. network.

The Gannett Co. proposes to acquire the capital stock of Television Diablo, Inc., owner and operator of KOVR-TV, for $1,100,000, with Diablo remaining committed to repay its outstanding indebtedness, approximately $2 million.

Principal stockholder of Television Diablo Inc., is H. Leslie Hoffman of Los Angeles, president of Hoffman Electronics Corp. The concern manufactures radio, television and high fidelity equipment and is active in the government missile and military electronics programs.

"We plan to retain substantially the same staff now operating the station and to announce a program for improved and expanded service to this great and growing area," Miller said.

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"We are particularly pleased that Terry H. Lee, the present general manager of KOVR, has agreed to remain with the company until July 1, 1958. Mr. Lee has been a tremendous factor in the development program of the present KOVR, and his help and guidance will be of major assistance to the Gannett Company."

C. GLOVER DELANEY of Rochester, managing director of Gannett Company's Broadcast Division, will devote considerable time to plans for development of KOVR.

Representing the Gannett Company in investigation and negotiations, extended over several weeks, were CYRIL WILLIAMS, treasurer; LYNN N. BITNER, general manager; DELANEY and Justin Doyle of the Rochester law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Dey.

The Gannett Company operates other television and radio properties. On Nov. 4, a million-watt UHF station went on the air in Binghamton. Other stations in the Gannett organization are: WHEC, and WHEC-TV, Rochester, N.Y.; WENY, Elmira, N.Y.; WDAN and WDAN-TV (UHF), Danville, Ill., and WINR, Binghamton, N.Y.

THE GANNETT CO. Inc., founded by FRANK GANNETT, who is now president emeritus, operates 22 newspapers in New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois.

Gannett News Service maintains bureaus in Washington and Albany. J. P. McKinney & Son, national advertising representatives, a subsidiary of the Gannett Company, has offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Syracuse. Legal formalities were completed at mid-month and it was expected that an application for formal approval by the FCC would be presented in a few days. Normally, FCC action on such a transfer requires two to three months.

Hoffman, commenting on the agreement said:

"We have put a great deal of time, money and effort into the development of KOVR as an instrument of real service to the valley area. I am delighted that the purchaser is the Gannett Company, because I know it will carry on and expand policies to the continued best advantage of the people of this area."

11. 1958

12. 1960

13. 1961

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14. 1962

15. 1963

16. 1964

17. 1965

18. 1966

19. 1967

20. 1968

21. 1969

a. **(B1/f4)**

GANNETT CO., INC. ANNUAL REPORT 1969

Broadcasting

While we expect Gannett's broadcasting commitment to expand, broadcasting accounted for only 4% of total revenues in 1969. We now operate six radio stations, two television stations and one CATV (Community Antenna Television) network. Under the limitation set by the FCC, we could acquire three more AM stations, five more FM stations and five television stations. We are also interested in further expansion in CATV.

22. 1970

a. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Shareholder's Annual Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 26, 1970

Paul Miller, presiding as president and chief executive officer of Gannett Co., Inc., was advanced to chairman and chief executive officer by the Board of Directors following the 1970 shareholders' meeting.

On March 19, 1969 . . . Gannett became listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

23. 1971

a. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. 1971 Annual Report

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Acquisitions and Dispositions
On November 12, 1971, the sale of radio station WDAN AM and FM, located in Danville, Illinois, was completed for $250,000 in cash.
The sale of radio station WINR AM in Binghamton, New York, was completed for $285,000 on February 26, 1971.
On March 29, 1971, the sale of television station WINR was completed for $780,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT
For the fiscal year ended December 28, 1975
ACQUISITIONS 1971-1975
DISPOSITIONS 1971-1975
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING

Staff Building
(Box # 8, 14, 15, 28)

1. 1942-1943 **(B3/f34)**
(PM's "Diary")

The greatest satisfaction to me in my first months at Washington was the realization that the Staff and I were getting along and that all of us were plugging away at telling the Story of Washington with an enthusiasm and a fidelity that were getting some good results. I had felt in my earlier experience with The AP, viewing the AP news reports from Washington from an outlying bureau, that we often were old maidish and stilted and sissified. There were little things: The insistence through habit of writing with wases and weres and hads instead of ises and hases and haves, where proper, affected me like the sound of fingernails on a blackboard. I was the new boss and I knew it. I always had a violent aversion myself to a new boss who walked in, took a look around and started moving furniture. I never worked that way. As opportunity afforded, I talked with individuals informally about this and that. I went around urging "Write like you talk! Why back up into some special style just because you are telling it on a typewriter rather than face to face?" The report began to unbend and the process continues. And I'd always felt we were too much inclined to be relayers and not enough inclined to be reporters from Washington. By the time I felt in position from all viewpoints to tackle that one, the relationship in the staff was such that the point could be made with emphasis and even harshness where worthwhile. The new boss business had worn off. We were in there slugging all together. No one, I felt sure, thought that I criticized to be criticizing. All knew I had confidence in every key man and most of the others and that in riding them eternally on "reporting not relaying" I was interpreting to them the voice of the membership we served . . . I often thought, as I often think still, that this soft-

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voiced manner of handling a staff may not get results as quickly as the loud shout and the heavy pencil and the abrupt right-now. But I always come back to this: It gets the results over the long haul and a brusque, overly-ambitious new boss may ruin many of his men at the start. Certainly he will ruin them insofar as self confidence is concerned. And in this business, the best reporter and writer is the one who writes with easy self confidence; the best employe the one who likes and respects his boss.

2. 1950

a. **(B3/f62)**

*****

[source unknown]
December, 1950

Printer for 54 Years Honored
At Gannett Employes' Party

They put the spotlight on George J. Englert of 315 Bronson Ave. yesterday afternoon in Powers Hotel ballroom and the oldest employe in point of service on the Rochester Gannett newspapers took it like the veteran printer he is.

In his hand Englert held a sizeable check, presented by Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Company, for his 54 years with The Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

PHOTO:
"HONOR D&C VETERAN EMPLOYE"

Caption:
George J. Englert, left, veteran printer of The Democrat and Chronicle, received a check in appreciation of his long service, during annual Christmas party for nearly 400 employes of mechanical departments of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union at the Powers Hotel yesterday. With Englert are Paul Miller, center, vicepresident of The Gannett Company, and Neal Murphy, Democrat and Chronicle business manager.

b. **(B3/f62)**

The Newsmagazine WE
December 25, 1950

"TALK OF THE TOWN"

By Archie LaBounty

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Ever since the Brady case there has been a new topic of conversation, very secret at first, but which has now become the talk, not of the town, but of politicians, East avenue, and newspaper circles. Subject of this conversation is Paul Miller, editor of the Times-Union, and a vice president of the Gannett newspapers. When Miller came to town he was hailed as a great newspaperman who was going to do "things" for the Times-Union. And he is a great newspaperman. He knows the game from top to bottom and there is no question but had he tended to his newspaper business there would not be such a wave of criticism sweeping over his broad shoulders and well-set head.

But something has happened to Miller. At least that is what they are saying. By "they" I mean newspaper men on Miller's own staff, mechanical, business and editorial, and on the staff of the Little Old Lady of Main Street, the D&C. Also some politicians are getting in on the pow wow and not a few are saying that Miller is on his way out.

Asked about this newspapermen admit that there is trouble within the inner sanctum of the Times Union. At least two have said that Miller is scheduled to depart for an executive job with the Associated Press. All of which is very confusing in view of the very fine things that were said of him when he first came to Rochester.

Too Much Dutch

There is no question about it, Miller is in Dutch with some very prominent people of the city. He is in Dutch with some of his own staff who, of course, dare not say so under penalty of a kick in the slats. He is in Dutch with Republican politicians for his attempts to usurp the powers of Monroe County's Republican leader. And it is reported that he is in Dutch with Frank Gannett, who announced himself against Dewey in the recent political campaign only to find Miller sitting in the driver's seat with a curt, "Now boss, you don't know what you are talking about. Dewey is our man and the Times Union will support him. Now please go sit on a tack until this campaign is over."

There is another report that Miller is in Dutch with John G. Corey, editor and publisher of WE. That isn't true. The opposite is true. Corey is in Dutch with Miller. Or so it would seem from the following incident that occurred several weeks ago:

Corey was walking down Exchange street from Police Headquarters. In front of the Times Union Building he was hailed by Gannett, who was sitting in his car. Gannett and Corey passed the time of day and discussed the political situation, which was off the record. Just then Miller came out of the TU Building and strolled over to the car. Gannett was about to introduce his editor to Corey (he didn't know that the two had previously met) when Miller popped up and said:

"Oh yes, we've met. He's the fellow who calls me a s.o.b. every once in a while."

Now that wasn't nice. Corey never called Miller any such name, not even off the record. Why Corey wouldn't dream of calling Miller such a terrible name.

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Miller Invites Criticisms

Corey has, however, criticized Miller. He has criticized the TU editor for a number of reasons, most important of which is his seemingly [sic] desire to dictate to political leaders just how they should conduct their affairs. I have never heard of any political leader going to Miller to tell him how to run the TU.

In the very last issue of WE Corey was very critical of Miller. And he had every right to be. Corey is a newspaperman who believes that a newspaperman's first duty is to get the news and print it. A real newspaperman never, never uses the power of the press as a sort of blackjack to force political leaders to do something they don't want to do.

When Corey learned that it was Miller who led the delegation of ministers to Fred Parrish's office to demand the return of Dave Brady to City Hall as commissioner of public safety he could hardly believe it. Miller has a fine reputation as a newspaperman and he has a wealth of experience. He knows the ethical newspaper practice from the unethical newspaper practice. Consequently, it was hard to believe that the new editor of the TU would deliberately take the lead in forcing the wish of a minority group on a political leader who was having enough troubles trying to keep his machine in good working order.

This newsmagazine already has reported how Miller and an unofficial committee of ministers forced Parrish to order Brady's return to City Hall only to have the roof fall on their heads when the Brady bomb exploded. There is no need of repeating it here. But it has been pointed out before and it should be pointed out again that Miller went too far in his duties as an editor. He is his own worst enemy. The criticisms now hitting him from all directions are of his own making. Rochesterians have a habit of giving anybody anything they ask for. Miller asked for criticisms and he is getting them.

A Personal Matter

More important than anything else we've said in this column thus far is the report, from the Times Union, no less, that Miller no longer is in the good graces of his boss – Frank Gannett. Rochesterians know that Gannett allows his editors complete freedom in running his newspapers. But when it comes to the TU, it is an entirely different matter. The TU is Gannett's first love. That was the paper that really got him started in a big way. And he always was the editor until illness caused him to take things a little easy.

Now Corey is a publisher and he is also an editor. If illness lays him low and he employs someone to take his place, most assuredly he is going to expect that new man to run things as he, Corey, wants them run. If Corey had other papers in other towns he wouldn't care what they did, consistent with common decency and good newspaper work, as long as they made money. But his own personal paper, built along the lines he set down after years of hard struggling, would have to be run the way it always had been run under his editorship.

Another thing that is hurting Miller is the new attitude of some of Rochester's more prominent citizens toward him in the last few months. They simply can't see Miller interfering in affairs that are of no concern to him personally. In the case of

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Miller and his ministers calling on Parrish, the TU editor made it a personal matter.

_____

Close to Blackmail

A good newspaperman or a good editor, if he held the convictions that were Miller's, would have written an editorial calling on Parrish to reinstate Brady in City Hall. That would have made it a matter of public concern. And there could be no criticisms. But to call on Parrish in person with several ministers giving him moral support or any other kind of support was out of bounds. For what Miller and possibly the ministers too, said in effect was, "Put Brady back at his job or else." And in any man's language that is a threat. In fact if it is not blackmail it is mighty close to it.

Al Moss, veteran political writer for the TU, is said to have received an order from Miller – after that meeting with Parrish – to write a story that Brady would return to City Hall. Everybody remembers that story. We here on WE have not questioned Moss about that angle because we don't want to shove him out on a limb. After all Moss is a member of the TU staff. And he is truthful. We don't want him answering questions that would embarrass him with his big boss.

It's too early yet to judge what all this is going to lead to. Maybe Miller will take that AP job if it has been offered. If he does everybody will wish him luck. He isn't a bad guy. The real trouble seems to be that the editorship of the TU went to his noodle and he felt that it entitled him to throw orders around outside of his own sphere.

If only he would throw his weight (on the editorial page of his newspaper) around in such a manner as to erase some of the human misery in Rochester what a guy he would be. Thousands of our underprivileged citizens, most of them aged persons, would cheer him to the echo and in future political campaigns when the TU advised the election of certain individuals they would flock to his banner. As it is now the only banner these unfortunate people have to turn to is WE. That explains why support of political candidates by WE is far more important to men and women running for office than the support of the TU and D&C combined. (For verification see results of last campaign).

3. 1951

4. 1952

5. 1953

6. 1954

7. 1955

   a. **(B4/f1)**

The Gannetteer

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April 1955

Between Nagging and Praise: A Balance

By PAUL MILLER

Executive Vice President, Gannett Newspapers

Editor and Publisher, Rochester Times-Union

. . . AN editorial page, to be effective, must strike a reasonable balance between constant nagging and criticism and constant praise and acquiescence.

It is my hope that The Times-Union editorial page does strike such a balance and that it will continue to do so in the future.

When we have something to criticize, as we often have had in the past, we want to go after it firmly though fairly. But when there are developments that call for a pat on the back, we want to be as prompt to recognize them.

One more thing:

As you know, efforts have been made to make the editorial page the product of many minds and hands rather than of a very few. That policy will be continued and expanded. To staff members who have gone out of their way – as many have – to contribute ideas and copy to the editorial page, sincere thanks. They have helped build a lively page out of one that otherwise would be much less appealing. To those of you who have not joined in, this is an invitation to do so at any time . . . .

– From a bulletin board notice in The Times-Union newsroom.

b. Heselden came from *Geneva Daily Times*, August 1, 1955 **(B4/f3)**

c. **(B4/f2)**

The Gannetteer
OCTOBER * 1955

Blanchard Named To New Post; Jones Is Executive Editor

TWO members of the headquarters staff of the Gannett Group of Newspapers took over new duties last month.

L. R. BLANCHARD became editorial chairman, a new office. For 14 years he had been head of the News and Editorial Office, most recently with the title of general executive editor.

VINCENT S. JONES became executive editor for the Group. For five years he has been director of the News and Editorial Office.

Blanchard will concentrate on editorial pages in the organization, continuing also as editor of The Democrat and Chronicle. The 23 newspapers in the Group

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work together for improvement in content and style. The editorial chairman is charged with coordinating those efforts. He will have a rotating committee of Gannett editors working with him. Named as first members of the committee were WARD S. DUFFY, editor, *Hartford Times*; WILLIAM J. WOODS, editor, *Utica Observer-Dispatch*; and FREDERICK G. EATON, managing editor, *Ogdensburg Journal*.

As executive editor, Jones will continue to maintain liaison with the various newspapers, aiding them in all aspects of news and staff management. He is the current president of the Associated Press Managing Editor Association –filling an office held in 1951 by Blanchard.

Announcement of the changes was made by PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of the Gannett Group. He said:

"There are far-reaching possibilities in the special work which Blanchard is to undertake. There is not a better man anywhere to head up our study and improvement program than 'Fay' Blanchard. He is a great technician; he also runs a splendid editorial page. It is quite possible that after a year or so he will have assembled material of value and utility far beyond the Gannett Group."

Of Jones, Miller said: "Vin Jones has earned a nationwide reputation in his field and is in demand as a speaker before newspaper groups throughout the country on such topics as typography, news content, and illustration."

8. 1956

9. 1957

a. **(B4/f25)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
January 17, 1956

Miller to Address
Southern Editors

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will address the North Carolina Press Assn. at Duke University at Durham, N.C., Jan. 25.

He will address a dinner meeting which is a feature of the association's midwinter institute Jan. 24-26 at Duke University and at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

b. **(B4/f25)**
*****

The Durham Sun

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Durham, N.C.
January 26, 1957

N. C. Editors, Publishers Hear Warning At Duke –
Segregation Said Top Problem

North Carolina newspaper editors and publishers were told at Duke University last night that the racial segregation issue is the "foremost" problem facing the state.

Thomas L. Robinson, publisher of the Charlotte News and president of the N. C. Press Assn. said there is a "tendency among Tarheels to consider the (segregation) matter closed now that North Carolina has its Pearsall Plan and its pupil assignment law.

Robinson spoke at the annual Duke University dinner meeting of the Midwinter Press Institute. The institute ended today after a morning session in Chapel Hill.

In his address, Robinson called on the state's newspapers to "answer the continuing challenge of our times – how to help our state realize its destiny."

He said the state's Pearsall Plan and Pupil Assignment law are "limited tools" in the segregation issue, and said a solution to the problem still must be worked out "by responsible citizens who will act with calm, constructive good will and a respect for human dignity."

Robinson urged that newspapers place "reason above rant and never give aid and comfort to the voices of hysteria and confusion."

Another speaker, Paul Miller of Rochester, N.Y., executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers, told the group that Tarheel newspapers are among the best in the country, but urged the newsmen to strive for an even better product.

He told the N.C.P.A. members that "All you have to do is build and sell ever better newspapers despite ever higher production costs, in the face of ever tougher competition, and for a rightly ever more demanding readership."

He cited the ever increasing cost of publishing newspapers and noted that there is no "Univac" or "patent medicine-type relief anywhere in sight" for the newspaper ills.

However, he did point out that newspapering offers many compensations and noted that "the opportunities are greater today than ever for young people."

Miller challenged the newspaper men and women present to make their newspapers more useful; to keep them "local, but not isolated" and to make them "stand for something."

He cautioned publishers to keep themselves close to readers and advertisers by finding out just what these people think about their newspaper; and also urged the publishers and editors to exercise more care in hiring and developing personnel, "never forgetting that it is as important to weed out misfits promptly and considerately as to recognize and encourage the qualified" . . . .

c. **(B4/f25)**
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The Gannetteer
March 1957

For Meeting Ever Tougher Competition Five Fundamentals for Newspapers

By PAUL MILLER

Condensed from Address at a Duke University Dinner for North Carolina Press Association at Durham, N.C., Jan. 25.

I'VE NEVER LIVED in North Carolina, but my work has taken me from coast to coast and back again. And I know this:

Whether life sets us down on an oil town newspaper in Oklahoma, moves us around the country with The AP, with the Frank Gannett organization in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois – or wherever – so long as it's newspapering, it's a great life . . . .

The Gannett Group embraces almost every size paper anybody ever worked on – 23 newspapers, including a weekly and a semi-weekly. Some of the finest men in the business are getting out those widely differing newspapers. I suspect that all would agree – as you will – that the basic job is the same no matter how large the newspaper or how small: . . . .

The cost of everything that goes into a newspaper is on the rise, and no patent medicine-type relief in sight . . . . Any revolution that will radically cut publishing costs has been a long time coming – and it may be a lot longer, try as we will to hurry it along. This may not be popular, but I fear it's true. In the meantime, and in the foreseeable future, the fundamentals remain pretty much the same. I will list and discuss five that seem particularly important to me.

1. WE MUST PUBLISH *useful* NEWSPAPERS.
2. WE MUST KEEP OURSELVES, AS MANAGEMENT, CLOSE TO READERS and advertisers – and to employes [sic] and associates as well, for mutual strength and mutual profit.
3. WE MUST NEVER FORGET for a minute that with all our urgent need for better, more efficient, less costly machines and methods – people still come first.
4. WE MUST MAKE OUR NEWSPAPERS STAND FOR SOMETHING.
5. WE MUST KEEP OUR NEWSPAPERS LOCAL, but not isolated.

SURELY, no work comes nearer having everything to offer than ours – smiles as well as tears, brickbats as well as roses, setbacks as well as matchless opportunities for community leadership, service and achievement.

Yet, every now and then, I run into somebody who, if already in newspaper work, doesn't appreciate just what he's got – or who, if a youngster, wonders whether "the future" would hold sufficient promise for him on a newspaper.

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I don't understand the newspaperman who doesn't fully appreciate being one. I figure he's either out of pocket in the first place or has never labored at or closely observed any other pursuit; hence just doesn't have reason to know how well off he is.

I usually find that the young fellow who doubts whether there's a "future" in newspapering hasn't found out what he could easily find out by a little study of newspapers – or should be told, but all too often isn't, by one of us so-called newspapermen.

The opportunities are greater today than ever for young people, even with the numerical contraction of dailies which has gone on a long time and will continue. Any young fellow who wants to get along and who has the stuff, *can* get along on a newspaper if he'll hustle. By get along, I mean make good progress. Newspaper bosses are suckers for a young fellow who is qualified , who is interested in going places and who – most of all – shows it by hustling. How they love the fellow who gives his assignment a little more than he has to. How they pity the one who just puts in his time. Pity is right. He's missing half the fun of our great business and he'll be a long time attracting the favorable eye of any one [*sic*] looking for somebody to promote.

d. **(B4/f26)**

*****

The Gannetteer
June 1957

(1.)

Paul Miller: New President of Gannett Co. And of the Gannett Foundation

PAUL MILLER on April 11 was elected president of the Gannett Co., Inc. He succeeded FRANK GANNETT, its founder, who has become president emeritus.

Miller also was elected president of the Gannett Foundation and of WHEC Inc., Rochester radio-television subsidiary of the Gannett Co.

Frank Gannett actively directed the Gannett Co. until two years ago when he was injured in a fall and later suffered other complications which have kept him confined to his Rochester home.

Frank E. Tripp of Elmira, Gannett's long time [*sic*] associate, who for many years was general manager of the company, continues as chairman of its board. He has also been elected president of all the other subsidiary companies in the organization, consisting chiefly of the operating companies of the various newspapers.

Succeeding Miller as vice president of the Gannett Foundation is Mrs. Frank Gannett. Her husband established the foundation in 1935 to guarantee the continuation of his newspaper organization. The foundation holds 67 per cent of the operating company's outstanding common stock.

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The bulk of the net income of the foundation is distributed for public, charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes in those areas where Gannett newspapers circulate generally.

ONE OF the most widely known leaders in the newspaper industry, Tripp since 1922 has been publisher of the newspapers in his home town, Elmira. He was general manager of the Gannett Group from 1925 to 1951.

For his work in heading up all newspaper promotions for all seven bond drives in World War II he received the U.S. Treasury's Distinguished Service Citation.

Tripp was chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. from 1940 to 1944. His weekly column for years appeared in more than 130 newspapers.

(2.)

President Miller on Group Expansion: 'We Can Be Interested . . .'

(Continued from preceding page)

AS FOR opportunities for advancement within The Group, he told a gathering of Gannett circulation men: "There'll always be new opportunities. You should think whether you are doing the kind of job that will make someone think about you if there's another opportunity elsewhere in our organization . . . .

"As to where and when opportunities will come, time and events will tell. Things can happen fast, as you have seen. There are bound to be openings from time to time. Also, our company is not necessarily through expanding. We are not going to expand just for the sake of expanding. But we can be interested in good newspapers in good communities that fit our type of operation."

THE NEW president, who already had visited each of the 23 Gannett newspapers, has stepped up his rate of travel since April 11. In one 10-day period he visited Plainfield, N.J., and conferred with executives of the *Courier-News*; addressed an annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce; spoke to teen-age correspondents of *The Democrat and Chronicle* in Rochester, and dined at Ithaca with department heads of the *Ithaca Journal* before touring the Gannett Medical Center on the Cornell campus.

(3.)

A Statement by Frank Tripp

IF PAUL MILLER will accept the designation, I am proud to call him "my boy."

It was a long and thoughtful search by both Frank Gannett and me to find a man equipped to some day [*sic*] become the president of The Gannett Newspapers.

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We were both of an age to make the choice necessary when Paul came; and there seemed to be an organization-wide realization at once of his destiny.

I say he is my boy because I found him. Frank Gannett had barely met him.

The search was for a man of country-wide acquaintance and newspaper knowledge. We found one who qualifies even worldwide. I believe that Paul Miller is today's best known man in world journalism, and personally knows more of his contemporaries both in and out of the newspaper field.

In his activity, I would have said the same of Frank Gannett. It had to be a rare type to succeed Frank.

But most important it had to be a man who would accept the traditions of Gannett newspapers, marry them and perpetuate them. Most of all, the human relations that make for the security of Gannett people.

PAUL has met this test in his every action and attitude. All that Gannett Newspapers have meant to all of us is safe and secure under his leadership. He has no pals to bring along, no strange policies to nurture, no weird newspaper notions.

Long before he became president he was one of us, dedicated to the same things and the same future that we all have striven for.

In my book, what more can we ask of a successor to the man who built it all – a man we love?

(4.) THE GANNETTEER

In the Gannett Group Are:

The Rochester Times-Union
The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
The Hartford (Conn.) Times
The Elmira Star-Gazette
The Elmira Advertiser
The Elmira Sunday Telegram
The Utica Observer-Dispatch
The Utica Daily Press
The Ithaca Journal
The Newburgh News
The Beacon News
The Albany Knickerbocker News
The Ogdensburg Journal
The Ogdensburg Advance-News
The Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News
The Olean Times-Herald
The Malone Evening Telegram
The Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News
The Saratoga Springs Saratogian
The Binghamton Press

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The Niagara Falls Gazette
The Massena Observer (semi-weekly)
The Potsdam Courier and Freeman (weekly)

The four radio stations in the Gannett Radio Group are:

WHEC, Rochester, 1460
WENY, Elmira, 1230
WHDL, Olean, 1450
WDAN, Danville, Ill., 1490
WINR, Binghamton, 680

The Television stations are:

WHEC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, N.Y.
[WINR-TV, Binghamton?]
WDAN-TV, Channel 24, Danville, Ill.

e. **(B7/f6)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
September 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Conference with a Goal: Better Newspapers for You

By PAUL MILLER

No business or professional group brings its own activities under more critical, searching examination than newspapermen in convention apply to newspapers.

Some conventions seem largely given over to self-praise.

This is much less true of a newspaper gathering – although we of course enjoy our share.

For the most part, it's "How come we didn't do so and so?" and why don't we do it this way next time?" almost from the moment a chairman gavels for order.

So it will be when executives and department heads of newspapers in The Gannett Group – including The Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle – assemble here for their own annual two-day clinic next Monday and Tuesday.

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Operating heads of affiliated radio and TV stations also will be on hand for meetings of their own.

Rochester is headquarters of the Group which newspapermen and students of newspapers elsewhere refer to as notable in a number of respects, two in particular:

1. **The lack of uniformity as to size,** ranging from a fine weekly at Potsdam, N.Y. to the dailies of Rochester and Hartford, Conn.

2. **The policy of autonomy.** There is no central editorial dictation or control.

* * *

FOUNDER FRANK GANNETT, ill at his Rochester home, will be absent again this year, but his two closest long-time associates will be actively on hand.

Frank Tripp, chairman of the board, is known in Rochester and throughout our Group for many things, not least being his weekly column.

E. R. Davenport, more or less retired now, but very much a factor, spends several months each year at his Florida home, but is known widely as the former general manager of the Rochester newspapers.

* * *

AS IN MANY OTHER FIELDS, the problem of ever-rising costs will dominate many of the discussions.

Inflation is a dangerous threat to our national life. Each dollar in terms of what you can buy with it has dwindled from 100 cents (its 1939 purchasing power) to 49.7 cents.

Newspapers have been fighting to hold the line for years, not only in campaigns for economy in government and elsewhere, but also in their own pricing policies. Even so, many have had to go reluctantly to 6, 7 or 10 cents daily, and more will be forced to do so in the future.

But name any other product that you could buy for a nickel 10 years ago that still sells for a nickel today – yet has steadily improved in quality, content, service and appeal.

* * *

THE ADVANCES of recent years have been many:

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Color printing – adopted expensively by many newspapers and with more coming along all the time; better local and worldwide picture coverage and reproduction; sharper, more interesting, more effective news writing and advertising; broader coverage in all fields, including sports and women's news.

All these are tangible, appreciated advances, significant to every community newspapers serve.

* * *

ALL AND MORE will be discussed and reviewed at the meetings here at the Sheraton next week.

People, however, not processes, will have No. 1 billing:

A new training program, more than a year in preparation, among the best in the newspaper world, will be outlined.

Under this program, to be undertaken throughout the Gannett Group, young men and women will be given organized training that is sure to mean (1) even greater opportunities for them in the years that lie ahead, and (20 still better newspapers for readers and advertisers.

f. **(B4/f29)**

The Gannetteer
November 1957

Reporter-Adman Training Courses Planned for New Staffers

TRAINING PROGRAMS for beginners in reporting and advertising were outlined last month at a meeting of Group executives in Rochester. Parts of the training program already have been put into effect in some plants.

President PAUL MILLER announced the program, developed by JOHN E. HESELDEN, Group personnel director, with the aid of newspaper department heads in Rochester, Utica and Albany. Programs will be conducted individually by Group newspapers.

Trainees will include recent college graduates and other outstanding young men and women who are entering newspaper work for the first time. They will work from manuals prepared by Group executives and will follow courses of supplementary reading. New staffers with a year or two of newspaper experience will be expected to take only part of the full course, tentatively scheduled to require 21 weeks. Here's how the full 21-week period might be spent:

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– One day of orientation and explanation of basic newspaper goals and principles.

– Three weeks of study and work in a circulation department, with a circulation executive directing the training in marketing, area coverage, quantitative values, delivery systems and growth factors.

– Two weeks in observing mechanical department operations, including copy handling and press production.

– Twelve weeks in the department for which the trainee is being prepared. Newsmen would spend this in working on various desks and major beats, studying editing techniques and writing routine stories. Advertising trainees would spend one week in classified, nine weeks in retail – accompanying regular salesmen on their calls – and two weeks in general advertising.

– Three weeks (for admen) in the newsroom; three weeks in the advertising departments (for newsmen).

– Eight days in the business office, studying bookkeeping and accounting practices, newsprint accounting, statistical s cost surveys, billing and budgeting.

PRESIDENT MILLER said young men and women will be given organized training "that is sure to mean (1) even greater opportunities for them in the years ahead, and (2) still better newspapers for readers and advertisers." He said there is no desire "to standardize news gathering and ad selling procedures. The sole aim is to supply operating executives with a tailor-made plan which can be followed in developing promising younger people."

Assisting Heselden in setting up the program have been J. J. BURKE, *Rochester Times-Union*; CYRUS H. FAVOR, *Utica Daily Press*; HENRY W. STOCK, *Knickerbocker News*, Albany; ANTHONY T. POWDERLY, *Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester; HERMAN E. MOECKER, *Knickerbocker News*, Albany; JOHN E. GARTLAND, traveling auditor, Gannett Co., Inc.; and HOWARD HOSMER, *Rochester Times-Union*.

g. **(B4/f29)**

*****

The Gannetteer
November 1957

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1958

* Henry Stock Named Group AD Director

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* Zimmerman Chosen Plainfield General Manager

TWO appointments effective Jan. 1 were announced Sept. 30 by PAUL MILLER, president of the Gannett Company, at the annual conference of executives of all the newspapers and radio and television stations in the Group, which was held at Rochester.

HENRY W. STOCK, advertising director of the Albany *Knickerbocker News*, will become advertising director of all the Gannett Newspapers, with his headquarters in Rochester. He will succeed IRVING H. FITCH, who retires after serving in that post since 1951.

A. WALLACE ZIMMERMAN will become general manager of the *Plainfield* (N.J.) *Courier-News*, one of the fastest-growing afternoon newspapers in the country. CHAUNCEY A. STOUT will retire as publisher on the eve of his 80th birthday, having been an executive of *The Courier-News* for more than half a century . . . .

10. 1958

11. 1959

12. 1960

13. 1961

14. 1962

15. 1963

16. 1964

17. 1965

18. 1966

19. 1967

a. **(B1/f3)**
Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1967
newspapers/television/radio

"As I look back over 1967, I wonder if you would not be even more interested in a reporter's observations than in a company president's look at the purely financial aspects, outstanding as they were. I shall try to provide both in introducing this, your Company's first Annual Report."

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Top
"Gannett Washington Bureau Chief Robert Lucas greets a prime news source, President Lyndon Johnson at the White House. In background (from left) are Al Neuharth, Gannett executive vice president; Calvin Mayne, Rochester Times-Union associate editor, and Paul Miller, Gannett president." (PHOTO)
Bottom Left
"Peter Behr, Rochester Times-Union reporter, interviews U.S. Marine while on assignment covering Vietnam war for Times-Union and other Gannett newspapers." (PHOTO)
Bottom Right
"Sanders LaMont, space writer for Gannett's TODAY, stands beside mockup of U.S. lunar module at Cape Kennedy moonport." (PHOTO CUT OUT)

20. 1968

a. **(B1/f3)**
Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1968
newspapers/television/radio
"Building for the future remains a cornerstone of Company policy—building of new plants . . . building of new listenership and readership . . . building of ever-more-competent staffs . . . building and maintaining public confidence through conscientious public service."

(B1/f1)
b. ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders
May 13, 1968
Rochester, N.Y.
"FIRST ANNUAL MEETING since Gannett Co., Inc. went public . . . ."

c. Jack Purcell came September 1, 1968; departed February 28, 1978 **(B4/f3)**

21. 1969

a. **(B1/f4)**
GANNETT CO., INC. ANNUAL REPORT 1969

Employes

Gannett has approximately 8,000 employes, about one-third represented by unions. Although we are introducing mechanization and automation for improved efficiency and lower production costs, it is an established policy of this company that no employe shall lose a job as a direct result of this modernization. Manpower savings do result through attrition.

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During 1969 a record number of our employes were sent to professional seminars at Columbia University, Stanford University and elsewhere. Recruiting and training programs were upgraded. Benefit programs for employes were improved.

For the first time, a Gannett Medallion for Public Service was offered during 1969. It was won by the Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News for its part in staging a summer training program in journalism for outstanding Negro high school students.

22. 1970

a. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. Annual Report 1970

Executive Incentive Plan: Under the Company's Executive Incentive Plan, which has been in effect since its approval by the stockholders in 1969, the Executive Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors authorized $489,862 for distribution to executives with respect to 1970 out of an available fund of $991,346, as computed under the terms of the Plan.

23. 1971

a. **(B1/f4)**

Gannett Co., Inc. 1971 Annual Report (B1/f4)

Under the Company's Executive Incentive Plan, which has been in effect since its approval of the stockholders in 1969, the Executive Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors authorized $625,222 for distribution to executives with respect to 1971, out of an available fund of $1,475,010, as computed under the terms of the Plan. A separate bonus was in effect during 1971 for executives of Federated Publications, Inc. In 1972, those executives will be included within the basic Gannett plan.

b. **(B1/f1)**

GANNETT CO., INC.
Shareholders' Annual Meeting
Rochester, N.Y.
May 12, 1971

First, as to recent acquisitions. During the last 12 months, your company added four newspapers in three states.
The staff is geared to provide operating help and counsel as needed to all of our affiliates.
Beyond that, we are now in the midst of a professional re-examination of our entire operating structure, aiming for more efficient management . . . .

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c. Doug McCorkindale came July 1, 1971 **(B4/f3)**

PAUL MILLER: WITNESS TO HISTORY

Titles:

Chronological

Paul Miller: Oklahoma's 'Boy Sportsman,' 1906-1932
Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946
Paul Miller and the Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1979

Topical

Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
Trips, 1945-1976
Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism, 1945-1979
Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate, 1952-1974

Chapters:

CHAPTER ONE
Introduction

CHAPTER TWO
Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1932

CHAPTER THREE
Paul Miller: Rising Star, 1933-1942

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CHAPTER FOUR
World War II and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1946

1942-1944

"Paul Miller's Confidential Files and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1946"

1945

Directed AP staff at UN Organization Conference in San Francisco
(April 25-June 26)

First Round the World Pan American Globester Flight
(September 28-October 4)

1946

"Paul Miller's Confidential Files and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1946"

1947

CHAPTER FIVE
Containment, The Marshall Plan, and Korea, 1947-1953

1948

1949

Miller attended the annual International Conference of Newspaper Publishers in Free Countries as the United States delegate, and initiated a resolution aimed at defending the freedom of the press against any attempt at government control in free countries.
The Millers began their trip by flying from New York to London, where they spent four or five days before flying to Amsterdam, scene of the editors' convention.
Later they flew from Frankfurt-on-Main to Berlin in a coal-carrying American Airlift plane, noting the highly precise schedule on which the airlift is operated and which enables it to carry 8,000 to 9,000 tons of supplies into Berlin daily.
Western Europeans are sharply divided in their opinions on the Marshall Plan, the Russians and other aspects of postwar life, Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of The Times-Union, said today.
Returning to Rochester with Mrs. Miller this morning after a trip to England and the Continent they began June 7, Miller told of greatly divergent views he met in talking with Europeans.
"One will tell you that their recovery is going on apace, that everything is fine and the Marshall Plan is a great help," he said.

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“Then another will say that they are living in a fool’s paradise and that this is due to the Marshall Plan. Another will say that the Russians will never plan to make war. Still another will oppose this idea.”

1950

Miller was one of 30 American editors, publishers and radio executives who were guests of Pan American Airways on the inaugural flight of a new luxury run from New York to Buenos Aires. High point of the week-long journey, during which the group made stopovers in Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, was a half-hour press conference with the Argentine president. Throughout the meeting the smooth, poised Peron was grilled by the editors on all phases of Western Hemisphere questions, Miller said.

1951

Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, just returned with Mrs. Miller from a four-week trip to Europe.

They docked in Montreal yesterday aboard the Canadian liner Empress of France, then flew to Rochester. There was a coincidence involved in the voyage.

“I met with [Prime Minister Sir] Anthony Eden in his House of Commons office in London,” Miller said. “He mentioned that I must have had quite a trip, and then remarked that he was about to make an interesting trip himself.

“I asked him where he was going. Eden said he was bound for Canada aboard the Empress of France. So I told him we’d have plenty of chance to talk later. Which we did.

“In France, the Communists are strong. But many of the French argue that their Reds are not Russian Communists and would not constitute a pro-Soviet force in the event of an open war.

“Meantime, French Communists daily chorus the defeatist arguments of the French doubters or “neutralists.” And they charge that America is “occupying” the country, a charge which one could understand as our fine-appearing American boys strolled the streets or drove about on SHAPE missions in Paris.

“It was a great privilege for me to talk with Prime Minister Clement Atlee in London, and a tremendous thrill to talk in Paris with Gen. Eisenhower.

“The general talked very frankly regarding the entire rearmament picture at his headquarters and expressed optimism despite obvious difficulties that remain.

“But he is not talking politics with anybody.

“Ike unquestionably commands the confidence of more people throughput the British Isles and Western Europe than any other individual.

“It seemed that everywhere Mrs. Miller and I went, we ran into people who know of Rochester. One was Frank Gentle, the No. 1 British sports promoter, who has visited Rochester and has a married daughter living here.”

The Millers visited with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Patterson in Switzerland (Patterson is the new U. S. minister there), and with Perle Mesta, U. S. minister to Luxembourg. Miller and his wife flew to London July 3.

CHAPTER SIX

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1954

Miller visited Guatemala after the anti-Communist counterrevolution and wrote a series of first-hand reports (November 6-14).

French Premier Mendes-France faced a panel of three newsmen, and answered questions in English.
Mendes-France predicted the Paris agreements between the Western nations and the Saar agreement between West Germany and France will be ratified as they now stand by the national governments of the countries involved.
He noted that the Saar agreement has drawn heavy criticism in West Germany and said, "I can assure you that in my country the agreement has been criticized by people who feel my position was too weak."
"When an international agreement is criticized by both sides, it is a good one," he added.
Mendes-France came here from Washington yesterday after several days of conferences with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Tomorrow he is scheduled to make a major foreign policy speech before the United Nations.

1955

If you have a young son in the armed forces, and are worrying about him, don't.
Barring a war, God forbid, he is better off than at home for awhile. And certainly he is getting training and discipline that will fit him for many (though not all) aspects of life as not even home and college can do.
I suspected that. Now I feel convinced of it after a visit to my own son at Camp Pendleton, Calif., on the eve of his departure for duty in Japan.

To paraphrase an old bromide, England hasn't lost a father, she has gained a son, as Anthony Eden replaces Winston Churchill as prime minister.
For Churchill's and Eden's relationship has been a father-and-son fondness of deepest mutual respect and affection, Paul Miller, who has known Eden since World War II years, said yesterday.
Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, recalling his personal contacts with Eden, painted an intimate picture of the new prime minister. Eden, who has visited Rochester twice in the last nine years, is also an old friend of Frank Gannett and Douglas C. Townson.
And although "Winnie" has raised his last V-for-victory sign as Britain's prime minister, Eden no doubt will be in touch with him frequently, Miller said.
"They have been a great team. They were together at every conference, every meeting. And if there were times when they were separated, they got together as soon afterwards as possible to compare notes and fill one another in."
Anthony Eden has visited in Rochester twice in the last nine years.

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Eden visited in Rochester on June 29, 1946, when he was foreign minister. He stopped off here briefly to exchange greetings with Gannett. The Gannett Newspaper plane flew Eden from Toronto to New York, and Gannett accompanied the statesman to New York. Again, on Aug. 27, 1951, he flew to Rochester from Toronto in the Gannett plane. And while here that day he was guest of honor at a dinner of approximately 40 civic and industrial leaders in the Rochester Club. Gannett introduced him to the assemblage. Miller arranged for that 1951 visit to Rochester.
He first met Eden at a dinner given in Washington by Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State. Later, during World War II, he became more closely acquainted with him after Eden had paid several visits to Washington.
In 1951 Mr. and Mrs. Miller were in Europe, and after visiting France, Switzerland and Luxembourg, made a date from Paris with Eden to see him at 4 p. m. the following day in his office at London.

1956

Paul Miller, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, visited Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico. They were guests of Creole Petroleum Corp. in Venezuela. They had a look not only at Caracas, the capital, but flew more than 2,000 miles on visits to other sections of the country, with particular attention to U.S. oil and industrial interests.
In Guatemala, which Miller visited a year ago after the overthrow of the Communist-dominated government by Carlos Castillo Armas, they were received by Castillo Armas, now president, and visited various Guatemala beauty spots. In Mexico, they talked with newspaper, business and government people, interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited the former president, Miguel Alaman [*sic*]. Miller said: “There isn’t anything like Caracas in this world”

Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, was received at 10 Downing St. last night by Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden.
Miller is here on a study of the Suez crisis. He expects to go to Cairo over the weekend, returning to Rochester at the end of next week.
The prime minister and Miller have been friends for some years. The publisher told reporters his visit was merely “a friendly call,” adding: “I was delighted to find Sir Anthony looking exceedingly well, and in good spirits and optimistic as always.”
Miller arrived in London Wednesday by plane from New York.

Miller: “I flew in a British European Airways plane to Brussels, a flight of about an hour and fifty minutes. It was a beautiful flight. We arrived in bright, and indeed, hot sunshine at the big Brussels airport from which Louise and I took off for London after visiting Perle Mesta at Luxembourg, in 1951. There, I changed to a Sabena (Belgian Airlines Plane) for Athens and then on to Cairo. We arrived in Athens, after a perfectly beautiful flight over the Alps and over a number of interesting cities, including Florence, at about 9 p.m. We were on the ground there for half an hour or so and by a little after midnight were over the lights of Cairo. Cairo is a city of about three million and has many good and brightly lighted streets, so that the effect, coming after hours of darkness with no towns or cities of consequence, was startling.

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"On Wednesday, I got up expecting to see Nasser and then get packed and leave on a 3:00 a.m. plane the following morning, Thursday, for Rome and London. I was to see Nasser in the evening. However, something came up and they called an emergency cabinet meeting and he was unable to keep the appointment. Around 11:00 o'clock they called me to ask if I could stay over and see him next day, as the cabinet meeting made it impossible that evening. Well, I had seen and done everything else that I had come to Cairo for, and I was by now getting tired and eager to start for home. I just couldn't see putting in another day, as I thought something might come up the next day, too.

"So - - 3:00 a.m. found me in a British European Airways plane bound for Rome. We arrived in Rome about 8:00 a.m., on a beautiful, clear, cool morning; spent an hour there. Were off again for London, arriving about 1:30 p.m. I had slept little on the flight from Cairo and was delighted when the British Airways people had someone meet me at the plane and inquire whether I wouldn't like to be sent to a hotel nearby for some rest. I said I sure would! I went to this little old English hotel, converted from a former country place, beautiful with acres of carefully cropped ground, and slept until about 5:30. Then I got up and had tea, which they prepared for me in a little lounge, made some calls to some friends in London, and the BEA car was back again to take me to the airport for the flight home."

1957

Paul Miller: "PARIS, Dec. 15 – President Eisenhower prayed for peace today.
He joined perhaps 800 other worshippers at the great gray American Cathedral in special interfaith services for success of the NATO conference.
The President was seated in a pew well forward in left center. He bowed humbly there during prayers, forehead on his arms, his thinning hair accentuated.
Thus he worshipped on the eve of this conclave of Western powers joined for peace through mutual defense in 1949 and faced with critical new threats now.
Temperatures were in the 20s. A raw wind whipped the decorative flags outside.
Worshippers kept on their coats at the start. They craned at the President and his party.
Secretary Dulles took part in the Episcopal reading service under flags of NATO countries hanging from the high vaulted ceiling.
The President joined at the close in the century-old hymn concluding: "Whom shall we trust but Thee O Lord? Where rest but on this faithful word? None ever called on Thee in vail; give peace, O God, give peace again."
At least one American [Miller] recalled Washington on his knees at Valley Forge and Lincoln praying alone in his study, watching Dwight D. Eisenhower this bleak cold Sunday in Paris."

1958

Paul Miller and other Rochester, New York notables successfully completed "A Mission of Goodwill: From Rochester [NY] to Rennes[France]"

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1959

1960

Paul Miller made a trip to Havana, Cuba (February 27-29)

1961

1962

Invited to White House lunch by President John Fitzgerald Kennedy along with other leading newspaper executives (January 23).

Trip to Russia with other United States editors (June 25-July 25).
Miller visited the Soviet Union with a dozen other American newspapermen.
The 23-day tour was climaxed by an interview with Nikita Khrushchev and a trip to Berlin with one of his closest friends, Walker Stone, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Published *Russia: 1962* (October).

CHAPTER SEVEN
Into the Darkness: LBJ and the War in Vietnam, 1963-1968

1963

Luncheon guest of President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House (December 11)

1964

Miller helped lead local opposition in Rochester [NY] to militant organizer Saul D. Alinsky's work following the Rochester riots of 1964.
Yet Miller also visited the inner city to talk with black leaders of the new FIGHT organization founded with Alinsky's help.
And Miller conceived the idea of a far-ranging series of reports on the positive aspects of racial integration in many communities that won a 1964 Pulitzer Special Citation for Gannett—the first Pulitzer award ever bestowed on a newspaper group or chain.

Attended Inter-American Press Association Convention, Mexico City (October.)

Attended the inauguration of President Gustav Diaz Ordaz, Mexico City (December 9).

1965

Attended the inauguration and Inaugural Ball of President Lyndon B. Johnson (January 20).

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Attended the funeral of the Right Honourable Sir Winston Churchill at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London (January 30).
Kent Cooper died. Paul Miller, in London for the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, returned to New York.

1966

Inter-American Press Association Convention, Lima, Peru, San Salvador (October 19-26).

1967

Visited with President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House (January 22).

1968

Pan American Inaugural Flight – New York to Moscow passenger service (July 15).

CHAPTER EIGHT

New Directions: Nixon, Kissinger, and Ford, 1969-1976

1969

Attended Sunday worship services at the White House, at President Nixon's invitation (April 1).

Luncheon for Former President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, at Cape Kennedy Hilton (July 15).

Attended White House dinner with other Associated Press executives (October 12).

1970

Member, President's Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations (March).

European Trip: London, Prague, Bucharest, Budapest, Belgrade, Dubrovnik (side trips to Sarajevo, Sveti Stefan, and Boka Koforsha), Rome, Barcelona, Palma, Barcelona, and Lisbon (June 21-July 21).

1971

Pacific Area Trip: Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Seoul, San Francisco, and Denver (July 9-August 4).

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PHOTO:
In *Editorially Speaking* (Volume 29, 1971).
Paul Miller (left), on Far Eastern tour before Gannett Group was joined by the six newspapers of Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Inc., is welcomed to Seoul by Bong-Kyun Kim, superintendent general and chief of foreign affairs division, Korean National Police, and Lee, Eun-woo (right), vice president, Donghwa News Agency.

1972

In July and August of 1972, Miller and another close friend, Wes Gallagher, president of the Associated Press, visited the Chinese mainland for three weeks with their wives. After both visits to the Communists countries [1962 visit to the Soviet Union], Miller wrote and spoke extensively about what he saw and heard.

Miller also took a group of AP executives to China and negotiated an agreement for regular news exchange between AP and the Chinese news agency. For the first time in twenty-two years, an American news agency had a regular news channel with China. Stories penned by Miller during and after his China trip, later became the booklet, *China Opens the Door* (1972).

1973

In January, Miller traveled to Paris with Secretary of State [William Pierce] Rogers for the signing of the Indochina peace treaty.
Miller travels widely, usually on Gannett business, but also to a lesser extent for the A.P. Paul Miller's travel by air in 1973 was 125,963 miles, including a Pacific swing toward the end of the year.

1974

Miller travels widely, usually on Gannett business, but also to a lesser extent for the A.P. Paul Miller's travel by air in 1974 totaled 80,816 miles.

1975

Miller travels widely, usually on Gannett business, but also to a lesser extent for the A.P. This year, his second China visit, capped a 28,000 mile Pacific arc tour.

1976

In May/June of 1976, Paul Miller traveled to Taiwan (Republic of China), Hong Kong and Japan, a distance of 22,500 miles.

CHAPTER NINE

American Malaise: The Carter Years, 1977-1979

1977

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U.S. News and World Report named Paul Miller one of the five most influential newspaper executives in the United States.

1978

1979

CHAPTER TEN
Epilogue: America "Reborn Hard"

Paul Miller's Confidential Files and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1946

I
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II
Introduction

Scholars differ widely in their assessments of when the first signs of the postwar rupture between the Western democracies and the Soviet Union known as the Cold War emerged. For instance, Michael J. Lyons writes that "Soviet historians [have long] argued that a cold war between Russia and the West had existed for many decades before the period that we now refer to by that name. They contend that the Cold War was merely put on hold during World War II to facilitate the defeat of the common enemy only to flourish anew in the war's aftermath."[1] David M. Kennedy, however, points to events during the war itself, specifically, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's trip to Moscow in August of 1942 at which time he sought to defend the joint British and American decision to invade North Africa, and thus delay a "second front" in Europe until 1943 at the earliest. Kennedy wrote:

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> Peering into that Kremlin gloom in August 1942, some historians have discerned the first shadows of the Cold War, that decades-long legacy of distrust and tension that was among the most bitter and ironic fruits of the wartime Grand Alliance. Certainly the Soviets at this point had ample reason to doubt their Western partners. The North African debate might have rent a tear in the fabric of Anglo-American unity, but it threatened to open a gaping chasm separating the Western allies from their Russian comrades-in-arms. Roosevelt meanwhile could do little more than reassure the Soviet leader that "we are coming as quickly and as powerfully as we can.[2]

But while British scholar Martin Gilbert pays scant attention to Churchill's visit, he attaches great significance to an entirely separate set of circumstances that began to develop at the same time:

> On August 7, the German refugee scientist Klaus Fuchs became a British citizen, taking an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. At that time, he was working in Britain on the "Tube Alloys" project, the Anglo-American research on the atomic bomb. At the same time, he was passing the innermost secrets of the project to the Soviet Union. With the military struggle against Germany at its most intense, the Allies in that struggle remained alert to the basic division of ideology and aim which had pitted their systems against each other before the war, and would dominate their relationship again once they had been victorious against Germany. Even at the moment when such a victory could in no way be guaranteed, the minds that had to focus with all their power on the means to secure that victory were well aware of the conflicts that might come in the postwar era.[3]

Unfortunately, all three of the historical examples in the brief review above fail adequately to acknowledge the historical processes that led to the Cold War – that strained political and military equilibrium between the United States and the Soviet Union that persisted for decades following the successful conclusion of the Second World War. Despite numerous international crises, however, it fortunately never erupted either into conventional or nuclear conflict. Although there may be some merit to the arguments of those Soviet historians who saw a "cold war" that stretched all the way back in time to relations between Tsarist Russia and Western Europe, they take no account of the enormous differences in U.S.-Soviet relations between the pre- and post-atomic worlds. Anglo-American students of the Cold War may safely discard this

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approach for that reason. And while tracing the beginning of the Cold War to a meeting between Churchill and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin in the summer of 1942 may be more intellectually satisfying than attributing it to some broad span of history, such a course neglects to consider the serpentine interplay of political and military factors that affected all of the wartime decisions made by the members of the Grand Alliance.

For instance, from 16 July to 2 August, "leaders of the Big Three met in the final conference of the war, appropriately code-named TERMINAL, in Potsdam, Germany. Stalin, Truman, and Churchill – initially – drew up terms for the surrender of Japan. The thrust of the conference was political, however, with the first indications of suspicion and mistrust manifesting themselves. In a real sense, Potsdam was the termination of World War II and the onset of the Cold War."[4]

Finally, limiting the causes of the Cold War to a race to acquire atomic weapons omits completely the very real ideological divide that surfaced between the Western Democracies and the Soviet Union during World War II; and, clearly, the historical record convincingly documents that divide well before the end of that conflict.

III
The Anglo-Americans Commit to TORCH

July 16-27, 1942

The origins of that ideological split, however, do not lie with Stalin's strident demands for an Allied "second front" on the European continent by 1942. Nor was its first manifestation the diplomatic impasse that arose during Churchill's visit to Moscow that summer to explain his joint decision with U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt to confront German forces first in North Africa. Although their decision meant delaying the promised cross-Channel invasion until at least 1943, and which, understandably, angered

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Stalin and the other members of the Politburo, the actual result of Churchill's August, 1942 mission to Moscow was, in fact, the complete restoration of the accord that had prevailed among the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union almost from the beginning of the German invasion of Russia launched by Adolf Hitler in June, 1941.

The British and Americans arrived at that decision during talks held in July, 1942, in England. With a memorandum dated 16 July 1942, U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt dispatched Harry Hopkins, General George C. Marshall, and Admiral J. Ernest King to London "as my personal representatives for the purpose of consultation with appropriate British authorities on the conduct of the war."[5] Beginning on 20 July, the American delegates – all of whom strongly advocated a joint Anglo-American landing on the European continent by 1942 if possible and under no circumstances later than 1943 – met with their resistant British counterparts only to deadlock over the feasibility of even a limited cross-Channel invasion in 1942 [code-named "Sledgehammer"]. Two days later, Marshall announced to his British hosts that in view of the impasse the Americans would defer to the President for directions on how best to proceed. Churchill barely concealed his excitement over Roosevelt's response:

> President Roosevelt replied at once that he was not surprised at the disappointing outcome of the London talks. He agreed that it was no use continuing to press for "Sledgehammer" in the face of British opposition, and instructed his delegation to reach a decision with us on some operation which would involve American land forces being brought into action against the enemy in 1942.
>
> Thus "Sledgehammer" fell by the wayside and "Gymnast" [code-name for the Allied invasion of North Africa] came into its own. Marshall and King, though naturally disappointed, bowed to the decision of their Commander-in-Chief, and the greatest goodwill between us all again prevailed.
>
> I now hastened to rechristen my favourite. "Gymnast". . . vanished from our code-words. On July 24 in an instruction from me to the Chiefs of Staff "Torch" became the new and master term. On July 25 the President cabled to Hopkins that plans for landings in North Africa to take place "not later than October 30" should go ahead at once. That evening our friends set off on their journey back to Washington.[6]

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IV
Churchill and Stalin, 31 July -16 August 1942

Unfortunately for Churchill, his other partner in the Grand Alliance held infinitely harsher feelings than did his American "friends" with respect to any delay in establishing a second front in Europe. On 23 July, Stalin responded to an earlier, somewhat evasive telegram from Churchill by stating unequivocally that regarding "the question of creating a second front in Europe, I am afraid it is not being treated with the seriousness it deserves. Taking into account the present position on the Soviet-German front, I must state in the most emphatic manner that the Soviet Government cannot acquiesce in the postponement of a second front in Europe until 1943."[7]

Nevertheless, on 31 July, Stalin invited Churchill and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff to Moscow "to consider jointly urgent questions of war against Hitler as a menace" having "just now reached a special degree of intensity."[8] Churchill readily accepted hoping to convince Stalin of the strategic benefits of an Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. Before he left, Roosevelt shared his thoughts on how to deal with Stalin in the following cable:

> It is essential for us to bear in mind our Ally's personality and the very difficult and dangerous situation that he confronts. I think we should attempt to put ourselves in his place, for no one whose country has been invaded can be expected to approach the war from a world point of view. We should tell Stalin quite specifically in the first place that we have decided upon a course of action for 1942. Without advising him of the precise nature of our proposed operations, I think we should tell him without any qualification that they are going to be made.
>
> I agree with you that we should run another northern convoy if there is any chance of success, despite the great risk which is involved. But I think that you should not raise any false hopes in Stalin relative to this.
>
> The Russian need is urgent and immediate. I believe it would mean a great deal to the Russian people and their army if they were to know that units of our air forces were fighting with them in a very direct manner. I am discussing this matter of putting air power directly on the Russian front and I am hopeful that this can be done. I

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imagine that Stalin is in no mood to engage in strategic discussions of a theoretical nature and I am sure that, except for our major operation, the giving of our direct air support to the Russians on the southern end of their front is the enterprise that would suit Stalin best.[9]

Churchill made the trip, but with a feeling of dread so acute that he later recalled:

It was like carrying a large lump of ice to the North Pole. Still, I was sure it was my duty to tell them the facts personally and have it all out face to face with Stalin, rather than trust to telegrams and intermediaries. At least it showed that one cared for their fortunes and understood what their struggle meant to the general war. We had always hated their wicked regime, and, till the German flail beat upon them, they would have watched us being swept out of existence with indifference and gleefully divided with Hitler our Empire in the East.[10]

August 12, 1942

Churchill arrived in Moscow in the afternoon of August 12 determined to begin his discussions with Stalin as soon as possible. Roosevelt's special envoy Averill Harriman who was also present at the talks reported:

At every point Stalin took issue with a degree of bluntness almost amounting to insult. He made such remarks as – that you cannot win wars if you are afraid of the Germans and unwilling to take risks. He ended this phase of the discussion by stating abruptly but with dignity that although he did not agree with the arguments he could not force us to action. He showed little interest in ROUNDUP [a code-name for an invasion of continental Europe], expressing the opinion that grave difficulties confronted it. Up to now, the atmosphere was tense, no agreement having been reached on any point.[11]

Churchill then attempted to steer the conversation away from a second front in Europe and toward the Anglo-American bombing campaign over Germany. Although Stalin seemed to appreciate its overall negative effect on Germany, Churchill knew that the central issue of their meeting lay unresolved:

After this interlude which relieved the tension, Stalin observed that from our long talk, it seemed that all we were going to do was no "Sledgehammer," no "Round-up," and pay our way by bombing Germany. I decided to get the worst over first and to create a suitable background for the project I had come to unfold. I did not therefore try at once to relieve the gloom. Indeed I asked specially that there should be the

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plainest speaking between friends and comrades in peril. However, courtesy and dignity prevailed.

The moment had now come to bring "Torch" into action.[12]

Toward that end, Churchill showed his drawing of a crocodile to Stalin to make the point "that it was as well to strike the soft underbelly [of Europe] (the Mediterranean) as the snout (Northern France)." The Russian leader asked if a date for the landings had been agreed upon, to which Churchill answered 1 October at the latest. Stalin next inquired whether "Torch" might not bring Vichy France and Spain into the war on the side of Germany, and where the operation might conceivably lead. To this last question, Churchill assured him that the European continent remained the ultimate objective. And after Harriman added that Roosevelt agreed completely with Churchill regarding "Torch," Stalin abruptly cried, "May God help this enterprise to succeed!"[13]

To the surprise of both Churchill and Harriman, Stalin had grasped almost immediately several strategic implications of Torch:

It would take the German enemy in the rear.
It would provoke French and Germans to fight each other.
It would put Italy out of action.
It would make it all the more advisable for Spain to stay neutral.[14]

Following the three hour and forty minute meeting, Churchill and Harriman separately cabled Roosevelt to express their satisfaction at the spirit of accord which now prevailed in Moscow, and their admiration for Stalin's intellect. Roosevelt replied to Churchill:

The cordiality shown by Mr. Stalin and his understanding of our difficult problems make me very happy. Give him my warm regards and keep me advised of progress. I wish I could be with both of you so that the party could be made complete.[15]

August 13, 1942

The talks held on August 13, however, were less satisfactory, and exposed the continuing rift between the Russians and their Western guests. The day began with a

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meeting between Churchill and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov. Already the day before Molotov had dampened the mood of solidarity when he had asked if "Torch" might not be possible a month earlier than planned. On this day he began by labeling the entire operation "ambiguous," and reminded Churchill of the promises made during Molotov's diplomatic missions to London and Washington several months prior regarding an Anglo-American landing on the continent in 1942.[16]

The discussions continued in that vein at an eleven o'clock meeting that night as Stalin opened the talks by presenting copies of the following aide memoire to Churchill and Harriman:

> As the result of an exchange of views in Moscow which took place on the 12th of August this year, I ascertained that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill, considered that the organization of the second front in Europe in 1942 to be impossible.
>
> As is well known, the organization of a second front in Europe was pre-decided during the sojourn of Molotov in London, and it found expression in the agreed Anglo-Soviet communique published on the 12th June last.
>
> It is also known that the organization of a second front in Europe had as its object the withdrawal of German forces from the Eastern front to the West, and the creation in the West of a serious base of resistance to the German-Fascist forces and the affording of relief by this means to the situation of the Soviet forces on the Soviet-German front in 1942.
>
> It will be easily understood that the Soviet Command built their plan of summer and autumn operations calculating on the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942.
>
> It is easy to grasp that the refusal of the Government of Great Britain to create a second front in 1942 in Europe inflicts a moral blow to the whole of the Soviet public opinion, which calculates on the creation of a second front and that it complicates the situation of the Red Army at the front and prejudices the plan of the Soviet Command.
>
> I am not referring to the fact that the difficulties arising for the Red Army as the result of the refusal to create a second front in 1942 will undoubtedly have to deteriorate the military situation of England and all the remaining Allies.
>
> It appears to me and my colleagues that the most favorable conditions exist in 1942 for the creation of a second front in Europe, inasmuch as almost all the forces of the German army, and the best forces to boot, have been withdrawn to the Eastern front, leaving in Europe an inconsiderable amount of forces and these of inferior quality. It is unknown whether the year of 1943 will offer conditions for the creation of a second front as favourable as 1942. We are of the opinion, therefore, that it is particularly in 1942 that the creation of a second front in Europe is possible and should be effected. I

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was, however, unfortunately unsuccessful in convincing Mr. Prime Minister of Great Britain hereof, while Mr. Harriman, the representative of the President of the United States, fully supported Mr. Prime Minister in the negotiations held in Moscow.

(signed) J. STALIN[17]

For the remainder of that meeting, the British and Americans present experienced what Harriman described as "very rough sledding."[18] In a complete reversal from his position the previous night, Stalin made it clear that the Soviet Government had no interest in "Torch." Stalin went on to berate the Western Allies for discontinuing the northern supply convoys, and for being so reluctant to land just six or eight divisions on the Cherbourg Peninsula when the Russians were at that moment withstanding 280 German divisions fighting in the Soviet Union. Stalin also seemed to question whether the British infantry – in contrast to the Russian infantry and even the R.A.F. – might be afraid to fight the Germans, to which Churchill coldly answered: "I pardon that remark only on account of the bravery of the Russian troops."[19]

Harriman also recounted how at the meeting Churchill became so heated in his defense of Anglo-American strategy that his interpreter fell behind in his transcription. Churchill then turned his full wrath upon the poor fellow at which point Stalin burst out laughing and exclaimed: "I do not understand your words but I like your spirit."[20] Although the mood relaxed somewhat, the atmosphere at the meeting remained tense. Indeed, after Harriman pressed Stalin about the plans for flying American aircraft across Siberia, he brusquely answered: "Wars are not won with *plans*."[21]

At first perplexed by the Soviets' abrupt mood swing, the British and Americans at last concluded that Stalin's sudden change in attitude from amicable partner on the night before to petulant ally this night was the result of pressure on Stalin from certain

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members of the Politburo, particularly Molotov, to hold a hard line. Harriman remembered that he and Lord Beaverbrook had experienced a comparable Soviet reversal during earlier negotiations in Moscow, as had British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden the year prior. There would be other instances as the war progressed.[22]

August 14, 1942

The following day Harriman responded to Stalin's aide memoire:

> I have had an opportunity to study the memorandum of the 13th August you handed me last night, an identical copy of which you simultaneously gave to the Prime Minister. I have also had an opportunity to read the Prime Minister's aide-memoire of the 14th August replying to your memorandum.
>
> I do not believe that any useful purpose would be served in comments by me additional to what the Prime Minister has said. I feel, however, that I must reaffirm his statement that no promise has been broken regarding the second front.[23]

The state dinner in the Kremlin on the night of August 14 featured yet another turnabout by the Soviets. Harriman briefly described the event in a cable to Roosevelt:

> Last night we dined in force at the Kremlin with all members of the Soviet General Staff as well as all members of the Defense Committee. Stalin seemed to be entirely oblivious of the unpleasant exchanges of the previous night. He was in the best of spirits and most cordial to the Prime Minister and myself. When Churchill arrived at the dinner, however, he still appeared somewhat annoyed by the rough treatment he had received but he became more and more interested in his talks with Stalin as the evening progressed. The subjects of discussion ranged from theories of military tactics to post-war policies. Churchill talked in some detail about the air squadrons for the Southern Russian front which you and he have in mind.[24]

Churchill excused himself from the dinner at 1:30 a.m., after having declined an invitation to watch a movie with the others. As he was leaving, Stalin rose to escort the Prime Minister the full length of the Kremlin's labyrinth of passageways and stairwells all the way to its main entrance where the two leaders bade each other goodnight with a warm handshake.[25]

August 15, 1942

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Churchill and Stalin met again at 7:00 p.m. the next evening for one final discussion which the former described as "useful and important." As Churchill prepared to leave, Stalin, who "seemed suddenly embarrassed," invited the Prime Minister for drinks, an invitation to which Churchill readily accepted, despite the fact that his plane was set to leave at dawn the next morning. Whereupon the two men soon proceeded cordially in the direction of Stalin's house.[26]

Upon their arrival, the Soviet leader led the way to his private apartment. Churchill described it as "of moderate size, simple, dignified, and four in number – a dining room, working-room, bedroom, and a large bathroom." Churchill next met Stalin's daughter, "a handsome, red-haired girl, who kissed her father dutifully." She and "a very aged housekeeper" then began to set a table. As Churchill followed the proceedings he observed that "[m]eanwhile Stalin had been uncorking various bottles, which began to make an amazing array. Then he said, 'Why should we not have Molotov? He is worrying about the communique. We could settle it here. There is one thing about Molotov – he can drink.' I then realized that there was to be a dinner."[27]

Molotov soon joined the two leaders and their interpreters for dinner, drinks, and talk.

> We actually sat at this table from 8:30 till 2:30 the next morning, which with my previous interview, made a total of more than seven hours. The dinner was evidently improvised on the spur of the moment, but gradually more and more food arrived. We pecked and picked, as seemed to be the Russian fashion, at a long succession of choice dishes, and sipped a variety of excellent wines. Molotov assumed his most affable manner, and Stalin, to make things go, chaffed him unmercifully.
>
> At about 1 A.M. Cadogan arrived with the draft [of the joint communique], and we set to work to put it into final form. A considerable sucking-pig was brought to the table. Hitherto Stalin had only tasted the dishes, but now it was half-past one in the morning and around his usual dinner hour. He invited Cadogan to join him in the conflict, and when my friend excused himself, our host fell upon the victim single-handed. After this had been achieved he went abruptly into the next room to receive the reports from all sectors of the front, which were delivered to him from 2 A.M.

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onwards. It was about twenty minutes before he returned, and by that time we had the communique agreed. Finally, at 2:30 A.M. I said I must go. I had half an hour to drive to the villa, and as long to drive back to the airport. I still had General [Wladyslaw] Anders to see. I begged Molotov not to come and see me off at dawn, for he was clearly tired out. He looked at me reproachfully as if to say, "Do you really think I would fail to be there?"[28]

The following was the published text of the communique.

Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Winston Churchill, with the President of the Council of the People's Commissars of U.S.S.R., J. V. Stalin.

Negotiations have taken place in Moscow between President of the Council of the People's Commissars of U.S.S.R., J. V. Stalin, and Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Winston Churchill, in which Mr. Harriman, representing the President of the United States of America, participated. There took part in the discussions the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov, Marshall K. E. Voroshilov, from the Soviet side; the British Ambassador, Sir A. [Archibald] Clark Kerr, C.I.G.S. Sir A. [Alan] Brooke, and other responsible representatives of the British armed forces, and the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir A. [Alexander] Cadogan, from the British side.

A number of decisions were reached covering the field of the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. This just war of liberation both Governments are determined to carry on with all their power and energy until the complete destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved. The discussions, which were carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity, provided an opportunity of reaffirming the close friendships and understanding between the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States of America, in accordance with the Allied relationships existing between them.[29]

16 August 1942

Churchill's plane left Russia at 5:30 A.M. the next morning. Understandably exhausted, he slept much of the way. After landing in Teheran, Iran, the Prime Minister sent the following message to Stalin:

Prime Minister to Premier Stalin 16 Aug. 42

On arriving at Teheran after a swift and smooth flight I take occasion to thank you for your comradeship and hospitality. I am very glad I came to Moscow: firstly, because it was my duty to tell the tale; and secondly, because I feel sure our contacts will play a helpful part in furthering our cause. Give my regards to Molotov.[30]

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That same day, Churchill also recounted the details of his final night in Russia both to the War Cabinet and Roosevelt. The Prime Minister concluded his report optimistically:

> On the whole, I am definitely encouraged by my visit to Moscow. I am sure that the disappointing news I brought could not have been imparted except by me personally without leading to serious drifting apart. It was my duty to go. Now they know the worst, and having made their protest are entirely friendly; this in spite of the fact that this is their most anxious and agonising time. Moreover, M. Stalin is entirely convinced of the great advantages of "Torch," and I do trust that it is being drive forward with superhuman energy on both sides of the ocean.[31]

Roosevelt's subsequent cable to Stalin expressed his regret at being unable to attend the recent conferences and sought to reinforce the "comradeship" alluded to by Churchill that now hopefully prevailed among the three leaders of the Grand Alliance:

> It is a matter of regret to me that I could not have joined with you and Mr. Churchill in the Conferences in Moscow. I am fully cognizant of the urgent requirements of the military situation particularly in relation to your own Eastern Front. We have gained, I believe, a toehold in the Southwest Pacific [Guadalcanal] from which the Japanese will find it very difficult to dislodge us. We have had substantial naval losses there but the advantage gained was worth the sacrifice and we are going to maintain hard pressure on the enemy.
>
> I am very well aware that our real enemy is Germany and that we must bring our forces and our power against Hitler at the earliest possible moment. I can assure you that this will be done just as soon as is humanly possible to arrange for the shipping. In the meantime, more than a thousand tanks will leave this country for Russia in August and other critical supplies, including aircraft, are being expedited.
>
> Believe me when I tell you that we are coming as quickly and as powerfully as possibly we can. Americans understand that Russia is bearing the brunt of the fighting and the casualties this year and we are filled with admiration for the magnificent resistance you are putting up.[32]

The sentiments contained in Roosevelt's communication thus solidified the accord reestablished so painstakingly by Churchill and Stalin over the preceding days. Scholars therefore must look elsewhere for "the first shadows of the Cold War." But they may, in fact, be discernible as early as October, 1942.

Throughout the late summer and early fall of 1942, the German assault on Stalingrad nearly succeeded in capturing that city for the Nazis. To meet the crisis, Stalin made a

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number of leadership changes; and by October, the struggle had developed into a savage battle of attrition in the streets, buildings, and even the sewers of the city that for Hitler had become an obsession.[33] It was with these events in the background that Stalin had at first been so unrelenting in his demands for a second front in Europe as Churchill arrived in Moscow on August 12, 1942.

In an effort to aid Stalin beyond "merely" invading North Africa, Churchill and Roosevelt proposed establishing an Allied air force in the Caucasus region of the Soviet Union. Under this plan – code named "Velvet" – the Americans would provide heavy bombers, the British medium or light bombers and fighter escorts. Additionally, the arctic shipping convoys to Russia would continue despite the considerable risks involved.[34]

In Stalin's 7 October communication to Roosevelt, however, the Soviet leader made no mention of an Allied air force on Russian soil:

> As it is reported, the difficulties in the deliveries arise in the first place from the shortage of tonnage. In order to relieve the tonnage situation, the Soviet Government would be willing to agree to a certain curtailment of the deliveries of American war materials to the Soviet Union. We are willing to discard for the first time being all of the deliveries of tanks, artillery, munitions, pistols, etc. But at the same time we are extremely in need of an increase in the deliveries of pursuit planes of modern type (such as [Bell P-39] "Aircobra") and of securing to us under all conditions of certain other supplies. It should be borne in mind that the [Curtiss P-40] "Kittyhawk" planes do not stand the fight against present German pursuits.
>
> It would be well if the United States would in any case secure the following monthly supplies to us: 500 pursuit planes, from 8,000 to 10,000 trucks, 5,000 tons of aluminum, from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of explosives. In addition, it is essential to secure the delivery within 12 months of 2 million tons of grain (wheat) as well as such quantity as possible of fats, concentrated food and canned meat. We could import a considerable amount of food via Vladivostok by Soviet ships provided the United States agree to cede to the U.S.S.R. at least 20 to 30 ships to reinforce our merchant marine. All of this I already talked over with Mr. Willkie, confident that he will report it to you.
>
> As to the situation at the front you certainly know that during the recent months our situation in the South and especially in the region of Stalingrad has worsened due to the fact that we are short of planes. The Germans have in the South at least a two to one superiority in the air which deprives us of the possibility to cover our troops. The

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> experience of the war has shown that the bravest armies become helpless if they are not protected from the blows from the air.[35]

Sometime later Churchill expressed his dismay to Roosevelt in a cable sent on 24 October of the near total absence of substantive correspondence with Moscow since he and the President had last sent their proposals for supplies and air support in the Caucasus two weeks earlier. Indeed, the only reply that the Prime Minister had received was a simple, "Thank you." And in Moscow, Molotov's secretary was neatly deflecting all inquiries by the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Kerr, as to the reasons why.[36]

Roosevelt offered his own explanation to Churchill in the following cable:

> Having come to the conclusion that the Russians do not use speech for the same purposes that we do, I am not unduly disturbed about the responses or lack of them that we have received from Moscow.
>
> I feel very certain that the Russians are going to hold throughout this winter. We must be able to prove to Stalin that we have carried out obligations one hundred per cent and we must therefore proceed vigorously with our plans for supplying them and for setting up an air force to fight on their front.
>
> Nothing has been heard here about difficulties in arrangements for landing fields on the Caucasus front but I shall explore this immediately from this end.[37]

V
Stalingrad, October-November 1942

Just as Roosevelt predicted, the Russians did "hold throughout this winter." In fact, all throughout the months of October and November, Stalin and his generals had been assembling enormous reserves of men and materiel for massive counterattacks against the flanks north and south of the German Sixth Army then attacking at Stalingrad. The Soviet's aim was nothing less than the encirclement and eventual destruction of that army. Unfortunately for the Germans then locked in their desperate struggle for the city, Hitler had entrusted the defense of Sixth Army's flanks to poorly-led and ill-equipped

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Rumanian, Hungarian, and Italian armies. Consequently, as the Russians launched their first counteroffensive in the north on 19 November 1942, it was the Rumanians who took the brunt of the Soviet assaults. Within twenty-four hours, 65,000 Rumanian soldiers had been taken prisoner.[38]

On 20 November, the Soviets attacked in the south and there Rumanians, Hungarians, and Italians all retreated before the Russian onslaught. By 22 November, the Russian pincers had slammed shut at the city of Kalach on the Don River and sealed the fate of the 250,000 men of Sixth Army now trapped in Stalingrad. In response to the catastrophe, Hitler broadcast an order to "Hold on!" and flew to his headquarters at Rastenberg in East Prussia to take "personal command of his encircled army.[39]

Referring specifically to those critical months of October and November, 1942, award-winning author Robert Sherwood later identified that period for future generations as the time when the Soviet Union began once again to distance itself politically and militarily from its British and American wartime allies – and to pursue foreign policy strategies that led ultimately to the Cold War:

> The mysterious silence out of Moscow at that time was not due, as some alarmed authorities (not including Roosevelt or Churchill) then feared, to the possibility of a separate, negotiated Russo-German peace; it was the direct result of the historic circumstance of improvement in the situation at Stalingrad. The need for immediate help became less desperate day by day and the Russians never did agree to the project for a British-American air force in the Caucasus.[40]

VI
General James Burns's Memorandum

1 December 1942

But despite the "mysterious silence" from Moscow, the long, brutal, and costly struggle against the Axis powers remained. With the Allies' common goal of defeating

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Germany, Italy, and Japan in mind, General James H. Burns drafted a memorandum for Hopkins that offered the United States a blueprint for future relations with the Soviet Union. The document is remarkable not only because it so closely paralleled Hopkins's own views regarding Allied strategy for winning the war, but also for its piercing assessment of the relative importance of Russia to the United States in the postwar world:

> 1. There is nothing new or original in this paper. It is simply a summary of what is believed to be the consensus of best ideas.
> 2. We not only need Russia as a powerful fighting ally in order to defeat Germany but eventually we will need her in a similar role to defeat Japan. And finally, we need her as a real friend and customer in the post-war world.
> 3. *With reference to the importance of Russia in the defeat of Germany*.
> No arguments are necessary. She is as essential as the United Kingdom and the United States.
> 4. *With reference to the importance of Russia in the defeat of Japan*.
> It is generally conceded that the "step-by-step" plan for reaching Tokyo by way of the Pacific Islands must be supplemented by large scale bombing attacks based upon Asia which will have as their target the very heart of the Japanese Empire and the source of its strength.
> This will require very substantial ground forces for the defense of bases, and in addition a large air force, together with its personnel, its ground installations, its planes, its gas, its spare parts, its ammunition and all other supplies. An operating force of 1000 bombers requires approximately 200,000 tons of supplies per month. This strength can hardly be placed in Asia without the assistance of Russia.
> Even though we captured Burma, the capacity of the Burma Road is relatively negligible – perhaps 25,000 tons per month – and could not be made substantial for many, many months.
> We could take into Asia only a negligible quantity of men and supplies by way of the Persian Gulf and the circuitous route to China to the north of the Himalayas – perhaps 10-20,000 tons per month. Of course, its capacity could be greatly increased but its maximum probabilities are not great. Even this route goes through Russia.
> We can hardly hope to reach the Chinese coast without the capture of Singapore and other strong points in that region and such capture may be beyond our capabilities for a long time to come.
> However, if Russia would join with us, we would not only have the forces to help us but in addition, we could move men and supplies to Russia and through Russia to the eastward by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway to Eastern Asia. Furthermore we could move some supplies – certainly planes and perhaps some ships – by way of Alaska and Siberia.
> In other words, with Russia as an active and powerful ally, we should be able to bomb Japan effectively in the not too distant future. Without her, the time factor may

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be much longer. And we must remember that each month of this war will cost us many lives and billions of treasure.

Even though we cannot obtain the help of Russia as an active ally against Japan, it would be of great importance if she would assist us in getting men and supplies into China.

5. If it is accepted Russian help is necessary to defeat both Germany and Japan, it is conversely true that the defeat of Russia by one or both of these countries might prevent us from defeating either Germany or Japan.

Such a defeat might occur if we do not help Russia to the limit, for her war with Germany has deprived her of a great part of her population, of her raw materials, of her industries, of her transportation, of her reserves, and of her food lands.

Such a defeat might also occur if Japan should now join Germany in the war on Russia. It seems therefore that it would be much more advantageous to our cause if a Russo-Japanese war could be postponed until Germany is defeated.

6. *With reference to our need for Russia as a real friend and customer in the post-war period.*

If the Allies are victorious, Russia will be one of the three most powerful countries in the world. For the future peace of the world, we should be real friends so that we can help shape world events in such a way as to provide security and prosperity.

Furthermore, Russia's post-war needs for the products of America will simply be overwhelming. She must not only rehabilitate her war losses in homes, industries, raw materials and farms, but she must provide the resources for the inevitable advances in her standards of living that will result from the war.

7. From the above, it seems evident that Soviet relationships are the most important to us of all countries, excepting only the United Kingdom. It seems also evident that we must be so helpful and friendly to her that she will not only battle through to the defeat of Germany and also give vital assistance in the defeat of Japan, but in addition willingly join with us in establishing a sound peace and mutually beneficial relations in the post-war world.

8. *Suggestions for improving relationships*.

(a) Arrange for a conference between the President and Mr. Stalin at some appropriate time and place.

(b) Establish a better spirit of "Comrades-in-Arms" by sending General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold or other appropriate military representatives to confer with corresponding Russian officials in Moscow or some other appropriate location and to discuss freely our plans, our capabilities and our limitations.

(c) Do everything possible in a generous but not lavish way to help Russia by sending supplies to the limit of shipping possibilities and by sending forces to Russia to join with her in the fight against Germany.

(d) If at all feasible, arrange with Britain and Russia for an attack on Narvik and the Northern Norway Coast to open up the Northern Supply Route to Russia and to deprive Germany of Swedish iron ore.

(e) Send to Russia an ambassador of top rank as to national standing, vision, ability and willingness to serve the country first.

(f) In general, treat Russia as one of the three foremost powers in the world.

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(g) Establish the general policy throughout all U.S. departments and agencies that Russia must be considered as a real friend and be treated accordingly and that personnel must be assigned to Russian contacts that are loyal to this concept.

(h) Work to the general plan of assisting Russia to defeat Germany, of postponing a war between Japan and Russia until Germany is defeated, and of seeking Russian assistance at the proper time as an ally in the war with Japan. If this last cannot be achieved, then strive to obtain her agreement to assist in the transportation of supplies into China.

(i) Offer Russia very substantial credits on easy terms to finance her post-war rehabilitation and expansion.

(j) Agree to assist, in every proper and friendly way, to formulate a peace that will meet Russia's legitimate aspirations.[41]

Endnotes

[1] Michael J. Lyons, *World War II: A Short History*, 4 ed. (Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2004), 193.
[2] David M. Kennedy, *Freedom From Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929-1945* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 580.
[3] Martin Gilbert, *The Second World War: A Complete Story* (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1989; Holt Paperbacks, 2004), 348-49.
[4] Robert Goralski, *World War II Almanac: 1931-1945* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1981), 414.
[5] Memorandum for Hon. Harry Hopkins, General Marshall, and Admiral King, Subject: Instructions for London Conference, July 1942, 16 July 42; quoted in Winston S. Churchill, *The Second World War*, 6 vols. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1948-53), 4:441-444; Robert E. Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins: An Intimate History* (New York: Harper Brothers, 1948), 603-605.
[6] Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:440-48.
[7] Stalin, Moscow, to Churchill, 23 July 1942; quoted in Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:270-71.
[8] Stalin, Moscow, to Churchill, 31 July 1942; quoted in Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:454; Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 616.
[9] Roosevelt, Washington, D.C., to Churchill, 29 July 1942; quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 616.
[10] Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:475.
[11] Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 617.
[12] Churchill, *Second World War*, 480-81.
[13] Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 617-18. With regard to Stalin's sudden outburst, the author notes: "The translation of this remark, as given by Churchill to Roosevelt, was: "May God prosper this undertaking!" See also Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:481.
[14] Sherwood, Roosevelt and Hopkins, 618; Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:482.
[15] Roosevelt, Washington, D.C., to Churchill, 12 August 1942; quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 618.
[16] Sherwood, Roosevelt and Hopkins, 618-19; Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:484-85.
[17] Quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 619-620.
[18] Quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 620.
[19] Quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 620. See also Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:486.
[20] Quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 620.
[21] Quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 620.
[22] Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 621.
[23] Quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 620.
[24] Harriman, Moscow, to Roosevelt, 15 August 1942; quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 621.
[25] Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 621; Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:492-94.
[26] Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:495-96. See also Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 621.
[27] Quoted in Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:496.

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[28] Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:496-497, 499. Churchill's wry sense of humor was much in evidence on this occasion. As he recalled it: "I turned the talk on to Molotov. 'Was the Marshal aware that his Foreign Secretary on his recent visit to Washington had said he was determined to pay a visit to New York entirely by himself, and that the delay in his return was not due to any defect in the aeroplane, but because he was off on his own?' Although almost anything can be said in fun at a Russian dinner, Molotov looked rather serious at this. But Stalin's face lit with merriment as he said: 'It was not to New York he went. He went to Chicago, where the other gangsters live.'"
[29] Quoted in Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:500.
[30] Churchill, Teheran, to Stalin, 16 August 1942; quoted in Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:500-01.
[31] Churchill, Teheran, to War Cabinet and Roosevelt, 16 August 1942; quoted in Churchill, *Second World War*, 4:502.
[32] Roosevelt, Washington, D.C., to Stalin, 18 August 1942; quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 622.
[33] Lyons, *World War II*, 184-85.
[34] Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 638-39.
[35] Stalin, Moscow, to Roosevelt, 7 October 1942; quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 639-40.
[36] Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 640.
[37] Roosevelt, Washington, D.C., to Churchill, 27 October 1942; reproduced in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 641.
[38] Gilbert, *Second World War*, 381.
[39] Gilbert, *Second World War*, 381.
[40] Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 641.
[41] Burns, Washington, D.C., to Hopkins, 1 December 1942; quoted in Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, 642-43.

VII
Paul Miller's Biography

September 1906 – June 1942

His early life was typical of one of a large family of a struggling Mid-west preacher. Born in the village of Diamond, Missouri, on September 28, 1906, he got his schooling wherever his father, the Rev. James Miller, was assigned as a minister for the small Campbellite denomination.

Oklahoma A. and M. had the nation's best wrestling team but Paul Miller told the world about it as he worked his way through that college as the team's publicity man. He also found time to play a "mean tackle" as he puts it on the football team.

After college he worked on half-a-dozen Oklahoma dailies before joining the AP at Columbus. It was at Columbus that he met the future Mrs. Miller, blue-eyed attractive Louise Johnson, then society editor of the Columbus Dispatch.

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The AP office was on the same floor as the Dispatch city room and Miller frequently watched pretty Miss Johnson as she wrinkled her brow while answering letters to the lovelorn.

Even in those days Miller was a go-getter and he decided to give Miss Johnson a real lovelorn problem. He left this note on her typewriter: “What can a lonely newspaperman do in Columbus on his night off?”

A copy boy brought back this reply: “You could take me out tonight.” He did and the next month they were married.

A year after joining the Associated Press at Columbus he was transferred to the foreign news desk in New York.

The next year he was night editor in Kansas City.

In 1936 Miller was given his first executive assignment, Chief of Bureau at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following year he became Bureau Chief for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

During the 1940 Republican National convention at Philadelphia Miller became intimately acquainted with the late Brian Bell whom he was ultimately to succeed as head of the Washington Bureau. Bell, who died last June, had brought his staff from Washington to cover the convention which was to nominate Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency.

The youthful Miller and the fast graying Bell sat together in the press section as father and son, the veteran outlining details for covering such a convention with the possible foresight that someday the dynamic young man at his side might succeed him. Bell even explained why two cases of candles had been brought from Washington: “You see, Paul,”

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he said in his fatherly-sort-of-way, “several years ago the electric power failed at a convention and our men couldn’t get their stories out. We’re not going to be caught that way again.”

In 1941 returned to New York as Executive Assistant to Mr. Cooper.

Then in April, 1941, Cooper called Miller to New York as an Executive assistant and placed him in charge of the newly-created Press Association Inc., which provides feature service to independent organizations and news service to radio stations. He also took charge of the AP membership department and promotion service. When AP purchased World Wide Photo Service from the New York Times Miller was placed in charge and the Photo service was merged with the AP’s special feature service to form the Wide World News Service.

It’s this story that he likes best about his Alma mater. While living in New York City he was a frequent visitor to the University Club. One night a Harvard graduate asked him: “And which is your university Paul, Harvard, Yale or Princeton?”

Miller drawled back: “Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College---and proud of it too.” He recalls there were a few raised eyebrows but he remained a member of the club.

Then in June, 1942, came his appointment to the top Capitol post, Chief of Bureau at Washington.

Only ten years ago Miller joined the AP at Columbus, Ohio, and with a hop, skip and jump has landed in one of the world’s most important news spots.

Now that Washington has become the most important Capitol of the World with Churchills, Molotovs, Kings and Queens coming and going the Chief of Bureau there for

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the world's largest news gathering organization must be "tops" and Paul Miller, now only 35, is just that as a writer, editor and news executive.

In fact, many newspapermen who have worked with Miller believe that someday he may even become successor to Kent Cooper as General Manager of the Associated Press.[1]

[1] Reproduced from Harold L. Wiand, "A Hop, Skip and Jump---That's the AP's Paul Miller," 1942, in Paul Miller Papers, Special Collections and University Archives, Oklahoma State University Libraries, hereafter PMP, **(B3/f39)**.

VIII
Paul Miller's Diary

June 1942-February 1943

Or is a Foreward [*sic*] required in a diary? I don't know. I never before started a diary. And I never before wrote anything under the impressive and committing head "Forward."

Yet this diary requires a flash-back, at least. It requires something to bridge the gap between a day in June of 1942 and this wintry day in February of 1943 when I finally am getting around to "keeping a diary." Once the gap is bridged, I have concluded, making a somewhat daily entry should not be so burdensome from now on.

It was, as indicated, a day in June – the 16th, to be exact – when KC suddenly and unexpectedly informed me:

"You know, you are the new Bureau Chief at Washington."

So, inevitably and as naturally as day follows night, we were transferred.

I was delighted. So was Louise. Like Will Rogers, who said he never met a man he didn't like, Louise and I never made a move we didn't like.

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Two weeks later I was in Washington and Louise, Ranne and Jean were in Columbus with her family and on June 29, 1942 I wrote KC a letter I had written previously from Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Harrisburg and Philadelphia:

"I went to work here today. Sincerely yours."

The first months here found me concentrating on learning my way about.

I'd never been in Washington previously, except for brief visits. I didn't know where anything was. I didn't know anybody. Impressions swirled around in my brain grewer [*sic*] brighter or dimmer, gave way to new and better ones . . .

FDR

I met the President in the way of all so-so newcomers: Kirke Simpson and I moved up to his desk after a press conference, picked up the convoy of Steve Early and pushed up to Mr. Roosevelt's chair for a handshake and a glad-to-see-you. Mr. Roosevelt was laughing. He said he'd taken [Secretary of the Treasury] Henry Morgenthau for $45 at poker up home over the weekend; that they were playing at Henry's house so that Henry couldn't make the excuse of having to go home. I marveled at the President's apparent good humor and good appearance amid the trials and red-hot criticism of the time.

Henry Morgenthau

Outside we saw Mr. Morgenthau awaiting an appointment. He looked as gloomy as the President jokingly wanted to make it appear that Henry should look, being out $45. Later I was to learn that Mr. Morgenthau seldom looked precisely jubilant, at least under conditions in which I would see him.

Harold Ickes

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I'd always hated [Secretary of the Interior] Harold Ickes. His ignorant criticism of The Press galled me. He was one of the most horrible of the New Deal's smearers and I never shall forget the utter miserable taste of some of his campaign utterances against men I rated vastly his betters. But meeting him, and seeing him in a press conference, gave me a new impression. I took back nothing I'd thought about him previously. But I did parallel past impressions with a new one of a forthright, gimlet-eyed little battler I could like for all the actions that I felt inexcusable. That night I told Louise: "Of all the people "I've seen up to now, believe it or not, I'll take Harold Ickes . . ." I thought that now I was rationalizing and I fell to explaining to myself that I wasn't.

George Marshall

General Marshall [5 stars, Army Chief of Staff during WW II, later Secretary of State & Secretary of Defense] I soon came to rate the most astute handler of personal public relations in all Washington. It was not long after Pearl Harbor, certainly months before I came here in June of 1942, that a dozen or so top Washington correspondents and commentators, along with representatives of The AP, UP and INS, received invitations to meet the General in his office. He was feeling them out and he was close-mouthed from fear and suspicion and the first such meetings were worth little. Indeed, even by July [1942], when I first was invited in, the General still was afraid to answer many questions and inclined to skirt around most subjects. But he loosened up as he went along and by the time of the invasion of North Africa he was chatting with us as freely as another reporter, even reading messages from General Eisenhower detailing the general's difficulties politically and otherwise – and few of those who came to these conferences had any nominee for Supreme Commander of the United Nations Forces other than

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General Marshall! The contacts paid the General tremendous dividends otherwise. He sold the Army's point of view so well that I have known Ray Clapper, tops in my book among all the Washington correspondents and commentators, to build two or three columns around a Marshall press conference in the days immediately following one. Everything was off the record. It was OK, however, to merely state the positions and situations as Marshall had given them without any attribution. And many of those who attended the conferences adopted the official (Marshall) view as their own and wrote it as such.

Ernest King

Later, but not much later, Admiral King [5 stars, Fleet Admiral, Chief of Naval Operations during WW II], hated by many as a martinet and regarded by most as a man whose happiness increased in direct ratio to the distance between himself and the nearest newspaperman, sought through the offices of a close friend, Seeley Bull, to do as well for the much-criticized Navy. The Admiral's efforts were not unsuccessful. Many of those who spent evenings with him over a Scotch at Seeley Bull's decided that the Admiral was OK; he was just shy and didn't understand. Mr. Bull told me he fathered the suggestion that Admiral King undertake a personal campaign to improve relations with the Press. The Admiral was doubtful. Mr. Bull spoke of what General Marshall was doing. Later he told me the Admiral said:

"Yes, I know about Marshall. But he has made a lot of enemies, too, among those he doesn't invite." (I never saw more than 20 of Washington's 500-odd newspapermen at one of the meetings with General Marshall.) So it was decided that Mr. Bull would have in not more than eight or ten of us at a time, in his home, and that the Admiral would

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spend the evening narrating, arguing, bantering. It was an education for the Admiral – and a delight – as it has been for many before him and will be for many yet to come.

Henry Wallace

I was surprised to find myself liking Henry Wallace [Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Vice President of the United States] – as a friendly conversationalist, that is to say. I did not immediately make up my mind about Wallace the Vice President. I did decide at once that he was an interesting character and a personality of many facets. I first called on him months after I came to Washington. Before the call, I had shaken his hand a time or two at dinner parties. I wanted to ask him to do a by-liner for us which we might use in the daily wire column "Today on the Home Front." A piece about simple diets. The idea had occurred to me while reading someplace that Wallace was a nut on odd diets made up of simple foods. He wouldn't go for it. He said he had been talking too much of late, he feared. I told him I would come back and see him with the same suggestion later. He looked tired although it was only 11 a.m. South American and/or Mexican trappings adorned (or littered) his desk and office. Woven baskets. I asked him about the reports that he exercises violently and he grinned. He had played two sets of tennis before setting out for his office from the Wardman Park that very morning. And he had walked all the way across town – a distance, I'd say, of at least 3 miles. As a fellow who really enjoys walking only when it's on a golf course, I was impressed.

Jesse Jones/Donald Nelson

Irving Perlmeter [Assistant Press Secretary in the White House Office, December, 1950-January, 1953], the best financial reporter on our staff and a man with varied

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contacts including a closeness to Jesse Jones [head of Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), 1932-1945; United States Secretary of Commerce, 1940-1945], turned in an interesting memorandum. Jones was compalining [*sic*] about Donald Nelson [director of priorities of the United States Office of Production Management, 1941-1942; chairman of the War Production Board, 1942-1944]. "It's all right for a man to do some billy-goating," Jones had said. "But he ought not to be going to New York to do that twice a week. Leastwise, he ought not to be going that often when he was trying to run WPB." Jones always harped on that point about Nelson. Months later, when Nelson wound up in another "crisis" at WPB and fired [Ferdinand] Eberstadt [chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board; vice chairman of the War Production Board], Jones told Perlmeter he'd advised Nelson to take a vacation. "He needs some time off for billy-goating anyway," Jones explained.

IX
Overview: Paul Miller's Confidential Files

March 1943 – March 1946

For the remainder of the war, American journalist, Paul Miller, maintained a chronological record that offers considerable insight into the gradual decline in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as those relations developed from March, 1943 to March, 1946. And while Miller's files provide information on a wide variety of topics of interest to students of the Second World War, perhaps the most interesting material relates to the extent to which America's leaders were able to pursue the recommendations outlined in Burns's memorandum to Hopkins. For as the war drew to a close in the summer of 1945, it became clear to most American observers that the cooperative wartime relationship between the two powers that had existed before the

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Russian victory at Stalingrad had subsequently deteriorated into one of mutual suspicion and self-interest at the expense of postwar harmony.

Two months prior to Churchill's difficult meetings with Stalin in August of 1942, Associated Press general manager, Kent Cooper, had named Miller, then his executive assistant, to head the A.P.'s Washington, D.C. bureau. Not long after assuming his duties in the capital of a nation then engulfed in a world war, Miller began to assemble files of confidential memoranda that he prepared from off-the-record meetings with several of the nation's top military and political figures, in particular, General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King. Other notable figures who provided Miller with confidential information included Churchill; Roosevelt; Wendell Willkie; Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox; Commander of the China-Burma-India Theater, General Joseph W. Stilwell; Chairman of the War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson; former Secretary of War and one of Roosevelt's personal overseas representatives, Major General Pat Hurley; Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Averell Harriman; Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy; Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area, General Douglas MacArthur; Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.; Commander of the Far East Air Forces, Lieutenant General George C. Kenney, and President Harry Truman; Arranged chronologically for the three years from March, 1943 to March, 1946, the files contain a great deal of information regarding both America's military strategy during the last half of the war and its leader's visions for the postwar world. The files also reveal the thoughts and feelings of men who, while they had learned from long experience with the public to guard their remarks, nevertheless often expressed themselves freely during their off-the record briefings to the select group of newspaper correspondents of whom

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Miller was one. Finally, the files expose many of the ideological fault lines between East and West that surfaced during the war and that strained postwar relations between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States.

X
Paul Miller's Confidential Files

March-June, 1943

1. **(B3/f34)**
[24 March 1943]

CONFIDENTIAL

AJG: (PLs show to LS)

You've seen our stories, of course, that American pilots fly Churchill's private plane. They are here now, having flown [Sir Anthony] Eden [Great Britain's Foreign Secretary during WW II, later Prime Minister, 1955-57] over. The British Embassy and Consolidated (which builds [B-24] Liberators) got up a little luncheon yesterday for one of the pilots, Jack Ruggles. He is a San Francisco boy. Has a wife and child. He was in the R.A.F. Ferrying Command when picked for his special job. Everything was, of course, "off the Record," but some of it will be interesting to you and possibly even helpful.

Ruggles says the present plane, "The Commando," doesn't even have shatter-proof glass or self-sealing fuel tanks, among many sacrifices made to save weight in order to save capacity for the stove, refrigerator, etc., etc., Churchill has to have. BUT, most secret, complete new arrangements are being made. In other words, I take it a bigger and better job is coming up now for Churchill's personal use.

Churchill isn't a heavy drinker; constant is the word. He clambers about the plane with a cigar in one hand and a glass in the other. When he's riding [as in horses], as he frequently does, with Pilots Ruggles and Van Der Kloot, his aide keeps handing him a new, fresh glass.

On all flights goes a sufficient stock of Black Label; also cordials, sauterne, etc. Churchill takes his private physician, his aide, his private secretary, two stenographers and a body-guard.

Besides being an American-made plane, it has much American equipment. Two Simmons beds, for example.

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Churchill sleeps about 4 or 5 hours a night.

After the return from Moscow, Van Der Kloot and Ruggles were told they'd done a good job, so could have two weeks off. They flew the milk route (London to Newfoundland) and so to their normal base, Montreal. Ruggles picked up his wife and child and went to San Francisco to see his family. Three days later came a telegram that he was to report in London a couple of days later and adding that plane reservation already had been made out of San Francisco for Montreal. He arrived in London – and found he was brought back for a week-end with Churchill at Churchill's country place, along with Van Der Kloot, Harold Balfour [First World War Flying Ace, later British Under Secretary for Air] and wife, John Martin (Churchill's private secretary) and wife.

Churchill took great pleasure in showing them around his place. He pointed out one building he said was put up in 1486. "Gosh," said Ruggles, "that's before Columbus discovered America." "Yes," Churchill said, "that was before Columbus' Great Indiscretion."

They had a big dinner and then sat around. Cocktails before dinner. Sauterne with Port and coffee. Then no intermission and bingo, there's the Black Label. After a little, Churchill said the Head WAAF was inspecting new WAAF barracks put up at a regular Army camp. She turned to the General showing her about and said, "There seems to be everything but a dining room." "Oh," the General explained, "the WAAFs will mess with the soldiers." The Head WAAF looked puzzled. "I know that," she said then, "but where will they eat?"

Whereupon Mrs. Churchill, as if at a signal, departed the room.

Churchill has a former fencing room fitted up for movies, sound effects and everything. They trooped in there, meantime noting that every time the Johnny Walker situation was represented by anything other than a full glass, someone showed up with a refill.

Van Der Kloot wasn't drinking, but Ruggles was. And so was "The Boss," as they invariably call Churchill. After the movie, Churchill reappeared in pajamas and a small cap [Josef] Stalin gave him perched over his forehead. As Ruggles tells it, he was "shooting off my big face" by then and Churchill was holding up his end. Ruggles threw in a remark that it was a hell of a note the way England treats her colonies and did Mr. Churchill expect to see Ghandi [*sic*] any time soon.

Churchill was walking up and down in front of a huge fireplace, his false teeth slipping a bit so that he whistled a little as he talked. He turned around and shook his fist at Ruggles. "See him! That miserable little miscreant is in the only place I'll ever see him, right now – in jail!"

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Yeh, says Ruggles, but if it weren't for Russia, where would England be right now?

What Churchill replied to that was rivaled only by what he caught from Van Der Kloot (who is, practically, Ruggles' superior) next day. But the essence of Churchill's tirade, he says, was that "you can have Russia. And Uncle Joe [Stalin], too."

Weeks later Churchill handed Ruggles a clipping. It turned out to be an A. P. Herbert poem, the burden of which was that there are many shouting for a second front today; but where were these same second-fronters when tiny, muddled Britain was standing off the Nazis alone!

PM
March 24, 1943

2. **(B3/f34)**

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL April 5, 1943

AJG:

There was another little social gathering with Admiral King last night, others on deck being Lew Wood of the New York Times, Joe Harsch of the Christian Science Monitor, Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Lyle Wilson of United Press, Marc Foote of the Booth papers, Bob Sherrod [a future Pulitzer Prize winner] of Time and myself.

Another Casablanca is coming up around the end of June or First of July. He didn't even hint as to where the conference might be. Nor whether there is any hope of getting Russia in this time. He did say "Uncle Joe" still is playing a lone hand – and doing all right. [In fact, it ended up at Tehran, Iran, was held in November-December 1943, and Stalin did attend.]

He says MacArthur has plenty of naval strength, if he knew how to use it. Says MacArthur doesn't know how to use a navy. Somebody said MacArthur didn't have any, and King said yes, he had all he should need. King says Australia is one of nine fronts and therefore the complaints from there and calls for more personnel and equipment is a manifestation of "localitis" (King's favorite term) which can be expected but need not be a matter for concern. He thinks going up from Australia in fighting back at Japan is the wrong way, anyhow; the assault ought to be frontal, says he. Better still, we ought to find ways to get the Chinese manpower applied against the Japs, as the Russian manpower is applied against the Germans. He seems to think, incidentally, that if Russia is well supplied, Russia can do the main, big job against the germans [*sic*].

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3. **(B3/f34)**
May 18, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Mr. Cooper:

Mr. Eugene Meyer [publisher of the Washington Post] had several of us at his home last night with General Stilwell. The general proved a willing and able talker. Highlights follow:

General Chiang is a very cautious ruler whose lot is with Chinese money interests and who proposes to stay on top. One way of staying on top is to bat down anyone who starts coming up. This accounts for a great deal of General Stilwell's difficulties in obtaining Chiang's generals and troops for training. Stilwell said it took him five months to persuade Chiang to make available the man Stillwell still regards as the best of the Chinese generals. The reason is that the Chinese troops Stilwell is training in India are being trained for the specific purpose of retaking Burma. Stilwell suspects that Chiang thinks a victorious Chinese general could return home from Burma and do anything he wanted to do at the head of those ably trained troops.

The Chinese Communists seem to me to have Stilwell's sympathy also. However, he has given them no aid and he doubts they are receiving anything from Russia. He says a Chinese Communist is a guy who thinks taxes should not be more than he can bear and that interest on loans should not exceed 10 per cent per month! Guys who feel that way in China, says Stilwell, are regarded as trouble-makers.

Stilwell doubts whether, unless there is a change in top thinking, we will get any British help in China. This despite the fact that there are huge, fairly good Indian forces that could be made available. He says any suggestion that the well-trained British troops in India be used with the Chinese is greeted by the plea that the U.S. will have to supply astronomical supplies of jeeps, trucks, small guns, etc., etc., before the British could move.

Stilwell doesn't look for us to get any help from Russia either. However, and I never heard this before, we're getting very real help from Russia through sheer force of defensive circumstances, e.g., Stilwell says Japan has her top troops, some 22 divisions, tied up in Manchukuo, balancing a like number of Russian troops on the Russian border. He says American troops haven't seen any of the top Japanese forces except in the air. His belief is that if and when the Americans and the Chinese are able to drive Japan from China, batting out their brains in the process, Russia will move in – but not until then.

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Stilwell says we never will lick Japan without big-scale fighting in China. He says talk of bombing from Siberia and even Vladivostok is just plain talk. He says, for one thing, even if we got permission to get our air forces into Vladivostok, which he doubts, and if we bombed from there, the Japanese reaction would be so violent against Vladivostok that he thinks the Russians would immediately run us out.

The general was asked how long the war with Japan would last. He just laughed."

"Years and years, and more years."

PM

4. **(B3/f 34)**

June 9, 1943

PM:

General Marshall held an off-record conference June 8. Just returned from North Africa where he accompanied Churchill, he appeared in excellent spirits. A summary:

Is there a chance of a German crack-up in 1943? Sometimes these situations crack very fast once they have started. Witness North Africa and Germany in the summer of 1918, after a tremendous spring offensive. – General Patton lost every one of eight bets on North African mop-up. Three main factors in this question: (1) that the Russians hold when the attack comes that's been expected any day – I believe they will although I hate to say that because when I've said before they would NOT hold, they have – and can counter-attack in September instead of later in the winter; (2) that the air pounding from England keeps growing, and (3) that Italy collapses.

As to the first, we still don't know what the Russian plans are; they won't even give us German troop dispositions on the front which would help a great deal. I was to have gone from Casablanca to Moscow, but Stalin said he didn't want to see me; guess he's been having too many visitors asking questions – visitors are a lot of bother when you've a war to fight. We do know that Russia will fight. And they're getting more factories into production; they now tell us there are some things we've been sending that aren't needed any more. When Germany is defeated, Russia will have to attack Japan. She can't make a deal with either one because they won't keep their agreements and she can't have those Jap armies on her back door. I'm just as glad I didn't go. I didn't want any mission to Moscow; I'd have asked some questions and demanded some answers – the way to deal with those fellows is to be as tough as they are.

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(2) The air attack from England is going up. At the end of March we had 300 big bombers over there – it takes six weeks or at the least a month of training over there prior to operations. That meant we couldn't put more than 150 in the air at a time. At the end of May, we had 700 there; there'll be 1,250 by September. Daylight bombing is terrifically destructive. Only the best German pilots will go into one of these formations; they were pulled in for the job and it gave us air superiority over North Africa and on the Russian front – the Russians appreciated this. When we send over two large groups of big bombers, the Germans sometimes have been able to attack only one. Think what that means when we can send over half a dozen groups. The day we lost 15 bombers, on one mission, another wasn't even touched. The British will increase their night bombing too, but not as rapidly as we are going up.

(3) The Italian collapse isn't going to come from Houdini waving a wand. Are there a million Allied troops in North Africa? Well, there are a good many. And they are in hard training? Yes. Will a German surrender come from air bombing alone? Put me down as saying land troops are absolutely necessary to a German defeat.

I hope the press will hit hard at this propaganda against bombing that is being thrown at us. Saw a story from the Vatican about some truck driver being shot up. What nonsense! Remember what those fellows have done. We've got to be tougher than they are to whip them.

The troops in North Africa are developing into fine, tough outfits. They're outgrowing that period of believing as soon as the fighting is over here we'll go home, and getting the attitude of veterans, that we're in it to the finish. I went over with Prime Minister Churchill, flying from Newfoundland to Gibralter [*sic*] and then on to Algiers. The day after Churchill's arrival in Gibraltar, the Germans broadcast he was there. Visited troops and conferred with Eisenhower and British Commanders; gave Eisenhower some support in some discussions. Admiral [Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet, Andrew] Cunningham is a great fighter, is worshipped by the Navy Personnel and backs Eisenhower to the hilt. He's a great source of strength to us.

Glad I didn't have to get into any political discussions. [General Henri] Giraud is a straightforward General, who doesn't know anything about politics and only wants to get along with the job. I formed my opinion of [Charles] DeGaulle [*sic*] in London; he wrote a book at the right time. There are a lot of people around him who are pulling this way and that for certain interests. Giraud is the simon-pure soldier. [General Albert Julien Georges] Catroux is well thought of and so is General [Alphonse Joseph] Georges, who has just come out. There is a growing feeling all sides that [Pierre Francois] Boisson is the strongest man of

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the lot. The French troops fought well, even with old equipment. We'd been training some with new equipment but they didn't show a great deal of interest until we began to unload the new stuff for their use. Getting it has made a big difference in the morale of fellows who for three years have felt they were licked and couldn't do anything to help themselves.

Are you going to be supreme commander of any invasion force? Well, saw in the paper that [Army Air Forces General Joseph Taggart] McNarney went to the White House the other day, and that meant he was going to get my job. I went today so I guess that puts him out again. I suppose fellows have to make a living writing . . . . . what McNarney actually went there for was to supply some information on planes on this pressure campaign [Herbert Vere] Evatt is always throwing up around here. The way to win a war is to hold and concentrate your knock-out punch, not to scatter your strength.

As the result of studies which were wound up on the basis of experience in North Africa, and assuming that the Russians hold, we're going to concentrate on training rather than continued expansion. Starting in August, we'll cut the draft take from 285,000 to 150,000 a month (Marshall was vague on figures; Selective Service says it's taking 300,000 a month, a figure which would include Navy and Marines). We'll put over into 1944 the 12 divisions that were going to be formed from August to January. Then we can revalue the situation on the basis of the Russian Army. This would mean taking 500,000 to 700,000 fewer men – the figures haven't been worked out finally. (CM checking) There's always the problem of ballooning your expansion so that your fine commissioned and non-com personnel is spread too thin; that's been a problem of the India Army. We'll canibalize [*sic*] our organizational units. With a fine Russian Army in the field, we won't be needing as many divisions. At the start we thought Russia would be knocked out and we'd planned more than twice as many. Either we had to do that or say we could not win and compromise. We've never said that.

The Japs have picked up three of our ships that were transferred to the Russian Flag. Don't know what has happened to them.

- - - - - - -

General Marshall gave the impression, without direct answers, that he expects to continue as Chief of Staff. Linked to the stress on bombing damage to Germany, is the impression that amphibious operations will be directed this summer against Italian territory. As the victorious commander in North Africa, that would seem to spell Eisenhower's continuance in charge of operations from that springboard.

WLB – 6/9/43

XI
Paul Miller's Confidential Files

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5. **(B3/f35)**

August 17, 1943

Confidential

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Admiral King met again with a few newspapermen here while I was out of town on vacation. The host kindly had an extensive set of notes copied for me and I am letting his lengthy memorandum follow in full, since he says it was by far the most informative of these secret sessions:

CONFIDENTIAL

Monday
July 26, 1943.

Last evening at Alexandria we had the sixth off-the-record seminar with Admiral King. Present were Ray Henle of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Turner Catledge of the New York Times, Marquis Childs of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Felix Belair of Time Magazine, Glen Perry of the New York Sun, and myself. It was the most interesting meeting we have yet had with the Admiral.

To begin with, naturally, we talked about the Italian situation. King has not changed his position that Italy is a liability and a hindrance to Germany, and that she will be one to us. He said, when I asked him whether he thought Hitler might have cut Italy loose, that he had been thinking along those lines himself.

He believes that there are 60,000 to 70,000 German troops in Sicily, and he figures they will all fall into our hands. Admiral Cunningham, he pointed out, controls the straits of Messina, and they can't get away. As for the German troops in Italy, he suggested that they could find the way to get out of Italy if that country, as seems probably [sic], collapses. He added that we could use north Italian air fields to bomb southern Germany, Austria, the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, etc., if we could establish ourselves there, but that as far as land operations are concerned we would bump into the Alps, an almost impassable barrier. On the other side of the picture, Italy has some twenty divisions in the Balkans, and if they are pulled out Germany will either have to replace them, which will weaken the war against Russia, or get out.

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Stalin, he pointed out, is a very smart fellow, and he is working for Russia all the time. He is playing a lone hand, and has never subscribed to the Atlantic Charter, unconditional surrender, or the United Nations. King, I believe, is in error on this as far as the record goes, as I think Molotov signed the United Nations declaration. But spiritually, he is dead right, of course.

Stalin, King feels, is much too smart to want to take over Europe, for it would only be laying up future troubles for his country in trying to control unruly subjects, just as Germany laid up trouble for herself. He believes Russia will take the Baltic states and part of Poland, but will be willing out of a realistic appraisal of the situation to draw a north-south line from occupied Poland down to the Black Sea.

Russia he went on, has always been concerned about a warm-weather outlet to the sea, and in this the Bosporus has always figured, leading to international alliances, and to wars. He said a British acquaintance of his, a naval officer, recently remarked that the Bosporus was essentially a canal, and as such ought to be internationalized like the Suez Canal. King regards this as most significant, since Britain has always stood against free use of the Bosporus and its control by all nations. King went on to say that by getting Esthonia [*sic*], Lithuania, and Latvia, Russia would get to the Baltic all right, but would still have to face the fact that the Kattegat and the Skaggerack [*sic*]also constitute a canal, in Swedish and Danish hands. He suggested that this waterway too be internationalized. This, in his opinion, would give Russia what it wants and thus work toward a lasting era of peace.

While on the subject of Russia, he referred once more to the basic strategy for Europe. He admitted it was over-simplifying it to say that it was to utilize Russia's geographical position on her manpower against Germany, but that this was still the essential plan. Hence strategy calls for getting everything possible into Russian hands to fight the Germans, and at the same time create the maximum diversions elsewhere to siphon off German strength.

However, Russia is very close-mouthed. We do not know right now just how strong she is, what reserves she has, how well she is equipped to attack the Germans. Our observers are still not being permitted to observe anything. The same thing is rue in the Pacific. However, as far as Europe is concerned, King expects the picture to be much clarified in the coming month, and believes we will pretty much be able to add the thing up at that time.

Eisenhower, he said, has three alternative plans for future operations. The Italian collapse, however, took us by surprise. We were prepared to fight, and our plans to do so are now suddenly negated. However, I gathered that we plan to pick up all Mediterranean islands and the southern part of Italy, thus spreading the threat to Germany, and go on from there. We are not in a position to mount any offensive from England, and won't be for some time.

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Regarding the Atlantic and the U-boat situation: Sinkings of U-boats in July will be as good as May, which is excellent news. On the other hand, sinkings by U-boats will be three times as much as in June. June was the all-time low, and July sinkings are well under those of last March, but the change shows how the battle can and does fluctuate. King said the auxiliary carriers had helped an awful lot, although the escort ships are the real killers. The Germans, when we get strength in a place where they are operating, move to greener pastures, and it takes a little while for us to catch up. But we're doing a swell job on the U-boats.

At the present time, he said, the British and American air forces in England are being beefed up plenty. A tremendous force is being built up. He estimates that the Ruhr has been knocked out between 20 and 40 per cent, but he does not think Germany can be bombed out. Too much of their industry has gone underground, and too much has been pulled out of bombing range.

To get back to the Pacific, King is very much puzzled by Japan's failure to attack Russia. She can never feel secure while Russia holds the maritime provinces, and her attack would help Germany. She has plenty of troops in Manchuokuo [*sic*] with which to attack, yet has not done so. King can't figure it out.

In this connection, he revealed that Russia is operating about a hundred ships between our northwestern ports and Vladivostok, which means the ships must go through the Sea of Japan. Of these, fifty are American Liberty ships given to Russia under lend-lease. They are, of course, manned by Russian crews and they carry cargoes that can be called unfinished munitions of war only by the greatest stretch of the imagination. The Japs some time ago seized three of these ships on the ground that they were enemy-owned. They did not touch the cargoes, but they kept the ships tied up in Japanese ports until about three weeks ago, when Uncle Joe turned on the heat and the Japs released the vessels.

However, King is afraid that the Japs will wait until there are some fifty of these ships available in the Sea of Japan at the same time – something that can happen because we are putting the stuff on the docks of the Pacific coast faster than the Russians can unload it in Siberia, and hence there is congestion – and then pounce on the lot, picking up something like 500,000 tons of shipping at a time when Japan is badly pinched for shipping tonnage. The motives are clear: to get the shipping, and also the obvious fact that the munitions are either held in Siberia for possible use against Japan or are sent overland to the European front for use against Japan's ally.

What the Russians would do about such a seizure, King doesn't know. He hopes Stalin would go into Japan after them. At which point it developed that we still don't know anything about Russian air installations along the Siberian coast. The only Americans to fly over Siberia were [Wendell] Willkie and his party, and

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they flew the northern route. They never saw what we are most anxious to know about.

We have told the Russians that if Japan jumped them, it would take a minimum of three months for us to get any real help to them in Siberia, and maybe four months, if they didn't fill us in on what they had there now, so we could be ready. No dice. We even offered as bait to hold a hundred heavy bombers in readiness to fly to Siberia the minute trouble started. Stalin's answer was "Fine. Give us the bombers now. We can use them." And as you know, the Russians have taken possession of our planes under lend-lease at Fairbanks, Alaska, and fly them home themselves. Our people never get in.

But he is not too pleased with the Pacific situation. United Nations war strength now is being distributed on a basis of 85 per cent against Germany and 15 per cent against Japan. The result is that the Japanese are digging in. He wants to see at least 25 per cent used in the Pacific, or if possible 30. This might somewhat prolong the war in Europe, but over the long run would work out all right because it would enable us to about double our pressure on Japan, force them back, and make it difficult for them to get established. On paper the British have agreed to this, but it is proving difficult to get them to implement it. By and large it appears that the British Members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff appear to want to let the whole Japanese picture slide until Germany is beaten and the European mess settled insofar as fighting is concerned.

King was next asked what happened when the Combined Chiefs of Staff did not agree. Then, he said, the decision was up to FDR and Mr. Churchill. Who won in such cases? Admiral King replied that Mr. Churchill "is a very persuasive talker!" King also paid tribute to Harry Hopkins. Hopkins is, he says, very intelligent and has always been extremely helpful to the Services in the war effort, whatever his political or economic views may be. Hopkins sees the war picture in its true perspective and he always backs up FDR when Mr. Churchill is doing some of his persuasive talking. King likes Churchill very much indeed, although he laughingly said that he always had his hand on his watch when Mr. Churchill was trying to "sell" a point. Mr. Churchill, said King, is first, last and always for the British Empire and you have to always remember that when dealing with him. This, remarked the Admiral, is as it should be and Churchill is respected for it. It is apparent that King has a real and personal fondness for Churchill. When Churchill sees King after a long absence, Churchill always blurts out: "I want an hour with you!", which King says, is always flattering. Churchill, says the Admiral, has really read the books on military strategy whereas FDR has had them read to him. It was here that King volunteered the statement that he thought that Walter Lippman [*sic*] had done the country a great service in writing the book about our foreign policy. In the Navy's War College, he said, senior officers have to work out our foreign policy and then determine what our military strategy will be and what Naval force will implement it.

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These officers have difficulty in finding out what our foreign policy really is – if, in fact, we do have a foreign policy, and this makes it difficult. Now that we are grown, we had better get a foreign policy and stick to it.

King pointed out – and it is undeniably true – that the thing to do is figure out what you expect your foreign policy to accomplish and then determine what nations this policy will not please. These nations are, therefore, your potential enemies and Naval Power can then be calculated on a more or less known basis.

While still on the subject of Foreign Policy, King said that after this war – and whether we are criticized for imperialism or not – we have got to take over and run the Mandated Islands of the Pacific and this may, perhaps, include the Solomons. For national safety the United States has got to dominate the Pacific. Congress will have to give us the arms and ships to do this job. We are now in a world where the game is for keeps and we have to defend ourselves. It is time we learned this and when we have learned it, it will make for Peace.

The meeting adjourned at midnight.

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Bureau.

6. **(B3/f35)**

August 28, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

General Marshall called in Ben McKelway, Casey Jones, Ray Clapper, Earl Godwin, Duke Shoop, Bob Wood (CBS), David Lawrence, Jim Wright, Fulton Lewis, Lewis B. Wood and a few others the afternoon of August 25, for a secret session.

In this connection, General Marshall told a joke about General Stilwell. Marshall said he was trying to get some disposition made of a second negro air fighter unit (the first is in North Africa), so he sent a message asking Stilwell if he'd take the unit. Stilwell messaged back:

"I'll take anything that will fight."

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Marshall said he was somewhat taken back by this, thinking Stilwell was trying to put him on the spot so that Marshall would bear the responsibility if they didn't fight; but, after further exchanges, Marshall said he realized that this simply was Stilwell's point of view and the view he has taken in his terribly difficult situation from the very start.

Marshall said of Russia that the situation remains unchanged. Uncle Joe is fighting his own war – yelling for help in France and meantime, refusing even to let us have a look at Russian-Siberian air bases or to let us know their dimensions. Marshall stoutly insisted that he doesn't fear a Russo-German deal. He says the Russians can't afford to make a deal now. As for the Russian situation on the Siberian bases, he said he could see Uncle Joe's view which is this:

Russia can't fight a two-front war. If Russia even made a move for collaborating with the United States in Siberia, Japan would have to attack Russia.

However, Marshall said he is confident that Russia will jump the Japs along the Siberian border as soon as the German end of the war is won.

General Marshall said he knows Stalin was informed, incidentally, of the Quebec decisions because he (Marshall) drafted a message which Roosevelt and Churchill sent to Stalin the night before the public statement was given out at Quebec. Well, he said, at least I know I drafted a message for them – I don't know what they sent.

We have started a tremendous new movement of air force personnel to England which will give us two crews for every plane. At the same time, we still are moving about 300 bombers into England monthly. The idea of the double personnel is three-fold: (a) it will mean lighter over-all percentage losses at each station, thus, the experts hope, helping maintain morale; (b) it will mean bombers can be kept in the air more and (c) provide more relief time for the airmen.

The General got out the confidential files of the Ploesti raid. They are from secret eyewitnesses and tell a story of major success, an important factor being that civilians suffered relatively no losses and the damage to the [oil]fields really was material. Incidentally, here's the inside reason for our heavy loss in bombers: Through a mixup, the second flight came in 40 minutes late and ran smack into [anti]aircraft fire which by then had had time to organize. The late comers also ran into bursting delayed action bombs.

We are not now sending convoys to Russia by the Northern route; losses were too heavy, worst being 22 out of one 26-ship convoy. Elsewhere in the

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Atlantic, General Marshall is optimistic about the U-boats. He says, however, he is not sure the battle is won. He says we have some highly secret weapons and the Germans may be just refitting their subs to meet our devices. (Our best guess here is that electronics figure in the devices, whatever they may be, because Censorship has issued a number of notes of late, warning against references to new weapons, etc., in that field).

The question was raised: Does the Army have a color problem?

Marshall was silent a moment. Then he said:

Well, I'll tell you. I know what to do about how to fight the Germans and the Japs, but the negro problem is the biggest one of all. I figure it's just a cross I have to bear. It's a terrible waste, but we have to take them, train them and try to utilize them. We got together an air fighter unit of negroes that might be said to be almost the pick of the race. We sent them to North Africa and I haven't had any report yet on how they are doing. They were in the Pantelleria show.

Here he was interrupted by Ray Clapper, who volunteered that he'd heard, first hand, about this fighter group – and that after losing three or four planes in its first flight over Pantelleria, it was no good.

It was then that General Marshall remarked that a second negro unit had been offered General Stilwell, leading to the reply mentioned earlier in this memorandum.

The General says that in a number of places in the Pacific, the ratio of colored troops now is about 50%, but that they simply can't stand up under tough fighting. He also told of the political pressure in relation to utilization of negroes is a major problem. He spoke especially of a campaign in the negro press. (Later, I learned – not from Marshall – that he has been known to hear from the White House about a negro complaint at some camp or other, even before he hears about it from his own Army channels).

PM

7. **(B3/f35)**

September 4, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO KC:

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There was an off-the-record party today for Mr. Churchill. He answered questions with no holds barred. Highlights:

Q. What do you think are the prospects of Germany breaking this year?

A. It is hard to say. These Germans are frightfully logical. We have no way of knowing when they may turn a few pages in their Blue Book to the section marked "How to Surrender." However, we would be silly to count on it. I can conjure another picture for you and one which must not be put aside – that is, the Germans pulling out of Russia and out of the Balkans – then we have the trapped beast; though trapped they still can lash out much more easily in any direction.

Q. Do you believe a change in Administration in this country would affect the progress of the war or the settlement of the peace?

A. There still is the Declaration of Independence. I hope nobody here will come meddling in our politics; check me out on any meddling here.

Q. Has China made any overtures looking toward the recovery of Hongkong [*sic*] and, if so, what has been the response?

A. Well, China doesn't hold Hongkong [*sic*], Japan does. I have said that we British don't want anything new out of this war. I have also said we don't propose to give up anything. And don't forget this: Hongkong [*sic*] is important only to the extent that the British have made it important, not through the efforts of any one else.

Q. Do you think we are unnecessarily forcing the United States to fight Japan for years because of the policy of trying to whip Germany first?

A. It is useless to deny that Japan is being given the opportunity to dig herself in. Japan already has done so in many places. Furthermore, she has been having rather good luck with some of the peoples she has subjugated – indeed, better luck, I should say, than we have or than you have had. However, you know all of the reasons for trying to run the war as we are running it. And you have had our pledge which I have no hesitation about restating now; namely, that once we have disposed of our enemies in Europe, we British will throw all of our strength at your side in disposing of the common enemy in the Pacific. Meanwhile – make no mistake – powerful forces are being brought to bear in the Pacific even now.

Q. What is the real likelihood of an early meeting of Churchill and Roosevelt with Stalin?

A. For months, I have had in Moscow a standing offer to go any place at any time to meet with Marshall Stalin. I would restate that today but it is true that he is actively directing the Russian war and it can not [*sic*] be overlooked that the

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Army in Russia is obtaining an increasingly important position in Russian affairs. We are arranging for a meeting of representatives of the three foreign offices. All the while, we are fighting this war for the best common end and we are taking the position, which I would be glad to argue with Marshall Stalin – or anybody else – that no blood should be shed unless strategically. We are moving only where we believe it wise from the standpoint of military expediency, nowhere for political expediency.

PM

8. **(B3/f35)**

October 21, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

KC:

The following were invited to The White House the morning of October 20 for a session which all were pledged not to discuss in any way, the understanding being that the President had decided to talk freely, for background only, with a secret selected group including:

Steve Early [White House Press Secretary under FDR and HST] (who conceived and promoted), George Fielding Elliott, Ray Clapper, Bob Wood, Walter Lippmann, Richard Harkness, Dorothy Thompson, Ben McKelway, Casey Jones, Lyle Wilson, William Neil, Earl Godwin, Ernest Lindley, William Hillman, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Raymond Graham Swing – and Kirke Simpson and myself. The President also had Under Secretary Stettinius, Elmer Davis, Robert Sherwood, General Surles, Captain Lovette and Judge Rosenman.

By pre-direction, we went to the side near the Treasury and were more or less sneaked in. We met the President in his study on the second floor of The White House. The President had [Under Secretary of State, Edward R.] Stettinius sit by his side at his desk. The rest of us occupied easy chairs placed in front of the desk.

FDR looked very tired. His eyes were red when he removed his glasses. He constantly scratched his head, rubbed his face, pulled at his ears. He had to have several questions repeated two or three times before he could hear them. But he laughed heartily, brightened up as the session moved along, and he was dressed smartly and cheerily in a light tan suit, white shirt and tan and blue striped tiw [*sic*].

I forgot to mention that Falla also was on hand, nosing form feet to feet, sniffing busily to see if he could find any old friends.

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The meeting began at 11 A.M. and lasted until a little after 12. Much of it was just talk and rehash, so – having given you the picture – I think I can best sum it up by taking up merely the highlights that seemed to me worthwhile as new insight into Administration thinking and worrying and planning.

3. I never had any idea what a terrific job it would be to mount the cross-channel invasion. (This is about the way he said it. Kirke and I agree that he seemed to be talking in the past tense. We are convinced now that the cross-channel effort may come rather soon.) And it will have to be a major American project. When the British divisions now in England are gone, they're just ain't no more.

4. Why do the Russians keep yipping about a Second Front?* Honest, I don't know; I just don't know. They've been informed all along. We told them in advance about going into Italy. For one thing, I don't believe the Russians realize what a job it is to organize a drive of the magnitude they envisage over a distance of 3,000 miles; they just don't know. Could it be that the Russians are just looking for an alibi? Well it is no secret that such a story is going around – the story that the Russians may be yelling for a second front to build up a case of long pleading as an alibi of record should they turn around, now, and make peace with the Germans. I don't know.

5. The Nazis have 25 or 26 divisions in Italy – more than we have, but we have the air superiority which means we need less strength on the ground. Many of these divisions have been pulled off the Eastern Front.

6. Could the British and ourselves lick the Germans alone if Russia quit? It would be mighty tough, depending on what Germany got from the Russians and where the fighting actually stopped.

9. What good can come of the Moscow conference? I dunno. Hope springs eternal. I still hope we can get together with Stalin (FDR pronounces Stal like Al and in like een). He'll have to come a quarter of the way, though. In ideology, Mr. President? Nope, grinning, in distance. Nothing definite has been arranged. The Moscow meeting will talk about anything and everything. Heretofore, we've had to deal with Russians here who simply can't open their mouths without checking first at Moscow. Now, finally, we are talking at the top – and for the first time.

The President wound up by saying he hoped we could get together again, before too long. Hillman, who worked with Steve Early organizing the thing and

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hand-picking the list, reminded all and sundry again that the meeting was arranged under a pledge that none would tell anybody anything about it.

PM

* I went by Wendell Willkie's room at the Mayflower last night. He held forth socially and off-record until 1 A.M. with 15 or 20 newspapermen on a catch as catch can basis. He said he could and did see anything he wanted in Russia because Uncle Joe trusted him (Willkie). Not so, however, FDR, said Mr. Willkie, because the Russians don't think they can trust FDR

thanks to the fact that FDR solemnly promised, in June, 1942, that a Second Front of Russian specifications would open by or before January, 1943.

Incidentally, Willkie was good on Willkie last night. Examples: (1) What chance have I got for the nomination? Well, who else is there? (2) Two to one I get the nomination!

8. **(B3/f35)**

Curator's note:

This interview can be dated late November 1943, on the basis of the following news items in the New York Times referring to events mentioned in the report.

1943 Nov 9, 1:3 "[Nelson] has just returned from an official visit to the Soviet Union.

1943 Nov 13, 8:8 Washington predicts resignation of WPB exec vice chm and return to General Elec Co. [Wilson].

1943 Nov 20, 17:7 [Wilson] conf with Byrnes; will remain if Roosevelt insists.

--whp 4ja85

Confidential

KC
AJG

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Sterling Green, Staffer in charge of our War Agencies coverage, gives me the following memorandum:

Notes on off-record dinner given by correspondents for [Chairman, War Production Board, 1942-1944] Donald M. Nelson.

NOT to be used in any form, whether or not attributed to Nelson.

Stalin:

Nelson said his "secret mission" for President Roosevelt was to find out what Russia wanted for post-war rebuilding. He got an "order" for 1 ½ to 2 billion dollars['] worth of railroad and industrial equipment.

He presented to Stalin, and then to President Roosevelt, a plan for taking payment in raw materials to be stockpiled in this country indefinitely, "sterilized" from commercial use, and to be used only when Congress next declares a state of national emergency.

In opening the interview Nelson praised the Red Army. Stalin said they deserved no credit because they were fighting for their homeland. Nelson said their stand was at least, then, a tribute to brilliant leadership. Stalin replied his generals should know their business, because "they already have made every mistake it is possible to make."

Nelson asked what Russia needed to restore the country and bring up the Russian living standard. Stalin was doodling with a pencil as the conversation went on.

Stalin asked whether Russia could get long-term credits. Nelson said "Yes, if you'll pay for it." He suggested a gradually ascending curve of payment, to be made in materials which would replenish this country's badly depleted reserves of critical metals.

Stalin said, "Fine, fine." Then he asked how President Roosevelt would receive the idea. Nelson said he could NOT speak for the President but would present the plan to him as soon as he returned.

As they talked, Nelson noticed that Stalin's doodles turned into figures. Nelson told him he had come to find out what Russia wanted after the war. Stalin read off the columns he had penciled.

The list began with 30,000 kilometers of steel rail (about 5 million tons), 40,000 locomotives (average pre-war U.S. production, about 1,500 a year), and so on into industrial equipment and machinery, all heavy goods.

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He asked if the U.S. could supply it. Nelson said: “That’s a small order.”

(Actually, Nelson admitted it would be necessary to convert some other types of plant to locomotives to fill that part of the order.)

In the opening moments of the conversation Nelson explained that he was not a politician. Stalin said: “I don’t like politicians either,” and he smiled. He said he was

glad that Nelson was an American businessman, and then added:

“I don’t trust the British.”

(In telling this, Nelson waited until a waiter had left the dining room.)

At another point, before Nelson had explained his plan, Stalin asked how Russia would pay for the equipment; he banged his fist on the desk and said, “Russia always pays her debts.” He added that he meant payment in full – not tokens.

Nelson told Stalin, “You will have to raise the standard of living of the Russian people or your government will not survive.”

Stalin said he agreed that this was true.

Twenty years will be required, Nelson estimated, to rebuild Russia and bring up the Russian living standard. The country now, he said, is like the America of 1849.

Nelson’s plan is to stockpile the exchange imports of oil, manganese, chrome, copper and other resources. The oil could be brought in and put into the ground for storage until needed, in formations which have gone dry. Nelson said it was “a hell of a lot smarter” than stockpiling gold at Fort Knox.

Arrangements would have to be made to arrive at a suitable standard of exchange; and for the “sterilization” of the raw materials, as gold is sterilized.

“You can call it barter if you want, but what the hell would we do with more gold? We’ve tried every possible way to find an industrial use for gold, as we did silver, but we’ve had no success.”

The U.S. government would pay manufacturers for the industrial equipment to be shipped to Russia, taking reimbursement in material from the Soviet.

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Nelson said he had no idea on how the arrangements could be made, and no interest in that point; this is for others to do. Other countries besides Russia would pay off in materials, he said.

Embassy in Moscow:

The U.S. embassy in Moscow is in “the most hellish shape imaginable.” Americans said they didn’t go to it because they “weren’t welcome.” He indicated that Admiral [William Harrison] Stanley was to blame for the situation , without saying so.

He said he had heard that General [Philip Ries] Faymonville was yanked from his job as head of the supply mission and demoted to colonel because there was “bad blood” between him and Standley; also that Faymonville had refused to be “a G-2 for the army,” holding that his was a supply mission exclusively. Nelson said he had no real knowledge as to the truth of either report.

But he did say positively that the U.S. correspondents got no help from the embassy; they are NOT permitted to send material in U.S. diplomatic pouches and make a

practice of using the British pouches; that they are unable to find out in good time what is going on in the outside world, and get such information from BBC.

“For four days no news got to the embassy at all. Standley had sold the only radio. He said it was all right, because he owned the radio.”

Faymonville got abrupt orders to proceed to Teheran, Iran, there to receive further orders. He did not know he was being relieved of the Moscow post until he got there. At Teheran, he met Averill Harriman, the incoming ambassador. Harriman was horrified and immediately arranged for Faymonville to return to Moscow with him, to make decent farewells.

Nelson said he was convinced Harriman had no knowledge of or part in Faymonville’s removal. The general was immensely popular with the Russians, Nelson said, and seemed eminently fitted for the job.

Nelson stayed at the embassy in the fore part of his Moscow visit, and occasioned some comment by so doing. He was told that no other American of consequence had stayed there.

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Molotov:

In a conversation with Molotov Nelson raised the question of the post-war treatment of the German people. Molotov said they should be "re-educated."

"But they have always been ready to follow into war any leader who promised to get them something that belonged to somebody else," Nelson expostulated.

Molotov said he disagreed; the German people had been "poisoned", they should be re-educated, and the job should be done by the United States, England and Russia.

On his return, Nelson unfolded his plan to Roosevelt. He said FDR called it "most interesting."

Roosevelt, incidentally, was keenly interested in Stalin's personality, wanted to know whether he had a sense of humor. The answer, said Nelson, is yes.

(Someone asked Nelson whether his plan was not a frank acknowledgement that he thought there would be another war 20 years or so hence: "Certainly," he replied, "who doesn't?")

[Maxim Maximovich] Litvinoff [*sic*], said Nelson, appears to be in high repute and told Nelson, with an air of imparting confidential information, that he was in charge of post-war planning!

He said Russian officials, some of them representing labor, were surprised to learn that American labor did not want wage incentive plans for boosting production. Nelson said it took half an hour's explanation to make them understand why. Nelson explained that the managements of many firms opposed pay incentives also; labor for the reason that they boosted productivity standards to "speed-up" levels; management because they increase earning standards beyond peacetime norms.

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In Sverdlos [*sic*] (spelling?), Siberia, a wing tip was ripped off Nelson's converted Liberator when it tangled with a parked plane. Local Russian engineers asked his permission to build a replacement. He thought it impossible for them to do, but said "go ahead." Meanwhile he was flown on in another plane. The Russians took off the other wing tip, built one like it in reverse. The job was so good that that plane was flown to Cairo, where Air Force engineers didn't even replace the tip; they left it on for its trip to the U.S. (Not with Nelson in it.)

Nelson said "a pretty fair estimate" of Russian aircraft production would be 2,200 combat planes a month, 2,600 or 2,700 planes overall. This is about the same as Britain, he said. He estimated U. S. production would be around 8,500 overall this month.

SFG

9. **(B3/f35)**

December 21, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

Admiral King met with the following Saturday night, December 18, at the home of a friend in Alexandria: Ray Clapper (Scripps-Howard), Lyle Wilson (UP), William C. Murphy (Philadelphia Inquirer), Glenn Perry (New York Sun), Roscoe Drummond (Christian Science Monitor), Marquis Childs (St. Louis Post-Dispatch) and myself.

It was the first opportunity any of us have had to talk off-the-record with any of the participants at Cairo and Teheran.

The bulk of the conversation turned about small things that were interesting but of no particular significance, and I will pass them by. The significant points were these:

1. King says the Marshall-to-London deal has been called off.

2. He says plans for the cross-channel invasion have been set back again where they were in the first place – next Spring.

3. He lets the impression stand, without doing anything to emphasize or to refute it, that the British still don't care to hurry along an invasion from the British Isles.

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4. We're trying to bypass some Japanese strong points in the Pacific, in operations now in progress and impending, but there's no chance of hopping over Truk; and no chance of Russian bases in Siberia in the foreseeable future.

The Admiral contended all over the place that he and Admiral Leahy and General Arnold talked the President out of moving Marshall. He seemed to want us to understand that no Teheran decision made the change. By way of emphasizing his own part, he said the President came up to him while they were in Iran and said:

"Well, I let you keep George."

Frankly, I take this with salt and several here (Fry, Hightower and Simpson) are industriously prowling the White House and the War Department today in an effort to break out the story from a source we shall be free to build on and justified in going with flatly and all the way.

Admiral King said there had been built up here too good a working team of himself and Arnold and Leahy and Marshall to have it broken by moving Marshall to London. So they'd all (except Marshall) talked turkey to FDR about it. He said Marshall never had said a word, but he'd bet Marshall feels "relieved" now.

The plan now is, King said, for Eisenhower to go to London fairly soon and take over the whole operation. As a reorganizational move partly tied in with this, Eisenhower as of December 10 became chief of all Allied operations in the entire Mediterranean area, his command thus being measurably enlarged.

He said the situation now had been compared with that in the last war when Pershing commanded the invasion abroad and [General Peyton C.] March was Chief of Staff, commentators having pointed out that Pershing had the more important assignment by far.

"It's not that way this time," King said. "We have troops all over the world. The Chief of Staff is in the key spot."

I remarked that probably all of us in the room had felt some months ago that the cross-channel invasion could not be expected before Spring and asked Admiral King if he would feel free to say whether anything had been done in the recent conferences that would lead toward an earlier effort.

He quaffed himself another quaf [*sic*] of Schlitz and said, sure, he'd answer that.

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The answer is no, he said, adding:

"I have been one of those who have felt that we could get all ready and then heave ho when we get a nice piece of weather. But the decision – as of right now, anyway – is that we'll continue to stockpile until Spring."

It was then someone asked him if the British were in any hurry to get the big invasion effort moving, or whether they still liked the way the Russians were going on land and glad to leave it there. I believe the Admiral said something about the British never having fought a war of their own if there was anybody else they could get to fight it for them.

P.S. Another piece of off-the-record stuff, NOT from King: the reason FDR looked so tanned and fit when he returned was that he did not have any hard trip home. No, he spent nine days aboard the Iowa and, indeed, cruised and sunned in waters right here at home before actually landing and coming back to the White House

XI
Paul Miller's Confidential Files

1944

1. **(B3/f36)**

January 1, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

General Marshall held the most amazing off-the-record conference yesterday that I have seen. He had the usual group, with a few new additions, and it was obvious from the start that he had something in particular on his mind, and that everything else he was saying was secondary to getting this one matter off his chest.

Beginning, he traced his flight from Teheran back home by way of the south, southwest and central Pacific headquarters. Here, in thumbnail, are highlights:

Marshall appeared quite worked up over the growing hospital lists of patients who actually have, or who imagine they have, some affliction which makes them unfit for front-line service. He said even a good doctor frequently finds it hard to tell whether a man is lying . . . . He said the situation had gotten so bad that he wanted to get out a statement about it, but General Surles (Director of Army Public Relations) was against it; so he read us his proposed statement off-

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the-record. Among other things, besides the foregoing, he blamed the condition on the scarcity of doctors, the tendency of line officers to send malingerers to the hospital rather than fool with them trying to make them work or fight; and to "our system since the 1920s of being paternal to everybody, so that our youngsters have grown up thinking they don't have to do anything and that the Government owes them a living." He growled that "the Army now has the responsibility of trying to undo all the wrongs wrought by paternalism."

(Please read that last again. I thought it was significant that he would thus comment openly and could not help recalling what I reported to you previously of his comment on race problems.)

I think Marshall would like to slap a few malingerers himself. After telling us about the situation, he recalled that at Teheran there was talk of psychological difficulties among troops, warding off fear, etc., and that Stalin, after listening to some of this, said:

"In the Russian Army the only thing to fear is to be caught showing any fear."

Marshall said he was worried about the speculative stories on the coming European invasion and asked for written suggestions as to how to stem them. The suggestion was made to him that the Germans should be more confused by the many speculative stories than by a few and he said mebbe so.

He admitted Eisenhower's prediction that the German war would end in '44 may have been intended partly as part of the psychological war. But he said he agreed with Eisenhower that '44 is the year.

2. **(B3/f36)**

February 19, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO KC:

We had another evening with Admiral King last night, the others present besides myself including Felix Belair of Time; Marquis Childs, United Features; Barnet Nover, The Washington Post; Dewey Fleming, The Baltimore Sun; Bert Andrews, The new York Herald-Tribune; Lyle Wilson, United Press and Phelps Adams, The New York Sun.

Admiral King said we are ahead of schedule in the Pacific, 'way behind schedule in Europe and in India, definitely going ahead with the cross channel invasion, honestly apprehensive of the German secret rocket, and that there now is little hope and no real expectation that the European war will end in 1944. As for the war with Japan, he says that's a matter of years, despite our recent and unexpectedly easy conquests.

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Continuing, and urging us to utmost secrecy, King said the British were still desirous of avoiding a cross channel invasion. As a matter of fact, he said that was a large consideration in the Quebec decision to send Marshall to London; it was felt he was the only man who could keep the British in line for the invasion, the British well known policy of letting someone else do the fighting not having been altered in lo, these many years.

He implied that the British were about to back out of the invasion plan at the time of Teheran and that Churchill had to be hit on the head before they actually could be got on the dotted line.

"It was Pal Joey who bopped him," the Admiral said. He explained that Stalin got everything he wanted at Teheran and that a definite agreement on a general time for the European invasion was one of those things.

He then told us that he could sympathize with the British on their reluctance for the cross channel effort, in a way, because it is no wild rumor that the Germans actually are all set with two types of rocket bombs with which the Nazis propose to fire loads of deadly disease germs into England if and when the Allies start the invasion. One of the rockets is a free type and the other is directed. We have by no means knocked out the installations which will be used to fire them. The peril is real.

Somewhat reluctantly, he said – and began by cautioning utmost secrecy – the Allies are ready to retaliate in kind on Germany if the Germans do let go.

Admiral King says the relationship of Allied strength in the Pacific is about 15% as to 85% in the Atlantic and European theaters. He says we'll need about 50% of that 85% after the termination of hostilities in Europe to whip Japan. He says the United States Fleet will need no help from the British, but is sufficiently powerful to wind it up alone.

The Admiral said he didn't look for us to use gas against the Japanese, expressing the belief that American public opinion would not permit it. The point also was raised that there was fear that if we used gas against the Japs, the Germans might use gas in England – suggesting the possibility the British might have urged against using gas in the Pacific, thinking of their own position. Note: The realists hereabouts, however, say the real reason for not using gas is that it isn't sufficiently effective!

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CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM March 13, 1944

KC

AJG

On Tuesday, March 7, we carried a story for afternoon newspapers by John M. Hightower telling – for the first time so far as I know – of the really critical nature of the Allied position on the Anzio beachhead in Italy. Hightower's story also disclosed that the idea of going into Anzio was of British origin, and it was indicated that there was not too much enthusiasm in Washington for this particular venture. In this connection, one is beginning to hear more and more here about the whole Italian campaign being one we might well have avoided.

With that as a background, I rather suspected there was going to be a defence [*sic*] of the Italian campaign when the Bureau of Public relations at the War Department telephoned this morning that General Marshall wanted to see his usual group in his office for an off-the-record session at 12 noon.

I went over with Ben McKelway, others on hand including Arthur Krock, W. K. Hutchinson of INS, Duke Shoop of the Kansas City Star, James Wright of the Buffalo News, Casey Jones of the Washington Post, Frank Kelly of the New York Herald Tribune, Ernest Lindley of Newsweek, Roscoe Drummond of the Christian Science Monitor, and Marquis Childs.

We found General Marshall looking very fine, and apparently in very good spirits. He shook hands with each of us as we entered the room and took up seats ringing his desk.

His discussion of the Italian campaign was not a defensive one. He said the value of the Italian campaign now is that it drains off German manpower that otherwise would be on the western front or facing Russia. He said our principal objective in Italy was incidentally to take Rome for political reasons, but principally to get the air fields above Rome. He indicated, as have others, that we never had any thought of going much beyond Rome – even had the Germans started pulling out, as I believe our leaders at one time expected they would do. He admitted that losses on the Anzio beachhead have been terrible, saying that the British and Canadians had sustained even heavier losses proportionately than had the Americans.

(It was interesting to contrast General Marshall's factual delineation of the Italian situation with the attitude of Admiral King toward the operation, as reported in my memorandum of February 19, 1944.) . . . .

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He then discussed a subject which has won increasing attention here; namely, the resurgence in popular and strategic concepts of the plain old rifle soldier. He gave us these facts:

In the United States Army, approximately 11 percent of the personnel are rifle soldiers. Yet, on the Italian front, 70 percent of our casualties have been suffered by these men who make up only 11 percent of our total engaged forces. The story is about the same everywhere.

General Marshall said that we frankly had underestimated our needs in this category. He recalled that some Americans were going to win the war from the air and others were sure it would be won by machines, and he did not spare himself in criticizing that concept. He said we are now opening up new training posts and turning out greater numbers of riflemen as fast as we can. He says no strategist , however committed to air power or armor, any longer denies that the old-fashioned dough-boy still has to bear the brunt. Indeed, the tanks cannot even operate effectively now until the foot soldiers have broken a way through for them. Tanks are all right unless the other fellow has tanks or anti-tank guns, and then you are right back where you started. And the reason foot soldiers have to break through first is that mine fields will hold up a tank advance until they can be cleared.

Jumping up to England, General Marshall volunteered nothing specific about the invasion – time or place. He said merely that our major effort now is to try to knock out the German air fighter strength. He said that's the real reason for the daylight bombing of Berlin by the U.S. Air Forces – German fighters will come up there. Incidentally, he inadvertently illustrated how incorrect a picture it is

possible to get from communiques when he said that on our latest Berlin raid the communique indicated a thousand American bombers participated, but that actually only about 250 ever got to Berlin. The reason only a fourth of the bombers got there was that the weather was so bad over the Channel that many were called back before they even got on their way in France.

He said we still aren't positive what the Germans have on the so-called "rocket coast," but expressed the opinion Radar-directed airplanes are a certainty, for one thing. (He made no mention of the bacteria-carrying rockets about which I was told earlier, and which I reported to you in confidence February 19.)

He spoke well of the Russian effort, although admitting he charges off to exaggeration about 50 percent of all Russian claims as to German planes shot down. He refused to make a guess as to when the war might end. He said things are looking very much better in the Pacific generally.

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4. **(B3/f36)**

March 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM: (Off-record but not confidential)

General Pat Hurley spoke off-the-record for the Overseas Writers Club here today, and in discussing the Turkish situation indicated a new proposal is being worked out by which the Allies hope to obtain something from Turkey. (As things stand now, the Turks are giving us virtually no help and are refusing to go all out unless they are paid off in war materiel at such a rate that it isn't worth the cost.)

Aside from this, Hurley said four factors dominate all post-war considerations:

1. Gold. He said you will hear that the United States has all the gold in the world buried in the ground, but he urged that Russia's steadily increasing gold production not be overlooked – implying the U.S. has information that Russia is building up gold reserves that will give us something to think about in the future.

2. Oil. He said we are depleting our own reserves, giving them away to the Russians and the British, and that we have to find new sources. He said he hadn't made up his mind completely about Government ownership. However, recalling that he represents five oil companies whose properties were expropriated by Mexico, he said he felt some Government ownership would be helpful to us in our expansion in foreign fields. He said the Government would be in a better position to help specific U.S. industries abroad if it owned a share or two. He favors the pending proposal to build a pipeline for oil in the Middle East.

3. Shipping. Hurley said we talk about holding on, after the war, to the Liberty shipping we are building up now. However, he predicted we will decide it is to our advantage to turn a lot of this over to the British so that Britain can maintain itself commercially. He added that the main cornerstone of our foreign policy is and has been that we must help maintain a strong Great Britain. He said it is essential to our welfare in every way that we keep Britain strong – and added that he also agrees with all those who say that's the way we have kept ourselves busy a good share of the time for the last 30 years!

4. Air. He said there undoubtedly will be conflicts with the British and others, but that come what may we rightly are beginning to take steps now to assure maximum protection for our interests in that field after the war.

5. **(B3/f36)**

April 17, 1944

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CONFIDENTIAL

KC
AJG

Notes on an off-the-record evening, April 16, with the following other reporters, and Admiral King: Turner Catledge, New York Times; Ernest Lindley, Newsweek; Jim Wright, Buffalo News; Dick Wilson, Cowles Publications; Pete Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Marquis Childs, columnist.

The talk of an indefinite postponement of the invasion is just that – talk. The date, within narrow limits, was set at Teheran, however much over Mr. Churchill's prostrate form. The date was not indicated last night, but the best guess possible from what was said is somewhere around July 1.

Our overall plans have been expanded by "almost 100 per cent" over previous plans. It is hoped that overwhelming force, as at Kwajalein, will do the job. The effort will be many-pronged. King said he told FDR there would be so many boats a man could walk across the channel. The big French ports will be aimed at. The intention will be to get them open for direct U.S. to France shipments, within the least possible time.

At Teheran, Mr. Stalin asked how about that second front. Mr. Churchill held forth for some time as to the problems, etc., etc. When he had quite concluded, Mr. Stalin said, in effect:

"Yes, I know – but how about that second front."

Roosevelt sided with Stalin. (Though it wasn't necessary for anybody to side with Uncle Joe.)

King, more optimistic than a month ago, said he wouldn't be surprised to see Germany out of the war by the end of 1944. The reason is Russia's continued amazing showing. He says the Germans have even pulled a reserve division out of Northern Italy and troops out of France to try to stop the Russians.

6. **(B3/f36)**

April 18, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

KC

I called on General Marshall today to extend a speaking invitation and found him also prepared, apparently, for an off-record fill-in. I was alone with him 35 minutes.

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He commented, as he read a note someone tiptoed in and handed him – a note he pencilled [*sic*] a reply without hesitation:

"I have to act on the biggest problems in the world, and I can't even take time to read over what I dictate. Yesterday I had 'em all in here – Stalin, Churchill, all of 'em on messages of one kind or another. I was writing stuff that will be dug up for histories – and I couldn't even read it over . . ."

As for things in general:

"It's slow here now. Damn, how I miss Harry Hopkins. Let me tell you something in strictest confidence:

"The most miserable period of my life was six months as Deputy Chief of Staff. I knew we were going to get into war and I knew ways to cut it shorter by a year. Nobody paid much attention.

"Then one time, I found the truth about Harry Hopkins. I heard him tell off Churchill. He's the toughest man in this war. What he says to some of these people, including the President, is awful. He's just tough. He doesn't care . . . After I got to know him, I could get things done. He's a realist all the way.

"And yet nobody seems to know what a valuable man he is. And you can't say how valuable he is, or the President is reflected upon."

(I'd heard him say some of these things about Hopkins before. In this, however, he seemed to me to say that Hopkins is the President's backbone with the foreigners and braces us against being taken for even more than everybody here knows we have been taken for already.)

7. **(B3/f36)**

August 15, 1944

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

KC

AJG

Admiral King met with the usual group, with the exception of myself, while I was absent from Washington, and I am letting follow a memorandum which was provided me by Glen Perry of the New York Sun:

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A believes that the war against the Germans will be won by the end of this calendar year, if not earlier. He looks upon the revolt of the German officers as a sign of great German weakness. A believes the Germans are fools for refusing to give up territory. He lays the blame for this entirely upon Hitler and says that if the German generals really were in charge at the present time they would fall back from territory they know they cannot conceivably hold. Hitler, however, forces some of the best divisions of the German army to remain in fixed positions when their condition is hopeless. Therefore, he loses his troops. A says this is not strategy, this is Hitler's dicta.

A continues to be amazed, as he says the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff is amazed, by the success and speed of the Russian armies. He says he cannot understand how they can get their supplies up to such a fast-moving front. A emphasized this phase of the thing so strongly that he was asked if he suspected there was collusion between the Germans and the Russians. A gave no very conclusive answer to that question but we thought he left room for the idea. The idea of collusion between the Germans and Russians was kicked around quite a bit, with the people who were there with King (eight of us) talking about it more than he did, and I think the net result of his remarks was that he thought the chances were against collusion. He said he had no evidence of it, but was willing to think about it.

You have seen reports in the paper about the secret weapon used on Guam. A said he knew of no new secret weapon but that he thought it was only new to the man who saw it. He spoke of this weapon as if it were like a reserve fuel tank kicked off an airplane and when it explodes it consumes all the oxygen within a wide radius so that the men within that radius suffocate. A hoped that this would prove to be the weapon which would knock off the rocket-launching stations in France. He said if they could just get that explosive near the apertures of these rocket-launching platforms it would consume all of the oxygen and no one could breathe inside the rocket-launching installation.

8. **(B3/f36)**

Washington
August 18, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

KC
AJG

I am no doctor, but I think President Roosevelt is in very serious condition.

I attended a White House press conference this morning for the first time in months. It was the first time I had seen him since, I believe, May.

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Regardless of his doctor's repeated statements, his face is thin and drawn. His eyes look bad. He appears to have more trouble with his enunciation due to his teeth. Even his voice is weak – the reporters had to keep urging him to speak louder.

In short, he looks sick and he looks tired and he lacks fire. He almost looked pitiful.

I came back and checked our biographical matter. We are getting to work at once filling in on the Hawaii trip. We will have a reporter go to Hyde Park when Roosevelt does at all times, regardless.

9. **(B3/f36)**

September 9, 1944

Confidential

KC

AJG

A dinner was given honoring General Marshall last night by those who have attended his so-called secret conferences. After some by-play, Marshall spoke. Highlights:

He thinks the war can be over in Europe three weeks from now, PROVIDED (a) that our replacements and supplies can catch up with the advance, (b) that the Russians are able to get rolling, and (c) that we are able to get large numbers of heavy bombers working from near the German border. Given another set of circumstances – supply problems on our part, Russian difficulties – the war could run into the winter.

We have a gasoline pipeline under the channel to Cherbourg and already have heavy bombers operating out of France, along with hundreds of fighters that now never have to go to England at all.

He thinks but doesn't know that Rommell [*sic*] is dead. He says a major factor in the success in France has been the way we have knocked off top German generals. Counting Rommell [*sic*], he says we have killed at least two, that one has gone crazy and another was badly shot up. One corps top command was killed to a man in a single bombardment.

He admits we have fought a costly war, in terms of materiel, but says it was done, and is being done, advisedly; the aim is to spend more money and save more lives. In the Pacific, for example, he says the bombardment cost in an island attack is stupendous, but that the alternative is to take a heavier loss in life during the landings.

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He doesn't think the Germans will use gas because, he says, unless they have something we don't know about, the Allies have more gas ready to use and better protection against gas than have the Germans.

He might like to use gas against the Japs, but would be deterred by consideration of civilians on the Jap-held islands.

Chiang Kai-shek is in the midst of another shaky period, but that is the case much of the time and he is expected to hang on again as he has in the past.

10. **(B3/f36)**

October 17, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Admiral King met with Phelps Adams, Ernest Lindley, Bert Andrews, Lyle Wilson, Joseph Harsch, Raymond Graham Swing, Arthur Krock and myself last night for another off the record talk which was held at Adams' home.

Speaking of assault shipping – troop and machine landing craft, etc. – he said there is a "serious slippage" in shipyard production just now, owing to the number of workers quitting the shipyards to look for more permanent work and employment. He said it was a very serious thing because it apparently reflected a national feeling that the war is now over when, said he, it definitely is not. He said the Army made a mistake in cutting back on its personnel, as evidenced by present personnel shortages in Europe where he said we have found the need in some categories much greater than anyone anticipated.

-2-

As for the Russian problem, King said they will cooperate with the United States, but one of the stumbling blocks is that Russia doesn't want to do anything for or with Britain. There is new talk of a Tripartite Chiefs of Staff instead of the present setup which involves only the British and the Americans. King thinks the Russian moves in the Balkans now are political, but conceded that the Russian setbacks on the Vistula before Warsaw may have forced them to spread out in the Balkans merely because that's the only place they could move.

King estimates, emphasizing that it's a very rough guess, that the United States may be able to demobilize about 30 per cent of its army after the war is won in Europe but concedes the extent of demobilization may be affected by policing necessities. He expressed confidence that the Russians will come in against Japan in due course, but didn't say he had anything definite to back up the opinion.

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The main theme running through his remarks all evening was that the Navy can work all around the Japanese islands, but that until the European war is over and big forces of assault troops are available there can be no big assault upon the China coast or upon Japan proper.

11. **(B3/f36)**

[See original in file, dated 10/16/44 and 10/17/44; To PM, from WLB]

October 21, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC

AJG

General Marshall held a secret news conference October 16. I was unable to go and sent Beale. His report follows:

- - - - - -

Summary of off-record conference held by General Marshall October 16 upon return from week's trip to European front:

Highspot: We are trying to knock out Germany by the end of the year. Marshall will not predict when the war will end, but is going to put the men in there and keep pressing

Two major current problems: Supply and manpower. Manpower difficulties to a large degree are incident to supply troubles.

SUPPLY

NOT a commander on the European front is getting all the supplies he is asking.

The reconstruction of railroads has been marvelously efficient. We have now reached the point where land transport can handle more than can be unloaded at available ports and beaches. This spells the importance of

ANTWERP. Antwerp could handle 40,000 tons a day and double our present loading capacity. But first the British and Canadians must clear the banks of the Wester Schelde where German artillery commands the approaches to Antwerp. Up to now, not even mine sweepers have been able to approach the city.

MANPOWER

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The infantry rifleman is bearing the brunt of the fighting and suffering 92 per cent of the casualties. The system for replacing casualties is working and the units are being kept up to strength, but the infantryman needs a rest. Starting on orders I cabled back, we are going to send in infantry regiments carrying only their lightest arms and equipment to rotate these front-line regiments so they can drop back for a rest. We'll send them in light until we can move their heavy material. That will enable us to get these fresh troops in the line by the first part of December instead of the first part of February, if we took their full material. It will keep a whole division tuned up and in fighting trim to have a few fresh regiments and the knowledge there's a chance to drop back before the white alley turns up. We'll do with regiments what we were able to do only with single men during the last war.

We are going to give relief on a full regiment basis by using six divisions behind the lines in France, six more than were diverted to England because of the supply problems in France and three over here.

Casualties as a whole are running below pre-invasion estimates, but the infantry casualties are running higher. We are getting 60,000 men a month from Selective Service. Eisenhower alone has asked for 50,000 a month. The staff here wants me to raise our ceiling of 7,700,000; we have more than that now.

I don't foresee now any increase in the 60,000 a month Selective Service figure.

THE ENEMY

We are fighting a tough crust of resistance all along the line; about 25 per cent are fanatics and 75 percent controlled by fanatics.

Nobody can tell when the break may come. We expect piecemeal surrenders.

European Sidelights: Troops on the front are now being delivered winter clothes and equipment, just as they were at this time of October 1918. There are 1,900,000 U.S. troops in France; only 300,000 of these on duties back of the lines. Air-ground cooperation has reached a perfection we never dreamed possible.

The Siegfried Line is a strong fortification. I went through part of it. But it's only as strong as it is manned. These shark's teeth look fine, but General Collins told me most of our advances had been along the roads. We'd blow out the stuff, repair and move ahead. The Germans have been infiltrating back to their pill-boxes at night. To stop this we've sent out tractors to fill them full of dirt. Sometimes we take a torch and seal the steel doors. If the Germans refuse to come out they're sealed inside.

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RUSSIA

The Soviet operations on the Vistula above Warsaw didn't work out and they've been regrouping since. We might see something on the Central Russian front soon. Russia has been doing a lot in the Balkans and Hungary. It's tougher going for the Russians outside their own country; they've lost some maneuverability while the Germans have gained some. The Russians do not have civilians coming in behind the troops to rebuild.

V-2 BOMB

The Germans are planning to use the V-2 bomb against us in Antwerp and it could cause us a lot of trouble. They've been firing them at Norwich, England, about the only point in range. Some jet-bombs have been used against the 1st Army.

12. **(B3/f36)**

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC

AJG

BRIEF NOTES ON A COUPLE OF OFF-RECORD OCCASIONS

1. At a luncheon, Ambassador Averell Harriman took the same line as most other Administration people toward Russia; namely, that all the United States is supposed to do is to be sure to stroke Stalin the right way. Harriman made one definite prediction – that whatever cooperation Russia does finally give against Japan, after the European war, will not be satisfactory in our view. He said the Russians are all asking the question whether the United States will "be friends" or be isolationist. I asked him whether he thought the United States ever had been as isolationist as Russia herself is now. He replied that Russia, in its growth as a government, now is just about where we were in the late eighteenth century. Of course he said the election of Dewey would be a tragic setback internationally, adding that the Russians would take this as proof that the United States was not going to be "friends."

November 3, 1944

13. **(B3/f36)**

December 15, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

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KC:

AJG:

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy was guest of honor at a Eugene Meyer dinner last night, attended by Walter Lippmann, Casey Jones, Bert Andrews, Ernest Lindley, Arthur Krock and myself.

It is clear from the evening of conversation that:

1. A considerable cleavage has grown up between the military and our diplomatic service. The former apparently is contending that diplomacy should have been able to head off the Anglo-American grief over Greece, Yugoslavia, et al.

2. Stimson and McCloy, at least, are trying to work out some arrangement for diplomatic representation on the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The idea would be that future diplomatic strategy would be planned jointly along with future military moves. The argument is that such advance planning would have kept England and the United States from showing the world a divided front as now. The big trouble about this is, of course, that it still leaves Russia out. What has she to gain by playing with us and the British? Stalin is having his way now.

3. The Army and Navy are worrying about Mr. Roosevelt in connection with their efforts to get strong legislation providing for a year's real military service for every boy. Mr. Roosevelt – acting as if he were reading from one of Eleanor's speeches – consistently talks about everything else but military training for this proposed year. I recall, incidentally, that at one press conference he told me how the boys should learn to brush their teeth, use hammer and saw, be good citizens. What the Army and Navy want is a year of military training as intensive as is given in war training camps. It appears likely the Army and Navy will get up some sort of joint statement within the next month or so.

4. It was remarked that the Army Air Forces' comments on the B-29 raids are markedly conservative by contrast with AAF comment at the start of earlier operations such as bombing of Germany from England. McCloy said he thought a lesson had been well learned – since we still can lose upwards of 50 bombers on a raid over a Germany that General Arnold a year ago described as nearly paralyzed.

You will see from all this what I regret to say is a general turn in thinking here. There is pessimism, confusion and doubt all round. It has been reflected also in what you may have seen coming from the floor of the House and Senate in recent days. At times it almost appears that the isolationists are on the verge of coming back. I mention this merely as a reporter, not as a lament or the contrary.

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PM

14. **(B3/f36)**

December 19, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

The following memorandum was made by one of the reporters who recently visited MacArthur on Leyte, while on a Pacific tour. All of this reports MacArthur's opinions as expressed to this reporter and others, coupled with the reporter's impressions.

It was originally planned to give some B-29's to MacArthur. A magnificent field with 10,000 foot runways was built for them near Darwin. (Batchellor Field.) He said he made five separate emphatic requests to Washington and George Kenney almost quit over the row. He said that every mistake that supposedly

intelligent men could make has been made in this war. The North African operation was absolutely useless, yet all the available strength of both Great Britain and the United States was thrown into the task.

He said while he was in John McGraw's office some years ago Willie Keeler made his famous remark "Hit 'em where they ain't," and that is what he, Mac, has done so far. He said that thus far we have been able to outthink them and he believes we will continue to outthink them. He said that only on this basis has it been possible to make the advances that have been made in the South and Southwest Pacific, with inadequate ground forces. He said that both he and Nimitz have been and are now criminally undersupplied with ground forces. That he said, demonstrates the differences between the European and the Pacific theaters. "We hit them where they are in Europe, not where they ain't." Patton's army, which is trying to battle its way through the Vosges in the Luneville-Baccamt sector, can't do it. He repeated – they can't do it. No army could do it. The Italian campaign, again hitting the Germans where they were deployed to meet us, has slowed down just as much. They are fighting this European war in terms of war of a quarter of a century ago.

The Chinese situation is disastrous. It is the bitter fruit of our decision to concentrate our full strength against Germany. A strategy as old as warfare is that while you deliver your main blow with your main force in one place you retain enough strength to hold the enemy in check elsewhere. Thus in ignoring the

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Pacific, we violated one of the most fundamental rules of warfare. We did not have sufficient strength in the Pacific to hold the enemy while destroying him in Europe. He said that if he had been given just a portion of the force which invaded North Africa he could have retaken the Philippines in three months because at that time the Japanese were not ready. “They are now. The Philippines are the strategic key to the western Pacific. For he who controls the Philippines controls the China coast. And our control of it would have halted the Jap drive. Now. That decision may cost us one million casualties in the Pacific.”

The MacArthur plan for the re-invasion of the Philippines has unfolded exactly as he planned it when he reached Melbourne in March 1942. Every step has been in accordance with a strategy which had fully matured in his mind at that time.

He lashed out in a general indictment of Washington, asserting that “they” are fighting this war as they fought the last war. He said that most of them have never been in the front lines and that they aren’t rotating field officers back into Washington. (He’s not entirely accurate on this.) Nimitz is his friend and good pal and closest supporter, and he has a high regard for the Navy. But he suspects that that regard is not reciprocated. This is the first time since MacArthur reached Australia and began the drive back to the Philippines that he has had superiority in men and equipment. He is getting adequate supplies for the men he has available. In continuing his criticism of Washington he said that the history of the world will he Pacific for the next 10,000 years. He said we made the same old mistake of intervening in European quarrels which we can’t hope to solve because they are insoluble. He said that Europe is a dying system.

It is worn out and run down, and will become an economic and industrial hegemony of Soviet Russia. We cannot sell them anything but machinery and equipment for the production of goods. The lands touching the Pacific with their billions of inhabitants will determine the course of history (repeating) for the next 10,000 years. Whoever dominates the Pacific, dominates the course of world history for an incalculable period. Japan saw that. And that is the whole logical basis of her Greater East Asia Co-prosperity sphere. Japan saw that if she dominated Asia she would dominate the world.

Stalin, he believes, also knows the Pacific picture and while fighting in Europe is actually looking over his shoulder toward Asia. He believes that Russia is determined to wipe out the disgrace of the Russo-Japanese war and restore the status quo ante bellum by reacquiring the warm water port of Port Arthur, an outlet to the Pacific. If Chiang Kai-shek is displaced or overthrown, China will be thrown into utter and total confusion. He said that there was no more reason for replacing Stilwell than there would be “for replacing me.”

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He said the U.S. interest in the Pacific is not imperialistic. It is the development of markets and the extension of the principles of American democracy.

He repeated the Pacific will become and remain industrial and economic sphere of world development and, in strongest blast against Washington, cited this as reason they were guilty of treason and sabotage in not adequately supporting the Pacific while hammering Germany. It is the extension of ideals, not imperialism, that America wants. The lifting of people by the billions from a mere subsistence level to the accomplishment of an economic system which will represent the greatest purchasing power in world history. The power of an idea is the greatest power in the world. No force can defeat it.

He expressed the view that nothing in Europe has approached the terrific power of carrier strikes. They strike like a bolt of lightning. They go in fast. They pinpoint their targets and take their losses. However, they can only strike for two or three days and then they must retire to reform, refuel and rearm. That is their weakness. When the Japanese know a carrier strike is going to hit Luzon they pull all their planes back to Formosa – a matter of four to six hours – and wait out the strikes, then return. He said he feels many of the Jap planes reported destroyed on the ground are dummies, of which the Japs have about 400 and which they have used again and again as decoys. However, he believes that the Jap's back is broken in the air. That's a guess. Hardly anyone agrees with him, but he is prepared to stand on the guess.

The men in the Pacific feel that they are being ignored. If there is an action story out of the Pacific, the papers on the eastern coast give it three lines. If there is an action story out of Europe, they give it three line headlines. (This was prompted by a comment that the invasion of Anguar [*sic*] and Peleliu on July 20, just a few days before Patton's breakthrough between St. Lo and Perriere, had been regarded as routine and that we had been startled by the ferocity of the fighting there.) He agreed emphatically and said that that was exactly true and had been true of almost every Pacific operation.

15. **(B3/f36)**

[November-December 1944]

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

Harry Oliver returned [inserted by hand: from Warm Springs (after 3 weeks)]with FDR today and submitted the following confidential memorandum. Henry said he never had seen FDR so "testy" as he has been of late . . . .

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"FDR screwed the censor's lid on pretty tight on this trip to Warm Springs. Not that it would have added much to the story, but just in event some of the items leak out in columns, here are five instances about which he prohibited any publication:

"1. Made informal speech to Foundation patients on night of arrival, November 28, [1944], with perhaps 300 persons present. We have always printed this speech in the past. But this time he made what apparently were later regarded as slips. He stuck his neck out on the Pearl Harbor controversy (before the Stimson-Forrestal reports [March 1945] came out) by saying that little did he think, as most people did at the time, that Japan would attack during those six days following his summons back to Washington in December 1941, yet Japan did attack and we have been at war ever since. (Of course this was not very important, but he did imply that some people did think Japan might attack. He probably would not have framed it just that way had he prepared his remarks.)

"2. At the same turkey [Thanksgiving] dinner, Bette Davis was a surprise, and some say, uninvited guest who was plunked down on the President's left at the head table. Bette has a sweety, a Corp[oral Lewis A.] Riley, in the Army at Fort Benning, 40 miles from Warm Springs. The Administrator of the [Georgia Warm Springs] Foundation, without consulting the President, invited Bette over to perform before the patients. The next thing FDR knew she was sitting next to him at dinner, and very much resented by the whole White House staff, according to Hassett. She didn't act.

"3. The President had a tooth pulled during the trip, apparently by a dentist he had never seen before, most likely a villager. [Secretary to President Roosevelt, William D.] Hassett tried to get this story for us (for a box feature), but FDR said a flat "no." He took the position that this was a vacation trip pure and simple and having a tooth pulled is a personal matter just like going to the can.

"4. Bob [St. Louis, MO politician, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Democratic National Committee Chairman, Postmaster General, Robert Emmet]Hannegan paid a visit to the Springs after being told, says Hassett, that he better wait till the President returned to Washington. But thick-skinned Bob came down anyway en route to Florida – and brought four Missouri politicians with him! The four were made to cool their heels in the administration building more than a mile from FDR's cottage, while Hannegan was received. Hassett said to make matters worse Hannegan stayed an hour and 20 minutes longer than the time allotted. In Hassett's words the President had no callers "on the record."

"5. FDR drove his little Ford car, with hand controls, over to Hamilton, Ga., for a visit at the 3,000 acre Blue Spring Farm of wealthy textile mill owner, Carson J. Callaway. Had a long personal chat which FDR regarded as unworthy of note. Calloway is author of a novel 100 7-man corporation plan [Georgia Better

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Farm program] to restore run-down Georgia farm land. We were forbidden to say even that the President went to his farm.

"(FDR didn't receive us once during the trip.)"

XII
Paul Miller's Confidential Files

1945

1. **(B3/f37)**

Curator's note:

This report can probably be dated early January 1945. Stettinius became Secretary of State in November 1944; the Soviet Union recognized the Polish Lublin Committee (referred to in the text) on January 1, 1945.

The author of the report [JB] was probably Jack L. Bell (1904-1975), political writer for AP, Washington.

- - whp 4f85

SA39

PM (WLB) – Here's summary of major points I can remember on Stettinius off record kfc [conference] – JB.

International Organization – Stettinius says Roosevelt means business, intends to push through Second Security Conference. Predicts that meeting will be held in early spring, says they will have a treaty before Senate "by hot weather." Treaty will wrap up all questions in one package, he said. Against separate submission of any issues. Also against any action by Senate now on foreign policy statement. Thinks that might muddy the waters, provoke unwanted debate before Roosevelt gets a chance to talk turkey with Churchill, Stalin.

Neutrals – Says all Axis shipments from Sweden stopped. Thinks coal and other shipments by Swiss amount to little, hopes that situation will be clarified soon. Generally optimistic about relations with the Neutrals. Hard row, but the hoeing is about over.

SA40

Mexican Conference – He will attend. Tentative date about Feb. 15. Latin American Nations to go over Dumbarton Oaks [Conference from August 21-October 7, 1944], see how they like it, talk about other international affairs, such

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as postwar trade, etc. Argentina bid for conference, he says, was only attempt to state its case. Says after Mexico City Conference ends, Argentines will be given chance to say their piece at less formal gathering. Indicated no bending to them.

China – Situation at breaking point only recently was cleared up somewhat. Chiang has been made to understand that he must get along with the Communists. Thinks Chiang will find a way to do it and not lose face (usual Stettinius optimism here). Said, as did Roosevelt in later message, that three times as much now going over Hump by air as ever went up Burma Road.

Italy, Greece – Stettinius inclined to find excuses for British action. Says must remember that can't let the armed folks (mostly

SA41

Communist, but he didn't say so) take over and set up a government. Nobody knows what the people really think about it, he contends. Says there will be plebescites [*sic*], he hopes. Urges let Roosevelt iron out all this in kfcs [conferences] with Churchill and Stalin. He leans heavily at almost every point on forthcoming kfc.

Russia – Surprisingly admits this government not sure, even today, that Russians won'[t] make a deal with Germany. Admits we know little, if anything, of what the Russians are doing in reconquered territory. Doesn't regard them, however, as much a threat to future European peace as some others might.

Poland – Seemed confident, at midnight just before Russians recognized the Lublin Committee, that something could be worked out. Says London Poles were unreasonably stubborn, might easily have settled the whole thing by substituting a couple of members for others in their government. Apparently somewhat impatient that they did not, but expressed belief that something would be worked out.

SA42

New White House Liaison – Says there will be greater cooperation than ever before between State Department and White House. Analyzed, however, this seems to consist of stationing of Department man in White House to copy cables to President and transmit them to State Department. Similar service in Department to keep White House informed. Apparent promise from Roosevelt that he won't talk to ambassadors without Stettinius at least knowing they are in town and what they are going to White House for. Says Roosevelt to be furnished page and a half background on what the ambassador wants to say. Has promise, he says, of more frequent access personally to White House.

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Department – Extremely critical, by indirection, of Hull's management of the Department, says all was confusion, now going to have order.

Lend Lease – Not to be agency for post war rehabilitation. But insists US must be ready and willing to step in and do its part.

JB

VH704PEW

2. **(B3/f37)**

March 5, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

In a three-hour session with Admiral King (during which he downed six beers), last night, a group of us obtained a great deal of information – or opinion – about a great many things.

Some of the high points:

1. King says we have had "hypothetical talks" with the Russians as to Japan. In other words, our military people and theirs have talked about what Russia might do, or what we might do, given certain sets of factors in the Pacific that might involve Japan against Russia. King still isn't certain, however, what help, if any, the Russians eventually may provide. He says we still don't know what they are doing or what they are going to do.

2. The Pacific war is now in an intermediate stage. The big operations against the China coast or Japan proper might now be ready, or already under way, had the war been over in Europe as had been expected when Pacific war plans were made many months and up to a year ago. I got the impression the Navy has more Navy planes and ships than it can use right now, and that it will busy itself, along with the Army and the Marines, on a number of operations such as that on Iwo Jima necessary to close in on Japan. There may be a China-coast landing.

3. King, who I believe was opposed to our Philippines campaign, now says: (1) It's too late to go in on Formosa – we have given the Japs too much time to concentrate strength there. (2) We should get our troops out of the Philippines and let the Filipinos mop up.

(You may recall that King was opposed to the Italian campaign, and he seems to have been opposed to that in the Philippines for much the same reason –

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he feels the campaign was based on political decisions, not military, and that it could have been avoided and the end of the war speeded by concentrating our strength farther up the line.)

4. The British have much of their fleet along the east coast of Australia now, but they have no supply train. They must depend upon us for supplies and King feels it is not economical for us to supply them. He says despite our big shipping tonnages, we are short of ships for supply. The British have begun to realize this, he says, and it has not been decided how much they will ultimately want from us. He still is of the belief that they should run their own show in the Pacific, to a large extent, re-taking the former British possessions which are outstanding, pretty much on their own. Time will tell how much support this view has here.

5. King, who has not too much use for General [William Joseph "Wild Bill"] Donovan [wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)] anyway, has less use for the Donovan plan for a coordinated intelligence service which the Chicago Tribune dug up recently. He opposes it partly on the same basis that he opposes a single department of war. He says too much power should not be given any man other than the President. He thinks this argument will be used in Congress against both plans.

6. King says we will have to "be concerned" about the Russians for a long while. He says Stalin can be depended upon to keep his word, once we get him to give it – which King says is seldom. King says there is no telling, though, about Stalin's successor and his successor's successor.

7. Stalin will not get far away from Russia for the same good reason as formerly, he is afraid to go too far away for fear somebody else might take over in his absence. He certainly won't go to San Francisco. King says Stalin actually gives all the answers at conferences such as that at Yalta. He will have his foreign minister seated on one side and a general on the other side. They will whisper something to him occasionally, but Stalin never asks them anything. When it comes time for him to give an answer, he will give his decision without conferring with his people in any way. King tells this story about Stalin at another conference – Teheran:

At the first meeting, the Big Three were seated about a large table with their advisors. When they all first sat down, things were a little strained and nobody said anything. President Roosevelt looked inquiringly toward Stalin. Stalin uttered a word or two to his interpreter, who got up and said that he wished Mr. Roosevelt to speak. FDR spoke for probably not more than a minute about the historic significance of the occasion, and so on, deftly passing the ball on to Churchill. Churchill then spoke in much the same vein for six or seven minutes,

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concluded and looked toward Stalin. Stalin spoke to his interpreter, who got up and said:

"Marshal Stalin says these are great sentiments. Marshal Stalin says he fully agrees." The interpreter then drew a deep breath and concluded: "Marshal Stalin says now let's get down to business."

8. King said he didn't know why San Francisco was chosen for the United Nations Conference, adding that all he knew about it was that Secretary of State Stettinius asked King and General Marshall whether there would be any danger of the Japs' [*sic*] bombing San Francisco. King said Stettinius was told it would not be likely.

9. Asked whether he thought Iwo Jima "worth the cost in casualties," King said that he did, emphatically. He said the Japs have been using Iwo Jima in a way that made it necessary for us to neutralize the island, and that we also would use it for medium bombers and possibly as a base for fighter planes which will accompany B-29's to Japan in the future. Funny thing: King said the air strips on Iwo Jima were not long enough for a B-29 to take off. When I came in this morning I found a story in our report relating that a B-29 landed on Iwo, was repaired and took off again Sunday.

King, after he had indicated that the Pacific war is in a slow-down stage for want of ground troops and service troops now in Europe, was asked how long he thought it would take to get them into the Pacific and ready to

fight there after V-E Day. He said his guess would be about four months. He told us there is great apprehension within the Army and Navy High Commands as to how popular opinion may shape up in respect to taking troops out of Europe and moving them to the Pacific. He is afraid there will be a great protest and much propaganda in favor of releasing troops which have served long periods; yet he said, these veterans are the ones who will be most needed in the final effort against Japan. Somebody remarked that one trouble is the Navy and Army try to cover up what is involved and that if they would give out the information now as to the big job that will be involved in shifting forces and materiel, they would have some chance of getting an intelligent – if not a sympathetic – reception from the American people.

There was considerable discussion of this and it finally was suggested that the Combined Chiefs of Staff here name a competent officer who would be available at all times to give accurate, responsible information to reporters. It was pointed out, for instance, that nobody in Navy Public Relations has authority or nerve enough to comment on anything. Some of us spoke up saying that we have to call Admiral King himself to get answers his subordinates should have to

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answer. It finally was decided to give him a memorandum on the subject which he promised to put into his own words and give to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

10. A discussion of the possibility that the Japanese might want to make peace when the war ends in Europe, rather than suffer further destruction, brought the comment from King that experts are not unaware of that possibility and are looking into it. However, he said none of our military plans are taking it into consideration. All the planning that is being done is with the idea that the Japanese will fight it out.

11. In answer to a question, King said that gas would have made it easier for us on Iwo Jima. He said we have a gas that could be dropped from planes, and that it might have been effective. He said, however, that there is no present plan to use gas, because we are "too squeamish" about it. All field commanders have gas at their disposal, however, and they have authority to use it should it be used against them. An order from the President and the Chiefs of Staff would be required for our commanders to initiate the use of gas. King seemed to think it unlikely we ever would take the initiative.

3. **(B3/f37)**

March 24, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

KC

AJG

The following is a memorandum from Beale on an off-record conference with General Marshall which I was not able to make:

* * * * * *

PM:

General Marshall's press conference of March 22 apparently was aimed again at the manpower situation. Most of the three hours was devoted to an outline of military positions by Marshall's map experts. Marshall wound it up by telling about his difficulties in raising men – said combat replacements are running 6,000 a month behind Eisenhower's requests.

The high spots:

1. The all-out drive on the Western front – weather permitting – starts March 24. This is the works – not a major offensive but a whole war. There are no objectives except victory. The Russians are ready to go. Marshall said he never

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asks them exact dates because he doesn't want to be burdened with keeping that secret in this "sieve."

4. **(B3/f37)**

PM: Here are highlights of the meeting with Lieut. Gen. Kenney at the home of Mr. Eugene Meyer, March 18 [1945]:

8. Japan's air force, he says, is done for. He put it: "If the emperor wanted to have a celebration Tuesday and ordered all combat planes to fly over his palace, not more than 500 would show up. They have a few more than that but not the pilots to fly them." The quality of their planes has gone up. One new fighter with a 2,000-horsepower radial engine got considerable attention from U.S. factory experts in the Philippines a few weeks ago. But quantity production has gone down fast. "The planes," said Kenney, "are a damnsight [*sic*] better now than the men they have to fly them."

9. Kenney says the Jap suicide flyers are not all willing suicides. One escaped from his plane and was captured. They got about 35 hits (figure inexact) on American shipping during the Leyte assault but sank relatively few ships because they did not use heavy enough bombs. Kenney said the Japs frequently miscalculate on a major point like this, being rather stupid.

Those at the luncheon which preceded the General's talk included Jim Wright, Buffalo Evening News; Dewey Fleming, Baltimore Sun; Luther Houston, N.Y. Times; Lyle Wilson, U.P.; Alexander F. Jones and Wayne McCoy of The Post; Captain Graham, the General's aide and Mr. Meyer's son-in-law; and Col. Olive or Oliver, also with the General. According to his practice, Meyer then had in about 20 other newsmen for drinks after lunch and it was at that time that Kenney did most of his talking.

5. **(B3/f37)**

[June 1945]

NY (C.A.J.) (750)

Following exchange, so handled at the request of the State Department after we sought an explanation of how the new world organization would promote news freedom, is being incorporated into a story which will be used by or before Thursday. Sending it in this way for your records and so that you can give it to Ed & Pub if wish.

- - - -

Letter from P.M. to [Archibald] MacLeish [assistant director of the Office of War Information, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs], "Dear Arch:

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"American newspapermen, who are leading the crusade for world freedom of information, will want to know, I am sure, just how it is expected that the proposed new world organization will go about promoting this crusade. The Associated Press would like to carry a statement from you on this subject, now that the Charter has been completed here. I write to you, rather than to the Secretary, because he told me that you have the ball on this subject in the State Department. Many thanks. SY"

Reply form MacLeish:

"The Secretary of State as chairman of the American delegation has stated his belief and the belief of the delegation that "freedom of speech is one of the fundamental freedoms referred to" in the Charter, and "that freedom of speech encompasses freedom of the press, freedom of communication, and freedom of exchange of information."

"It seems logical to assume that the equivalent, in the international world, of domestic freedom of speech is freedom of exchange of information. Certainly it is obvious that without freedom of exchange of information between the peoples of the world the mutual understanding on which the hope of peace depends will not be realized.

"Since the Charter of the United Nations is a constitution and not an operating instrument, it does not spell out in detail the machinery by which its principal purposes are to be attained and its functions performed. This is true of the attainment of the fundamental freedoms as a whole and of the attainment of freedom of exchange of information in particular. The Charter provides for an economic and social council which is to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The council, moreover, is directed by the Charter to establish a commission for the promotion of human rights. The economic and social council has the right to delegate to this commission its power to conduct studies, to make reports, to obtain reports from member nations, to call international conferences, and to prepare draft conventions.

"Presumably the commission would employ all these tools and weapons in its attempt to promote freedom of exchange of information. It would, that is to say, study the flow of information in the world and report upon obstacles it found to exist. On its recommendation, the economic and social council could call international conferences if it felt conferences were necessary, and conventions for submission to the member states could be drafted to promote the ends in view.

"Backed by the lively interest of the world, and employed in a field of world-wide concern, weapons of public enlightenment of this character could prove effective. Moreover, the commission could count on the support which technological advance sometimes gives to moral purpose. The rapid development of the means of communication will make it difficult for any nation to insulate its people from the free flow of ideas.

"The make-up of the commission is not prescribed by the Charter. Presumably it would be small. And in all likelihood its members would be

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persons associated with the struggle, in their several countries, for human dignity and the realization of the liberties of man.

"One general observation should be made about the Charter of the United Nations in this connection. The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations have far more weight than the terms of any resolution. Resolutions in the field of freedom of speech and freedom of exchange of information are necessarily limited to the pronouncement of general hopes and aspirations and purposes. The charter of the United Nations is not so limited. It states a broad objective and provides the social instruments by which that objective is attained."

UN (PM)

X216PPW JUNE 25 (UN)

6. **(B3/f37)**

August 7, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

General Marshall called an off-record conference this morning. The bait was the promise of a discussion of the atom bomb, first announced yesterday. The real reason for calling was to argue the Army's position that it needs all 7,000,000 men to continue the war and can't release any coal miners, or farmers – although it has released railroaders.

There were no new reasons, 'though one good quote: "If I know war, the figures (as to number needed) are correct."

So, to the bait; the atom bomb.

General Marshall gave these details:

The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was so big that only a B-29 could be used. The actual weight of the detonating material was around 25 pounds. But the machinery for setting it off, the housing and so-on bring up the weight. This was a lot bigger than the bomb used in the Desert experiment that was heard 180 miles around last month.

We can make even bigger ones – and are.

Big trouble is in picking targets. Marshall thinks reconnaissance will show Hiroshima literally shot to hell. Said the reason we still hadn't anything definite from the Japs today was that – "as in the case of the famous Galveston flood" – it

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simply hadn't been possible for anyone to get into the area, a very big area, which he confidently believed had been burned and blown off the face of the Earth. For hours, he said, after an atomic bomb blast the area would be so charged that an automobile running into it would "melt under you."

The Hiroshima bomb was dropped from between 30,000 and 40,000 feet and detonated at 2,000 feet. About 50 seconds elapsed between the time of release from the B-29 and the time of detonation. Thus, the B-29 had that much time to get away from there. It did. There'll be Distinguished Service Crosses for the pilot and crew.

A "terrible problem and responsibility" is the selecting of targets. The Japs have placed prisoners of war camps near all their vital points. It was not believed they had any at Hiroshima. Moreover, although Hiroshima had a big civilian population and they would have desired to avoid that, it also was an area heavily populated at a distance that would be within sight and sound of the blast and flames. They wanted it to be seen and heard and felt by as many survivors as possible.

Reason for releasing the bomb at 2,000 feet is that it has a wider destructive area. Even booby trap bombs are set into the earth upon springs, so that they leap into the air and explode above ground, thus wreaking their destruction horizontally. So in the case of the atom bomb.

Is the manufacturing secret held exclusively by U.S. and Britain? "I can't talk about that. That's for the Higher Level." (By which he meant to say that if the Russians are told, or have been told, it's not the Military but the White House.)

Are we set to drop another bomb? Another will be dropped tomorrow (Wednesday) night.

Marshall thinks the Germans were well along with the atom bomb, in a Norway location, when the Allies learned of it. "We went in and bombed the place, killing a lot of their scientists because we knew where they were."

Good story:

Major General [Leslie Richard] Groves, who headed one section of the atomic bombs project, came in to see Marshall some time ago.

Marshall was very busy figuring and writing and didn't look up for some little while. Then Groves handed him a one-page memorandum telling how – by spending $100,000,000 more than the $2,000,000,000 already appropriated – the production of the bombs could probably be trebled.

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Marshall said he hesitated only a moment. He thought, Gosh, we've already committed Two Billions. Here's another request for a whole One Hundred Million Dollars more. But, he reflected, having sunk that much, if it was true production could be trebled by spending relatively a little more – Well, OK.

As General Groves started to leave, Marshall started laughing and yelled after him:

"Know what I was doing while you were waiting to get me to Okay spending that Hundred Million Dollars more? I was making out a check to the Burpee Seed Co. for $3.45."

Better story:

Last night on the Washington news desk, I hear, somebody cracked: "I'll bet [Kent Cooper, AP Executive Director] KC is figuring out a way to apply the atomic principle to Wirephoto, or sumpin."

PM

7. **(B3/f37)**

August 9, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Tony Vaccaro tells a number of stories about his experiences at Potsdam, the best being these:

1. Roy Porter of NBC got out a Potsdam broadcast, picked up by us and front-paged everywhere, saying some of the most important people at the Potsdam conference had departed suddenly for an unannounced destination. There was all sorts of speculation here in the press and radio, most of the speculators thinking it meant our military people had gone to Moscow to confer with the Russians on the strategy with the Japs.

The truth is it was just some of the Secret Service agents flying to Switzerland to buy watches that they could bring back and sell at $600 a throw in Berlin! Some of them brought back thousands of dollars made on such transactions.

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2. You may recall that Drew Pearson and others reported that the reason Stalin was absent from the conference for two days was that the Russians had such a big party celebrating Atlee's win over Churchill that Stalin knocked himself out on Vodka. Stalin really was ill. He's in poor health. As for his feelings about Churchill:

The truth, Truman told Tony, is that the Russians – from Stalin on down – were "just sick" when they heard Churchill had been licked. Truman said that for all their wide variances of views on many things, Stalin and Churchill had developed a personal relationship that was very close and that Stalin was a very disappointed man when Churchill went down. That's the sentimental side. There is a practical side, too:
The Russians want to be the Socialist-Labor movement in Europe; they don't want the British stealing any of their particular show in the ideological lining up of European nationals now taking place.

Sincerely yours,

8. **(B3/f37)**

8/20 – 45
[Handwritten at top]

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King, with a tear in his eye and six beers in his tummy, stood at the door of Phelps Adams' house at midnight last night and said: "I guess this is the last of our meetings, and I can't tell you how much they meant to me. Well, let's don't say it's the last – let's have at least one more get-together. I think I'll be around at least three months, maybe six, before somebody else takes over."

Thus wound up what, for me, have been the best "off-record" meetings of the war.

All of us – Ben McKelway, Barney Nover, Mark Childs, Ray Swing, Ernest Lindley, Bert Andrews, Phelps Adams, Jim Wright, Dewey Fleming, Dick Wilson and myself – patted him on the back as he started for his car and assured him we never would forget his meetings with us, and that we would plan a good party very soon.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Following are the highlights of what Admiral King told us in a four-hour session:

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SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS

It will be a week or ten days before the final surrender arrangements can be made. These are just discussions at Manila. President Truman has let it be known that he wants the surrender signed aboard the battleship Missouri. Whether MacArthur will do what the Commander in Chief wants remains to be seen. MacArthur, as Supreme Commander, will sign first for all those fighting against Japan. Admiral Nimitz will sign for the United States, Admiral Frazer for Britain, and representatives of Moscow and Chungking are yet to be named.

Presumably, some officer will be named to take MacArthur's Manila responsibilities when MacArthur moves on to Japan, since MacArthur "can't wear too many hats at once, or can he?"

We'll prepare for anything when we go in to occupy Japan. Our troops will go in with full battle equipment at probably a half dozen different points. Our big ships will lie well off shore, for maximum safety, and besides, careful advance mine-sweeping light craft will make reconnaissance voyages just prior to the landings.

JAPANESE WAR

We had planned and were ready to fight the Japanese another year. Our strategy called for a landing by approximately a quarter of a million men on southern Kyushu November 1. On March 1, 1946, we were to have staged another landing in the Tokyo plain.

After the Japanese gave notice of surrender, Admiral King and one of his right hand men, Admiral Edwards, were having a smoke and Admiral Edwards said:

"We were all set to carry on the war like clock work. Now that it's ended, we don't know the first thing about what to do."

JAP FEELERS

By "magic" – meaning the breaking of the Japanese code so that we could understand their radio messages – we knew all about Tokyo's efforts to get peace. Early in July a Tokyo message instructed the Japanese ambassador at Moscow to arrange for Prince Konoye to visit Stalin. The Japanese ambassador messaged back that there wasn't any use to try to get the Russians to try to mediate the war. Thereupon he was bawled out by Tokyo and told to try to see Molotov. To make a long story short, Molotov kept putting him off. Finally, a few days after the atomic bomb, a message was picked up in which the Jap ambassador at Moscow

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exultantly advised Tokyo that he had a date with Molotov. Of course, as everyone knows now, that was when Molotov gave him his walking papers.

In other words, the Russians never had anything to do with the Japs except to snub them in their efforts to get the Russians to mediate.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Asked how Truman got along at Potsdam, Admiral King, who is not a demonstrative fellow, banged his beer glass down on the table and ejaculated "Tops!" The first day at Potsdam Truman, who was presiding, had three or four proposals on the table before anyone else could get a word in. These included plans for the overall direction of the policy of the various occupation forces in Germany and also a proposal for a Council of Foreign Ministers.

THE ATOMIC BOMB

King said he never heard of anything in his life that he so much wanted to forget. He said he just couldn't evaluate its potentialities in warfare. That it may completely change everything, both from the point of view of the Army and the Navy, he is not prepared to say; but he obviously thinks that's possible.

THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER

Admiral King says he hopes there will be a court martial of General Short and Admiral Kimmel. He says he believes Admiral Kimmel was guilty of "an error in judgment," but that he is not guilty of anything under military law. King obviously feels much of the blame rests upon Roosevelt, since he insists they did not have the information at Pearl Harbor that was available in Washington. In other words, I believe King supports the Republican view that had the White House urgently alerted Short and Kimmel on what was going on, they would have taken precautionary measures.

THE RUSSIANS

King is one of those who feels the Russians constitute the only real threat to the United States and future world peace. He is opposed to giving them

anything in the military line. For example, with the British, he wants all the German submarines sunk rather than have any of them turned over to the Russians. He does not believe they were told anything about the atomic bomb beyond that we were going to introduce a new explosive. So far as he is concerned, he hopes they never learn anything about it.

9. **(B3/f37)**

August 22, 1945

1530

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CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I saw President Truman for about twenty minutes today. He was very cordial and talked about a lot of things before he got around to asking me the subject of my visit. I told him I had two things I wanted to discuss: (1) The matter of the statement in the World's Press News of London that American officials discriminated in favor of American newspapermen here; the other, the matter of a world free press – a subject with which I knew he was familiar, starting with his conversation with you at Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

As to the first, Mr. Truman immediately said all newspapermen have equal access to news, so far as he is concerned, in Washington. He commented that any number of foreign newspapermen show up at all of his regular news conferences. I asked him if I could quote him and he agreed. I then suggested that he hoped American newspapermen would reciprocally receive the same privileges elsewhere throughout the world. He agreed to that quotation also, and we so reported in a little story today.

In discussing the second, and important point of my visit, I asked him if he felt confident the Russians would make good on permitting American newspapermen freely to report in the Balkans and other Russian-occupied areas. He said, although not too positively, he did believe they would make good. I then said "Why don't you do something that I believe would push the whole thing along?"

1. Declare that all vanquished nations must give their people a free press as we know it in the U. S. A.

2. Declare that any nation which requires help in reestablishing its importance, as a condition, guarantee a free press as we know it.

3. Leave to the Press the missionary work involved in other countries.

He said he just couldn't. He said that Mr. Roosevelt's policy had been that to which he now adheres; namely, that we shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of any of these countries – we will stay with them and help then get on their feet and get a government we can recognize. Then, regardless of what government, provided it represents popular will, they may establish, we will keep hands off.

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Moreover, he admitted that he felt if he raises such an issue now it would immediately bring difficulties. It was obvious that he meant Russian difficulties. He insists, though, that he got on all right with Stalin at Potsdam and he insists also that

he has emphasized and reemphasized to the Russians that our agreements with them constitute, as he puts it, "a two-way street."

Mr. Truman said further on this subject: "Molotov sat right here where you are sitting when he came complaining about the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. Molotov asked me if we were going to live up to the agreements made there. I said to Molotov: 'Are you going to live up to the agreements you made at Yalta? This agreeing business is no one-way street.'"

Because our policy is what it is does not mean that there is no hope for what you want to do. Others here are working, and they will have Truman's benediction along two lines:

1. International agreements clarifying communications problems.

2. International agreements, perhaps tied in with the communications matter, in the field of freedom of information.

Then, too, it still is not beyond the realm of possibility that communications and information may be covered one way or another in the peace treaties. The Council of Foreign Ministers meets at London next month; it will deal, among other things, with plans for the peace treaties.

My next step will be to see the Secretary of State, when there is favorable time, and discuss with him what may be done in fields of communications and information on which the State Department actually has worked. Byrnes is getting ready to go to London now.

Sincerely yours,

XIII
Paul Miller's Confidential Files

1946

1. **(B3/f37)**

March 4, 1946

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CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

Averell Harriman [Ambassador to the Soviet Union from 23 October 1943 to 24 January 1946] has returned from Russia with even greater concern about Russia than he expressed when he first voiced his disillusionment in an off-the-record session at San Francisco in May 1945.

Here are high lights of opinion he expressed at a confidential session with several of us here:

Russia has embarked upon a course of unilateral action and is interested in UNO principally as a means of furthering its own ends.

Russia constitutes a greater threat to the democratic way of life today than Hitler did at the start of his aggressions.

The Russian program follows the Hitler pattern of going as far as possible without actually getting into war, for the moment.

The Russians regard everything we stand for as in direct and total conflict with their own practices, life and aims.

The United States must be ready for any eventuality.

We should offer Russia the six billion dollar loan requested, but we should hedge it with so many political and economic conditions that it would be impossible for Russia to accept.

Russia is so backward industrially that, regardless of what the scientists say, it cannot develop an atomic bomb for five or ten years.

The United States Government should (as it now is beginning to do) stop holding out the facts of Russian aggression; should protest publicly, and be prepared to back up protests, against every act – such as the continued maintenance of Red troops in Manchuria and Iran, and the threats through the puppet, Tito.

The United States Government should immediately begin an intensive effort within our own borders to round up communists who are working against the United States. (He did not name any names).

The United States should bear down against Russia now, because, while Russia is maintaining and strengthening its armed forces, it still is in no shape for

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a major war. But Russia will be, if given time and allowed to go ahead at the expense of the democracies as Russia is doing today.

Harriman says he does not propose to make all his views public now, and that he may not do so at all. For the moment, he believes he has the ear of both Truman and [Secretary of State (3 July 1945 to 21 January 1947) James Francis] Byrnes. He thinks he can be most effective by attempting

-2-

to work with the Government. Besides, he – like those at the top here in Washington – is in doubt how strong a policy the country at large would stand for. He has some trips scheduled, on which he hopes to be able to form an opinion as to the temper of public thinking on the Russian question.

- - - - - - -

To put the foregoing in some balance: When Harriman came back here to make a speech for Roosevelt in October 1944, he was almost as pro-Russian as Joe Davies still is. When I talked with him then, along with some of the same people who have now met with him here again, he was scornful of any suggestion that the United States should make a few demands of its own. He insisted that all we needed to do was "cooperate" to "get along with the Russians."

Harriman's disillusionment stems from the Yalta Conference, where, as is now clear, Roosevelt was taken in. Harriman says that within two weeks after the Yalta Conference, the Russians were utterly ignoring solemn commitments made there on matters pertaining to access to certain information, and handling of displaced persons and prisoners.

PM

Cold War Journalist: Paul Miller from Truman to Carter, 1945-1979

1. 1945

   a. Directed AP staff at UN Organization Conference in San Francisco (April 25-June 26)

   b. **(B3/f42)**
   San Francisco U.N. Conference Clippings & Photographs

   c. **(B3/f42)**
   "Assignment San Francisco"
   (PHOTOS: A. Vandenberg, A. Gromyko, et al.)

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From five world capitals, Associated Press diplomatic news reporters converged on San Francisco on April 25 to bring to the world news of the momentous United Nations security conference.
During the convention session, Jack Bell, Washington's political news editor and head of the Senate staff, saw a messenger go down the aisle to Secretary Stettinius. Next to the Secretary was Senator Connally, vice chairman of the American delegation, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. Stettinius and Connally conversed briefly, and then both left.

Bell ran downstairs, meeting Connally at the door. Of course, he knows Connally intimately. They talked for several minutes in the street. Bell dashed to AP's convention bureau in the Veteran's building, where AGM Miller from Washington was in charge, and Washington News editor W. L. Beale on the desk.

Bell said he had been told the Germans had surrendered unconditionally, and an announcement was expected momentarily. He pounded out a bulletin. Miller and Beale considered it. Here was a story from one of AP's greatest reporters, from the next to the top man in the American delegation. (p. 4).

High on the [United Nations] conference agenda was the matter of free interchange of news among nations—a subject to which KC has devoted much time and interest in the belief that it is one of the keys to a lasting world peace. (PHOTO, upper left, p. 5).
Before the [United Nations] conference opened, newsmen ran into difficulties with state department employees who tried unsuccessfully to put a gag on members of the American delegation.

Next day, Bell and Paul Miller obtained from Homer Byington of the state department assurances that there would be no further efforts to bar reporters from the fifth floor of the Fairmont [Hotel] and no requirement that reporters make engagements with the delegates, through state department press officers, as also had been discussed. (pp. 5, 30).

d. **(B3/f42)**

The New York Times Clippings on U.N. Conference
April 25-June 27,1945

1. **April 25, 1945**

46 NATIONS READY
TO ORGANIZE PEACE
ONLY POLES ABSENT

Stettinius Arriving for Opening
Today, Sets Keynote for
Forming World Agency

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DETERMINED MOOD NOTED

Conference ‘Must Not Fail’
This Time, He Says—Decision
On Poland Up to Stalin

2. **April 25, 1945**

MOLOTOFF ARRIVES,
SILENT, AT PARLEY

With Harriman, Who Meets
Him and Gromyko, He Avoids
Official Hotel

PHOTO:
A RUSSIAN DELEGATE ARRIVES FOR MEETING
Caption:
Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff tipping his hat to W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, who was waiting for him at the airport at San Francisco. Associated Press Wirephoto

3. **April 25, 1945**

TRUMAN WILL OPEN THE PARLEY TODAY

4. **April 25, 1945**

STETTINIUS FIXES
PARLEY STAFF JOBS

Allocation of Responsibility
Among Our Delegates at
San Francisco Announced

5. **April 26, 1945**

JUSTICE PUT FIRST

We Will Bow Only to That
‘Power’ the President
Tells Delegates

ASKS A TRUE PEACE

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Above Personal Interest
—Stettinius, Warren
Welcome Visitors

[Texts of President Truman's and other addresses, Page 4.]

6. **April 26, 1945**

TRUMAN'S APPEAL
OPENS CONFERENCE

7. **April 26, 1945**

TEXTS of ADDRESSES at
OPENING OF UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE in SAN FRANCISCO
President Truman
Secretary Stettinius
Governor Warren
Mayor Lapham

8.

PHOTO:
THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO THE CONFERENCE
Caption:
Mr. Truman at the White House broadcasting his message to the delegates assembled at San Francisco Associated Press Wirephoto

9. **April 26, 1945**

EGYPTIANS SEEK
LARGER COUNCILS

They Argue That Interests of
Smaller Nations Would
Be Better Protected

10. **April 26, 1945**

WORLD DELEGATES
FOR LABOR MEET

Conference Opens at Oakland
With 5 Nations Represented
—Group Strife Mars Start

JURISTS ARRIVE

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WITH COURT PLAN

Their Proposal for Reconstitution of The Hague Court Seems Favored by Conference

11. **April 27, 1945**

Molotoff Says Russia Is Willing To Amend Dumbarton Oaks Plan

By Russell Porter

Special to The New York Times.

12. **April 27, 1945**

Speeches of Stettinius, Molotoff, Eden And Soong Before the United Nations Conference

PHOTO:
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SOUTHERN NATIONS MEET
Caption:
Juan Jose Serrato (left) of Uruguay greeting Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico at the opening session of the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco yesterday. Associated Press Wirephoto

13. **April 27, 1945**

MOLOTOFF OBJECTS

He Opposes Stettinius as Permanent Chairman Demands There Be 4

BUT PREDICTS AMITY

And Says Polish Issue Can Be Settled—Stettinius, Eden Speak

14. **April 27, 1945**

Transcript Of Molotoff Interview

Million Parley Stamps Sold on First Day of Issue

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15. April 27, 1945

GOOD FAITH PLEDGED
AT PARLEY OPENING

Spokesmen for 4 Sponsoring
Powers Heard Before an
Audience of 3,000

16. **April 27, 1945**

‘LITTLE PEOPLE’ PUT
HOPES IN PARLEY

Many of Them Are Skeptical,
However, That Conference Will
Succeed in Halting Wars

BOOTBLACK IS OPTIMISTIC

Porter Sums Up General Feel-
ing by Saying, ‘I Don’t Know
What to Think About It’

17. **April 28, 1945**

MOLOTOFF CENTER
OF FLOOR GROUPS

More Delegates Seek Out So-
viet Commissar Than Any
Other Seated in Orchestra

SMALL NATIONS TELL VIEWS

Belgian and Brazilian Leaders
Stress That Size Is Not Sole
Factor in Security

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

18. **April 28, 1945**

Parley Sessions
Opened to Press

19. **April 28, 1945**

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RUSSIAN ISSUES OUT

Plea for 4 Chairmen Won
but Stettinius Will Head
Vital Committees

EQUALITY CALLED AIM

Heads of 14 Delegations
Are Named as members
of Executive Group

By JAMES B. RESTON

20. **April 28, 1945**

FRENCH POSITION
IS STILL IN DOUBT

It Still Seems Likely She Will
Join Great Powers Instead
of Championing the Small

21. **April 28, 1945**

BIG ISSUES UNITE
CROWN DELEGATES

But Britain and Dominions Are
Not Operating Their Six
Votes as a Group

22. **April 28, 1945**

MOLOTOFF IN PLEA
FOR AUTONOMIES

Commissar Tells Status of
White Russia and Ukraine,
Says Envoys Are Not Chosen
By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

23. April 29, 1945

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RUSSIANS DEMAND
IMMEDIATE SEATING
OF TWO REPUBLICS

Latin-Americans Then Insist
That Argentina Be Admitted
—Settlement Is Likely

PEACE TALK STIRS PARLEY

Small Countries Find the Big 4
Striving to Speed Actions
Before V-E Day Comes

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

24. **April 29, 1945**

For World Peace
The Nations Gather

25. **April 29, 1945**

CONFERENCE MOVES TOWARD ITS REAL PROBLEMS

Russians, Having Shown Their Hand,
May Cooperate From Now On

By JAMES B. RESTON

26. **April 29, 1945**

BIRTH OF NEW LEAGUE
UNLIKE 1919 PROCEDURE

Then War Was Over and Issues Fixed
Whereas Now War Continues and
Peace Terms Are Unknown

PROSPECTS CONSIDERED GOOD

By EDWIN L. JAMES

27. **April 30, 1945**

BIG POWERS SCAN

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4 OAKS CHANGES
PROPOSED BY U.S.

Revising of Charter by Later
Parley and Wider Scope for
Assembly Are Emphasized

LEAGUE FUNCTIONS KEPT

Soviet-Latin Trade on Bids to
Argentina and Lublin
Reported Sought

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

28. **April 30, 1945**

WILSON FORGOTTEN
AT SAN FRANCISCO

Masaryk of Czechoslovakia Is
First to Mention Our World
War I President

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special to The New York Times.

29. **April 30, 1945**

MASS FOR PARLEY
ATTENDED BY 10,000

‘World Is Waiting for Gestures
of Unselfishness’ Throng
at Auditorium Is Told

30. **April 30, 1945**

WORLD COURT PLAN
LOOMS AS CERTAIN

Deep-Seated Differences Are
Lacking Among Delegates on
General Judicial Aim

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

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31. **May 1, 1945**

PRAVDA IS HOPEFUL
PARLEY ENDS ROWS

Says Problems Facing Delegates Are 'Not Insurmountable,' Attacks Pessimists

32. **May 1, 1945**

Molotoff Appeals to the Press
In Fight to Aid 'Lublin Poles'

He Puts United States 'On Spot' by Asking if Argentina Changed to Democracy After Verbal Blast by Roosevelt

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

33. **May 1, 1945**

ROOSEVELT CALLED
'SPIRIT OF PARLEY'

Chinese Paper Says Success Is Assured if Every Delegate Remembers Late President

34. **May 1, 1945**

MOLOTOFF'S MOVE
DISRUPTS SESSION

Most of Time Consumed by His Demand to Delay Argentina Bid and Latin Opposition

LUBLIN HIT AS PARALLEL

Support for Russia Dwindles To 4 Votes in Tense Drama of the Final Count

35. **May 1, 1945**

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PARLEY, 31-4, VOTES
TO SEAT ARGENTINA;
MOLOTOFF BEATEN

Fight on Proposal Carried to
Open Floor After Its Adoption
in Two Committees

POLISH EXCLUSION STANDS

Russian Links Issues in Asking
Delay on Latin Nation—White
Russia and Ukraine In

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

36. **May 1, 1945**

LONDON POLES SEND
MESSAGE TO PARLEY

Exiled Government Asks for
Amendments to Dumbarton
Oaks Proposals

BROAD 'SECURITY' SOUGHT

Also at San Francisco, Krzycki,
Slav Congress Head, Tells
of Polish Labor Bid

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

37. **May 2, 1945**

BIG 3 CHAIRMEN
SEATED TOGETHER

Their Appearance at the First
Night Plenary Session Stirs
Throng of Spectators

38. **May 2, 1945**

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PRESS BAN LIFTED
FOR U.S. DELEGATES

39. **May 2, 1945**

POLISH ISSUE CLOUD
CASTS SHADOW AFAR

Delegates at Conference Weigh
Molotoff's Fight for Warsaw
Group and Its Implications

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special to The New York Times.

40. **May 2. 1945**

New Peace Era Visioned

Receptive Spirit to Soviet Views Suggested
Lest She Withdraw From Building Peace

By ARTHUR KROCK
Special to The New York Times.

41. **May 2, 1945**

SMUTS EULOGIZES
WILSON AT PARLEY

South Africa's Elder Statesman
Says lessons Since 1919
Will Help Us Now

42. **May 2, 1945**

VETERAN HEAD ASKS
PARLEY 'POKER' END

43. **May 2, 1945**

MOLOTOFF EASES
PARLEY TENSION;
NEW MOVES BEGUN

Russian Says Country Will
Cooperate in World Plan

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Despite Argentina issue

4 COMMISSIONS SET UP

They Will Deal With Council,
Assembly, Court and Some
General Problems

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

44. **May 2, 1945**

SMALLER NATIONS
RECEIVE KEY POSTS

Belgium, South Africa, Norway
and Venezuela Are to Head
Four Major Commissions

By RUSSELL PORTER
Special to The New York Times.

45. **May 2, 1945**

FIVE POWERS WEIGH
TRUSTEE PROJECTS

British and Americans Are Said
to Differ on Programs for
Administering Base Areas

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times.

46. **May 3, 1945**

HINTS FRANCE ASKS
MAJOR-POWER ROLE

Bidault Tells Press That Since
World Parley Is On, All Nations
Are Now Its Sponsors

47. **May 3, 1945**

CONFERENCE TALKS
STRESS UNITY PLEA

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Ministers of Latin-American
Countries, Norway, Yugoslavia
and Syria Voice Hopes

PHOTO:
BIG THREE LEADERS IN HAPPY MOOD AT SAN FRANCISCO
Caption:
Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden during Tuesday's session of the United Nations Conference. Associated Press Wirephoto

48. **May 5, 1945**

RUSSIANS DEMAND
RIGHT TO MAINTAIN
PRESENT ALLIANCES

Molotoff Asks Time to Weigh
Vandenberg Idea and Com-
promise on Bilateral Pacts

OTHERS PLANS ACCEPTED

Big Four Agree on Joint Pro-
gram for Liberalizing Propo-
sals of Dumbarton Oaks

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

49. **May 6, 1945**
(*New York Times Magazine*)

San Francisco: Battlefield for Peace

There 46 nations are trying to find something
better than an enemy to unite and hold them.

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

50. **May 6, 1945**

UNCIO Progress

Despite Polish Issue

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e. **(B3/f39)**
Editor & Publisher
for
June 2, 1945

"Miller, AP, Optimistic On World Free Press"
By Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager, Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31—(Special to EDITOR & PUBLISHER)—Here's one man's appraisal of the status of the American crusade for world freedom of information . . . .

51. **June 24, 1945**

Charter for Peace

UNCIO Ends its Task

53. **June 26, 1945**

Historic Plenary Session
Approves World Charter

Opera House Throng Cheers Rising Vote
of Delegate Chiefs of Fifty United
Nations—Signing Follows Today

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

54. **June 27, 1945**

TRUMAN CLOSES UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
WITH PLEA TO TRANSLATE CHARTER INTO DEEDS;
B-29'S KEEP UP ASSAULT ON HONSHU PLANTS

PHOTO:
PRESIDENT WITNESSES SIGNING OF SECURITY PACT
Caption:
Mr. Truman looking on as Secretary of State Stettinius affixes his name to the document

Nation After Nation Sees Era
Of Peace in Signing Charter

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

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TRUMAN WILL HAND
CHARTER TO SENATE

President Will Speak Before
Chamber Monday—Plans
for Ratification Pushed

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.

55. **(B3/f37)**
*****

(June 1945)

NY (C.A.J.) (750)

Following exchange, so handled at the request of the State Department after we sought an explanation of how the new world organization would promote news freedom, is being incorporated into a story which will be used by or before Thursday. Sending it in this way for your records and so that you can give it to Ed & Pub if wish.

- - - -

Letter from P.M. to [Archibald] MacLeish [assistant director of the Office of War Information, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs], "Dear Arch: "American newspapermen, who are leading the crusade for world freedom of information, will want to know, I am sure, just how it is expected that the proposed new world organization will go about promoting this crusade. The Associated Press would like to carry a statement from you on this subject, now that the Charter has been completed here. I write to you, rather than to the Secretary, because he told me that you have the ball on this subject in the State Department. Many thanks. SY"

Reply form MacLeish:

"The Secretary of State as chairman of the American delegation has stated his belief and the belief of the delegation that "freedom of speech is one of the fundamental freedoms referred to" in the Charter, and "that freedom of speech encompasses freedom of the press, freedom of communication, and freedom of exchange of information" . . . .

56. **(B3/f37)**

August 7, 1945

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CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

General Marshall called an off-record conference this morning. The bait was the promise of a discussion of the atom bomb, first announced yesterday. The real reason for calling was to argue the Army's position that it needs all 7,000,000 men to continue the war and can't release any coal miners, or farmers – although it has released railroaders.

There were no new reasons, 'though one good quote: "If I know war, the figures (as to number needed) are correct."

So, to the bait; the atom bomb.

General Marshall gave these details:

The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was so big that only a B-29 could be used. The actual weight of the detonating material was around 25 pounds. But the machinery for setting it off, the housing and so-on bring up the weight. This was a lot bigger than the bomb used in the Desert experiment that was heard 180 miles around last month.

We can make even bigger ones – and are.

Big trouble is in picking targets. Marshall thinks reconnaissance will show Hiroshima literally shot to hell. Said the reason we still hadn't anything definite from the Japs today was that – "as in the case of the famous Galveston flood" – it simply hadn't been possible for anyone to get into the area, a very big area, which he confidently believed had been burned and blown off the face of the Earth. For hours, he said, after an atomic bomb blast the area would be so charged that an automobile running into it would "melt under you."

The Hiroshima bomb was dropped from between 30,000 and 40,000 feet and detonated at 2,000 feet. About 50 seconds elapsed between the time of release from the B-29 and the time of detonation. Thus, the B-29 had that much time to get away from there. It did. There'll be Distinguished Service Crosses for the pilot and crew.

A "terrible problem and responsibility" is the selecting of targets. The Japs have placed prisoners of war camps near all their vital points. It was not believed they had any at Hiroshima. Moreover, although Hiroshima had a big civilian population and they would have desired to avoid that, it also was an area heavily populated at a distance that would be within sight and sound of the blast and flames. They wanted it to be seen and heard and felt by as many survivors as possible.

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Reason for releasing the bomb at 2,000 feet is that it has a wider destructive area. Even booby trap bombs are set into the earth upon springs, so that they leap into the air and explode above ground, thus wreaking their destruction horizontally. So in the case of the atom bomb.

Is the manufacturing secret held exclusively by U.S. and Britain? “I can’t talk about that. That’s for the Higher Level.” (By which he meant to say that if the Russians are told, or have been told, it’s not the Military but the White House.)

Are we set to drop another bomb? Another will be dropped tomorrow (Wednesday) night.

Marshall thinks the Germans were well along with the atom bomb, in a Norway location, when the Allies learned of it. “We went in and bombed the place, killing a lot of their scientists because we knew where they were.”

Good story:

Major General Groves, who headed one section of the atomic bombs project, came in to see Marshall some time ago.

Marshall was very busy figuring and writing and didn’t look up for some little while. Then Groves handed him a one-page memorandum telling how – by spending $100,000,000 more than the $2,000,000,000 already appropriated – the production of the bombs could probably be trebled.

Marshall said he hesitated only a moment. He thought, Gosh, we’ve already committed Two Billions. Here’s another request for a whole One Hundred Million Dollars more. But, he reflected, having sunk that much, if it was true production could be trebled by spending relatively a little more – Well, OK.

As General Groves started to leave, Marshall started laughing and yelled after him:

“Know what I was doing while you were waiting to get me to Okay spending that Hundred Million Dollars more? I was making out a check to the Burpee Seed Co. for $3.45.”

Better story:

Last night on the Washington news desk, I hear, somebody cracked: “I’ll bet [Kent Cooper, AP Executive Director] KC is figuring out a way to apply the atomic principle to Wirephoto, or ‘sumpin.”

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PM

57. **(B3/f37)**

August 9, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Tony Vaccaro tells a number of stories about his experiences at Potsdam, the best being these:

1. Roy Porter of NBC got out a Potsdam broadcast, picked up by us and front-paged everywhere, saying some of the most important people at the Potsdam conference had departed suddenly for an unannounced destination. There was all sorts of speculation here in the press and radio, most of the speculators thinking it meant our military people had gone to Moscow to confer with the Russians on the strategy with the Japs.

The truth is it was just some of the Secret Service agents flying to Switzerland to buy watches that they could bring back and sell at $600 a throw in Berlin! Some of them brought back thousands of dollars made on such transactions.

2. You may recall that Drew Pearson and others reported that the reason Stalin was absent from the conference for two days was that the Russians had such a big party celebrating Atlee's win over Churchill that Stalin knocked himself out on Vodka. Stalin really was ill. He's in poor health. As for his feelings about Churchill:

The truth, Truman told Tony, is that the Russians – from Stalin on down – were "just sick" when they heard Churchill had been licked. Truman said that for all their wide variances of views on many things, Stalin and Churchill had developed a personal relationship that was very close and that Stalin was a very disappointed man when Churchill went down. That's the sentimental side. There is a practical side, too:
The Russians want to be the Socialist-Labor movement in Europe; they don't want the British stealing any of their particular show in the ideological lining up of European nationals now taking place.

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Sincerely yours,

58. **(B3/f37)**

8/20 – 45
(Handwritten at top)

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King, with a tear in his eye and six beers in his tummy, stood at the door of Phelps Adams' house at midnight last night and said: "I guess this is the last of our meetings, and I can't tell you how much they meant to me. Well, let's don't say it's the last – let's have at least one more get-together. I think I'll be around at least three months, maybe six, before somebody else takes over."

Thus wound up what, for me, have been the best "off-record" meetings of the war.

All of us – Ben McKelway, Barney Nover, Mark Childs, Ray Swing, Ernest Lindley, Bert Andrews, Phelps Adams, Jim Wright, Dewey Fleming, Dick Wilson and myself – patted him on the back as he started for his car and assured him we never would forget his meetings with us, and that we would plan a good party very soon.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Following are the highlights of what Admiral King told us in a four-hour session:

SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS

It will be a week or ten days before the final surrender arrangements are can be made. These are just discussions at Manila. President Truman has let it be known that he wants the surrender signed aboard the battleship Missouri. Whether MacArthur will do what the Commander in Chief wants remains to be seen. MacArthur, as Supreme Commander, will sign first for all those fighting against Japan. Admiral Nimitz will sign for the United States, Admiral Frazer for Britain, and representatives of Moscow and Chungking are yet to be named.

Presumably, some officer will be named to take MacArthur's Manila responsibilities when MacArthur moves on to Japan, since MacArthur can't wear too many hats at once, or can he?

We'll prepare for anything when we go in to occupy Japan. Our troops will go in with full battle equipment at probably a half dozen different points. Our

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big ships will lie well off shore, for maximum safety, and besides, careful advance mine-sweeping light craft will make reconnaissance voyages just prior to the landings.

JAPANESE WAR

We had planned and were ready to fight the Japanese another year. Our strategy called for a landing by approximately a quarter of a million men on southern Kyushu November 1. On March 1, 1946, we were to have staged another landing in the Tokyo plain.

After the Japanese gave notice of surrender, Admiral King and one of his right hand men, Admiral Edwards, were having a smoke and Admiral Edwards said: "We were all set to carry on the war like clock work [*sic*]. Now that it's ended, we don't know the first thing about what to do."

JAP FEELERS

By "magic" – meaning the breaking of the Japanese code so that we could understand their radio messages – we knew all about Tokyo's efforts to get peace. Early in July a Tokyo message instructed the Japanese ambassador at Moscow to arrange for Prince Konoye to visit Stalin. The Japanese ambassador messaged back that there wasn't any use to try to get the Russians to try to mediate the war. Thereupon he was bawled out by Tokyo and told to try to see Molotov. To make a long story short, Molotov kept putting him off. Finally, a few days after the atomic bomb, a message was picked up in which the Jap ambassador at Moscow exultantly advised Tokyo that he had a date with Molotov. Of course, as everyone knows now, that was when Molotov gave him his walking papers.

In other words, the Russians never had anything to do with the Japs except to snub them in their efforts to get the Russians to mediate.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Asked how Truman got along at Potsdam, Admiral King, who is not a demonstrative fellow, banged his beer glass down on the table and ejaculated "Tops!" The first day at Potsdam Truman, who was presiding, had three or four proposals on the table before anyone else could get a word in. These included plans for the overall direction of the policy of the various occupation forces in Germany and also a proposal for a Council of Foreign Ministers.

THE ATOMIC BOMB

King said he never heard of anything in his life that he so much wanted to forget. He said he just couldn't evaluate its potentialities in warfare. That it may completely change everything, both from the point of view of the Army and the Navy, he is not prepared to say; but he obviously thinks that's possible.

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THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER

Admiral King says he hopes there will be a court martial of General Short and Admiral Kimmel. He says he believes Admiral Kimmel was guilty of "an error in judgment," but that he is not guilty of anything under military law. King obviously feels much of the blame rests upon Roosevelt, since he insists they did not have the information at Pearl Harbor that was available in Washington. In other words, I believe King supports the Republican view that had the White House urgently alerted Short and Kimmel on what was going on, they would have taken precautionary measures.

THE RUSSIANS

King is one of those who feels [sic] the Russians constitute the only real threat to the United States and future world peace. He is opposed to giving them

anything in the military line. For example, with the British, he wants all the German submarines sunk rather than have any of them turned over to the Russians. He does not believe they were told anything about the atomic bomb beyond that we were going to introduce a new explosive. So far as he is concerned, he hopes they never learn anything about it.

59. **(B3/f37)**

August 22, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I saw President Truman for about twenty minutes today. He was very cordial and talked about a lot of things before he got around to asking me the subject of my visit. I told him I had two things I wanted to discuss: (1) The matter of the statement in the World's Press News of London that American officials discriminated in favor of American newspapermen here; the other, the matter of a world free press – a subject with which I knew he was familiar, starting with his conversation with you at Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

As to the first, Mr. Truman immediately said all newspapermen have equal access to news, so far as he is concerned, in Washington. He commented

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that any number of foreign newspapermen show up at all of his regular news conferences. I asked him if I could quote him and he agreed. I then suggested that he hoped American newspapermen would reciprocally receive the same privileges elsewhere throughout the world. He agreed to that quotation also, and we so reported in a little story today.

In discussing the second, and important point of my visit, I asked him if he felt confident the Russians would make good on permitting American newspapermen freely to report in the Balkans and other Russian-occupied areas. He said, although not too positively, he did believe they would make good. I then said "Why don't you do something that I believe would push the whole thing along?"

1. Declare that all vanquished nations must give their people a free press as we know it in the U. S. A.

2. Declare that any nation which requires help in reestablishing its importance, as a condition, guarantee a free press as we know it.

3. Leave to the Press the missionary work involved in other countries.

He said he just couldn't. He said that Mr. Roosevelt's policy had been that to which he now adheres; namely, that we shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of any of these countries – we will stay with them and help then get on their feet and get a government we can recognize. Then, regardless of what government, provided it represents popular will, they may establish, we will keep hands off.

Moreover, he admitted that he felt if he raises such an issue now it would immediately bring difficulties. It was obvious that he meant Russian difficulties. He insists, though, that he got on all right with Stalin at Potsdam and he insists also that

He has emphasized and reemphasized to the Russians that our agreements with them constitute, as he puts it, "a two-way street."

Mr. Truman said further on this subject: "Molotov sat right here where you are sitting when he came complaining about the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. Molotov asked me if we were going to live up to the agreements made there. I said to Molotov: 'Are you going to live up to the agreements you made at Yalta? This agreeing business is no one-way street.'"

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Because our policy is what it is does not mean that there is no hope for what you want to do. Others here are working, and they will have Truman's benediction along two lines:

1. International agreements clarifying communications problems.

2. International agreements, perhaps tied in with the communications matter, in the field of freedom of information.

Then, too, it still is not beyond the realm of possibility that communications and information may be covered one way or another in the peace treaties. The Council of Foreign Ministers meets at London next month; it will deal, among other things, with plans for the peace treaties.

My next step will be to see the Secretary of State, when there is favorable time, and discuss with him what may be done in fields of communications and information on which the State Department actually has worked. Byrnes is getting ready to go to London now.

Sincerely yours,

f. **(B3/f39)**

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
August 23, 1945 (p. 2)

"Truman and Byrnes Reaffirm Attitude on Free Press for World"

. . . Mr. Byrnes said he regarded the Potsdam declaration that the Big Three had no doubt that Allied correspondents would be able to move and report freely throughout Eastern Europe as a definite commitment . . . .

Mr. Truman's views were expressed to Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press . . . .

. . . Mr. Byrnes said he has no doubt that Russia will live up to the commitments which he said Premier Stalin made at Berlin to allow reporters to move freely and write without censorship throughout Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe . . . .

g. **(B3/f39)**

Editor & Publisher
for
August 25, 1945

"Truman Wants Equal Access for Newsmen"
(The following was written
especially for Editor & Publisher,

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by Paul Miller, assistant general
manager of the Associated Press,
and head of its Washington Bureau).

h. First Round the World Pan American Globester Flight (September 28-October 4)

2. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**
*****
Washington Post
May 23, 1949

Rochester Editor
U.S. Delegate to
World Meeting

Paul Miller, Rochester (N.Y.) editor, was named yesterday to represent the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the first convention of the International Federation of editors June 14-18 in Amsterdam. He will study whether the society should make permanent its one-year affiliation with the federation.

The federation was formed at Paris last June, aimed at combining working newspapermen of the world to improve journalistic standards and practices and work for "peace and justice."

The ASNE affiliated itself for a year with the federation. Miller, a vice president of the Gannett newspapers, and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, said:

"Frankly, we don't know too much about the possibilities of this international organization. I regard my attendance at the convention as exploratory on behalf of American newspapers. I'm going to reserve opinion until later."

b. **(B3/f56)**
*****
Washington Evening Star
May 23, 1949

Editors Name Miller
To World Convention

c. **(B3/f57)**
*****
[Unknown]
[n.d.]

Paul Miller Warns Parley

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Against Curbing of Press

Amsterdam – (AP) – Paul Miller, editor of the Rochester Times-Union and vicepresident of the Gannett Company, yesterday warned against attacks on freedom of the press.

Miller, attending the annual International Conference of Newspaper Publishers in Free Countries as the United States delegate, initiated a resolution aimed at defending the freedom of the press against any attempt at government control in free countries.

He referred specifically to a proposed Dutch government press law on "responsibility of the journalist" which provides for punishment in cases of "false, dishonest or irresponsible writing."

This law, Miller said, would be in direct opposition to the fundamentals of press freedom. He asked the conference to pass a resolution against the proposed statute and against possible similar legislation by other countries.

In this respect, Miller said press freedom also is under attack in Britain. The British delegate said he preferred to see a more general resolution tabled, one that would not refer specifically to Holland. A committee then was named to draft a proposal for presentation today . . . .

d. **(B3/f57)**
[Unknown]
[n.d.]

Publishers Pass
Miller Resolution
At Meet in Holland

Opposes Governmental
Threats to Press
Freedom

Amsterdam – (AP) – The international conference of newspaper publishers resolved yesterday to oppose any threat of government to restrict freedom of the press. The group represents newspaper societies of 12 nations, including the United States.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, said the conference opposed "legislative proposals in certain countries which would impede the free flow of news."

It was sponsored by Paul Miller, editor of the Rochester, N. Y., Times-Union, who is representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Miller said he was prompted to this action by a proposed Dutch law which would punish journalists for "false, dishonest or irresponsible writing."

The resolution opposed a stated tendency of governments to work in the field of the moral and material interests of the press. It said:

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"It is the right of the national newspaper organizations themselves to control the manifold activities of journalism, to maintain the traditional sense of responsibility amongst their members and to defend the moral and material interests of the press."

Countries represented were: Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

The conference, by a vote of 10-2, decided to support the establishment of an institute of press and information by the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

This institute would organize international training of journalists and establish a center of information and documentation on press matters. The British and Italian delegations opposed the measure.

e. **(B3/f57)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday Evening, July 2, 1949

Editor Finds Europe
Split on Marshall Plan

Western Europeans are sharply divided in their opinions on the Marshall Plan, the Russians and other aspects of postwar life, Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of The Times-Union, said today.

Returning to Rochester with Mrs. Miller this morning after a trip to England and the Continent they began June 7, Miller told of greatly divergent views he met in talking with Europeans.

"One will tell you that their recovery is going on apace, that everything is fine and the Marshall Plan is a great help," he said.

"Then another will say that they are living in a fool's paradise and that this is due to the Marshall Plan. Another will say that the Russians will never plan to make war. Still another will oppose this idea."

Attended Amsterdam Convention

Miller packed numerous experiences and broad travel into his trip, which he made primarily as the delegate of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to the first convention of the International Federation of Editors and Publishers in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, June 14-18.

While his detailed report on the results of the convention will be submitted to the ASNE board of directors, he was able to say that the conclave definitely was "one of those things tending to promote better understanding."

Forty editors and publishers, most of them with their wives accompanying them, attended the parley. They learned, Miller said, that they have common

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problems. In this first convention of its kind, they were able to discuss the problems on an international level.

One of the common problems, he noted, is increasing costs of operations. He noted that in England and France particularly, and to a lesser degree in Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Belgium, newspapers by necessity are smaller than those in America.

Dutch 'Wonderful Hosts'

Newspaper people met at the convention were hosts to the Millers in both Paris and London.

The Dutch, too, Miller said were "wonderful hosts." He was particularly impressed, he said, with the high regard in which Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester on leave as Marshall Plan administrator in The Netherlands, is held in the Dutch capital.

"All spoke highly of him," he said. "He is very popular."

The Millers began their trip by flying from New York to London, where they spent four or five days before flying to Amsterdam, scene of the editors' convention.

Later they flew from Frankfurt-on-Main to Berlin in a coal-carrying American Airlift plane, noting the highly precise schedule on which the airlift is operated and which enables it to carry 8,000 to 9,000 tons of supplies into Berlin daily.

"The schedule, with planes flying from Frankfurt, about three minutes apart," Miller said, "is so precise that if a pilot has to make a pass at the Berlin field without landing on the dot, he turns right around and goes back to Frankfurt because a second landing attempt would interfere with the incoming planes behind him."

Hopelessness in Berlin

Berlin, the Millers found, remains desolate, funereal, full of hopelessness. Recalling that the city was reported to have been 60 per cent destroyed and 90 per cent damaged in the war, they saw little but half-hearted efforts to restore it.

Miller said the blockade and later the railroad strike discouraged bringing materials in, while fears that the Russians will either remain indefinitely or return are discouraging large-scale rehabilitation of shattered buildings and sections of the city.

The Millers were overnight guests of newspaper friends in Berlin before returning to Frankfurt, which they said "is a far different city," with a far different attitude.

Exchange Plan Eyed

They found The Netherlands "in beautiful shape, with green fields and clean cities" but noted that the attitudes of Europeans toward the Russians are governed greatly by the comparatively small distances of Europe. "The average Hollander," Miller pointed out, "is only two hours away from the Russians."

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Miller said he brought out of the editors' conference the hope that some day American and European editors can work out an arrangement under which they will exchange men to work on each other's papers for stated periods of time to promote better understanding of common problems.

The Millers arrived in New York yesterday on the Mauretania from Le Havre, France.

f. **(B3/f57)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, July 3, 1949

Depression Query
Tops in Europe
Reports Miller

Newsman Returns from
3-Week Trip to
Britain, Continent

The big question in Europe today is whether the United States is entering a new depression, Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of The Times-Union, reported yesterday.

Back from a three-week trip to England and Western Continental countries, Miller said that wherever he talked with newspapermen, business and government representatives they want to know what the drop in employment in this country means, and whether it will continue.

On the other hand, the most universal question he confronted – from taxi drivers, clerks, the men on the street and the professional men as well, was: "How can I get to America." An exaggerated idea of America's prosperity persists everywhere, he observed.

Tied to U. S. Economy

The visitor to Europe soon is impressed with the great extent to which the economic fate of those countries and the whole world is tied to America's economy "whether for better or for worse," the newspaperman said. To the anxious inquiries he met about the business conditions here, he explained the views of American business leaders that the current drop in employment is the result of a normal price adjustment period . . . .

g. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Editor & Publisher
July 23, 1949

Paul Miller Reports
On Amsterdam Parley
1562

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ROCHESTER, N. Y. – Rising circulations in Britain, a free-for-all circulation scrap in France and the Netherlands, growing pains in Germany, somewhat normal problems in the Scandinavian countries and in Belgium. Of course, high production costs generally . . . .

Government Interference

In most of the countries, Mr. Miller believes, government interference is a major problem.

"If the Federation can do anything," he commented in his office at headquarters of the Gannett Newspapers here, "perhaps it can be effective in fighting government controls and tampering on an international level." . . . .

h. **(B3/f56)**

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Pixy

PIX AND SQUIBS OF THOSE WHO MAKE THE D AND C

Vol. V (MID – SUMMER EDITION 1949) No. 6

1. FEG Back On Job; Sends DC Staffers Warm Regards

When Frank Gannett returned to his post as publisher of The Gannett Newspapers after an "amazing" recovery following a stroke suffered 10 months ago, he was greeted by practically every employe [*sic*] of The Democrat and Chronicle . . . .

2. DC'ers Hear Paul Miller

Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of the Rochester Times Union was the principal speaker at a DC family meeting in the DC Auditorium, Friday, July 8.

Miller, just returned from the Netherlands, where he attended a meeting of the International Newspaper Proprietors and Editors as a delegate of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and as an observer of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The Times Union editor reviewed information collected at the conference and expressed personal opinions of economic and political conditions facing Great Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany and other European countries . . . .

i. **(B3/f56)**

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Albany (N.Y.) Times-Union
October 4, 1949

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Free Press Best Bet in Preventing
Socialism in U.S., Kiwanis Club Told

The best hope of the American people against "government-by-gimme" is its free press, declared Paul Miller, Rochester editor, in helping Albany celebrate National Newspaper Week yesterday.

Addressing the Kiwanis club luncheon at the Ten Eyck hotel, Mr. Miller voiced the belief that "the common sense of the people can stop it if aroused soon enough," and that the newspapers of the United States – in contrast to those of Europe – seem to be "waking up in time." . . . .

(2) PHOTOS:

EXECUTIVE HUDDLE – Caught in this informal pose at yesterday's Kiwanis luncheon honoring Newspaper Week are Fred L. Archibald, publisher of The Times-Union; Paul Miller, vice president of Gannett Newspapers, and Gerald Salisbury, managing editor of The Knickerbocker News

Times-Union Staff Photo by Wilder

LUNCHEON GUESTS – As part of the local observance of Newspaper Week, the above representatives of the press were guests at a luncheon yesterday at the Kiwanis club. Left to right are the Rev. Gerald Kirwin, editor of The Evangelist; A. J. MacDonald, publisher of the Knickerbocker News; Henry Leader, of the Associated Press Albany bureau, and George O. Williams, managing editor of The Times-Union.

Times-Union Staff Photo by Wilder

j. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Rochester Times-Union
October, 4, 1949

Press Can Halt Socialist Trend, Editor Says

k. **(B3/f56)**

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Albany Knickerbocker News
October 5, 1949

American Press Can Stop Socialism,
Gannett Executive Tells Kiwanians

Facts from the American press can stop Socialism in the United States, Paul Miller, vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, told the Kiwanis Club of Albany yesterday . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:
Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor

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of the Rochester Times-Union, addressed the Kiwanis Club of Albany as a feature of Albany's observance of National Newspaper Week. Gene O'Haire, Kiwanis president, listens at left.

l. **(B3/f56)**

*

THE OIL CITY
CONFERENCE NEWS

Published in the Interests of the Oil City Conference of the Free Methodist Church of North America

VOLUME 3 NOVEMBER 1949 No. 11

Roberts Wesleyan Dedicates Science Hall

Paul Miller, Leading Newspaper
Man Delivers Dedicatory Address

To the union of science with Christianity, Roberts Wesleyan College leaders, students and alumni and their neighbors from North Chili and Rochester, N.Y., dedicated Mersereau Science Building Wednesday, October 12 . . . .

Paul Miller, vice-president of The Gannett Company, editor of the "Rochester Times-Union", [sic] and principal speaker, recalled that Bishop Benjamin T. Roberts, founder of the school, had urged teachers to "labor to show the harmony between science and Christianity – between the discoveries of one and the doctrine of the other."

"If ever there was a time when schools should labor to show the harmony between science and Christianity that time is now", [sic] said Mr. Miller. "Probably many today sincerely doubt that the two can be harmonized. There must be times when all despair – particularly just now when Geiger counters of the civilized world have barely ceased reacting to Russia's first authenticated atomic explosion." . . . .

3. 1950

a. **(B3/f64)**

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Brazil Herald

Brazil's Only English Language Daily

Rio de Janeiro, Friday, June 30, 1950

(1.) *PAA Stratocruiser Arrives Here Today*

Pan American's Huge
New Stratocruiser
Arrives In Rio Today

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The giant 75-passenger Stratocruiser-type Clipper of Pan American World Airways, with a group of outstanding newspaper and magazine publishers and editors of the United States aboard, arrives at Galeao Airport from New York at 9 a. m. today. The flight, a pre-inaugural to the start of regular El Presidente service July 5 between New York and Buenos Aires with stops at Port of Spain, Rio and Montevideo, marks assignment of the world's largest and most luxurious airliner to the Brazilian route . . . .

(2.)

American Navy
Goes Into Action,
Blasts Beachheads

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON (UP) – A United States Army spokesman said Thursday night that the South Korean forces had retaken Kimpo Airfield, to the northwest of Seoul.

By ROBERT MILLER

TOKYO (UP) – United States naval forces were officially reported Thursday night to have attacked several points along the Korean coast where Communist invading forces have established amphibious bridgeheads. A major land battle was reported shaping up just north of the Han River where a reorganized South Korean Army faces the spearhead of the invading North Koreans.

General Douglas MacArthur flew to Taejon, Korea where he conferred with South Korean President Syngman Rhee and made an inspection of the battle area.

General MacArthur, Syngman Rhee and United States Ambassador John J. Muccio were subjected to military and air attacks shortly before their plane took off to return them to Tokyo, but no one was injured. The three dived into an irrigation ditch as Communist planes bombed and strafed the airfield.

Dispatches from southern Korea said that thousands of truckloads of Korean soldiers are pouring northward toward the stabilized Han River Line, to begin a counter-offensive against the Communists . . . .

(3.)

UN Ignores
Red Protest
On Sanctions

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. (UP) – The United Nations Thursday was expected to ignore Soviet Russia's note condemning the Security Council's action in authorizing military sanctions against North Korea, informed sources said.

The note was broadcast Wednesday night by the official Soviet news agency Tass, and received at United Nations headquarters Wednesday.

The Kremlin communication calls for no answer, and high United nations officials said no answer is likely to be given, either by Secretary General Trygvie Lie or the Security Council . . . .

(4.)

Brazil Takes
Stand With
1566

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Brazil Thursday pledged herself to carry out, "in accordance with her means," Brazil's endorsement of the use of military sanctions against Communist North Korea.

In announcing the alignment of Brazil with the United Nations and the United States, Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes said:

"The Minister of Foreign Relations, with the authority of President Dutra, has determined to instruct the Brazilian delegate to the United Nations to inform the Security Council that the Brazilian government will carry out in accordance with her means, the disposition of Article 49 of the San Francisco Charter."

The foreign minister did not intimate what measures Brazil would take as a military contribution.

(5.)

SIX SUSPECTED REDS
FOUND GUILTY BY COURTS

WASHINGTON (UP) – Three Hollywood writers were convicted Thursday of contempt of congress for refusing to say whether they had ever been communists.

Two of them – Albert Malz and Alvah Bessie – were sentenced to one year in jail and fined $5,000 each by Federal Judge David A. Pine.

Judge Pine delayed until Friday a decision on whether to allow the third, Samuel Ornitz, to remain free on probation . . . .

b. **(B3/f63)**

Democrat and Chronicle
July 8, 1950

Peron Denies Muzzling Press,
Says Miller, Back from Flight

A flat denial by Juan Peron that his government is crushing the free Argentine press was reported yesterday by Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, who has returned from a 12,800-mile round trip air journey to South America.

Miller was one of 30 American editors, publishers and radio executives who were guests of Pan American Airways on the inaugural flight of a new luxury run from New York to Buenos Aires.

High point of the week-long journey, during which the group made stopovers in Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, was a half-hour press conference with the Argentine president. Throughout the meeting the smooth, poised Peron was grilled by the editors on all phases of Western Hemisphere questions, Miller said.

"Peron denied our repeated questions about suppression of the press in his country," Miller declared. "He said again and again that his government is not

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pursuing any policy against the press. Peron explained, however, that a dollar shortage may have imposed a curtailment of newspaper publishing to some degree."

To Write Articles

Miller said that he plans to write several articles in the near future which will give his full view on the subject.

The editors also quizzed Peron on his views toward U.S. loans to Latin American nations.

"Peron is definitely against the loans," Miller explained. "He told us that if the U.S. wants to help, it should use the money to buy more South American products. Peron believes that if South American people are given more money they won't work."

At every stop they made on the trip, the editors were feted handsomely at dinners, receptions and luncheons by the various embassies and officials of the countries they visited.

Trippe True Pioneer

In Buenos Aires, they participated in the 100th anniversary of the liberation of Argentina when Juan Trippe, president of the host airline, placed a wreath at the foot of the statue of liberator Jose de San Martin.

Miller described Trippe as a "pioneer in the truest meaning to all Americans." The journey made by the editors in 17 ½ hours flying time, and now a regularly scheduled flight, is another milestone in the history of the development of aerial communications between the U.S. and Latin America, he said.

Trippe was a pioneer when he flew dinky craft between the two continents many years ago. Again he is pioneering with this new, fast strato-cruiser flight. I wouldn't be surprised if he were the first to put jets into commercial service," Miller declared.

c. **(B3/f64)**

The New York Times
Sunday, July 9, 1950

PRENSA AND NACION
ARE USED BY PERON

Argentine President Cites the
Opposition Papers to Show
There Is No Press Curb

By VIRGINIA LEE WARREN
Special to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 – The Peron regime is putting on an amazing performance these days by which it uses its severest press critics – La Prensa and La Nacion – in a manner that makes them in effect the Government's best friends.

This is through no maneuver on the part of the papers concerned. The only dailies in the capital that ever find the present Government less than perfect, La

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Prensa and La Nacion are as outspoken as ever. Bu they have now become so valuable to the Peron regime, especially in dealing with public opinion in the United States that it is not unreasonable to think the Government would permit one of its enthusiastic supporters to cease publishing before it would let La Prensa or La Nacion close.

When the question of freedom of the press is raised, the regime now proudly points to those two opposition papers as absolute proof that such freedom does exist.

By throwing this fact in the face of questioners the President and other members of his Government are seemingly able to divert attention from the situation of such papers as El Intransigente of Salta, La Nueva Provincia of Bahia Blanca and Democracia of Junin that have been closed for the last six months.

Paper's Stand Well Known

In most cases the stratagem appears to work. For one thing, the papers best known abroad are La Prensa and La Nacion and through their unceasing opposition and measures taken against them by the Government, they have become in the United States a kind of criterion of the Argentine press situation.

For another, when the anti-Argentine Activities Congressional Investigating Committee, after closing papers right and left on one pretext or another, gradually allowed most of them to reopen, only the persons here on the scene were likely to go the trouble of keeping the exact score.

Thus President Juan D. Peron, when asked this week by a group of visiting editors and publishers from the United States about the condition of the press, was able to point to La Prensa and La Nacion as proof that freedom was unrestricted. The President said the only newspapers closed were two Communist publications, La Hora and Orientacion.

A couple of weeks ago, when a visiting newspaper man from Boston questioned him on the same subject President Peron said that "freedom of the press exists; opposition newspapers are published and newsprint is being distributed to all."

When a Chilean newspaper man interviewed the President a month ago and said there were reports in his country of press restrictions , President Peron replied that there had been restrictions but these had been applied "against Communist papers," thus implying no other publications had been affected. The President also pointed with pride to La Prensa and La Nacion for the benefit of the visitor from across the Andes.

Equitable Dealing Assured

When Ramon Antonio Cereijo, Treasury Minister, was in the United States in March he assured reporters that newsprint would be distributed equitably and that either all papers or none would be able to publish.

El Intransigente, an important provincial paper that had frequently spoken out against the Government was closed when its newsprint was embargoed on a charge by the Congressional committee of irregularity in its books. Later an audit showed there was a difference of less than half a pound on a total of 220 tons of newsprint inventoried.

Democracia of Junin was forced to suspend publication through a similar newsprint squeeze.

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d. **(B3/f64)**

Oregon Journal
Portland, OR
Sunday, July 9, 1950

Argentina, Brazil Support U.S.
Korea Policy, Jackson Reports

By BOB STEIN

Argentine and Brazilian leaders assured a group of touring American newsmen last week their governments will back the stand taken by the United States in Korea, P. L. Jackson, editor and publisher of The Journal, reported on his return to Portland Saturday.

Back from a whirlwind trip along the east coast of South America, Jackson said the group was greeted in Rio de Janeiro by Raul Fernandes, Brazilian foreign minister, who declared, "May you rest assured that in this momentous plight Brazil will meet to the extent of her means the obligations she agreed to on signing the San Francisco charter."

And even in Argentina – which remained neutral during World War II – government officials indicated they approved of the quick action taken by the United States against the Korean Communists, Jackson said . . . .

e. **(B3/f64)**

HERBERT M. CLARK

JUNCAL 776 – BUENOS AIRES – ARGENTINA
CABLE: H E R C L A R BAIRES – FONE: 32 – 0007

"ANO DEL LIBERTADOR
GENERAL SAN MARTIN" 1950

8 July 1950

Mr Paul Miller
Rochester

Estimado Senor:

Whilst you are still freshly steeped in the wonders of it all, let me make a new pitch at selling you a piece of mail coverage from this end.

The whole idea presupposes space and quality of service. On the second point, I'd rather say that is obvious. Laying a sample on the line would make it all my fault. Still . . . .

The enclosure is, you will note, Number 54 of the 1950 series. I am about half a pice behind schedule, but you of all people will understand why there wasn't quite

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as much work as usual this week. (And how was the flight north? And, assuming you've caught your breath, was the trip worth it?)

Production is normally steady at two a week, volume ranging from this top down to 250 with, in that case, a feature tagged on in hopes it will make a box.

This piece is, of course, yours to use if you can and whether or not you would like a steady file. For that – does $10 a week seem modest enough?

I'll send other samples if you wish. And for the record, I note that recent items have reported that doctors prescribing scarce drugs will lose their licenses, restrictions against US farm-implement manufacturers, Congressional approval of a Czech blast at the US, Britain and the Vatican, a salary raise dictated by Evita and returning a cut to her, and her boast that Argentine kids say "Peron" before they do "papa" – which Time picked up.

Let me add that it was good having you here – Cass seconding that – and that I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,
Herb Clark (signature)

f. **(B3/f64)**

Mailer #54 Herbert M Clark – Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, July 8 (Airmail) – With the Communist threat in the Pacific area increasingly serious, the extent to which Argentina feels committed to share in resisting aggression was being sharply limited here today by both President-General Juan Peron and his official press.

Shifting from earlier promises to honor obligations fully, Peron has again placed national sovereignty above international commitments. Simultaneously, government newspapers are busy serving notice that Argentina will make only a restricted contribution to PanAmerican defense, and then only after receiving further economic assistance from the United States.

Late in June Peron forced congressional ratification of the 1947 Rio de Janeiro hemisphere defense pact [*Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance* (Rio Treaty)]. He was among those to support measures taken by the United States and the United Nations in the face of the Korean invasion. Statements designed for international consumption strengthened indications of an intent to honor commitments: Peron reiterated pledges of solidarity to the American Embassy and a group of visiting American newsmen, and Foreign Minister Jesus Paz told a Fourth of July audience of Americans that "Argentina will fulfill its agreements as it always has in the past."

Talking for the home front, however, Peron assured an armed forces group that "Argentina has entered hemisphere unity after proving to the great world

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powers that she will not accept an order or even tolerate a suggestion jeopardizing national dignity."

The phrase points up the fact that delayed ratification of the Rio de Janeiro pact three years after it was signed came only after the government had pointed out that Argentina undertook no obligations unless two-thirds of the hemisphere voted to act. Even then, officials added, this country would be free to elect its own course and timing.

Peron's statement, coming on the heels of the congressional debate, has jolted western diplomats unable to forget that as recently as last May 1 the president forecast an early war and predicted defeat for the United States and the Western Democracies, lumped under the label of "capitalist powers." Examining the history of Argentina's wartime policy in search of precedents, diplomats are unable to do better than suggest that the most recent close parallel was the agreement to sever relations with the Axis, accepted in 1942 and carried out two years later.

The press campaign emphasizes the rights, rather than the duties, of international pacts. Spearheading, the nationalist and anti-American LA EPOCA argues that "if each country has a duty to prepare for a wartime role, it also has the right to demand help to strengthen its economy." The paper underscores its bid for financial aid by demanding "cessation of the economic pressure which has always menaced every country south of the Rio Grande."

Delving into history in reluctant acceptance of "the new continental defense system designed to prevent evasion," LA EPOCA contends that "America was neutral in the first world war because it was impossible to coerce nations like Argentina" and charges that in the second conflict "Washington used the good neighbor policy to bring sister republics into supporting positions and then to drag them against their will."

-ends-

g. **(B3/f64)**

July 13, 1950

Mr. Herbert M. Clark
Juncal 776 – 7.o
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Herb:

Thanks much for your nice letter of July 8, which must have come up on the Clipper Friendship to reach here so soon. We have been back a week today and I still haven't completely sorted out all my thought about the trip. Things moved too fast for a country boy. I can say it was a great experience in every way, and I am more appreciative than I can tell you of the hospitality of the Clarks.

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I don't know how it is with other papers, but what with the Korean war and all of its overtones and undertones, I know there won't be any interest hereabouts in anything short of a good old-fashioned revolution south of the border. I may be wrong, but that's the way it looks to me. Meantime, there are yelps from the news room that they don't have space enough to print what they would like to print on the emergency at hand, much less do the kind of job they would also like to do on other parts of the world such as the hot spot you cover so effectively. As a matter of fact, I have been trying to get together a few pieces about the Pan American trip, but even with a home town slant, which I have been trying to give them, I don't think they will interest one reader out of 25.

Thinking back over what I have just dictated, it occurs to me that this is discouraging as the devil, probably, but I am sure you can and undoubtedly will put it down to the workings of an insular mind.

Again, it was fine getting to know you and I do hope another trip comes along with another opportunity for a further, and I trust more extensive look at that wonderful area in which you operate.

With very best wishes,

Cordially yours,

h. **(B3/f64)**

HERBERT M. CLARK

JUNCAL 776 – BUENOS AIRES – ARGENTINA
CABLE: H E R C L A R BAIRES – FONE: 32 – 0007

"ANO DEL LIBERTADOR
GENERAL SAN MARTIN" 1950

8 July 1950

Mr Paul Miller
Rochester

Dear Paul:

It was very good indeed to have your letter of July 13.

Sorry the news wasn't a touch better from my own selfish point of view, but I don't know what else could be expected, given the Korean show on which I guessed so badly. I seem to have believed all that about how we'd produced a beautifully-trained army in South Korea; granted nobody ever told me in so many words that we had also given them weapons, I sort of assumed that a soldier is no better than his bazooka – and was left at the post when it turned out the upper brass hadn't figured that way and the boys had nothing with which to blow the tanks out of their hair. Makes for a longer and harder row to hoe from here in, and

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I don't find the finish near as clear as it would have been had the South Koreans been able to do their own job, with some token assistance by way of moral support.

The enclosure, all things considered, may be of little use to you . . . . except for personal perusal. Use it if you can, though. And remember I'm hereabouts.

It was good to meet you down here. We'll look forward to that repeat visit.

Cass joins me in sending you every good wish.

Sincerely,
Herb Clark (signature)

i. **(B3/f64)**

Mailer #58 Herbert M Clark – Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, July 20 (Airmail) – The quality of the friendship Washington succeeded in buying from Argentina with the $125,000,000 credit which the State Department got the Export-Import bank to authorize last May is being remeasured here today by the government press.

The new evaluation sums up to a warning that Washington will lose all its good will here unless it gets that financial assistance into Argentine hands immediately.

Worse, "if Washington does not mend its ways, Western solidarity will be broken and the Reds left free to overrun the world," according to the blunt threat of the ultranationalist and anti-American afternoon paper LA EPOCA.

Setting the tone for the new outburst, the paper headlines the charge that "United States financial policy is incompatible with hemispheric defense."

Obviously feeling that the United States should before now have been scared into line by events in Korea - EPOCA asserts that "the Far Eastern war underscores Washington's need for friends" – the paper bitterly complains that those events "have not changed thinking.

"In our own case," the paper continues, "it was necessary for Minister of Treasury Ramon Cereijo to use all his tact and patience in the face of picayune demands for information in order to obtain the Washington credit of $125,000,000. The United States even required a guarantee of repayment from the Argentine Central Bank, which is unheard-of. And even that small amount is still not available to us.

"That is not the way to implement a 'Good Neighbor' policy . . . or to get us to term Soviet expansion 'imperialist,' as Mister Acheson wishes."

Wrapping up its dire warning, EPOCA concludes that "The United States must restore confidence or risk the despairing dissolution of the democratic countries." EPOCA counts Argentina among those.

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-ends-

j. **(B3/f63)**

Rochester Times-Union
July 20, 1950

United States Newsmen Trade Views with President Peron in Hour-Long Interview

By PAUL MILLER

I can speak only for myself of the visiting North Americans who sat down at a long table with President Peron of Argentina on Monday, July 3, in the presidential palace at Buenos Aires, but I will confess this:

I went into the meeting hoping to see a dictator at bay under questioning.

I came out of the meeting completely sure of one thing only:

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus isn't "the greatest show on earth." That accolade belongs, so far as I am concerned, to President Peron and his sleek blond wife, Eva.

* * *

These outwardly charming and affable people are bearing down upon Argentina under the now well-known claim of correcting wrongs and raising living standards, a pattern of government controls that is all too familiar to those who recall the emergence of the all-powerful state in Europe of the 1930s . . . .

i. **(B3/f63)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
July 22, 1950

Flying Down to Rio

South Americans Want Understanding, Appreciation; We've Lots to Learn

This is the last of six articles by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, on an air trip to South America with a group of U. S. publishers, radio executives and government officials, as guests of Pan American World Airways.

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By PAUL MILLER

The South Americans may not have any great liking for us Americans of the North – I don't know and I wouldn't blame them either way – but it's clear they certainly want us to like them.

Everything we saw in our all-too-brief trip, visiting Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, indicated warm-hearted hospitality and a genuine welcome – at least for our group of Americanos shepherded by Pan American World Airways.

We hear a lot of talk, particularly from Washington , of the need for giving this and lending that to our neighbors of the South "to cement hemispheric relations."

My opinion, based not only on this quick look but upon contacts with many fine South Americans in Washington in the 40s, is that they want understanding and intelligent appreciation of their achievements much, much more than they want loans or gifts.

Increased trade with the USA? Certainly. Government loans? Many South American countries will be glad to try to get them as long as they're being handed out. And who can blame them?

*** * ***

Particularly, it seemed to me, in Brazil, there is a feeling that considering Brazil's consistent support of the United States in its overall foreign policy, that Brazil could and should have been counted in on some sort of Marshall Plan.

Certainly there is a wonderment on the part of many a Brazilian at the recent loan to Argentina, its government, often at odds with the United States, even though that loan went largely to enable Argentinians to pay off debts owed United States business concerns.

But by and large the feeling of your admittedly amateur observer is that United States tourists can and will do much more to "cement hemispheric relations" than any loans or gifts that Washington could send down there. This is of course heresy. Our present Washington leaders think they can buy anything with money . . . .

j. **(B3/f64)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

August 1, 1950.

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Mr. Paul Miller,
Vice President,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

I put aside your series on the South American trip until I could have an opportunity to read the six pieces at one sitting. I have just been able to do this and hasten to write you that I think you did very well.

I could not have treated Madame Peron as objectively because I am convinced she is a dangerous character, partly because she is being used by the Army to perpetuate a dictatorship – at the expense of the people. But being interested in U.S.A. – Argentine amity, I am also glad that you treated her kindly despite citing the "shakedown" tactics.

I like very much your conclusion about South Americans wanting recognition as adults who [have and will] accomplish something.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,
Frank Starzel (signature)

FRANK STARZEL
GENERAL MANAGER

SL

k. **(B3/f64)**

Richmond Times-Dispatch
MORNING – SUNDAY – EST. 1850
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

August 12, 1950.

Dear Paul:

I greatly enjoyed your swell series on our South American trip, and thank you for sending it to me.

I am filing the ones on Eva and Juan Peron, as they are invaluable for future reference. You certainly did a superlative analysis of that pair of phonies.

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I am practically ashamed to send you the little postage stamp article I perpetrated on my return, but felt obligated to do so under the circumstances. I also enclose an editorial on the Perons which you may find in accord with your own sentiments.

Hoping to see you again soon, and with all the best, I am

Sincerely yours,
V (initialed)
Virginius Dabney.

Mr. Paul Miller,
The Times-Union,
Rochester 4,
New York.

l. **(B3/f64)**

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond, VA
July 16, 1950

Argentina – Bogus Democracy

WE IN THE United States cannot presume to dictate to the peoples of Latin America what forms of government the shall have, but when a spokesman for one of them – specifically Argentina – lays down the claim that its polity is founded on George Mason's immortal Declaration of Rights, we Virginians can scarcely fail to protest. For Argentina, under President Peron, is far from being guided by the exalted concept of civil liberties exemplified in Mason's Virginia Declaration, the document on which the Bill of Rights in our Federal Constitution is based.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAZ, of Argentina, made the extraordinary claim in an address to a gathering of Americans in Buenos Aires on July 4, that Argentina's concepts of liberty are founded on the Virginia Declaration of Rights, as are those of "all the free peoples." The fact is that the people of Argentina are not free. That is true of other Latin-American peoples. It is notably true of Argentina under JUAN PERON.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the Argentines are suffering under a dictatorship as harsh as that of HITLER, MUSSOLINI or STALIN. Such is not the case – at least not yet. However, no one can be sure that the PERONS – and the glamorous MADAME PERON seems to be approximately as potent in the political scales as her husband – won't gradually put a tighter squeeze on the Argentines.

The situation with respect to the press is symptomatic of what is going on. PRESIDENT PERON protests loudly that there is complete freedom to criticize his government, and points to the truly great Argentine newspapers, *La Prensa* and *La Nacion*, as evidence of this. Yet these papers have been hampered in various ways, notably in the seizure of their paper supplies, and the sharp mandatory

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reduction in the number of their pages. They are given only five days' newsprint ration at a time, which keeps them continually on the anxious bench. They have not let up their attacks on PERON, but they realize they are under constant threat.

While these two internationally famous papers have been allowed thus far to continue their attacks on the government, other opposition organs have been closed. The excuse given for closing them is always unrelated to their criticism of the administration, and is in some way linked to supposed violations of the sanitary code, irregularities in their books, etc. It is almost impossible to ascertain how many papers have thus been silenced. Meanwhile *La Prensa* and *La Nacion* are used by the PERONS as "proof" that the Argentine press is free.

Relations between Argentina and the United States have become more friendly of late, and the PERON administration has stopped kicking American businessmen around as it once did. Argentina's prompt adherence to the United Nations condemnation of North Korea was welcome.

Let us not forget, however, that when members of the PERON administration point to the Virginia Declaration of Rights as the foundation of their institutions and as symbolic of their firm belief in liberty, they are being not only absurd but dishonest.

4. 1951

a. **(B3a/f71)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 1, 1951

British Keep Chins Up, Will Beat Hard Times, Editor Says After Tour

Despite severe economic restrictions, people in England still hold to their traditional chins-up attitude and will emerge from their economic difficulties in time, Paul Miller said today.

Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, just returned with Mrs. Miller from a four-week trip to Europe.

They docked in Montreal yesterday aboard the Canadian liner Empress of France, then flew to Rochester. There was a coincidence involved in the voyage.

"I met with Anthony Eden in his House of Commons office in London," Miller said. "He mentioned that I must have had quite a trip , and then remarked that he was about to make an interesting trip himself.

"I asked him where he was going. Eden said he was bound for Canada aboard the Empress of France. So I told him we'd have plenty of chance to talk later. Which we did."

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Eden, deputy leader of Britain's Conservative Party, will make speeches in Denver, San Francisco, Chicago and New York. Miller is hopeful Eden can include Rochester on his agenda.

* * *

THE PUBLISHER represented The Gannett Newspapers at ceremonies in London marking the 100th anniversary of Reuters, British news agency, which he said is "making great strides under its present management in gathering news all over the world in a factual, objective way."

Main purpose of Miller's trip, in addition to participating in the Reuters ceremonies, was to attempt a first-hand study of conditions in Europe. Here are some of his reactions:

"England is better off than she was two years ago, in outward appearance. But people there still are under tight restrictions, Socialist-imposed and otherwise . . . Yet they are cheerful and hopeful and courageous as always. If they can get back toward the free enterprise system and away from the government-run-everything concept, they'll make a comeback.

"Through the cooperation of Eastman Kodak officials here, we visited the big Eastman office building in London and toured the Eastman works at Harrow. I was especially impressed by the employe [sic] services program at Harrow, where they have social centers, game grounds and other recreational facilities.

* * *

"IN FRANCE, the Communists are strong. But many of the French argue that their Reds are not Russian Communists and would not constitute a pro-Soviet force in the event of an open war.

"It was a great privilege for me to talk with Prime Minister Clement Atlee in London, and a tremendous thrill to talk in Paris with Gen. Eisenhower.

"The general talked very frankly regarding the entire rearmament picture at his headquarters and expressed optimism despite obvious difficulties that remain.

"But he is not talking politics with anybody."

Ike unquestionably commands the confidence of more people throughput the British Isles and Western Europe than any other individual.

* * *

"IT SEEMED that everywhere Mrs. Miller and I went, we ran into people who know of Rochester. One was Frank Gentle, the No. 1 British sports promoter, who has visited Rochester and has a married daughter living here."

The Millers visited with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Patterson in Switzerland (Patterson is the new U. S. minister there), and with Perle Mesta, U. S. minister to Luxembourg. Miller and his wife flew to London July 3.

PHOTO:
MILLER

b. **(B3a/f71)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Thursday Evening, August 9, 1951, Page 1

Report from Abroad

Ike Avoids Talk Of President Race; Promotes SHAPE

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, has spent a month on a trip to study conditions in Europe. This is the first of four articles on his observations.

By PAUL MILLER

Pressure is building up abroad as at home for a statement from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as to whether he is, after all, a Democrat or republican, and what he's going to do about it in either case, looking to the presidential election of 1952.

Right now, Gen. "Ike" is doing his level best to stay out of the Eisenhower-for-President talk, but it's a tough job and it's going to get tougher.

This is the impression an American gets today on a visit to SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe).

There, at a sprawling seven acres of prefabricated housing between Paris and Versailles, Gen. Eisenhower is toiling as supreme commander of the effort to whip together an Allied army good enough to defend Europe. This is job enough. But as everyone knows – at SHAPE as in the USA – Gen. Ike could not be human if he were not keenly aware of the presidential boom back home.

* * *

VISITORS FROM WASHINGTON, including delegations of congressmen and others, are constantly in and out. All would like to know what Ike is thinking about politics.

Cablegrams from Washington newsmen arrive at the public relations office asking Eisenhower's comment on this or that news mention of his name as a possible candidate. One came in while I was there, from Andrew Tully of Scripps-Howard. It asked that Ike say whether he's a Republican or Democrat – good question, too.

Gen. Eisenhower's reaction to all this seems to be to try his darndest to look the other way.

At least that was my impression. He greeted me warmly in his office at 10 a.m., following the staff conference. His desk, flanked by flags, faced across the room toward a fireplace. On opposite sides of the fireplace, separated by a coffee table, were two settees. He motioned me to one of these. We faced each other across the coffee table as we talked . . . . [The remainder of the article is missing from the folder].

c. **(B3a/f71)**

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Rochester Times-Union
August 10, 1951

Report From Abroad

America Must See the Job Through, General Ike Tells Visitors to Shape

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, has spent a month on a trip to study conditions in Europe. This is the second of four articles on his observations.

By PAUL MILLER

In a 37-acre tract 15 miles west of Paris is centered whatever hope there is today of building a combined force strong enough to defend Europe.

It is Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE).

Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his staff are stationed there, having just moved from the old Astoria Hotel near the Arc de Triomphe in Paris where Gen. Ike set up after his appointment in February.

In six months, as reviewed by the Paris Herald Tribune, Eisenhower has:

Picked a staff of Army, Navy and Air Force officers from the 12 Atlantic Pact nations (a visitor may be challenged by a U.S. military policeman, escorted by a French messenger, greeted by a Belgian Navy officer);

Named regional commanders for the Northern, Central and Southern European defense zones, and

Coordinated the planning for the 23-division Atlantic army which SHAPE member governments – Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and U. S. A. – have promised by the end of this year. There are to be 10 French divisions, 6 U.S., 4 British and 3 Italian. The goal is 50 to 60 divisions (10 to 15 thousand men each) by 1953.

Basis of all this is the North Atlantic Treaty, signed Apr. 4, 1949, under which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of the 12 participating nations was set up. Each nation agreed that an armed attack against one would be regarded as an attack against all. Eisenhower is trying to transfer this concept from paper to drill field. Russia is reported to have more than 200 divisions in addition to 70 satellite divisions near the West.

* * *

SO MUCH FOR BACKGROUND.

Now – you can get as many arguments on the Champs-Elysees as on Rochester's own Main Street as to whether there has been progress enough – or, indeed, whether there is adequate justification for the whole costly effort.

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There are Frenchmen living almost within sight of the one-story, partly prefabricated buildings now housing SHAPE who will contend:

If Stalin ever planned to attack in Europe, he would have done so a year or two ago. He won't move now at all.

No matter what SHAPE does, Stalin still would be strong enough to overrun Western Europe at will, Or –

The United States is frittering away its own strength and will wind up the loser, through inflation and finally depression, without Stalin's ever having to fire a shot. Or –

France is too far gone from two great wars and too hobbled by political difficulties to do its part in the military buildup; besides, France won't fight.

Yes, you can hear all those arguments, and more, in France – or in England – just as in Upstate New York. As to the fourth point particularly, however, the government of France, for all its weakness and dilly-dallying, is firmly committee to the SHAPE program.

A military parade in Paris a couple of weeks ago seemed impressive and promising, even allowing for the fact it was pure spectacle and not necessarily indicative of any popular will or interest.

A flying visit offers no fair basis for an opinion as to whether France can or will give the full cooperation she has pledged. Certainly, she has been slow and halting to date. Only time will tell.

And, of course, there is another side to it: While we debate whether the French and the others are going to do their part, they watch every move of Congress to see whether America is going to stay or pull out.

* * *

NO ONE IS MORE CONSCIOUS of the doubts, fears and suspicions than Gen. Eisenhower. His is one of the toughest jobs ever handed any man. It is two-fold:

To build a military force, combining men of different lands and tongues, into a confident, unified whole; and at the same time, through the kind of public relations job that few men living could handle as well, inspire confidence and implant determination in the people of Europe themselves.

Meantime, French Communists daily chorus the defeatist arguments of the French doubters or "neutralists." And they charge that America is "occupying" the country, a charge which one could understand as our fine-appearing American boys strolled the streets or drove about on SHAPE missions in Paris.

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Eisenhower shrugs off the doubts and questioning of Americans and Europeans alike. To him it is not a question of whether his job **CAN** be done – he regards it as one that **HAS** to be done.

"The most important thing for America today is to help Europe get able to defend itself," Eisenhower reiterates to visitors and in speeches.

As he sees it, you can say you don't like the reports of lack of enthusiasm here; you can say it is Europe's job to defend herself; you can say the United States should do nothing until Europe makes a greater contribution of her own; you can say it's too late anyway – you can say all these things, Ike would concede, and more, and then you come back to this:

One way or another, America must see the job through, in her own self interest [*sic*] if for no other reason.

To him that is all there is to it.

(3) PHOTOS

Captions:

HEADQUARTERS OF SHAPE – 15 miles west of Paris. There's room for hoped-for expansion. Present structures and grounds cover only 7 0f 35 acres turned over to Gen. Eisenhower by French government. Flags of 12 Allied nations lend color.

EVERYTHING'S FINE – At least chiefs of SHAPE'S northern command appear jovial here with Gen. Eisenhower. They are (from left) Lt. Gen. Wilhelm Von Tangen-Hansteen, commander of Allied Army Forces, Norway; Lt. Gen. Ebbe Gioertz, commander Allied Army Forces, Denmark; Gen. Eisenhower; Adm. Sir Patrick Brind, commander-in-chief, Northern Europe, and Maj. Gen. Robert k. Taylor, commander of Allied Air Forces, Northern Europe. (International News Service Photo)

IN GEN. Alfred M. Greunther, shown here at his desk at SHAPE, Eisenhower has one of the great military minds of our time as Chief of Staff.

d. **(B3a/f71)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 13, 1951

Report from Abroad

Europe's Memory Too Vivid for Talk of Another War

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union has spent a month on a trip to study conditions in Europe. This is the last of four articles on his observations.

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By PAUL MILLER

Returning European visitors who, like the writer, become "experts" overnight, are asked perhaps more often than any other question – **"Is there as much war talk over there as you hear in the United States?"**

Most such "experts" with whom I have had contact reply in the negative. Indeed, I have even heard an American on vacation from his job as correspondent at Moscow say that "war talk" increases the farther one gets from Moscow; meaning there's relatively little of it in the USSR and much of it un the USA.

Reaction to this could be that, for one thing, the great mass of Russians aren't permitted to know what is going on and, for another, that conversation is kept at a minimum by fear of an eavesdropper anyway. But that's Russia.

* * *

AS FOR EUROPE, there is more to it than that, of course. In my opinion, too, there **IS** "less war talk" in Europe than in the United States.

Accurate or inaccurate, factual or wishful thinking, I saw no public indication of belief or apprehension that war will come this year. That was true whether in London, Luxembourg, Paris or Geneva.

This does not mean that there is any lack of awareness of Russia. Generally, I thought, it meant one of two thongs mainly:

1. A feeling that if Russia had planned to attack Western Europe she would have done so a year or two ago; or

2. A knowledge that they are doing what they feel they can to build up strength and meantime there's nothing much else to be done about it.

There is still one more on which, perhaps a psychologist might more appropriately speculate: In England especially they've "had it" and they know England would catch it heavily again, because of American air bases now situated there and because of other strategic reasons, should the Russians release an air war. The British dread the thought of the night-long poundings, the smoke and flame, the pitch-black streets, the dead and the hurt of the savage bombings experienced from Hitler.

They'd just as soon not talk about it, although they will, pleasantly enough, when Americans press for descriptive details. So they are into a rearmament program they understand is necessary, although it probably means more lean years of rationing and controls, and they hope (a) that the program will be built up

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in time to deter Russia and (b) that Uncle Sam, to whom they look for leadership, will not do anything impetuous too soon!

Meantime, they'd rather talk about something other than war, like the British Festival, or the usually warm and pleasant Summer they're enjoying.

* * *

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to sense on this side the keen feeling of confidence in the United States, and reliance on U. S. leadership, militarily speaking, that becomes apparent across the Atlantic.

I confess I found myself wishing, on more than on occasion, that I could feel more of this confidence with regard to our diplomatic leadership.

For example, at a luncheon given by the publishers of London and their wives, at which my Ohio-Republican wife and I were two of only four Americans present, one of the Press Lords declared:

"We thank America for many things, but I want to mention one in particular: You may disagree, but I believe that when President Truman decided to send troops into Korea he prevented a Third World War."

* * *

THERE IS WIDESPREAD BELIEF in the United States that the British are resentful of American aid, however much they needed it, and of American leadership. And in Britain, there are some, at least, who feel Americans no longer admire or respect them.

Now England swarms with American tourists and one inevitably meets many friends and acquaintances over there; that was our experience, and this is a fact:

We did not hear, and we did not hear reported, any indication of animosity or ill-will. On the contrary, the British on all sides were friendly, kind, helpful. Nowhere was there any indication of envy or bitterness in hundreds of contacts. Prime Minister Atlee repeatedly speaks out in appreciation of U. S. aid, as in the following, delivered only the other day:

"An important advance has been to seek to raise the standard of life all over the world, and that could not have been done without the cooperation of America. I hear a good deal of cheap talk about the U. S., but the U. S. has shown immense generosity and very high statesmanship."

The "cheap talk" came from an opposition wing within his own party (led by Aneurin Bevan [*sic*]) which frequently charges that American policies are leading Britain into excessive exertions and expenditures for armaments, this promoting

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world-wide inflation and delaying social progress in Britain. Doubtless many share this view, but it is not paraded for visitors.

So far there is no indication that the Atlee government, for all is preoccupation with politico-social reforms, will yield in any respect.

* * *

AND ON THIS, at least, there is outward unity between Conservatives and Labor. Both say they are determined, whether there is more "war talk" or less, to stick to the current armament program.

As Mr. Atlee said in a speech to which no responsible Conservative too public exception:

"Our rearmament is necessary and vital and we have got to go on with it. When the time comes when we get a reasonableness all around, and not just words but actions, then none of us will hesitate for a moment in turning all our efforts to peace instead if war. Meanwhile, we are faced with a necessity which will inevitably affect our standard of life."

PHOTO:
"The British dread the thought of the night-
long poundings, the smoke and flame . . ."

e. **(B3a/f71)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
August 19, 1951

A Rochesterian Visits Perle Mesta, and Finds

She Works Hard in Luxembourg – Selling Us to It – and It to Us

By PAUL MILLER
Of The Gannett Newspapers

LUXEMBOURG – If there is any justice, another play will have to be written about Perle Mesta, American Minister at Luxembourg. The current Broadway hit, "Call Me Madam," is all right in its entertaining way, but it doesn't begin to tell the story of this wealthy but unassuming woman who has done more to put tiny Luxembourg on the map than anyone or anything else in years . . . .

5. 1952

a. **(B3/f63)**

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[source unknown]
August 9, 1952

Eva Peron's
Body Borne
To Capitol

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 9 (AP) – The body of Eva Peron was taken through troop-lined streets to the national Capitol today in a solemn military and civilian procession unmatched in Argentina's history . . . .

6. 1953

7. 1954

a. **(B3a/f73)**

*

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, April 20, 1954

AP Elects Two from Midwest

NEW YORK (AP) – Members of The Associated Press re-elected four directors and elected two new ones at the annual AP meeting yesterday.

(Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, is a member of the AP board.) . . . .Four AP staffers participated in a panel discussion at the annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday following an address by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to the AP membership.

The four staff men, who answered questions from publishers about foreign affairs, were:

Frank Noel, Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer captured by the Communists in Korea.

Relman Morin, who won a Pulitzer Prize for reporting of the Korean War.

John Hightower, a Pulitzer Prize winner for international reporting.

Thomas Whitney, who spent seven years in Moscow as an AP correspondent.

Moderator of the discussion was Benjamin M. McKelway of the Washington Star, an AP director.

Noel told the AP members that there is a schism between the Chinese Reds and the Russians and he expressed hope that the United States would exploit it. Noel, who was released last year after the Korean truce, said the schism began developing about two years ago.

The Chinese Communists, he said, "want the Russians to get out."

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"But instead of getting out," he added, "they are bringing their wives and children in. The Chinese don't like it."

Noel was asked his opinion of "Fifth Amendment Communists" in the United States. His answer was: "I don't care how they dig the Commies up. I think the best way to deal with Commies is at the open end of a .45." A person either is or is not an American, he declared.

Whitney told the gathering that he believes American possession of the H-bomb has confronted Russia with something of a dilemma. He explained it this way: Communist dogma always has held that there will be world revolution entailing conflict; and now the Kremlin faces the proposition that conflict would mean destruction of the Soviet Union.

Hightower, answering a question said he did not know whether Vice President Nixon was speaking for the administration or for himself when he said U.S. troops might have to be sent to Indochina. Either way, he said, Nixon's remarks were in line with the thinking of many Washington officials.

Morin told the gathering that he believes the South Korean army will be developed within a reasonable time to a point where U.S. troops can be withdrawn to a reserve area – possibly outside Korea.

McKelway jibed a so-called "off the record" talks and "news leaks."

His comment, made in opening the discussion session, was in obvious reference to Nixon's "off the record" talk before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last week.

b. **(B3a/f74)**

FEG

I've been invited by Panam to go to Guatemala Nov. 6 returning Nov. 13, and have accepted tentatively.

I had planned to take two weeks of vacation around that time and will, <u>if you have no objection</u>, work it in with this junket.

Maybe Louise and I can loaf down South someplace for a week.

At Guatemala, we'll interview new non-Commy president, etc. etc. and I'll write whatever it is worth.

Paul
10-29

PAUL MILLER

b. *Guatemala trip (November 6-14). Miller visited Guatemala after the anti-Communist counterrevolution and wrote a series of first-hand reports.*

c. **(B3a/f74)**

1589

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Times-Union
November 5, 1954

Paul Miller Will Join
Editors in Guatemala Tour

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, will join a group of newspaper publishers and editors from throughout the nation on a flying trip to Guatemala, the country the Communists unsuccessfully attempted to take over last summer.

The group will be guests of Pan American World Airways.

They will leave New York early tomorrow by special plane for Washington, where other members of the party will be picked up, fly to Miami and thence to Guatemala City, arriving there about 8 p.m.

An information and briefing session on the problems of Guatemala and its new democratic government is scheduled for Sunday with Norman Armour, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala.

On Monday, after a tour of Guatemala City, the newspaper executives will be greeted at a reception and press conference by President Castillo Armas at the Presidential Palace. They will study conditions at a Guatemala coffee farm near Antigua Tuesday, remaining there over night.

On Wednesday, they will visit Lake Atitlan, a typical Guatemalan village, and the Indian market at Chichicastenango.

There will be an all-day visit next Friday to the big United Fruit Co. plantation at Tiquisate, and the travelers will return to Guatemala City as guests of the Guatemala Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the Guatemalan Club that night.

The party will return from Guatemala Sunday, Nov. 14.

d. **(B3a/f74)**

Times-Union
November 15, 1954

Miller Receives
Scroll, Key to
Guatemala City

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, received a scroll and the key to Guatemala City at a ceremony for U.S. newsmen who are touring Guatemala.

More than 70 newspaper editors, magazine writers, and radio and television commentators are on the 10-day tour, sponsored by Pan American World Airways, the Guatemalan government and private businesses.

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The mayor of Guatemala City, the nation's capital, presented the scrolls and keys.

e. **(B3a/f74)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
November 16, 1954

Guatemala
Fetes Miller

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, has been accorded a warm welcome by the mayor of Guatemala City.

At a ceremony for U.S. newsmen touring Guatemala, Miller received a special scroll and the key to Guatemala City. . . .

f. **(B3a/f76)**

THE TIMETABLE

March 15,	1945	- - -	Arevalo becomes President
May	1946	- - -	First International Communist Convention held in Guatemala City
June	1948	- - -	Consolidation of Communist power under General Confederation of Labor
June 20,	1949	- - -	Arevalo aids Caribbean Legion attack on Dominican Republic
July 18,	1949	- - -	Col. Arana assassinated
November 5,	1950	- - -	Castillo Armas uprising fails
March 15,	1951	- - -	Jacobo Arbenz Guzman assumes Presidency
May 9,	1952	- - -	Agrarian Reform adopted
October 20,	1952	- - -	Russian Free Trade Treaty signed
March 29,	1953	- - -	Government denounces Anti-Communist Revolutionary Plot in Salama
January 19,	1954	- - -	Toriello becomes Foreign Minister

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March 1,	1954	- - -	Guatemala opposes Hemisphere action against Communism at Caracas Conference
May 18,	1954	- - -	Communist arms delivered to Guatemala
June 2,	1954	- - -	Government charges new plot to overthrow it
June 17,	1954	- - -	Castillo Armas' Liberation Army attacks
June 27,	1954	- - -	Arbenz resigns and takes refuge in Mexican Embassy
July 2,	1954	- - -	Peace pact signed with Liberation Army

g. **(B3a/f76)**
*****

"The Case of Guatemala"
[14-page narrative of "The Timetable"]

h. **(B3a/f77)**
*****

United Fruit Company
["White Paper"]
[Background Data on United Fruit Company in Middle America]

i. **(B3a/f74)**

Times-Union
November 30, 1954

PHOTO
Caption:

NEWSMEN IN PALACE – U.S. newspapermen chat with President Castillo Armas at a palace reception after a press conference. The president speaks English well enough for conversation, but in formal speeches uses Spanish. With him are Paul Miller of The Gannett Newspapers (left) and Virgil Pinkley, publisher of the Los Angeles Mirror.

Behind the News in Guatemala

U.S. Backs Anti-Red Struggle -- And It Looks Like a Winner

By PAUL MILLER

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The United States is backing with cash and know-how a sharp-faced little former army colonel, Carlos Castillo Armas, in a do-or-bust struggle against world communism in Guatemala.

It looks to me as if this is one we are going to win.

Visitors see nothing to remind them of the country's recent political troubles. Tourists once numbered 50,000 annually. They dropped to 4,000 in 1953, but now even more than 50,000 are looked for.

Nevertheless, the struggle to keep the door barred on Communism will not be easy. Chased out last June, former President Jacabo Arbenz is holed up under diplomatic protection in Mexico City. He dreams of getting back with his Communist-dominated wrecking crew who almost ruined the little banana-and-coffee country before justice caught up with them.

Arbenz has plenty of fellow plotters, some of them Moscow-trained. They had Guatemala in a vise from 1951 until last summer. Indeed, this Central American beauty spot is the only country ever to escape from behind the Iron Curtain once it had clanged down. Yes, world communism had a foothold only a few hours from the Panama Canal.

* * *

WHY DOES IT LOOK now as if the Commies can be kept from getting back in?

Principally because of President Castillo and his associates. This dead-serious little leader, with his Charley [*sic*] Chaplin mustache, knows (1) what was wrong with his country that enabled the Reds to get a following in the first place and (2) how Reds work and how to lick 'em.

I was among 70 newspaper representatives from throughout the United States who flew to Guatemala recently. We were guests of Pan-American World Airways. Both the U.S. and Guatemalan governments enthusiastically endorsed and cooperated in the expedition.

Pan-Am regarded it as good promotion for Pan-Am.

The U.S. State Department was ready to try anything that anybody thought might help encourage and buck up the Castillo administration.

* * *

THE GUATEMALANS, their treasury looted by the Arbenz crowd, wanted newspaper help to get tourist dollars started back their way.

We newspapermen accepted the opportunity to see at first hand the situation in Guatemala now, hear at first hand what happened under the Reds and try to figure out right there on the ground what is likely to happen next.

Everybody won – as I hope, will readers of the newspapers who now may follow the reports of our weeklong stay. There were interviews with U.S. Ambassador Norman Armour (one of our best) and his staff, President Castillo and his ministers, Guatemala business and professional leaders and others; and trips by bus to the sensationally beautiful and appealing towns of Antigua and Chichicastenago with a stop at volcano-ringed Lake Atitlan thrown in.

Guatemala Asks Aid

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GUATAMALA (AP) – Two representatives of President Carlos Castillo Armas' government flew to Washington yesterday to urge the United States to speed up the availability of over six million dollars in economic aid it has earmarked for Guatemala.

* * *

READERS MUST review a few statistics before going further. You must know that Guatemala is the next country south of Mexico, has 3 million population of whom – get this for sure – some 70 per cent are Indians who often seem not to give a darn who runs what, just so they eat, and has a clean, beautiful, inviting capital, Guatemala City, of about 300,000 population.

Guatemala also has age-old problems.

Hordes of dirt-poor, ignorant people who are wide open for Communist propaganda; only a limited middle-income population; and a still not waked-up Big Rich element. (The rich were saved by Castillo and his revolution, yet wouldn't kick in afterward to pay the bill. He had to force them with a one-shot soak-the-rich levy expected to pull about six million dollars).

President Castillo reviewed these and other problems with us when we met with him and his ministers in an afternoon-long session at the National Palace (an all-purpose government headquarters comparable to a U.S. state capital building).

He and all of them emphasized their determination to get prices down and wages up; to colonize thousands of acres of fine state-owned and other available land that for one reason or another isn't even under cultivation and never has been; to work out an adequate tax program to replace the inadequate hodge-poge [*sic*] now more or less in effect; to build roads and hospitals and schools – in short, to get this little country on the road to progress.

All this will help too, in the continuing fight on communism – a fight, said U.S. Ambassador Armour, which "we cannot lose, no matter what the cost."

* * *

YET, THOUGH we are giving the Castillo government six million dollars, though they and we are out to try anything and everything to build and strengthen it, President Castillo said something all Americans ought to reflect on when he gave his formula for whipping communism. We Americans often tend to think we can do it with dollars, or know-how, or good-will visits, or exchange tours. That's not enough.

"We have," the doughty president said, "learned a lesson we wish to share with the United States.

"For a nation to preserve its freedom, it must be ready at all times to sacrifice the blood of its citizens. For that determination there is no substitute."

Even as one with a son in the U.S. Marines, I had to concede to myself that he was terribly right. So, I believe, did most of the others who heard him that afternoon in the mirrored midst of apparent plenty in the palace of Guatemala.

Tomorrow: Guatemala's program to combat Communism.

j. **(B3a/f74)**

Times-Union
Wednesday, December 1, 1954
1594

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PHOTO
Caption:

AIMED AT THE YOUNG – When President Arbenz was in power, he had portraits of Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Malenkov displayed in public schools. His anti-Communist successors put such examples of Communist propaganda on exhibit at the National Palace. The poster says: "Marx, Lenin, Stalin – gods of Arbenism. What happened to our forefathers? What about the fathers of our independence? Strange patriotism of the Communists!"

Behind the News in Guatemala

Castillo Armas Works Hard To See That Reds Stay Out

By PAUL MILLER

This is another on-the-spot article by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, on Guatemala and of conditions in that Central American hot spot, recently menaced by world communism. Today he tells of the program to prevent the reds form ever again returning to power.

Carlos Castillo Armas had no sooner defeated the Communists and assumed leadership of Guatemala than he began to make this revolution stick.

He was right in the middle of a special anti-Communist speaking campaign when 73 American newspapermen interviewed him during a goodwill trip sponsored by Pan-American World Airways with the blessing of the Guatemalan and U.S. governments.

"What have you done and what are you doing now about Communists in Guatemala?" he was asked. He ticked off his program as follows:

1. **The Communist Party** is "completely outlawed."
2. **Communist-dominated labor unions** were relieved of their licenses, this could no longer exist in Guatemala without reorganizing.
3. **Prosecutors began tracking down** and seeking to bring to trial all those found guilty of Communist crimes during the Red-dominated administration of former President Jacobo Arbenz. Arbenz may be tried for high crimes if Guatemala can ever get him home from Mexico City, to which he fled June 27. This is unlikely.
4. **The Castillo Armas** government is running an anti-Communist propaganda campaign.

Special attention has been given the unions, where former President Arbenz had great strength.

President Castillo told us:

"Labor unions are now under new leadership. They confine their activities to labor-management relations and defense of the true interests of their numbers. They are pledged to abstain completely from any political acti[v]ities or any other course of action that could be exploited by the Reds."

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* * *

MANY AN AMERICAN could study with profit the anti-Commie exhibit in a room perhaps 60 by 40 feet on the street floor of the National Palace. Guatemalans are flocking to see it night and day.

It shows in detail how the Russian-directed goons brought in their propaganda books and leaflets, their lies and pro-Moscow trash, their savage police methods – all right under Uncle Sam's nose almost within the shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

It is 4 ½ hours by air from Guatemala City to Miami by commercial plane, about the same from Guatemala City to the Panama Canal.

In all, there are 40 tons of graphic, blood-chilling evidence of how the Red terror for more than two years warred on men's minds and bodies. There is a mountain of books, magazines, newspapers, movies and other propaganda weapons with which the Communists flooded Guatemala, confiscated by Castillo Armas.

On the walls there are blown-up original photographs of tortured and mutilated bodies of Communist victims. The blood-streaked backs of other victims of merciless beatings at Red hands are pictured.

Copies of newspapers and news dispatches before and after Communist censorship are exhibited. Included are censor-mutilated stories of some U.S. foreign correspondents.

* * *

DISPLAYED ALSO are receipts for Communist "payoffs" to former government officials and exhibits of party membership stamps by which the Reds helped finance their activities on the easy payment plan.

Envelopes containing propaganda material, postmarked Moscow, Warsaw and Prague are shown.

By thus turning the Reds' own propaganda guns against them, Guatemala's new anti-Communist government hopes to warn the people not only of the menace of communism but also of the need for constant vigilance.

President Castillo Armas told the visiting U.S. newsmen that his government aimed to "tell the people of Guatemala and the whole world the truth about the Red terror in this country and the crimes committed against our people."

* * *

THE EXHIBITION demonstrates with cold reality the intensity of the Communist effort to "blitz" Guatemala. This small country, not much larger than Ohio and with a populace still mostly illiterate, nevertheless was a prize target of the Reds.

The Communist conspiracy sought to infiltrate and capture every segment of Guatemala's populace – from the teacher and the government official to the student and the worker.

Guatemala, only country yet to throw off the Communist yoke and survive, wants the rest of the free world to profit from its lessons.

TOMORROW: A newspaperman retires to the quiet of a peaceful Guatemalan village.

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k. **(B3a/f74)**

Times-Union
December 2, 1954

PHOTO
Caption:

RETIRED BYLINER, Charles Stephenson Smith chats with Paul Miller at Smith's home in Guatemala.

Reporter's Retreat

* * *

He Found Peace for Four Years But Old Life Caught Up with Him

By PAUL MILLER

Near Guatemala's lovely Lake Atitlan, in a tiny Indian village, lives Charles Stephenson Smith.

To newspapermen his byline is associated with the trouble – and glamour – spots of the whole world.

For Charles Stephenson Smith was for many years a famed foreign correspondent. His assignments took him to Rio, Mexico City, New York; to Tokyo, Moscow and Paris. And many more.

Yet, when he came to retire, he thought of the highlands of Guatemala around Lake Atitlan, where he had once visited. Of the volcanic peaks, circling the blue, blue waters. Of the quiet Indian villages roundabout (each named for one of the Apostles) scarcely changed at all in hundreds of years. That was for him!

* * *

HIS OLD LIFE CAUGHT UP with him, after four years of peace, when the revolution broke against the Communists, throwing them out of Guatemala, last summer. He happily helped report the story for The Associated Press.

"Some people think it was a pop-gun revolution," Smith told me when I met him on a visit to Lake Atitlan with American newspapermen touring the country on a goodwill visit.

"There was bad fighting in many places outside of Guatemala City. Some of the young men of our village went away and never will return."

* * *

PEACE HAS RETURNED to Smith's village and to Charles Stephenson Smith.

"The people here are hospitable and friendly. Help is cheap. So is food. The weather is never what you call bad."

Charles Stephenson Smith waved as our bus pulled away from the hotel on Lake Atitlan, then turned and trudged back up the road toward his modest home . . . the man who quit the news centers of the world, and gladly, for the calm of cool mountains and clear waters in Guatemala.

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l. **(B3a/f74)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Wednesday, December 1, 1954

PAUL MILLER, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, recently visited Guatemala in company with some 70 other American newspapermen. In this and succeeding articles, Miller writes of what he saw and learned in that country torn by Communist revolution and a counter-revolution which threw the Red government out of office.

Guatemala Today:

$6 Million Gift Raises Questions

By PAUL MILLER

THE U.S.A. is handing more than 6 million dollars to the new anti-Red government of Guatemala, and here's news for any who think this assures continuing good-will for Uncle Sam:

Many Guatemalans argue as long and as hard about the wisdom of their government's taking the money as we Americans do about giving it away.

The gift is part of our feverish effort to back up President Carlos Castillo Armas. He is the slight-built former Army colonel who led the revolution that threw former president Jacabo Arbenz out of this little country last June. Now, while Arbenz plots in Mexico City, Castillo and his cohorts, with U.S. financial and other aid, are striving to strengthen their own position in every way they know.

It may be that our 6-million-plus handout will buy all or some part of what the Eisenhower administration hopes for – a stronger, more prosperous people and government.

But again, many solid, thinking Guatemalans doubt it. And if that is news to you, I confess that it was something of a shocker also to me on a newspaper good will visit to see how the new Guatemalan government is getting along.

"Why did your government want to give our government the money?" demanded one young Guatemalan professional man. We were at dinner in a strikingly modernistic Guatemala City home – three couples and yours truly, who was included because one of them knew a friend of mine up North.

As the others signaled obvious agreement, he went on:

"You should have loaned Castillo the money. Even a 50-year loan would have been preferable to a gift. What happens now? Here's what we think: We think you will not have respect for Guatemala because you have given us alms, as it were. We will not feel comfortable toward you because we are like beggars taking a handout."

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* * *

ONLY A DAY or two previously, President Castillo had told our visiting group of 73 Americans of his appreciation for the needed dollars.

He had explained:

$1,500,000 is to go for technical aid projects.

$1, 425,000 for the Pan-American Highway linking North and South America.

$500,000 to continue construction of the 1,000-bed Roosevelt Hospital, started in 1946 and still but a shell.

$3,200,000 for "miscellaneous projects"; i.e., projects which will be somewhat more at the discretion of the Guatemalan government.

This is peanuts to what the U.S. has thrown around in other parts of the world. Yet even at the height of the Marshall Plan operation, I heard in Britain and France the same sentiments as are expressed now in Guatemala. I heard this from plain people, that is, not from government officials. Governments will take all they can get; always have and always will.

Even so, it was astonishing to me to hear people I had regarded as hard-pressed Guatemalans insist we should not have given them 6 million dollars. Later, after talking with many others from taxi drivers and guides to representatives of American business firms, it became clear that more than pride might have been involved.

* * *

THEY WANT their government to stand up on its own feet and get a loan rather than a gift mainly, I think, as a matter of pride.

But also, they have seen so many "saviour governments" come and go that they will have to be shown before they can quite believe that any government can and will surmount the problems that are basically unchanged today from those confronting any administration at any time in half a century.

"Every government I have ever seen was out to save us from something," explained an attractive young woman. "This one now is saving us from communism. We'll have to see."

And some citizens have two other reservations: They feel that Castillo owed his victory in the revolution chiefly to the Catholic Church and to the Big Rich.

"How," they ask, "can he do all the things he says he is going to do and still keep their backing – which he must have?"

With the Big Rich they are apt, many of them, to couple the United Fruit Co. Just now, it seems to be going more than half-way to negotiate a new agreement with the Castillo government. But right or wrong, and I don't know, they have grievances that date a long way back.

* * *

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH was a great force in overturning the Red-dominated former government last summer. Now some Catholics, though reputedly a minority, are asking that the Catholic Church be given a special legal position among religious groups in Guatemala. Also that lands taken from the church generations ago be somehow returned.

Of these things, President Castillo had told us:

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"All religions will be equal under our laws." He made it clear that he has no intention of turning back the once-vast church holdings.

As for the rich, when they wouldn't give him the money to pay debts of the successful anti-Communist revolution, Castillo levied a one-shot tax. It requires payment equal to 3 per cent of property assessed at more than $5,000; 1 per cent of business capital over $5,000; 10 per cent of the average monthly earnings of professional men; $10,000 from every big sugar mill; $1 for each head of cattle from owners with herds of more than 100.

U.S. officials in Guatemala would not discuss such matters nor the unofficial comment on them. However, it appeared that the U.S. reaction to the picture is about as follows:

Loan vs. Gift – Our government may not even have thought of a loan, for all I could learn. But the official position in explanation of a gift seems to be that the U.S. wanted to move the money in as promptly as possible, didn't want to slow up the process by negotiations over details of a loan.

United Fruit Co. – Any big monopoly is bound to be subject to bitter criticism and hard feeling. Possibly the new agreement now being negotiated between the company and the Guatemalan government will be good public relations for United Fruit.

The Big Rich – They haven't learned even yet, apparently, but we hope they will.

So much for a reporter's report. As for an opinion, it is this:

In these times when nothing is very certain, when peace is in the balance everywhere, no one can be sure what is completely right in the fight against Moscow's everlasting effort to take us over. But for all the protestations about the need for haste in Guatemala (and it's the same story every time the U.S. decides to give aid anywhere), the words of that young Guatemala professional man keep coming back.

"Why a gift? Why not a loan, so that we could have our self respect and respect from you too . . ."

I think he is dead right.

TOMORROW: What happens to people when communism takes over a country?

PHOTO
Caption:

PROCESSIONAL – Guatemala's 3,000,000 population includes descendants of the ancient Mayas, speaking their own language and wearing traditional colorful costumes, caring little about the national government. Here, on Catholic church steps in the mountain village of Chichicastenango, are Indians in pagan rites. They go through these rites, on way up steps, before they enter the church.

m. **(B3a/f74)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
December 2, 1954

1600

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(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

PROPAGANDA BY TON – Guatemalan citizens survey small mountain of Communist books, magazines, films and other literature on display in National Palace in Guatemala City. Also included are photographs of mutilated victims of the Reds.

HOSTS & VISITORS – During their visit to Antigua, Guatemala, the touring U.S. newsmen were greeted by city and state officials. From left are John Wheeler, president of North American Newspaper Alliance; Mayor Juan Terreaux of Antigua; Col. Guadalupe Lopez, governor of the state of Sacatepéquez; Paul Miller, executive vice president of Gannett Co. Seventy-three newsmen were on the tour.

SECOND OF
A SERIES

Guatemala Today

Nation Remembers Red Terror

By PAUL MILLER

WHAT happens to people – just plain people – when the Communists try to get control of a country?

Americans can find out only a few hours south of our southern borders in the little banana-and-coffee country of Guatemala.

The recent short goodwill visit there of 73 American newspapermen did not provide all the picture all the picture for any of us who made the trip. But it gave us enough knowledge of what may happen so that we could go back home and report in general.

The best quick description – based on what we were told, and on statements given to us – is this:

When Communism takes over, it is as if a gang of bullies, savage and greedy, without morals or principle, had taken charge.

The Government comes first in everything. And Communists want the Government to be a government of, by and for the conscienceless clique in charge.

The leaders may use the poor (winning support by promises of free land or whatever else they think it helpful to promise); or they may use the labor unions. Both were used by Red propagandists in Guatemala.

For a time it may appear to the poor, to needy workers and to others that social progress is being made.

But when the ruling gang is strong enough, the poor and needy find themselves worse off than ever. Private business, frightened, becomes afraid to go forward or expand. Inflations sends prices higher for things there is no money to buy, however badly needed.

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Meantime, the leaders apparently firmly entrenched and in full control now, begin showing themselves for what they really are.

* * *

IN GUATEMALA, where the government clearly was Communist-dominated though many inside it were not Communists, the bosses rode in specially imported Cadillacs, dressed their wives and lady friends in jewels from Fifth Avenue's best shops, brought in American cigarettes in great quantities and Scotch whiskey likewise.

They lived it up. The government treasury was looted, we were told, time and again.

But by then the opposition, which they thought they had squelched, was growing. People were driven to desperation by the mounting tyranny of which they were victims: Censorship; persons of all kinds and classes imposed on and intimidated so that they were afraid to move in any way that might offend an official; schools loaded with Moscow-inspired Communist propaganda courses.

The bosses tried first to get rid of any men of influence they found among the opposition by threatening, or by bribes. Failing that, there were trumped-up charges and jail. Thereafter came tortures of Middle Ages savagery.

* * *

YES, MUCH of this, we were told, happened in little Guatemala – a country of 3,000,000 not much larger in area than Ohio.

The enemies of the dictatorship fled or were driven out of the country. There they plotted, led by a young army colonel, Carlos Castillo Armas.

(Right now former president Jacobo Arbenz, overthrown by the Castillo revolution last June, is reported plotting in Mexico City on how to get back in.)

Finally, in June of 1954, Castillo had enough smuggled arms and enough friends around him to risk an effort to fight his way back into his country.

The Communist-dominated Arbenz government had the army. But loyalty does not last long once there comes a test between the lovers of freedom and the supporters of a dictatorial regime.

Now it's "President Castillo," not Colonel. He is trying to get the country back on its feet, the first country ever to fight its way out from behind the Iron Curtain once it had been clamped down.

* * *

NO ONE LIVING will ever forget what happened for a few years of terror.

President Castillo never misses an opportunity to drive home his main point:

"Propaganda is all right against communism; it helps. Movies and speeches and books are fine. But that is not enough.

"In the ultimate, to preserve freedom we must be ready and willing to sacrifice the lives of our best citizens. That readiness is what it takes to defeat communism."

One wonders whether, even now, the lesson preached by Carlos Castillo Armas is fully realized in the United States, the No. 1 goal in Moscow's drive for world conquest.

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TOMORROW: Guatemala, a hospitable country for tourists, reciprocates by arranging tours to U.S.A.

n. **(B3a/f74)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
December 3, 1954

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

BARGAIN SESSION – Shopping was among diversions of 73 U.S. newsmen who toured Guatemala. With an assist from Charles S. Smith, left, retired foreign correspondent of Associated Press now residing in Guatemala, Paul Miller, executive vice president of Gannett Co., talks with natives near Lake Atitlan.

GUATEMALAN HANDIWORK – The small Central American country of Guatemala is noted for its handwoven cloth. Indian women spend hours daily dexterously weaving colorful designs into the fabrics. Each village has its own design according to patterns that are handed down from generation to generation.

LAST OF
A SERIES

Guatemala Today:

Comfort, Plus Native Wares Add Up to Tourist Paradise

By PAUL MILLER

People who know I was on that recent goodwill trip of American newspapermen to Guatemala usually ask three questions.

1. Are there any signs of revolution down there now?
2. How about hotels and restaurants – all right?
3. What is there to buy from the natives?

The answer to the first question is that President Carlos Castillo Armas, who came to power in the anti-Communist revolution of last June, definitely has things in hand. I saw no signs of disorder, unrest or unpleasantness of any kind.

As for hotels and restaurants – I saw comfortable, pleasant, even delightful accommodations in the three places visited overnight – Guatemala City, Antigua and Chichicastenango. It happens that I like the local hot dishes. Those who don't can have it American style almost anywhere except completely out-of-the-way spots.

* * *

WHEN IT COMES to things to buy – and not too expensively – here's what the "backward" Indian traders did to me. They loaded me (I believe I bought something at every stop) with:

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2 silver wedding chains at $2 each.

A silver rosary cross at $2.50. (This, I was told by a Guatemalan who grinned at much of my loot, was a good buy.)

Silver earrings at $2.50.

2 Merino wool throw rugs at $7 apiece.

A red, blue and yellow Indian shirt, with brass buttons, that I'll never get up enough nerve to wear outside the house, $10.

Leather and cloth purses, $2.50 each.

1 pink and white dress, size 14, that, happily, fits the girl it was bought for, $12.

These are the main items.

Also purchased were some tablecloths and napkins at $12 a set.

My wife could have bought this stuff for less, no doubt – but I can no more beat down a Guatemalan than I could Maury Forman, Egil Krogh or Gilbert McCurdy; in most cases I paid what they asked. I took solace in observing that the other newspapermen on this trip to spread goodwill and help the Guatemalans advertise their tourist attractions were the same grade-A suckers that I seemed to be!

* * *

THE NEW government is cooperating with hotelmen, shop owners and restaurateurs to bring Guatemala back to the place it once occupied with tourists. U.S. visitors numbered 50,000 before the Red-dominated government of former President Jacobo Arbenz got in and all but ruined this beautiful little banana and coffee country. Some 4,000 tourists went there in 1953.

Guatemala's attraction for tourists lies in a spring-like climate, grandiose mountain scenery and an intriguing Maya Indian civilization dating back 2,000 years or more.

Guatemala's money, the quetzal, is [on] a par with the U.S. dollar, making things easier for the tourist. And prices are low.

Most tourists from North America first see Guatemala City, the capital. Later they motor to ancient Indian settlements, to the great United Fruit Co. establishments or whatever else appeals.

Most tours take in Guatemala City, the haunting ruins of the ancient Spanish capital of Antigua, Chichicastenango with its picturesque native market place, and Lake Atitlan ringed by Indian villages and towering volcanic peaks.

A typical all-expense tour over fair to excellent roads to Antigua, Lake Atitlan and Chichicastenango covers three days and costs $42 a person in parties of four or more.

* * *

GUATEMALA CITY is shining clean. The people are glad to see Yankees – or appear to be. It is good to just stop and rest there, but few Americans do: they want to "see the country and observe conditions."

I met a young man who runs a travel agency. What he was talking up when I was there makes the price of tours from the U.S.A. seem sky-high.

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"I'm organizing a tour to Florida," this youthful promoter told me, "– 10 days for $150, counting transportation back and forth and everything."

I inquired whether he had many prospects, even at the price.

"Oh sure," he said. "Lots of people here want to go. They want to see the country up there and observe conditions."

We study them, they study us!

o. **(B3a/f74)**

Bumblebee
December 9-16, 1954

Wednesday-Men to Join Paul MILLER in Study Of: "Guatemala, Outpost against Communism"

By ERENEST R. TURNER

DICK BARKER'S midweek Munchers will throng the Empire Room on Wednesday, December 15, to discuss with fellow Olympian PAUL MILLER a most timely question, *"Guatemala, Outpost against Communism,"* from which top-ranking Gannett-Man Miller returned only a month ago.

In early November, Paul Miller was one of seventy United States newspapermen who accepted an invitation to be guests of Pan-American World Airways on a trip to Guatemala. This banana-and-coffee country that came from behind the Iron Curtain and kicked out its Moscow-inspired rulers. Now, with the help of tourist-trade U.S. dollars, Guatemala hopes to beat the Communists' influence and rebuild its depleted treasury, increase its agricultural production and multiply its roads, hospitals and schools.

No stranger to the Ad Club platform is Olympian Paul Miller. On February 22, 1951, at a MacMillan-managed meeting of the AD-Venturers, he told the story of *"The Associated Press: What It is and How It Operates."*

Guatemala is a fascinating and brave little country. Paul Miller's report will be interesting and timely.

p. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle [?]
November 21, 1954

(1.) ***Mendes-France Links Peace to United West***

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NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP) – French Premier Mendes-France said tonight the Western world must be organized, united and strong "if we want to achieve peaceful coexistence" with Russia.

Mendes-France said he could see no justification for Russian statements that the rearming of Germany would increase the danger of war in Europe.

"I'm quite sure we can achieve peace," he said. "But for that the Western nations must be united and must work together."

He said the greatest danger would exist should the Western nations become dispersed "or even enemies of each other."

The French Premier set forth his views in a wide range of subjects in an appearance on a TV program.

Mendes-France faced a panel of three newsmen, and answered questions in English.

He predicted the Paris agreements between the Western nations and the Saar agreement between West Germany and France will be ratified as they now stand by the national governments of the countries involved.

He noted that the Saar agreement has drawn heavy criticism in West Germany and said, "I can assure you that in my country the agreement has been criticized by people who feel my position was too weak."

"When an international agreement is criticized by both sides, it is a good one," he added.

Mendes-France came here from Washington yesterday after several days of conferences with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Tomorrow he is scheduled to make a major foreign policy speech before the United Nations.

PREMIER wins friends on
U.S. visit, says Paul Miller,
executive vice president of
The Gannett Newspapers, Inc.
Page 3.

(2.) **Parisian Charm**

Premier Can't Miss On Winning Friends

Premier Hinges Peace to Armed West, Page 1
By PAUL MILLER

Pierre Mendes-France, the French premier, is here to win friends and influence people – American friends and American people.

He can't miss.

He is a bright-eyed, intense, cordial man of medium height and build, speaking halting but understandable English, who attracts on sight.

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Starting another hectic round after his whirlwind visit to Canada and Washington, he hurried to New York Saturday night for a stag dinner at which Gardner (Mike) Cowles was host. Cowles publishes Look magazine . . . .

. . . Mendes-France shook hands all around and went to his wife at their hotel before midnight . . . Monday he speaks to the U.N. General Assembly. Tuesday he goes to new York's City Hall and then addresses a Foreign Policy Assn. luncheon . . . A busy man indeed, and to all who joined as Mike Cowles' guests on Saturday night a thoroughly appealing one.

q. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Monday, November 22, 1954

Mendes-France Wins Friends in America

[Identical to D&C of November 21, 1954 above]

r. **(B3a/f73)**

D I N N E R

in honor of

His Excellency PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE

GARDNER COWLES: Host

Saturday, November 20
The Links Club

8. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**

*****

Times-Union
February 9, 1955

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Visitor Sees 'Poor' Business with Reds

Japanese who want to do business with Red China got a strong rebuttal from a Tokio [*sic*] newspaperman visiting here.

The value to be realized from trade with China, argued Masao Tsuda, isn't worth the entanglements Japan would get into.

"Even before the war, trade between Japan and China came to only 10 per cent of the total Japanese foreign commerce – and that included Japan's investments in Manchuria," he contended. Currently, Japanese business and government leaders are calling for large-scale Chinese trade.

"Of course, there might be cheap coal, or cheap iron. But with government control of China's economy, how can we be sure we'd get them? If the Chinese needed something for their five-year plan, or some other plan, we wouldn't get it."

Tsuda, in Rochester to see his 20-year-old daughter, Mieko Tsuda, a first-year student of piano at Eastman School of Music, was interviewed yesterday, during a visit to The Times-Union.

Nine years ago, Tsuda recalled, he had a somewhat ominous introduction to his present job, general manager of Nihon Shinbun Kyokai – the Japanese Newspaper Publishers and Editors Assn.

Then an MP dropped by his home and asked him to come along to Allied headquarters.

"I thought I was going to be purged. I'd been a roving correspondent before and during the war. I was quite sure I was going to prison. They questioned me. Then I was told I'd been nominated general manager of the association."

Looking back over U. S. occupation of his country, Tsuda said he believed General MacArthur's 1951 recall by President Truman was a valuable, if regrettable, lesson in democracy for a surprised Japanese people.

The Japanese revered the chief of Allied Occupation Forces and UN Commander in Korea, said Tsuda.

But to a couple steeped since 1933 in the idea of military supremacy, the recall brought home the democratic tenet that elected civilians run the military, he said. "At first, the people couldn't understand it."

A nation of newspaper readers, Japan has 112 dailies, with a total circulation of 27 million copies, an average of one for every three of the 80 million Japanese.

Japanese reading tastes differ from America's, he says. Besides straight news, popular features are sports (with the accent on baseball and professional wrestling), women's sections and America's comic strips, including – Miss Tsuda reminded her father – "Blondie." However, a "cultural" section, with music and book reviews and special columns, is a daily must with every newspaper . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:
REUNION – Masao Tsuda, newspaperman from Japan

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visits his daughter, Mieko, a music student in Rochester.

b. **(B4/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
Wednesday, February 16, 1955, p. 18

Publishers Oppose Bill
On Tax-Exempt Lists

BUFFALO (AP) – The New York State Publishers Assn. yesterday passed a resolution opposing a bill before the Legislature which would relieve cities of the requirement to publish annually a list of wholly and partially tax-exempt property.

The resolution, approved at the annual meeting of the publishers, said the bill could have an adverse effect on "the people's right to know."

A similar resolution was passed Monday by the New York Associated Dailies convention here.

* * *

FRANK E. (PAPPY) NOEL, Pulitzer Prize winning photographer for the Associated Press, who spent 32 months in a Red prison camp in North Korea, spoke to the publishers last night. During a question and answer period, Noel said he and many others were of the opinion that the United Nations forces in Korea could have cleaned up the entire peninsula at one stage of the fighting, but were restrained by U.S. government officials.

He also said he saw Russian officers in North Korea and believed Russian pilots flew the Russian-built MIG jet fighter planes in combat against American pilots over Korea.

Noel said Korea underlined the need for spelling out to American soldiers the behavior expected of them when taken prisoner by the enemy.

He said the reds, because of their penchant for "converting" prisoners to their side, were unlike any enemy American fighting men had met before. In Korea, he said, many youthful American soldiers were vulnerable to Communist propaganda because they didn't know what Communism was all about.

Noel, commenting on the stories about turncoats in North Korean prison camps, remarked that "a soldier pointing a 12-inch bayonet at you is enough to make any man string along for a while" with his captors.

He said medicine and food were used by the Communists to force cooperation out of U.S. soldiers in the prison camps.

"Sometimes we'd shout Red slogans, or at least pretend to swallow their line, if for no other reason than to get an extra bowl of corn."

* * *

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JAMES H. OTTOWAY, president of Ottoway Newspapers, Endicott, was installed as president of the publishers association for 1955. Ottoway was advanced from vice president at last summer's meeting to succeed Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., Rochester.

Also elected last summer and installed yesterday as vice president of the association was George W. Helm Jr., vice president of Westchester County Publishers Inc., White Plains. James M. Richter of the Buffalo Evening News was reelected secretary-treasurer of the association at last summer's meeting.

At last night's banquet session, Ottoway presented a traveling bag to Miller as an expression of the association's thanks for his services as president during 1954.

c. **(B3a/f74)**

Newsday
March 28, 1955

Our Soft Underbelly

By Hal Levy

GUATEMALA – Uncle Sam, pre-occupied with muscle-building in Europe and Asia, has neglected his soft underbelly.

Events of the past year – a plot in Nicaragua, a revolution in Guatemala, an assassination in Panama, a "war" in Costa Rica – have helped focus attention on Central America, often called the "Balkans of the Western Hemisphere."

But the strategic and economic importance of Central America – indeed, all of Latin America, from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan – is too often overlooked.

Because of its vulnerability and its proximity (something less than two hours from the U.S. if you accept the course of a jet bomber as the shortest distance between two points), Central America is the tender spot in our hemispheric defense setup – our soft underbelly.

If we leave our southern flank exposed, we might as well unplug our radar equipment in Alaska and build more split-level houses on Long Island instead of letting the Air Force build more interceptor installations.

The problems in Central America differ from the problems in Europe and Asia to be sure. No one has suggested that we try to arm 500,000 Guatemalan Indians or that we move the Seventh Fleet into the Panama Canal. But that doesn't mean that Guatemala is any less important than Germany, or that Panama is any less important than Formosa.

I have just journeyed from Panama to Guatemala, by way of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, flying over jungles and volcanoes one day, eating an oxcart's dust on a back-country road the next. I have talked with many people, from farmers to ambassadors, from a corporal in Panama's *Guardia Nacional* to Col. Anastasio

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Somoza of Nicaragua, from a bare-footed Guatemalan Indian named Juan to Costa Rica's President Jose Figueres.

I wish more *yanquis* could make the same trip. Then, perhaps, we'd be less inclined to regard Central America as just a bunch of banana republics.

That, I think, is our trouble. We know too little about our neighbors south of the border – and too often give them the idea that we care even less. Our newspapers are filled with dispatches from London and New Delhi and Moscow and Paris, and from Saigon and Tel Aviv and Ankara and Jakarta. But it takes a volcano or a revolution to get Nicaragua or Guatemala onto the front page.

Secretary of State Dulles has been in and out of Europe and Asia so much in the past two years that he is probably the only man in the world who could eat *escargots Parisienne* with chopsticks. But as the travelingest secretary in the history of the State Department, Dulles has been in South America only once – for a hemispheric conference in Caracas a year ago – and in Central America not at all.

President Eisenhower sent his brother Milton south two years ago. Dr. Eisenhower, a college president when he's not helping Ike with his homework, spent several weeks in South America and made several recommendations on tariff cuts and other phases of inter-American policy.

"Many people now think of Latin America as not being in the line of attack in the modern world struggle," Dr. Eisenhower said in his report. "But success by the Communists in these nations could quickly change all the maps which the strategists use in calculating the possibilities of the future."

'Good Neighbor' Nixon

Even Dr. Eisenhower skipped Central America, causing a wounded vanity which wasn't salved until last month, when Vice President Nixon barnstormed his way through the area on another of his good will excursions.

Nixon's visits to coffee *fincas* and banana plantations and his chats with shoeshine boys and presidents did a great deal of good. I was in San Jose, Costa Rica, when he arrived there. Our tarnished "good neighbor" policy seemed to take on new luster as thousands of Costa Ricans cheered lustily when Nixon shouted *"Vivan los ticos!"* and cheered again – with even greater fervor – when their own President Figueres cried *"Vivan los yanquis!"*

But it will take more than occasional good will visits to transform the good neighbor policy into the "good partner" program to which President Eisenhower pledged himself several months ago.

The strategic reasons for a hemispheric partnership are obvious enough.

We were lucky in Guatemala – luckier than most of us realized when Col. Carlos Castillo Armas led his "liberation" army into the capital last summer. The Communists came very close to turning Guatemala into a full-fledged Soviet satellite – another East Germany, or another North Korea, but just a little bit south of North America.

Anybody who still thinks that ex-President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman and his collaborators were nothing more than fuzzy-headed fellow travelers, or that they

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were interested only in agrarian reform, or that Guatemalan communism was "different" from Russian communism ought to see an exhibit which the present government has assembled in the lobby of the National Palace in Guatemala City.

On display are literally tons of Red propaganda – everything from leaflets on "imperialist warmongering" to a six-volume biography of Stalin and copies of a movie entitled "Bacteriological Warfare in Korea."

Much of this material was imported for use in Guatemala's schools. Some of it is still in its original wrapping – straight from Moscow.

Also on display are examples of the kind of heavy-handed newspaper censorship employed by the Arbenz government in an attempt to keep most Guatemalans from knowing just what is going on.

And, finally, a "chamber of horrors," with photographic evidence of atrocities committed by the Communists.

Many anti-Communists were imprisoned by the Arbenz government. Some were still alive at the time of the liberation. The broken bodies of others were found in mass graves.

Torture and Murder

The survivors told grim tales of sadistic torture – how prisoners who refused to talk were beaten until they could only babble incoherently . . . how others moaned when they were strung up by their thumbs . . . how others moaned when they were kicked in the groin again and again after crumbling to the floor. . . .

The dead men told tales, too. One Guatemalan told me that the bodies of two of his friends had been found after the liberation. One had been savagely beaten. The other's tongue had been cut out.

The U.S. was late – almost too late – in catching on to what was happening in Guatemala. We had one eye on the cold war in Europe and one eye on the hot war in Asia. And a blind spot – Central America.

The Communists didn't take over in Guatemala overnight. They started worming their way in 10 years ago, after the overthrow of Gen. Jorge Ubico's military dictatorship. They moved slowly at first. But the U.S. moved even more slowly.

The Communists moved with great speed after the election of Arbenz in 1950. But we were still too concerned about Red moves in Europe and Asia to worry about the Red push in Central America.

In a 1954 report on "The Intervention of International Communism in Guatemala," the State Department traced the Red push back to June of 1944. But no one in the State Department said anything about the situation, publicly, at least, until October of 1953, when Assistant Secretary of State John Moors Cabot charged in a speech that Guatemala was "openly playing the Communist game."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis), then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made some speeches on the subject, too, but nobody got excited about the establishment of a Red beachhead in Central America until last May, when we found out that the Communists were importing arms and ammunition from behind the iron curtain.

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Luckily, Castillo Armas and his anti-Communist companions were also bust collecting arms and ammunition in nearby Honduras.

The Intervention Bugaboo

The U.S. wasn't alone in underestimating the seriousness of the Guatemalan situation. Indeed, Latin American delegates to last spring's Caracas conference were less aroused by Dulles' speech on the perils of international communism than by Guatemala's charges of "intervention in our internal affairs" by American "imperialists and monopolists."

Intervention, of course, is one of the Communists' favorite scare words. They shout about American intervention in Europe one day, in Asia the next. But a whisper is enough in Central America, for Yankee intervention has long been a Latin American bugaboo.

This suspicion of U.S. motives dates back, perhaps, to the days of William Walker, doctor, lawyer, editor and self-styled man of destiny who led a 58-man expeditionary force into Central America exactly a hundred years ago, proclaimed himself president of Nicaragua, declared war on Honduras and had all of Central America in an uproar by the time he was captured and liquidated by a firing squad in 1860.

The interventionist policy enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 in an effort to assure a "civilized society" south of the border was repudiated in 1933 by Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose "good neighbor" policy, actually an extension of the hands-off diplomatic policy which evolved during the Hoover Administration, did much to promote better relations between Latin America and the "colossus of the north."

But intervention is still an ugly word in Central America. That may help explain why the U.S. was so timid about the Guatemalan situation. Dulles didn't even mention Guatemala by name in his Caracas speech a year ago.

Even so, the U.S. was accused of intervention in Guatemala when the blow-up came. We did intervene politically and psychologically during the weeks just before Castillo Armas started fighting his way into the capital. And U.S. Ambassador John E. Peurifoy was the middle man in the negotiations that led to the formation of the present anti-Communist government. Some claim that we gave Castillo Armas material support. Others insist that we gave him nothing more than moral support. But that, at the moment, is beside the point.

A Policy of Neglect

The point is that the U.S. shouldn't have to depend on last-minute intervention of any sort. The Guatemalan crisis probably wouldn't have occurred if we had developed and carried out an effective Latin American policy years ago. Instead, we drifted along with a policy of neglect which made it easy for Communist agitators to sell their bill of goods to Guatemala's Indian peasants and Ladino laborers.

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Guatemala's narrow escape helped alert all of Central America to the vicious kind of intervention practiced by the Kremlin. There is more anti-communism and less *anti-yanquismo* in Central America now than there was a year ago.

But anti-communism is a negative approach to the problem. We can't hope to eliminate the Communist menace in Central America unless we help eliminate the conditions which make the area's soil fertile for communism as well as for coffee and bananas – mass poverty and ignorance and disease, plus varying degrees of economic exploitation and political tyranny.

That, of course, is where our "good partnership" policy comes in. We have done much in recent years to help the 10,000,000 people in Central America. But much remains to be done.

Honduras could become another Guatemala. So could El Salvador. Or Costa Rica or Nicaragua – or Panama.

And we haven't even won the Battle of Guatemala yet.

TOMORROW: Bananas, Coffee and Communism

d. **(B4/f1)**

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MEMORANDUM - - VISIT WITH RANNE IN CALIFORNIA
(March 25 to March 29)

April 5, 1955
(3 1/2 pp.)

I determined to go to see Ranne after learning definitely that his outfit was to be shipped to Japan . . . .

e. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
April 5, 1955

A Son in Uniform: Stop Worrying

Crewcut Youngsters . . . They're Slick and Trim . . . Well-Trained for Life in the World of Today – and Tomorrow

By PAUL MILLER

If you have a young son in the armed forces, and are worrying about him, don't.

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Barring a war, God forbid, he is better off than at home for awhile. And certainly he is getting training and discipline that will fit him for many (though not all) aspects of life as not even home and college can do.

I suspected that. Now I feel convinced of it after a visit to my own son at Camp Pendleton, Calif., on the eve of his departure for duty in Japan.

Thousands of other Rochester area parents have, one way or another, made similar visits to this or similar camps. Thousands more assuredly will do likewise, if they can. It is the kind of world we live in and will continue to live in all our lives.

* * *

CAMP PENDLETON, an enormous Marine base, training camp and staging center covers many thousands of acres along and beyond the coast of California south of Long Beach, toward the Mexican border. Our son, Ranne, was sent there last December after boot training at Parris Island, S.C. Scores of other Rochester-area boys have trained there also, preparatory to duty in Japan, Korea, Okinawa . . .

Nearest town to Camp Pendleton is Oceanside, which, I gathered lives off the Marine Corps.

As in all such towns there is good and bad. Some merchants may gouge, but others keep prices fair enough.

The hotel is good and prices reasonable.

Devoted local men and women maintain an active USO. Churches do their best to get hold of the boys, although I observed that relatively few attend either in town or in the white stucco chapels on the base.

*** * ***

WHAT'S ONE parent's most pressing impression after a few days' look at a great Marine Corps training center?

There are many, of course: The hard-muscled, ramrod-backed appearance of the crew-cut youngsters . . . their slick, trim appearance to which they adhere pridefully in and out of the camp . . . the belief in the invincibility of their outfit.

But the No. 1 impression for me was this: There should be, indefinitely, some tour of military service for every lad in the land.

Sure, it interrupts their schooling, delays their start in the workaday world. Sure, it's rough in spots – but they'll be up against rough stuff sooner or later anywhere in life. And, there are exposures to ideas, language and temptations around many a college dormitory or fraternity house (or place of work) to match most anything you'll find in or around a military training camp. Don't you think there aren't.

And one more thing: When and if the Big War does come, who'll have the best chance of survival – the trained soldier or the untrained civilian? Think it over!

*** * ***

MARINE "BOOT" (apprentice) training is calculatedly rough-and-tough.

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"They bang you around," a marine said cheerfully.

"When you're fighting a war," he explained, "you want no softie next to you in the line. One such could threaten the fighting morale of a whole outfit. If one broke under stress or fire, another might and so-on.

"The marines weed 'em out fast. The sleep-walkers and bed-wetters are sent home in a hurry. You get rough treatment from the start. Why not? If you can't stand it then, what are you gonna do in a war, for crying out loud?"

* * *

WHAT AMAZES me over and over about young Marines – or youngsters in any branch of the service – is the off-hand nonchalance with which they accept the vicissitudes of service.

"Goodbye, Dad," called the one I saw off for Yokohama. "See you in 14 months." Fourteen months – and he'll still have a year to go on his 3-year enlistment after that!

I felt suddenly very old. This was the baby who used to embarrass his young parents by standing on his head and looking backward through his legs at guest to whom we tried to introduce him – 6 feet tall now and 190 pounds; standing there on the train platform looking a little tolerant and sympathetic toward his old man.

"God bless you, son," was all I could say to the chubby little boy I seemed to see again through the burly, erect Marine before me.

My heart was full, and my eyes too, as I turned away as thousands of other American fathers have done – and will do for as far ahead as we can see.

Marine Spirit . . . and Slang

NOTES jotted down en route home:

Marine slang fascinates me, also Marine spirit.

Almost any sight or scene may be an "action." "Quite an action," one may comment approvingly as two blondes drift by. A sailor is a "swabbie" (from swab the deck, I took it). An army enlistee is a "doggie." "Look at that sloppy doggie," said one of a group of Marines as a (to me) fine appearing army private strolled by. "Marines don't like doggies," the Marine explained in a voice calculatedly loud enough to be heard by the soldier. The soldier grinned condescendingly.

Any trained, equipped Marine outfit is expected to be so finely organized, so completely on the ready that – if emergency comes – it can move out of its base ready for combat in a matter of hours.

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Hence, a boy learns that he can't put off until tomorrow what can be done today. He must have his gear, his rifle, all his equipment polished, pressed, oiled or whatever – ready all the time come what may.

A young sentry at an entrance to Camp Pendleton phoned ahead to clear me when I drove up in a borrowed Chevrolet and applied for a visitor's pass. I stood at the sentry's side as he phoned.

"Describe him," instructed the brisk M. P. at the other end of the line. "Well," drawled my M. P., giving me a sidewise glance, "he's a middleaged [sic] gentleman of about 35 or 37."

I had to laugh, as who wouldn't. "So," I said, "if you call '35 or 37' middleaged, how would you describe me if you knew I was 48?"

PHOTO
Caption:
THE MARINES: "Finely organized . . . completely on the ready . . ."

f. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
April 9, 1955

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Universal Military Training: An Argument Against It

Paul Miller in his article on the Marines (Times-Union April 5) apparently was so fascinated by the "ramrodbacked" youngsters, the ever-clean rifles, and the Spartan, chauvinistic philosophy, that he thinks we should have permanent Universal Military Training.

There are some rather more serious matters that Americans would normally want to consider before arriving at such a conclusion. In fact, these matters are so serious that they have kept the militarists from getting their pet wish for some 36 years now.

First and foremost is the question of whether militarism is compatible with the religion that our nation claims to hold. "Thou shalt not kill" says our God and "Love thine enemies" says our Christ. Is God right? Did Jesus know what he was talking about? Many who believe in the Christian way are fully confident that Christian love is stronger and more realistic than any other force including the Russians, the Chinese Communists, and the United States Marines.

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Those who don't go quite that far in their faith still think that UMT is bad for democracy. They know that the kind of authoritarian discipline taught is the opposite of what we need for a strong and imaginative republic. They have seen UMT in Germany, Japan and Russia and want none of it here.

* * *

IN THE MILITARY system responsibility is delegated to the few rather than being accepted by the many. Moreover individuals are expected to be unquestionably obedient to their superiors rather than to use their own critical judgment.

This is, of course, essential to an efficient military organization, but is it good training for responsible citizenship in a democracy?

In short, when one looks beyond the snappy uniforms and fascinating slang, perhaps permanent conscription is not so attractive after all.

GLENN S. MALLISON

For the Peace and Service Committee of the Rochester Religious Society of Friends (Quakers).

1198 Mt. Hope Ave.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Mallison's is an excellent statement of his point of view. Readers who missed Mr. Miller's article may obtain a copy on request to The Times-Union.

g. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
April 6, 1955

Friend of Gannett, He Twice Visited City

Anthony Eden has visited in Rochester twice in the last nine years.

He made a stop on Aug. 27, 1951, while flying from Toronto to New York in The Gannett Newspaper plane.

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Eden came to Rochester at the invitation of Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers. He was guest at a luncheon gathering of civic and industrial leaders at the Rochester Club.

* * *

A FRIEND of Frank Gannett, he was introduced by the publisher at the luncheon.

Miller became well acquainted with Eden on shipboard while returning from Europe in July 1951.

On June 29, 1946, the then former foreign minister stopped briefly at Rochester's municipal airport. Again, he was traveling in the Gannett plane en route from Toronto to New York.

On this occasion he exchanged greetings with Gannett, who he said was "my old friend."

PHOTO
Caption:
EDEN – as he looked Aug. 27, 1951, in photo taken at Rochester airport.

h. **(B4/f1)**

Democrat and Chronicle
April 7, 1955

He Was Here Last in 1951

Eden's Visits Recalled By Gannett Executive

See Stories, Photos, Pages 1, 2

To paraphrase an old bromide, England hasn't lost a father, she has gained a son, as Anthony Eden replaces Winston Churchill as prime minister.

For Churchill's and Eden's relationship has been a father-and-son fondness of deepest mutual respect and affection, Paul Miller, who has known Eden since World War II years, said yesterday.

Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, recalling his personal contacts with Eden, painted an intimate picture of the new prime minister. Eden, who has visited Rochester twice in the last nine years, is also an old friend of Frank Gannett and Douglas C. Townson.

And although "Winnie" has raised his last V-for-victory sign as Britain's prime minister, Eden no doubt will be in touch with him frequently, Miller said.

"They have been a great team. They were together at every conference, every meeting. And if there were times when they were separated, they got together as soon afterwards as possible to compare notes and fill one another in."

Guest at Dinner

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Eden visited in Rochester on June 29, 1946, when he was foreign minister. He stopped off here briefly to exchange greetings with Gannett. The Gannett Newspaper plane flew Eden from Toronto to New York, and Gannett accompanied the statesman to New York.

Again, on Aug. 27, 1951, he flew to Rochester from Toronto in the Gannett plane. And while here that day he was guest of honor at a dinner of approximately 40 civic and industrial leaders in the Rochester Club. Gannett introduced him to the assemblage.

Miller arranged for that 1951 visit to Rochester.

He first met Eden at a dinner given in Washington by Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State. Later, during World War II, he became more closely acquainted with him after Eden had paid several visits to Washington.

Vacation Smile

In 1951 Mr. and Mrs. Miller were in Europe, and after visiting France, Switzerland and Luxembourg, made a date from Paris with Eden to see him at 4 p. m. the following day in his office at London.

When the Millers arrived at the office, Eden said: "Well, you've had quite a trip, haven't you? I'm getting ready for the first real vacation I've had in a long while." He grinned like a schoolboy at the prospects of a holiday.

"Where are you going?" Miller asked.

"To Canada and the United States," replied Eden.

"How?" asked Miller.

"On the Empress of France."

"When are you leaving?" Miller wondered.

"Tomorrow morning," said Eden.

"Well," said Miller, "then there's not much need to waste time talking now. It so happens that we're booked for the same ship. We'll see you on the boat."

Helped in Speeches

A vacation for a British statesman is never completely that, and although Eden looked upon it as a holiday, he had speeches to make in Chicago, Denver, New York and Los Angeles. He and an assistant who accompanied him, Robert Carr, a young member of Parliament, worked on the upcoming speeches, and Miller, at Eden's request, lent a helping hand. He gave Eden the American point of view on various subjects the British diplomat intended to discuss.

Eden relaxed at deck tennis during the crossing. "He was very good, too, Miller recalled. Eden and Carr teamed against Miller and a Scottish officer every afternoon.

Before they left the boat, Miller urged Eden to come to Rochester for a visit. That was when, after completing his speaking tour and vacation, he arrived here in August, 1951.

PHOTO

Caption:

OLD FRIENDS – England's new prime minister, Anthony Eden, right, is shown with Frank Gannett on visit Eden paid to Rochester in 1946. A long-time friend of Gannett's, he came here from Canada in Gannett plane.

i. **(B4/f1)**

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Times-Union
May 25, 1955

PHOTO
Caption:
Vice President Nixon

Nixon Lays It on the Line:

If We Are Strong, We Survive; Show Weakness, We're Done For

By PAUL MILLER

Vice President Richard Nixon, a veteran himself, told us the facts of life last night about the why and wherefore of peacetime military service.

If, he said, the United States had possessed an adequate military establishment in the late '30s there might never have been a World War II.

And, he added, if we hadn't dismantled our mighty military machine at the end of that war, there might never have been a Korea.

The vice president, here to accept a gold award from the Military Chaplains' Association in a ceremony attended by all too few at Eastman Theater, laid it on the line in a fashion some don't like.

Some would rather believe that we should get along with a minimum defense system and rush into preparedness only when we are threatened or actually attacked.

That may have been good enough in the old days – before airplanes, say – though many doubt it was good enough even then.

Certainly it isn't good enough today when the United States has (and Russia probably has) the capability of building and delivering a hydrogen bomb packing more explosive force than all the bombs dropped by all the air forces engaged in the second [sic] World War.

What Mr. Nixon told the Eastman audience last night was this:

1. We can be effective in maintaining world peace only so long as we are militarily strong.

2. The way to assure that strength is to see to it that our young are trained and ready all the time.

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So Mr. Nixon urged some form of Universal Military Service. Lacking that, he hopes we oldsters will do all we can to encourage young men to get into the armed forces and serve, understanding that in so doing they may preserve not only their own lives but the peace of the world in the process.

He conceded, unhappily, that a soldier is a hero in wartime but apt to be regarded as something else again in time of peace.

Let us, then, he urged, make clear to our youth that we appreciate their willingness to serve and honor them for it. Let us do that in every way we can, personally and through organizations set up for the purpose, like the U.S.O.

First, though, a lot of us need to get the blinders off: The blinders that shut out the facts of life which, ignore them though we may, press in on us from every side in today's troubled world.

Realize, Mr. Nixon was saying, that 1955 is as simple as this: If we are strong, we should be able to survive. One big slip to weakness, and we are done for.

May this message get home to millions!

j. **(B4/f1)**

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1955

Dear Paul:

This is just a note to thank you for sending me the editorial you wrote concerning your six-footer and his current life in the Marines as well as the one about the speech I gave in Rochester recently. I appreciated your thoughtfulness in calling both of them to my attention.

I would like to borrow the last line of the one concerning my speech - - "May this message get home to millions" - - and add it to the one about your son, Ranne. It seems to me that your thoughts would help thousands of our fellow Americans who have sons or daughters in the Armed Forces.

It was good to see you in Rochester and I am looking forward to having a visit with you the next time you are in Washington.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

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Dick (signed)
Richard Nixon

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

k. **(B4/f1)**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[SEAL]:
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 10, 1955

MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you very much for the two articles from the Rochester Times-Union which you sent me following my brief visit to Rochester with the Vice President.

I enjoyed both of the articles you wrote and have taken the liberty of reproducing the magnificent article about your son and his departure for the Far East. I think your article carries more impact in saying the things we feel in the military than any article I have ever read.

Please let me know if and when you come to Washington.

Sincerely yours,
Henry Du Flon (signature)
Henry Du Flon
Deputy Assistant Secretary

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

l. **(B4/f2)**

Ogdensburg Journal
Tuesday, September 27, 1955

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Ike Began 'Political Revolution,' Declares Newspaper Leader

President Eisenhower had "begun to work somewhat of a political revolution" in this country and on the international scene and it is a "major tragedy that he had to be stricken" by a heart attack.

So declared Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers, in talks at Massena and Potsdam yesterday. He inspected the Power and Seaway projects.

However, the newspaperman added, he does not believe that the President is yet out of the picture as far as a second term is concerned. He urged his audiences not to get excited, to wait developments of the next few weeks before attempting to assess the President's future.

Miller said that Eisenhower's "disarming frankness" held the key to the beginnings of the political revolution the Republican President has forged.

"After many bitter years, we seem to be approaching political maturity and sanity which leads to appreciation of the other fellow's point of view."

This has worked a major change in Washington, Miller said. He is most familiar with the nation's capital having served as chief of the Associated Press Bureau there during the war years.

The ability to see that the "other fellow" is not always wrong, that everything is not either black or white, has begun to extend into international affairs, Miller added. He cited the recent exchange of correspondence between the President and Premier Bulganin of Russia as one of the indications of this change in atmosphere.

Pointing out that heart attacks are an almost-common occurrence among businessmen and that many recover from them to resume a full share of daily life, he urged caution in assessing the effects of the President's illness.

Political campaigning no longer requires an "iron man," thanks to television, he continued, and it would be possible for the president to seek another term "without leaving Washington," if he recovers sufficiently.

"It would be a great thing for all of us if President Eisenhower could go forward," he concluded.

Miller recalled for his audience many incidents of meeting with President Truman and other government leaders during his days in Washington.

9. 1956

a. **(B4/f12)**

Star and Herald
Panama, R. P.
Monday, February 6, 1956

1624

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Show OF Force Planned To Aid Mid-East Calm

US, England, France May Demonstrate Military Power To Area

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) – The United States and Britain are considering making a classic "show of force" in the Eastern Mediterranean to dissuade Israeli and Arab states from going to war.

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden are reported to have agreed at their conferences here last week that they simply can not [*sic*] tolerate an outbreak of war in the Middle East. They are said to have decided to prevent or suppress any such hostilities.

The powerful U. S. 6th fleet, built around two carriers and including cruisers, destroyers and submarines may be put on maneuver in the area as part of the "show of force" plan under study.

British forces on the island of Cyprus and U. S. air units based in the Mediterranean area could also be used in a display of strength.

These and other measures will be discussed in detail at three-power talks beginning here in a few days among U. S, British and French officials. France accepted an Eisenhower-Eden bid to participate and is expected to share their views.

Intensive diplomatic activity to prevent an outbreak of war and provide the basis for a settlement of Arab-Israeli differences is under way, paralleling the military planning.

a. **(B4/f5)**

Times-Union
March 6, 1956

Latin America Booming, Publisher Tells Rotary

Latin America is opening up great new opportunities for commerce and development in the Western world, a Rochester newspaper executive told a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Powers.

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Speaking with special reference to Venezuela, which is in the midst of an oil boom, but also mentioning Guatemala and Mexico, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers said:

"A visit can be deflating to a North American who has any idea that all the growth and progress are taking place up here. It is eye-opening to any visitor. There has been enormous growth and expansion even within a year or two. Returning visitors are scarcely less impressed than those down there for the first time."

The speaker, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, visited Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico. They were guests of Creole Petroleum Corp. in Venezuela. They had a look not only at Caracas, the capital, but flew more than 2,000 miles on visits to other sections of the country, with particular attention to U.S. oil and industrial interests.

In Guatemala, which Miller visited a year ago after the overthrow of the Communist-dominated government by Carlos Castillo Armas, they were received by Castillo Armas, now president, and visited various Guatemala beauty spots. In Mexico, they talked with newspaper, business and government people, interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited the former president, Miguel Alaman [*sic*].

Miller said:

"There isn't anything like Caracas in this world. A few years ago it was a poor capital, set in a narrow valley about three miles long at an altitude of 3,000 feet. There was no thought that it ever would expand and no place to expand. Well, they are expanding now right up the mountainsides.

"Construction everywhere. New streets and highways. A new civic center costing $300,000,000. A new resort hotel is going up astride a 7,000-foot mountain that will cost $15,000,000."

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas.

"The only time I saw it there," he said, "was in a flashing electric sign running across the top of a modernistic mercantile building. It read, 'Buy now, pay tomorrow.'"

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary Club luncheon. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman, of Caracas.

b. **(B4/f5)**

Democrat and Chronicle
March 7, 1956

Gannett Executive Reports
On South American Journey

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Newly-returned from a flying trip to three South American countries during which he visited their heads of state, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, yesterday described the trip as "eye-opening."

Miller, who has made trips south of the border in the past, flew thousands of miles with Mrs. Miller to Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico.

Speaking with special reference to Venezuela at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club he said there was "construction everywhere." He described new streets and highways, a 300-million-dollar civic center, and a new hotel astride a mountain, all in Caracas, Venezuela.

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas. Mexico impressed him "very much indeed." While there he interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited former president Miguel Aleman.

He had words of praise for President Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala, who, he said, "deserves the sympathy and help of the Western world." Armas rose to power with a military junta which overthrew the old administration in 1950 [1954?]. The country has a large illiterate population.

Oil-rich Venezuela by contrast has "no poor labor in the country." Assisted by President Phil Gerner of the Rotary Club, Miller used several large photographs of Caracas business and industrial scenes. The blowups were made by the Eastman Kodak Co. for the purpose with the aid of Frank Teagarden of Kodak public relations.

"About all the State Department usually gets is criticism," Miller observed. "But very often that criticism stems from nothing but ignorance. Our people in Central and South America deserve great credit for the job they are doing."

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary meeting in the Powers Hotel. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman of Caracas, whose husband is a Creole Petroleum Corp. executive at Caracas.

c. **(B4/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Monday, April 23, 1956

'Year for Great Reporting,' Directors of AP Declare

NEW YORK (AP) – Directors of The Associated Press reported today an increasing demand at home and abroad for the "factual, objective and intelligent news reporting" of The AP.

"Your directors are confident the members, staff and management will maintain our reputation for such reporting," the directors said in their annual report.

Referring to the elections at home and tensions and struggles abroad, the directors said, "This is a year for great reporting."

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The report was read at the annual meeting of The Associated Press, worldwide news cooperative.

CITES PRINCIPLES

Concerning the election, the directors said, "The public expects from The Associated Press strict adherence to its principals of impartial and fair reporting, playing no favorites, taking no editorial position.

"The Associated Press news report is under the alert and constant scrutiny of members whose political and economic beliefs cover every point of view, but who are united in demanding straight-down-the-middle coverage from The AP," the report said.

The report said election returns compiled by The AP in cooperation with thousands of employes [sic] of member newspaper and radio stations "have come to be accepted as all-but-official, for their accuracy has been demonstrated time and time again."

"The speed of the election report is an AP superiority," the directors said.

The report declared news reporting today must do more than inform the reader of what has occurred in the preceding 12 or 24 hours. It said:

"To meet competition for the public's attention, news presentation must illuminate what has happened, report the trends, periodically step back and take the 'long look' at continuing situations."

POLITICAL TRENDS

In this connection, the report said, The AP has "developed and expanded staff specialization in such areas as politics, foreign affairs, ideologies, military affairs, sports, sociology, religion, economics and agriculture."

The directors said that in recent months those specialists "have reported political trends from 'grass roots,' given meaning to the coverage of the segregation story in the South, gotten first-hand reports on the Middle East crisis from both sides, battled censorship barriers and closely analyzed effects related to the desanctifying of Stalin in Soviet Russia – and told what it's like to fly over the South Pole."

Noting "the quality feature output of The Associated Press, particularly that distributed for Sunday use," the report said:

"The Associated Press is unexcelled producing this type of material for newspapers. It is an expensive and laborious undertaking but it is profitable and exclusive to the membership.

"The financial status of The Associated Press is strong," the directors said.

INCREASE IN COSTS

"Virtually every element of the organization's costs increased in the past year, in common with everything in the country's economy. On top of this, the association necessarily expanded and broadened its operations to meet increasing demands.

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"All this was accomplished without calling upon the membership for additional financial support. Increased costs were met by aggressively extending participation, efficient planning, and effecting economies."

The directors observed that growth of AP membership and service subscriptions throughout the world "maintained a healthy pace during 1955."

The directors noted "with regret that another Associated Press correspondent has been imprisoned in an Iron Curtain country. He is Dr. Endre Marton, a Hungarian who was stationed in Budapest. The charge was espionage but no details were disclosed."

At a morning session the membership elected directors and voted upon the application of 17 newspapers for AP membership. Results of the election of directors will not be known until late tonight.

Terms of the following AP directors expired this year:

Robert McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times; Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers; Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald; and James M. North Jr., Fort Worth Star Telegram, all representing cities of more than 50,000 population; and Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester (Va.) Evening Star, representing cities of less than 50,000.

All were renominated except Chandler. He was ineligible for renomination because of an AP by-law limiting all board members, except the president, to three consecutive terms. McLean is the president.

d. **(B4/f6)**

- I -

BY PAUL MILLER

Does Rochester need oil wells and a dictator?

The question came to me more than once in Caracas - - the 3,000 foot high capital of oil-rich Venezuela - - as I read the Rochester news briefs my office telegraphed to me daily during a recent tour.

We North Americans have long joked about our Latin neighbors and their reputed love of putting off everything possible to manana - - tomorrow.

Some of them can turn that around on us today. As our daily Rochester news-grams told of more "plans" for the Civic Center and such, the roar of trucks

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and sounds of construction told a story of progress actually under way in Caracas, which has no modern parallel.

Down there, on the order of the 42-year-old president, General Marcos Perez Jiminez, they have ripped out 400 buildings in the heart of town and are two-thirds of the way toward completion of a kind of Venezuelas Rockefeller Center costing $300,000,000.

This is only part of the story. There are new hotels, new apartment projects, new highways, new schools and college buildings, and new water and sewage systems as President “P. J.” and his government pursue their policy of “sowing the petroleum.” The government receives upward of half a billion dollars yearly from the 18 oil companies doing business in this northernmost of South American countries. Much of the money is going into the building splurge.

In Rochester, and this is said not critically but merely to make the little point, we have been talking about a civic center for 30 years or more. In Caracas, they’ll have started and completed their $300,000,000 Centro Bolivar in one-third that time.

Sure, I know - - Rochester doesn’t have oil wells spewing liquid gold; and we neither have a dictator nor wish one. Yet it’s interesting all the same, isn’t it, to point up the contrast however conditions may differ? Particularly when, as noted, North Americans have held so long to the mistaken idea that it’s the Latinos who specialize in delay.

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(Who couldn't forgive Pete Barry or Bob Aex, by the way, if they now and then wish they had only to order a house removed and a street widened to get it done.)

The Creole Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has in Venezuela the biggest U.S. foreign investment anywhere - - about One Billion Dollars. Creole people are close indeed to what's going on in Venezuela. And why not? Creole helps pay for it. Creole directors decided to invite some U.S. publishers and others to come down and get the picture first-hand. The idea was to spread the story of an American company's problems and accomplishments on foreign soil, and also to get some publicity for Venezuela as well.

Mrs. Miller and I recently returned from such a visit. We spent several days in Caracas. Then we flew 2,000 miles in less than a week outside the capital. We ran out of adjectives the first day.

We landed at Maiquetia, airport for Caracas, at dusk - - after a

non-stop 8-hour flight from New York.

In the next 20 minutes after leaving Maiquetia, we had our first real introduction to the New Venezuela. The fine modern airports had impressed us. The ride in to the city of Caracas opened our eyes.

It is between 10 and 11 miles from coastal Maiquetia to Caracas. It used to be over an hour, over a road with hundreds of twists and turns. On the new $60,000,000 toll highway we were whipped up from the Caribbean Sea to 3,000-

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foot-high Caracas in 20 minutes. It's a six-lane highway. Two tunnels, one over a mile long, bore through the Andean foothills. Three of the largest pre-stressed concrete bridges in the world span the deepest valleys. The project was - - and is, for the road is still being extended and improved - - a part of the Venezuelan government's program to "plow the petroleum." They take half a billion dollars a year in taxes from the 18 oil companies, most of them American, operating there, and with reasonable satisfaction, apparently, on both sides.

What did we think of it, a friend asked on the ride in.

"Fabulous," Mrs. Miller and I replied in unison and laughingly agreed to try henceforth for some new adjectives. We'd applied that one, we recalled, to the airport reception and to the Maiquetia airport itself.

Roaring Venezuela started quietly enough.

Columbus discovered it on his third voyage to the New World in 1498. A year later, a Spanish adventurer, Alonso de Ojeda, sailed farther - - to Lake Maracaibo in Western Venezuela. Indians then, as now, lived in houses built on stilts out over the lake. Hence the adventurers called the area Venezuela - - Little Venice.

- 4 -

Caracas, the capital, was never envisaged as a commercial center; simply as a seat of government and as a retirement home for wealthy farmers. Oil has made it a booming city of over a million inhabitants within two decades - - really less, for the really big development has come only within the last few years.

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Traffic and housing problems are enormous. Office buildings as well as homes now are climbing the slopes of surrounding mountains for lack of building space in the crowded narrow valley where the city was born.

Mansions as big as resort hotels dot the mountainsides. The streets are jammed with automobiles, all but a relative few of U.S. make. Prices and wages both are high - - Creole Petroleum Corp. says even its unskilled labor averages $4,400 annually in pay and benefits. Creole, with a billion dollar investment in Venezuela, is the biggest, but 17 other oil companies, mostly U.S., are doing business there under conditions generally similar.

Going off the first tee at a Caracas Country Club, I remarked to my companions at the whim that would lead a man to put a house on a mountain top, pointing to one nearing completion all alone up a height within our view. I suggested that perhaps the lots were cheap up there.

One of my companions set me straight.

"Nothing whomsical [*sic*] about that," he explained. "It's a prize home site. Any lot within our view, whether on a mountain top or

mountain side, is worth a fortune. The man building the particular house you are talking about paid 600,000 bolivares for the lot alone."

That stopped me, for 600,000 bolivares is $180,000!

Like San Francisco, Caracas has a climate that permits hillside building with no worry about icy roads - - they call it perpetual Spring, and I would not dispute the description, for that's all I saw in Caracas. Elsewhere in Venezuela, of

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course, the weather varies. The whole country lies in the latitude of the torrid zone; altitude is the deciding factor. Coastal areas can be hot and damp. The high Andean passes are chill and wet the year around.

Not everybody is rich or getting that way. In a population of between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 persons, with illiteracy a nationwide problem, naked poverty is widespread.

The government, although concentrating on Caracas, is making some start also on housing, hospitals, schools and sanitary facilities elsewhere. Caracas, however, is getting the bulk of that portion of the half billion dollars annually form the oil companies. Even in Caracas, thousands on thousands live in squalor -- though, I think, those conditions are scarcely worse than some I have seen in Manhattan above Central Park or in Washington within a few blocks of the Capitol!

The government's Banco Obrero, "Workers Bank," is financing a long-range slum-clearance program. The Bank completed 13 new low-income structures with a total of 1,950 apartments and 52-four story buildings of eight apartments each last year. These were to

accommodate 11,800 people from nearby slums which were destroyed.

The valuation the government agents place on a shack is credited by the Bank as a down-payment toward the purchase of an apartment. Rentals, applied to the mortgage, range from $10 to $20 a month.

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Throughout all Venezuela some $40,000,000 was estimated spent within the last year for low and middle income housing.

- 7 -

How long before the Venezuela bubble is to burst? Apparently it will be quite a while. Indicated oil reserves seem to assure production equal to today's or greater for 20 years. And estimates are that world requirements for oil will double in that period. Meantime, the Venezuelans are working to diversify in two directions. (1) They are developing other sources of continuing income. (2) They are seeking to enlarge oil sales outside the United States so that they will not be over-dependent upon market here.

e. **(B4/f12)**

[Source/date unknown]

Washington Scene . . . By George Dixon

A Craving for Votes

CARACAS, March 1 – Gen Marcos Perez Jimenez, who became President of Venezuela without benefit of ballot, is a dictator with a rather uncommon obsession. He is consumed with ambition to be elected.

General Perez Jimenez says he hopes to have a general election by the latter part of next year, and everybody I talked to, all over this fantastically variegated country, seems to believe him.

He has even convinced United States Ambassador Fletcher Warren that he means to risk a free election . . . .

"President Perez Jimenez works day and night at the task of selling himself and his government to the Venezuelans. He is the most public-relations-minded dictator I have seen in my 35 years in the United States Foreign Service, and I've served in Cuba, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Colombia, Paraguay, Hungary, Latvia, and did a stretch as director of the Office of South American Affairs."

If Perez Jimenez goes to the polls there is one thing he'll have in common with many United States "statesmen." The oil lobby won't be against him.

PEREZ JIMENEZ puts on a great show of being frank with the press – and he impresses with his sincerity . . . .

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THIS VENEZUELAN government doesn't fool around. The President doesn't speak enough English to make a direct interview pay off, so I am indebted to Ambassador Warren for the answers to many questions.

I asked about communism. Our envoy broke into a wide grin.

"The United States can take lessons from Venezuela in handling Communists," he said. "Venezuela has no diplomatic relation with the U.S.S.R. or any of the satellites whatsoever.

"Russia had an embassy here. The Venezuelans ordered it closed. The Czechoslovakian Ambassador lodged a protest and they threw him out too."

Venezuela is copying many of our ways, but it differs radically from us in one interesting respect.

Our two most engrossing topics of conversation are the weather and business. But the weather in Venezuela doesn't change enough to speak of, and neither does the political situation. Hence, Venezuela's big conversation pieces are the bolivar and business.

The bolivar is currently worth about 30 cents. But, boy oh boy, you sure can't say that about business!

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f. **(B4/f5)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, March 8, 1956

Venezuela Uses Oil Billions

400 Buildings in Caracas Heart Razed to Make Way for Big Center

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President, the Gannett Newspapers

WE NORTH AMERICANS have long joked about our Latin neighbors and their reputed love of putting off everything possible to tomorrow.

Some of them could turn that around in us today. As Rochester newspapers report more plans for the Civic Center and such, the roar of trucks and sounds of construction tell a story of progress actually under way in Caracas, Venezuela, that has no modern parallel . . . .

g. **(B4/f6)**

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U.S. News & World Report
March 9, 1956

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A NATION THAT OIL IS BUILDING

Venezuela Booms While "Nationalized" Neighbors Lag

For a study in contrasts in a vital industry look at what's happening among U. S. neighbors to the south.
The industry: oil. It's a boon to Venezuela. It's an expensive headache to Mexico, Argentina, Brazil.
All four are producers. In only one is oil in private hands. Only that one has had a flourishing industry through the years.

CARACAS

Developments in Latin America are calling attention in this part of the world to a case history of government vs. private operation of a key industry – oil.

The largest countries in Latin America are Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. But a much smaller country –Venezuela – is outstripping them. Oil is the main reason. Each country has extensive petroleum deposits. Venezuela is the only one of them where the entire industry is operated by private companies . . . .

(2) PHOTOS:
WEALTH FROM OIL FIELDS . . . . . IS TRANSFORMING VENEZUELA'S CAPITAL

Caption:
Throughout the country, more schools, hospitals, roads and industry

PHOTO:
OIL BUYS APARTMENTS TO REPLACE SLUMS

Caption:
All over Venezuela, housing projects are under way

h. **(B4/f6)**

March 14, 1956

The Honorable Carlos Castillo Armas
President
Republic of Guatemala
The National Palace
Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A.

Dear Mr. President:

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I returned from my recent visit to Guatemala a greater admirer than ever of your beautiful country and with even higher hopes for its continued progress.

Both Mrs. Miller and I greatly enjoyed our visit with you at the National Palace and are indebted to you for your courtesy in having provided us with a car and driver during our stay. It was a wonderful visit in every way and we do hope to come again many times in the years that lie ahead.

I devoutly hope your land program will prove a great success and that developments which will follow your granting of oil concessions will bring a new and even greater prosperity to Guatemala.

With very best personal regards to you and your splendid staff,

Sincerely,

i. **(B4/f15)**

Suez 103 miles long - - opened Nov. 17, 1869 - - Suez Canal Co., headquartered in Paris - - 99 yr lease which would have ended Nov. 17, 1868 [*1968?*].

Nasser's decree nationalizing: "In the name of the nation, we hereby declare that the International Suez Canal Co. be nationalized. The company, with its assets and liabilities, will be transferred to the Egyptian State. The present management will be liquidated. Shareholders will be compensated according to closing prices in the stock exchange. The company will be annexed to the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce. The company will have its own budget. All company money in Egypt and abroad will be frozen and banks and individuals forbidden to dispose of this money except with permission from the new Egyptian management. All employees will remain in service and no resignation will be accepted."

British and French, and others, promptly protested that Nasser had no right, that Egypt was bound to present arrangements until mid-November of 1968.

j. **(B4/f15)**

PHOTO
1956 – 8A

Departure for London – Sept. 18, 1956

k. **(B4/f15)**

(2) PHOTOS

1638

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1956 – 8B
1956 – 8C

After Meeting with Anthony Eden, 10 Downing St. 9/20/56

l. **(B4/f15)**
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Times-Union
September 21. 1956

(1.)

17 Conferees Agree to Take Suez to U.N.

LONDON (AP) –Experts of 17 of the world's shipping powers agreed to day on the form and timing of an approach to the United Nations to solve the Suez Canal crisis.

They hammered out the accord after the final touches to a plan setting up the "Cooperative Assn. of Suez Canal Users" to protect the rights of the maritime nations in the canal Egypt took over July 26 . . . .

(2.)

Eden Receives Paul Miller At Downing St.

LONDON (AP) – Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, was received at 10 Downing St. last night by Prime Minister Eden.

Miller is here on a study of the Suez crisis. He expects to go to Cairo over the weekend, returning to Rochester at the end of next week.

The prime minister and Miller have been friends for some years. The publisher told reporters his visit was merely "a friendly call," adding:

"I was delighted to find Sir Anthony looking exceedingly well, and in good spirits and optimistic as always."

Miller arrived in London Wednesday by plane from New York.

m. **(B4/f15)**

The Gannett Newspapers

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President

Executive Offices
Rochester 14, N. Y.

Dictated at London, England
September 21, 1956
Transcribed at Rochester
September 24, 1956

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Dear All:

It is 9:23 p.m. Friday night, September 21. I am in the office of John Lloyd, chief of the London AP Bureau. I have my Soundscriber hooked up down here and am doing some dictating. He has gone to his home in the country. He recently bought a beautiful new place an hour's drive out of London. He wants me to join him tomorrow afternoon, but I may not be able to as I want to do some work. If I get through, fine.

Tonight I want to tell you what I have been doing so far, and my plans for the next week.

Tomorrow, as I said above, I want to do some work, if writing can be called work. It will be the first I've done so far. I've buzzed around and have seen a lot of people and have listened to a lot of people. I also have been busy making arrangements to go to Cairo. But I haven't done any writing. Then I want to do some shopping, too.

Sunday morning, then, I expect to go to one of the famous churches here, probably for the nine o'clock service, and then check out of The Dorchester House and head for the airport. My SABENA (Belgian Airlines) plane leaves London airport at noon for Brussels, then on to Cairo with no further stop, I believe, until we reach the capital of Egypt at 12:05 Monday a.m., Cairo time.

I already have arranged, through the Egyptian Embassy here, for an appointment at 10:00 a.m. Monday with the head of the Egyptian Information Service. He has been told that I would like to go down to the Suez Canal and see what all the talking is about on Monday, then return to Cairo, and, if at all possible, see Colonel Nasser, the Dictator of Egypt, and his Foreign Minister on Tuesday. I shall have Wednesday to collect my thoughts and perhaps see a little more of Cairo, leaving there shortly after midnight about 12:10 a.m. (Thursday) on a nonstop flight to London. This flight will be on an American line, TWA, and we are due in London around noon of Thursday. At 4:00 p.m., I am to board a British Overseas Airways plane for New York, arriving there - - as I cabled Mother today - - at 8:00 a.m. Friday, if we are on schedule. That, by the way, is old father's fiftieth birthday. I am hoping Russ can meet me

so that I can get home without any more delay than necessary, and I am eager to get back and see everybody; also need a little time in the office before departure for Hartford for our Gannett Conference, in which executives from all the papers and the Central Office will meet, Tuesday.

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As Mother knows, I love London; always rated it ahead of Paris or almost any place else over here. Nothing has happened to change my opinion this trip. From the time I arrived here, mid-morning of last Wednesday, I have had an interesting and even in many respects a thrilling experience or succession of experiences. Last Wednesday was a beautiful day - - the first sunny day they've had in weeks, an airport porter told me - - and I found The Dorchester House a delightful spot. I have a beautiful room. As always, I am chiefly impressed with the bathroom, which is about half as large as my bedroom - - I would like to duplicate it at home.

I couldn't set up my Soundscriber to work on the hotel outlet without a transformer. The hotel electrician wasn't able to scare one up for me. That's why I borrowed John Lloyd's office for the evening.

I have been more or less busy every minute.

On Wednesday afternoon after I had got settled around and had come down for lunch at a French restaurant near The Associated Press building with John Lloyd, I attended a press conference in which the reporters here were told what had happened in the 18-nation Suez Canal users conference that day. There was a lot of waiting and this did not start until after 7:00. Then it dragged on until 9:00. I then remained at the Embassy and talked with some of the members of the American Delegation there, including a Rochester boy, Bill Macomber, until 10:30, when I walked home to the Dorchester from the Embassy and went to bed.

I had sent a cable ahead to Prime Minister Eden asking for an appointment Wednesday or Thursday in his office at 10 Downing Street. On Thursday morning, his secretary called and invited me to come to the Prime Minister's office that afternoon at 5:30. Apparently he sees very few people, because all my friends here at The AP and elsewhere were surprised, apparently, that the meeting had been arranged with such ease.

When I reached 10 Downing Street, which Mother will remember, since she and I were there two or three times when Atlee was Prime Minister back in 1949 and 1951, The AP had sent a photographer along. He took pictures of me standing in front of the door with the #10 showing. I was immediately ushered into a private office and the Prime Minister's private secretary came in to talk with me. He is a handsome young fellow, very personable. Of course this was part of the arrangement - - he wanted to get some line on what I intended to ask

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Eden, or what I had in mind in calling on him, and then give it to Eden before I went in.

Anyway, after a few minutes he excused himself and I was taken into the Cabinet Room which the Prime Minister also uses as an office. It is a long room with windows on three sides, antique furniture and a huge antique fireplace. Eden looked fine, as I said in the story The AP sent home last night and which I suppose was printed in Rochester today. He was a[s] friendly as he could be. He had on a pair of red house slippers and immediately got up and asked me if I wouldn't like to join him in a scotch. He went over and opened a cupboard in one end of the room and mixed two drinks. Then he returned to his place at the center of one side of the Cabinet table and motioned me to sit in the chair nearest him. Well, there was a clock right behind him and I had thought I would stay perhaps ten or fifteen minutes and then be on my way. As it happened, I was with him for an hour or more. We talked about everything and he apparently was just as frank as he could be about the Suez matter and all of his other problems. However, he is so afraid to give an interview to any one individual or organization, and kept saying so apologetically, that there would be no story except a little item on The AP wire about my having visited with him.

He said, "I wanted to see you, Paul. Did you want to see me, interview or no interview?"

Of course I said I certainly did just want to visit with him.

Afterward, I walked several blocks from 10 Downing Street towards taking a taxi to The Associated Press office of John Lloyd. I went with him to his apartment. Mother will remember his friend, Joan Mussell. They are still seeing a lot of each other and the three of us had dinner together at a tiny French restaurant. Wonderful food and a grand evening.

Today, I got up later than I have previously here, and did a great deal of telephoning before going to lunch at the Connaught Hotel (mother will remember this as Charley Kline's favorite) with Carl McCardle. He is a former Philadelphia Bulletin reporter and we knew him when we lived at Wayne. He now is Assistant Secretary of State for information. In other words, he is Secretary Dulles' press officer. He told me a great many interesting stories about his experiences with Dulles and we had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Incidentally, I tried to telephone Charley Kline but was unable to reach him. No one here seems to see him any more. I don't know what the score is. There was no answer at his apartment. He may not even be here.

After lunch I bought a few things. I couldn't have brought better clothes with me if I had planned everything for a month - - and so needed only some handkerchiefs and odd items. Tomorrow morning, early, I will try to pick up one or two little items for Louise, Jean, Tallie and Kenper. I will leave them with the

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BOAC office at London airport along with the other things I don't need to take to Cairo, and get them when I return to London from Egypt.

Incidentally, people who have just come from Cairo tell me to (1) take the lightest clothes I have and (2) watch the food and drink in Cairo. I am going to take the clothes I brought to London, as two of the suits are quite light, and I certainly will remember to watch my eating while I'm down there. I had a typhoid shot from an American Airlines doctor at Idlewild. He did not have any typhus serum so I did not take a typhus shot. Typhoid is required, but typhus is not, although it is recommended. I hope I don't get typhus!

After shopping this afternoon, I went with the reporters who were covering the Conference to the residence of the American Ambassador here where Secretary Dulles held a final windup press conference. The Ambassador's home was built by Barbara Hutton, but she had it only a few years before she sold it to the American government as an Embassy residence. Some place!

The meeting there with Dulles lasted until 8:30 p.m. when he and the other Americans with him said goodbye and were taken to London airport where the plane was waiting to take them back to Washington. I took a taxi back to the Dorchester and had dinner there. Then I got some notes off the desk in my room of things I wanted to do tonight, picked up my little Soundscriber and here I am.

Well, that about brings you up to date on my activities as I prepare to go on to Egypt. I wouldn't have missed it for anything. It will be of inestimable value to The Gannett Newspapers, not only for what can be produced about this particular situation, here and at Cairo, but also in the years to come. Frank Gannett always contended that the only way to know about something was to go find out personally. I have always believed this too. I believe it more than ever now. It is tough, sometimes, and this trip is no picnic in many ways, but it's really the only way for a newspaper man to do. Somebody from our newspapers should do this sort of thing when possible and practicable. I felt it was best that I do this one myself because of my contacts. That certainly has proved to be the case. The fact that I was able to see Eden and so many others here that I wished to see, and that I apparently have some chance of seeing most of the people I want to see at Cairo, makes all the difference. Of course, that is no reflection on anybody else, as I was able to make the arrangements and contacts through no particular virtues of mine - - the ground work was laid back in the years at Washington. Without the experience down there (where, for example, I met Eden) I never would be able to see and do all the things it has been possible to do with relative ease now. It's really of value beyond any estimation both to me and now, I trust, to The Gannett Newspapers. Well.

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I had a perfect flight over form New York to London. I hope the coming three more flights on this trip will be as comfortable in all respects. I never take a long flight but that I have some uneasiness, and I have been quite fortunate, for the most part, through the years.

Please give my very best to all our friends and associates - - and I shall be seeing you on September 28, just a week from today.

Dad (signed)

n. **(B4/f15)**

Dictated Sunday morning
September 30, 1956

Dear All:

I dictated one letter from London which told you about my experiences up to that time on the junket from which I returned last Friday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. Now I am sitting here in our dressing room, in bathrobe and slippers, feet in the air, dictating a windup report. Maybe some of you will be interested enough to read it all the way through. Louise is packing, as we are to leave in a little while for Hartford, Connecticut. We will have all of our editors and publishers and radio and television station managers in there Monday and Tuesday for our annual meeting. We'll return to Rochester Tuesday afternoon. We will be off again, by the way, next Sunday for New York. We can be reached there at the Ambassador Hotel through Thursday noon, returning here according to present plans in time for me to speak about my trip at a meeting here that evening. Incidentally, I expect to make a speech in Hartford following the dinner Monday night with the Governor of Connecticut and others as guests. I believe; also a television appearance and a couple of other speeches in Albany and Newburgh are on the schedule.

Now back to my trip:

I was up early Sunday morning in London, after having spent Saturday with a friend of mine at his beautiful estate in Surrey, about a 45-minute train ride out of London. I took a walk, completed all my packing, told the hotel I would be checking out around 11:00, and went to the historic old church, St. Martin in the Fields, which was built around 250 years ago. I had to leave the service a little early, because - - for old time's sake - - I wanted to go to the St. James Court Apartments, where Louise and I stayed in 1951, on the way back to my hotel, The Dorchester. The apartments, as you may remember our having told you then, are near Buckingham Palace. There was quite a crowd around the Palace so that we were held up, and when I saw that it was the Sunday parade and changing of the

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morning guard, I dismissed the cab and got out myself to watch the show with the others.

Then I flagged another taxi and went to St. James Court. I went in to get a postcard to send to Louise and the man on the desk insisted he remembered me and asked about Louise, believe it or not! Anyway, I did get the postcard and got it off to her. Back at the hotel, I cleared out, took a cab for the airport and by shortly after 1:00 o'clock was over the English Channel in perfectly beautiful weather bound for Brussels.

I never leave London without a real twinge. I couldn't tell you why, but it always has had a big hold on me and is more charming now than ever. During the war and for some years thereafter it was terribly hard hit. It was impossible even to buy a good meal as late as 1951. All that is changed now. I think it is about my favorite city.

2

I flew in a British European Airways plane to Brussels, a flight of about an hour and fifty minutes. It was a beautiful flight. We arrived in bright, and indeed, hot sunshine at the big Brussels airport from which Louise and I took off for London after visiting Perle Mesta at Luxembourg, in 1951. There, I changed to a Sabena (Belgian Airlines Plane) for Athens and then on to Cairo. We arrived in Athens, after a perfectly beautiful flight over the Alps and over a number of interesting cities, including Florence, at about 9 p.m. We were on the ground there for half an hour or so and by a little after midnight were over the lights of Cairo. Cairo is a city of about three million and has many good and brightly lighted streets, so that the effect, coming after hours of darkness with no towns or cities of consequence, was startling.

A friend of mine from The Associated Press Cairo Bureau was out to meet me and had arranged for me to be put through customs in a hurry. Thus, in no time at all, we were on the way to my hotel, Egypt's best, The Semarisis [Semiramis?]. The hotel was named for a famed Egyptian queen. There is a movie of that name now. The hotel is right on the Nile, which is a beautiful, wide river cutting right through the heart of Cairo, with a Riverside Drive - - six lanes - - on one side and buildings, many of them new and quite modern, rising all along the river for many miles. I was delighted to find that my nice large room opened up with several doors looking right out down the Nile and Riverside Drive.

Even at the hour we reached the hotel, which was 1:00 a.m., there was a great deal of traffic. And what traffic! Besides cars buzzing all over the place, apparently paying no attention to any sort of traffic signals, there were donkey carts of all kinds, push carts, and just plain assorted Egyptians - - most of them in the long nightgowns and sandals they sport - - weaving in and out through the streets with no attention paid to lights, or anything else. Every morning I thought surely I'd

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see Egyptians, wagons, horses and donkeys piled up all around the edges of the circle below my window. However, I never saw anything but a dead horse all the time I was in Cairo. This was near the American Embassy - - a taxi had hit the horse.

I'm getting into too much detail. This will go on and on, if I don't shorten it. I will from here on.

The first day in Cairo was spent getting myself organized, arranging for a car and guide to visit the Suez Canal the next day, spending the evening with the publishers of Cairo's biggest newspaper. It was a very pleasant evening, too, and they arranged a date for me (which I never kept, however) with President Nasser for Wednesday. Now about the Canal:

I will not go into details, because I will write about it and will send you all clippings. However, I can only say that it, like everything else that happened to me on this trip, just turned out perfectly. The young Egyptian who went along with me, our driver, the weather - - everything - - was fine. We drove to Ismailia, Canal headquarters, then straight up the road alongside the Canal to Port said for lunch. We returned about 7:30 in the evening. Since I got up at 6:00, it was a long day, but I hardly felt tired all the time I was there; yet

3

I think I kept the most irregular hours on meals and sleep that I can recall. The Egyptians don't know what hours are!

They go to work some time in the morning, maybe 9:00 or maybe noon. Then they have a siesta in early afternoon. However, they are apt to be doing business until all hours of the evening and night, and for many, as for us, dinner is more apt to come at 10:00, 11:00 or 12:00 midnight than earlier.

On Wednesday, I got up expecting to see Nasser and then get packed and leave on a 3:00 a.m. plane the following morning, Thursday, for Rome and London. I was to see Nasser in the evening. However, something came up and they called an emergency cabinet meeting and he was unable to keep the appointment. Around 11:00 o'clock they called me to ask if I could stay over and see him next day, as the cabinet meeting made it impossible that evening. Well, I had seen and done everything else that I had come to Cairo for, and I was by now getting tired and eager to start for home. I just couldn't see putting in another day, as I thought something might come up the next day, too.

So - - 3:00 a.m. found me in a British European Airways plane bound for Rome. We arrived in Rome about 8:00 a.m., on a beautiful, clear, cool morning; spent an hour there. Were off again for London, arriving about 1:30 p.m. I had slept little on the flight from Cairo and was delighted when the British Airways people had

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someone meet me at the plane and inquire whether I wouldn't like to be sent to a hotel nearby for some rest. I said I sure would! I went to this little old English hotel, converted from a former country place, beautiful with acres of carefully cropped ground, and slept until about 5:30. Then I got up and had tea, which they prepared for me in a little lounge, made some calls to some friends in London, and the BEA car was back again to take me to the airport for the flight home.

For the first time in my experience, I had reserved a berth on the plane. As it happened, we were a little late getting started, due to fog and rain which blew up that evening (only the second bit of unfavorable weather I saw on my entire trip) and then after getting aloft developed radio trouble. The result was that the pilot decided to land at Shannon, Ireland, to work on the radio. It was announced that dinner, instead of being served on the plane, would be served in an airport restaurant at Shannon. Well, that looked like a good opportunity for me to get some more sleep! I arranged to have my berth made up and as soon as we arrived at Shannon and the other passengers disembarked, I donned my pajamas and climbed into bed. It was as comfortable as anything could be. Of course, I was awakened when the plane was loaded again an hour or so later, but I was just as cozy and comfortable as I could be. After about nine and one half hours we arrived at Gander, Newfoundland. You will recall that Louise and I flew in a plane that stopped at Gander in years past. Anyway, we had a little more radio trouble, so we were there for an hour or so. By then it was 8:30 or 9:00 o'clock London time - - five hours ahead of Rochester time - - so I stayed in bed a little longer, but got up in time to shave and dress before we took off again for New York. By the time we began leveling off for Idlewild airport we were over three hours late and I knew if Louise had come down after me with Russ they must be getting pretty impatient. Sure enough, as we landed I could see Russ Holderman,

our chief pilot, standing out on the runway waiting to take a picture of me as I came off the plane. He did, and then told me that Louise and Kenper had come with him and were waiting inside. There was a terrific traffic jam, due to the weather, at Idlewild and we were some time getting away. Even so, by 3:00 p.m. I was back in my office in Rochester. Some traveling, eh - - leaving Cairo at 3:00 a.m. one day and being back in my office at 3:00 p.m. the following day!

What a pleasant surprise when I walked in my office! Remember, it was my fiftieth birthday, Friday, September 28. Mary (my star secretary) had put all the cards and gifts that had come into the office on my desk. And I never received one tenth as many before in my life. It made quite a desk full, so many that we arranged to have a photographer come up and take a picture of me examining them. Mary will send you a print when the pictures are ready.

Since then, I have had a very happy time getting adjusted around here. The nice weather has continued. I didn't even develop a cold as the result of the trip - - still

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feel just fine. I worked until about midnight at the office on my birthday, Friday, and from 9:00 a.m. Saturday until about 4:30. The result is that I am in pretty good shape and will hope to get the material I want to publish organized and ready to print by the time we return from Hartford on Tuesday. Last night, some very good friends of ours, Louis and Cora Johnson, who live part of the time here and the rest of the time in Florida, gave a dinner party for Louise and me and built it around my birthday. It was beautiful. They had quite a cake, much of which we brought home to the boys as the Johnsons are leaving town today and have no one else to give it to.

Shortly after we arrived home from the party, the telephone rang and there was old Ranne calling up from Miami. He had been at Miami Beach loafing in the sun, having a day off yesterday, and had waited after returning to his base until such time as he thought we probably would be returning home from something or other. He seemed to be in good spirits and it was wonderful to talk with him. I am very proud of what he is doing. I think some of you may know, but in case you don't, here it is: He is taking both typing and shorthand, studying on the side, at Miami. He already is a pretty good typist, but needs to master the touch system. I had urged him to take shorthand because I know how much it would have helped me and everybody else in the newspaper business, or any business, to have learned shorthand. He realizes this, and so he is going after it to try to learn it for himself. I still hope to get down there for a few days after the election, but have done nothing definite about it. It may work out in connection with company matters here, where I can take a couple of men or three and go down there for a few days. If it works out, fine; if it doesn't, that's all right too. But it sure would be great to see the old boy in his new surroundings.

A lot of things have been happening, but I don't believe I have left out very much here. With which I feel you surely will agree after having waded through all of this!

Louise has been packing while I have been dictating the last part of this, and she joins me in sending much love to you all.

Paul (signed)

o. **(B4/f15)**

PHOTO:
1956 -1 D

MESSRS. ALI AND MOSTAFA AMIN
Publishers of El Akhbar – Cairo's Daily Newspaper

p. **(B4/f15)**

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September 29, 1956

Messrs. Mostafa and Ali Amin
AL AKHBAR
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Friends:

I never can thank you enough for your hospitality to Mr. Shanke and me when we called on you in your office Monday evening. It was an inspiration to me to discuss with you the progress you have made in Cairo and the way in which you have gone about building your wonderful properties. I particularly enjoyed also the tour through the building; it is something for any newspaperman to admire.

I regret I didn't see the President, but thank you all the same for your efforts in my behalf. I wish it had been possible for me to accept your suggestion that I remain another day. I had an engagement here today that I felt I just had to return for. I hope to get back there again one day.

With appreciation and very best wishes to you both,

Cordially yours,

q. **(B4/f15)**

AKHBAR EL YOM
SHARIA EL SAHAFA
CAIRO

Cairo, October 3, 1956.

Mr. Paul Miller,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Times Union Bldg.,
Rochester,
NEW YORK

My dear Mr Miller,

Thank you so much for your kind letter. It was a great pleasure to meet you and talk to you in Cairo. We were very much disappointed that you could not remain another day in Cairo to meet the President. He wanted to meet you and I am sure you would have enjoyed talking to him. We certainly hope that you will come again to Cairo.

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Mostafa Amin is now in New York. He is staying at the SHATHAM Hotel. He arrived Sunday with our star reporter HEIKEL, whom you have met. They are covering the Security Council for us. I hope you will have time to see them.

Thank you again for a very pleasant visit.

Yours sincerely,

Ali Amin (signature)

r. **(B4/f15)**

October 11, 1956

Mr. Ali Amin
Akhbar El Yom
Sharia El Sahafa
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Mr. Amin:

Your letter reached me in New York where I was attending meetings of The Associated Press. Thanks to the information that Mostafa Amin was in town, I got in touch with him and Mrs. Miller and I went over and had coffee with him before we departed New York for Rochester this morning. He was leaving this afternoon for Cairo so I am sure you will see him before you see this letter. It was a great pleasure to see him again.

As I told you, I wrote a little piece about you two and sent it to The AP in Cairo with the request that someone show it to you and have you initial it if it is all right for me to print it. I wouldn't want to get anything wrong. If you haven't heard from The AP yet, I am sure you will be hearing from them shortly about this. I am eager to get this story back and will either print it in our company magazine or turn it over to Editor & Publisher magazine, or both.

Thanks again for everything.

Cordially,

s. **(B4/f15)**

With Miller – Suez (for use as and if desired)

IN CONFERENCE

If it's Suez or Ceylon

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Or where Mr. Kruschev's [*sic*] gone
We must call a conference for that;
We must never own defeat
Or political retreat
We can still call a conference for a chat.

There is nothing better than
A conferential plan
In dealing with attempted cou d'etat [*sic*];
And the fact that it's too late
To amend affairs of state
Has never stopped a conference so far.

If with heated perorations
From some delegated nations
Aggressively our notions they dare spurn;
To stop Nasser's machinations
Let's invoke United Nations
And let them call a conference in turn.

And if this brings no redress
To the shipping lines distress
And Egypt's ownership is unassailed;
Proceed then with elan [*sic*]
With the simple wizard plan
CALL A CONFERENCE TO TELL US WHERE WE FAILED.

W. G. S.

- - London (England) Sunday Dispatch.

t. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 2, 1956

Diplomacy of 1850 Called Futile at Suez

Paul Miller Tells Editors Of Cairo Observations

Special to The Times-Union

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HARTFORD – The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, newspaper executives from four states were told last night.

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers and editor and publisher of The Times-Union, told executives of the Gannett organization, gathered in Hartford for a two-day conference, that his first-hand observation of the situation in Egypt convinced him that the traffic going through the Suez Canal is refutation of any idea the Egyptians could not run the canal.

"When you've seen the convoys – each ship a quarter to a half-mile apart – you wonder why the West ever had the idea ships couldn't be kept moving by the sons of the Nile," he said.

"Calling on the British and French troops for possible action in the Suez was an example of 1850 diplomacy," he said. "I think the developments prove we are nearer than we have ever been before to a realization that peaceful negotiations are the answer, not threats of force."

Miller flew to London at the time of the Suez Canal users' London conference Sept. 19 and went on from there to Cairo, to see the situation first-hand. He returned to Rochester Friday.

"There is one overriding fact in this controversy standing out above everything else," he told the newspapermen. "The Egyptians are successfully operating the canal."

Miller predicted the canal controversy will get one of the lengthiest airings ever heard in the United Nations.

EGYPTIAN REACTIONS

He called the dispute the nearest thing to a threat of war since Korea, with any military action probably involving American forces. But he related a few Egyptian reactions to bear out their side of the dispute explaining "we already know the other side."

The Egyptian argument, he said, is that Egypt paid about 60 per cent of the original cost of constructing the canal. The Egyptians claim the Suez Canal Co. was an Egyptian company with international stockholders.

They argue further that by nationalizing the company, they put an end to exploitation which was bringing dividends exceeding 10 per cent to foreign stockholders, and that some of the revenues received by Egypt can be used to improve the canal – to widen and deepen it and possibly make a double track canal out of it.

What happened to Secretary of State Dulles' plan for a virtual boycott of the canal by taking tankers around the Cape of Good Hope?

CITES HIGH COST

That plan, Miller said, is economically impractical right now. It takes about $3,000 a day to keep a large oil tanker at sea, and the route around Cape Hope is about 5,000 miles farther from the Middle East oil refineries than the route through the Suez Canal. Harbor and dock facilities are inadequate.

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"The trip around the Cape of Good Hope was mostly talk," he observed.

America is somewhat vulnerable in the field of foreign aid in the eyes of the Egyptians, Miller reported.

"They say we are driving them into the arms of the Russians," he said. "They point out with some bitterness that after the war we gave billions to needy countries all over the world, but that we recently backed down on lending Egypt 70 million dollars for the Aswan Dam project.

"The great bulk of our giveaway program of recent years, though not that right after the war, has probably done us as much harm as good, and the whole program ought to be reassessed."

Amplifying his comments of the need for tactful, modern diplomacy, rather than antiquated shows of force, he said the Western world is just beginning to realize how much faith it had pinned on a tiny 103-mile canal between Suez on the Red Sea and Port Said on the Mediterranean.

Instead of weakening Nasser's popularity in Egypt, the rushing of British and French forces through the Mediterranean has increased the dictator's popularity at home, Miller said. Now, he reported, some Egyptians talk as though the Suez problem has been settled, and indicate that Nasser's next major triumph will be the achieving of a solution to the Arab refugee problem and arrangements of a peace with Israel.

"The question," Miller said, "is how are the British and French going to bring their troops back home gracefully?"

PHOTO
Caption:

U.S. NAVY SAILS THROUGH SUEZ – Making passage through the Suez Canal as part of a convoy is the Navy destroyer Compton (left). Newly-recruited pilots from the United States reportedly led the convoy. In the foreground is seen the Egyptian flag. (UP Facsimile)

u. **(B4/f15)**
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The Hartford Courant
October 2, 1956

Gannett Man Talks Here On Suez Canal Crisis

The biggest news on the Suez crisis is that Egypt is successfully operating the canal.

That was the report 150 newspapermen got Monday night from Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett group of papers.

Suez Important to U.S.

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Miller, who flew home last weekend from a fact-finding trip to Egypt, spoke at the Hotel Statler. Top executives from 23 papers in the Gannett group are meeting here as guests of the Hartford Times . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

TALK ON SUEZ CRISIS: Paul Miller, center, executive vice-president of the Gannett group of newspapers, addressed local newspaper executives on the Suez Canal crisis at the Statler Hotel Monday. Miller talked with England's Prime Minister Anthony Eden recently on his visit to Europe. Eden and Miller are friends of long standing. John R. Reitemeyer, left, publisher and president of The Courant, and David R. Daniel, right, secretary and publisher of the Hartford Times, are shown with Miller (Courant Photo by Acquaviva).

v. **(B4/f15)**

Times-Union
October 5, 1956

'Logical, Factual'
Report on Suez

Paul Miller's comments on the Suez Canal crisis (Page One, Times-Union, Oct. 2) seem to me the most logical and factual statements regarding the controversy made to date.

It seems difficult indeed for France and England to outgrow their short pants.

C. GREENE

* * *

I have just finished reading Paul Miller's report on Suez . . . It was refreshing reading . . . I know that country and people well having taught school in Alexandria, Egypt, years ago. Thanks!

HELEN HAMILTON

* * *

It is heartening to read Paul Miller's statement that any resort to force or boycott by France or England in the Suez crisis would be an antiquated and stupid policy, out of keeping with the diplomacy of a more enlightened age.

To give credit where credit is due it might be added here that a similar point of view was recently expressed by the Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov. He said: "These attempts of force are caused by lack of understanding of the spirit of our

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times and of the renovation of the forms of social life that is in progress throughout the vast expanses of the East."

The world in which we live is not a static one. Unfortunately some peoples [*sic*] minds are. For this reason we are thankful to you, Mr. Editor for reminding us that we are living in a changing world and that international disputes should not be settled by the effete and antiquated policies of the past.

The Suez problem is now where it should be – in the hands of the United Nations. There is little doubt but that an amicable settlement will be reached, one which will combine the interests of Egypt as a sovereign state and the interests of all other states using the canal.

ROBERT A. MACLEAN

32 West Brook Rd.
Pittsford

v. **(B4/f15)**
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Ogdensburg Journal
October 7, 1956

(1.)

Egypt Can Run Suez Canal Miller Finds On Trip To Waterway

Hartford, Conn. – (GNS) – The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, newspaper executives from four states were told Monday night at Hotel Statler.

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vicepresident of the Gannett newspapers, told executives of that organization, gathered in Hartford for a two-day conference, that his first-hand observations of the situation in Egypt convinced him that the present traffic going through the Suez Canal "is a refutation of any idea the Egyptians couldn't run the canal" . . . .

(2.) Paul Miller, in his talk to the Gannett editors at Hartford, Conn., reported in today's paper, must have opened the eyes of a lot of people when he said that a personal visit to the Suez canal showed that the Egyptians were capable of running the ditch. Heretofore the propaganda has followed an opposite line. Miller is a keen observer and is in the habit of reporting things as he sees them, not using another's eyes. The press and politics, domestic and world, need more of his kind.

PHOTO:
Paul Miller

w. **(B4/f15)**

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Rochester Times-Union
October 8, 1956

A Personal Report to You On the Suez Canal Crisis

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of the Times-Union, recently made a 10-day flying trip to London and Cairo to study and report on the Suez crisis. His observations and impressions – written "like a letter home" – are contained in a series of five articles, of which this is the first.

By PAUL MILLER

I left Cairo, Egypt, at 3 a.m. one day, and was back at my desk in The Times-Union building at 3 p.m. the next day.

I know of nothing better than that simple air travel report to point up the fact, so trite but so true, that the world is indeed getting smaller every day with greater and greater transportation speeds and better and better communications facilities.

Moreover, due to America's leadership of the Western world, nothing of significance can happen in any part of the world without affecting every home and family in the United States.

When President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal Co. on July 26, and when France and Britain promptly responded by calling up troops, it posed a world crisis.

To Americans who recall other post-war crises the world around, including the Korean fighting of 1950-53, there came immediate thoughts – and correctly so – that the new Suez controversy might again mean still higher taxes, more inflation, and more American boys in uniform.

How It Looks

I made a reporting trip to London and Egypt to learn what I could for the benefit of the Gannett newspapers and our readers about this latest world crisis. It has now taken the following turns:

1 – Conferences are under way at London to work out details of a canal users association which may, among other things, undertake to represent the interests of Western world shippers with Col. Nasser.

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2 – Both Egypt, on the one hand, and England and France on the other, are before the U.N. Security Council in New York for a hearing on their separate charges in the dispute.

(Egypt charges, in brief, that England and France threatened the peace by rushing troops to the Mediterranean after Nasser's nationalization of the canal company.

(England and France charge that Nasser's action was a threat to peace and security. They want to see Egypt compelled to put the canal under some form of international control so that it cannot be closed or opened to ships of any nation at the whim, as they put it, of one man, Col. Nasser.)

3 – The Egyptians, having set up an Egyptian canal authority, are operating the canal successfully on their own.

The position of the United States – at first solidly aligned, apparently, with Britain and France – has been modified. The U.S. now is in a position of some independence, although still urging also that the rights of users be guaranteed through new agreements or international control of some kind.

So much for a brief sum-up of the crisis and how it stands today.

A 'Letter Home'

Now for a somewhat personal report, like a letter to readers' homes, of what this writer did and what he saw.

I had in mind that I'd like to go on to Cairo and see the picture there for myself and for our readers. However, I reached London on the morning of Sept. 19, really expecting to return home after the "users" conference. I suspected that this might not be the best time for a Western visitor along the Nile! Finally, I went to Cairo on assurances of friends in London and at the Egyptian embassy that I would find Cairo more calm and collected than I was. They were right. I did.

I visited with Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden in London – it was a personal conversation, not an interview; heard our Secretary of State John Foster Dulles twice set forth his views as to what the "users" conference was intended to do and not do, and talked with other delegation members of ours and other countries.

I can sympathize with any individual or group for any confusion over the "users" conference. In my opinion, confusion is inherent in the structure of the organization. However, it may be put in an orderly, logical light at the meetings still going on at London. Egyptians, by the way, call it – among other things – the Canal Users Hunting and Fishing Club, or the Canal Usurers Assn.

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Egyptians have made it clear they want nothing to do with the "users."
Both sides are before the Security Council of the United Nations in New York.
British and French troops are still "poised and ready" – as the tacticians like to say.

But there is one over-riding fact standing out above everything else in this controversy that seethes and races from the East River to the Eastern Desert and back again.

That fact is this, in capital letters:

THE EGYPTIANS ARE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATING THE CANAL.

NEXT: A visit to the Suez Canal.

MAP:
VITAL WATERWAY – Map traces Suez Canal route.

x. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
October 8, 1956

U.S. Election Intrigues Foreigners, Says Miller

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President of The Gannett Newspapers

Everybody abroad wants to know about Ike.

Foreign government officials, of course, are striving mightily to preserve a position of impartiality. They hasten to say so even as they ask a U.S. visitor for the latest election forecast from America.

A number of foreigners I saw on a quick trip to Britain and Egypt assumed President Eisenhower would be re-elected. Yet they wondered – even as you and I – how he's feeling healthwise now. They asked about this man Nixon who is running on the sane ticket or something, and whether some of the things Stevenson and former President Truman say can possibly be true.

Campaign speeches in the United States get little attention abroad. There are brief reports, however, of major campaign efforts here. There is some general idea in the street that the man named Stevenson and also Mr. Truman, who is well known and well liked overseas, are saying some awful things about the man best known abroad as commander in chief of the Allied war effort in Europe.

Most officials clearly believe that Washington is trying desperately to keep things on an even keel internationally during the election campaign.

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Many in England who favored a strong policy toward Egypt's President Nasser in the Suez crisis think the U.S. toned down its own stand, after what seemed to be a bold start, to avoid any criticism in the campaign.

They think, in short, that we ran out on them instead of strongly backing them up when they mobilized troops and talked of using force, if necessary, to wrench the Suez Canal back out of Nasser's sole grasp and put it under international control.

They think we softened up for political reasons.

It is known that President Eisenhower has stated many times, and to Secretary of State Dulles, that political considerations here must have no place in our approach to foreign affairs.

I never missed an opportunity to tell this to our foreign friends and critics.

Probably few believed me. Few of them would work that way. Why, they think, should we?

But they're all interested in Ike.

Paul Miller recently
Made a 10-day flying trip
to London and Cairo to
find out first-hand about
the Suez crisis.
He has compiled his
observations into a series
of five articles. Written
"like a letter home," this
informative new series
will begin today in The
Times-Union.

y. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 9, 1956

(1.) **A Personal Report to You**

The One Big Fact: Canal Is Operating

Following is the second in a series of five articles by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of the Times-Union, giving his first-hand observations on the Suez crisis from a recent flying trip to London and Cairo.

By PAUL MILLER

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There is a lot of talk, but one big fact, in the Suez Canal crisis. The big fact is that the Egyptians are successfully operating the canal. The ships are going through.

After President Nasser, in the name of Egypt, took over the Suez Canal Co. July 26, it was widely doubted – most certainly in London, Paris and Washington – that the Egyptians would be able to run it.

A highly skilled, carefully trained pilot is needed aboard each ship that plows through the narrow, 103-mile-long canal linking the Red Sea, through Suez, with the Mediterranean, through Port Said.

It's the high cost of keeping a ship afloat, any ship, that is at the root of the concern of canal users that it operate on a split-second schedule.

One ship aground could lead to a days-long traffic jam that could cost shippers collectively millions of dollars.

Take oil, which in 1955 made up four-fifths of all the northbound cargoes passing through the canal from Suez to Port Said.

The Suez Canal Co. charged a tanker carrying 100,000 barrels of oil $12,000 to use the canal. It costs about $3,000 a day to keep a tanker at sea. Delay of any kind not only is expensive in a specific haul; it may mean loss of other schedules fixed ahead.

That's why canal pilots earn $15,000 and upward a year, in base pay and bonuses. Each ship must have a pilot aboard. He must know every peculiarity in the passage.

The Alternatives

What can nations dependent upon shipping from beyond Suez do to reduce their dependence on the canal?

They can go round the Cape of Good Hope. But look: The distance between London, for example, and the Persian Gulf (Abadan, Iran) via Suez is 6,600 miles; via the Cape it is about 12,000. The extra distance for a round trip would be 10,800 [*?*] miles.

It is estimated that the cost of a vessel's going through the canal and back again, loaded, would be barely 20 per cent of the extra cost and loss of earnings involved in the extra 30 days or so which such a vessel would need to round the Cape both ways.

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The greatest problem which a general use of the route round Africa would create is a shortage of ships. It would take at least 20 per cent more dry cargo space to maintain the present flow of commodities between Western Europe and countries east of Suez – not counting oil.

It is estimated that the petroleum shipments from the Persian Gulf to Western countries as a whole would require 55 per cent more tanker tonnage if they had to be diverted round Africa.

Build bigger tankers? This is planned, but new harbor facilities would be required to care for them around the Cape. Adequate facilities do not exist now.

Build more pipelines to take the place of shipped oil? This has long been under consideration.

Or, to lessen the risks of canal traffic tie-ups, what can be done?

Build a double-track Suez Canal? This, too, has long been discussed. It is a long-range project proclaimed in Cairo today by the Egyptians themselves. Also widening and a general speeding up. For it is estimated that canal traffic may double in a decade.

The Suez Canal Co. was largely British and French owned and controlled. When the company's old pilots walked off the job, soon after the Egyptians made their grab, it was assumed by many that the canal would be a mess of grounded tankers in no time.

The Western nations got up their canal users association idea not only to further their aim of somehow restoring the canal to international control. They also conceived of it as a practical operating agency which was to have its own pilots for the ships of those nations participating.

But not only did the Egyptians put through the ships with but few mishaps. They proudly announced they wanted more and bigger convoys. How were they doing it, and thus astonishing and frustrating the great nations of the West?

With an Egyptian friend as guide, interpreter and companion, I left the Semiramis Hotel on the Nile in Cairo at 7 a.m. to see the Suez Canal. We had a driver who'd been to the canal before, a reasonably comfortable Dodge and a 13-hour schedule.

The schedule took us, first, directly to Ismailia – headquarters of the old Suez Canal Co. and now of the Egyptian canal administration. Ismailia is about halfway on the 103-mile ditch – (over twice as long as the Panama Canal) – between Suez on the Red Sea and Port Said on the Mediterranean.

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The canal is under martial law. But with our passes, and despite a few road blocks fashioned (appropriately enough) with oil drums, we made good time up the macadam which borders the canal for its entire length. Occasionally, we saw Egyptian troops training in the desert near what were British camps until John Bull ended occupation of the canal zone and withdrew some 80,000 Tommies last year.

There were few cars. The open road from Cairo to Ismailia had been crowded with stragglers and donkeys and goats that formed a heedless, constant hazard. There were scarcely any on the canal road itself after we left Ismailia. We made good time. The sun was bright and warm. The breeze was cool.

Miles in the distance, then we saw approaching us the beginning of the first of two convoys which would move from Port Said to Suez that day, synchronized for proper passing schedules with two also moving out of Suez toward Said.

It was a nine-ship convoy (they put through 30, 40 and more ships a day) headed by a British tanker.

Half a mile back of the tanker chugged a second vessel, the Bretagne, out of Marseille and bound for Madagascar. She was the first passenger-carrying ship (I learned later) to pass through the canal since Egypt took over July 26. She had civilians and 150 French troops.

The ships seemed to climb up out of the desert in the distance, one by one, a quarter-to-half mile apart, I judged. On they came – Dutch, Russian, Panamanian registry. They were empty tankers, all save the French, bound for cargoes in the oil rich desert beyond Suez.

Dramatic Refutation

It was majestic, dramatic refutation of any idea that the Egyptians couldn't run the canal.

When you've seen the convoys, you wonder why the West thought ships couldn't be kept moving by the sons of the Nile.

An Egyptian officer said to me at Ismailia:

"What made them think we couldn't run this canal? Eighty per cent of the employes [*sic*] of the old company were Egyptians."

(Right up to the start of the London "users" conference, the association plan had been championed as the answer to an expected traffic jam in the canal. The concept changed after the ships kept right on pounding through though, despite resignation of the European pilots. The theme then became, as the London

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Economist put it, that one man mustn't be left in position to exercise pressure or discrimination while paying lip service to the principle of free passage.)

I pondered the question on up the canal road to Port Said, where a couple of ships already lay in the harbor that afternoon as another convoy began forming for the next movement during the night.

NEXT: The Egyptian side of the dispute.

PHOTO:

EGYPTIAN PILOT – Canal pilot Yousri El Ayoubi, left, guides French ship.

MAP:

ALTERNATE ROUTES – Map shows mileage via Suez, Cape of Good Hope.

(2.) **What to Do About Russia?**

What can the West do about Russia's influence in the Middle East?

Sir Robert Boothby, distinguished Conservative member of Commons, proposed a "common anti-communism policy" in a speech at London. He said:

"All over the world, the power and influence of the West is declining. Why? Because we are conducting a global struggle against the forces of communism without any common policy.

"For example, there has been no effective Anglo-American cooperation in the Middle East since the war. If we had had a common policy, the Suez crisis would never have arisen."

z. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 11, 1956

(1.) **A Personal Report to You**

A Look at Suez Crisis From Egyptian Side

This is the third in a series of five articles by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, giving first-hand observations on the Suez Canal controversy.

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By PAUL MILLER

The Egyptians argue that they are right, and the aggrieved party, in the Suez Canal dispute.

The users' side may be briefly and over-simply stated thus:

Most "users" want international control of Suez Canal operations. They don't want, as one said, to be at the mercy of a dictator who could, by closing the canal, "cut off half the oil of Europe" – almost half is shipped via the canal. They say President Nasser of Egypt had no legal right to nationalize the canal. The company was to have passed to Egypt, at the end of a 99-year-old concession, in 1968. They refer to July 26, 1956 as "grab day."

WHAT DO THE EGYPTIANS SAY TO ALL THIS?

"They accuse us of having 'seized' the canal," one official said. "We didn't. We already had it. It is a ditch across Egypt.

"We 'seized' or nationalized the canal COMPANY. It was not an INTERNATIONAL company. It was an EGYPTIAN company. It just had multi-national STOCKHOLDERS. Egypt nationalized this company just as Britain nationalized a lot of things. We announced that we will pay off the former owners and stockholders at the stock price in effect the day before nationalization was proclaimed.

'Pure Exploitation'

QUESTION: But how about the agreement running to 1968?

THE EGYPTIAN ANSWER:

"The company was thinking about 1968, too. They were not putting anything back into the canal that they didn't have to. They followed a policy of pure exploitation. Last year the canal had revenues of 97 million dollars and a gross profit of 45 million dollars. Last year's dividend exceeded 10 per cent.

"They should have been widening and deepening the canal or planning, perhaps, a double track.

"We are going to use some of the profits elsewhere, too, of course, but we have big plans for improving the canal. The more ships that go through, the more money Egypt will make out of it. We want more and more."

QUESTION: How about barring the canal to Israel? At London, it was said that if you could do it with one, you could and might do it with others.

THE EGYPTIAN REPLY:

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We were at war with Israel. Besides, we didn't bar their ships from the canal. We barred them from the approaches to the canal, same as Britain did with its enemies."

WHO'S RIGHT?

The case is getting an airing such as few international controversies in the United Nations.

SOME THINGS SEEM FAIRLY CLEAR:

Great Britain is in a box; France likewise. The U.S.A., for once, has not gone out on any limb too far.

All three may well end up in some sort of compromise with Egypt far removed from the original goals of (1) punishment for Col. Nasser and (2) full international control of the Suez Canal.

It seemed to me that, when Britain and France reacted to Nasser's July 26 nationalization move by mobilizing troops, they moved as if the year were 1856 – not 1956; as if they still could run a gunboat into a colonial harbor somewhere and take over. The U.S. was less bellicose, bit appeared to lend considerable support.

Then Col. Nasser got off one of his wild speeches. French and British nationals frantically cleared out of Egypt. The talk was of war.

NOW WHERE ARE THEY ALL?

Some British and French leaders still speak ominously, but not very convincingly, of force "if all else fails."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles speaks mostly of time and international unpopularity as the agents that may bring Egypt's 38-year-old dictator to terms.

There is little talk now of even a little war.

The British and French thought rushing troops to the Mediterranean area might help hasten the fall of Nasser at home. Events proved them wrong. Nasser has more support at home than ever.

American Policy

HOW ABOUT U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY?

There is criticism in some quarters at London and Paris that the U.S. has appeared progressively to soften its position; that every meeting seems to signal some further watering-down of proposals for moves against Nasser.

Maybe so.

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At least it's OUR policy – not one dictated, or at least influenced, as was our war-without-victory policy in Korea, from a foreign capital.

American policy is to seek a settlement based on justice and international law while recognizing that we of course stand for peace, but not at any price.

Many abroad suspect that what, to them, is our "soft" policy toward Egypt is dictated by a Washington desire not to stir up anything anywhere during the election campaign.

This seems to be incorrect. An intimate of Secretary Dulles said the other day:

"President Eisenhower has said to the secretary, not once but many times: Foreign policy is one thing. Politics is something else. We are going to do what we believe is right in foreign affairs, as in others, without any regard to politics."

NEXT: Russia makes hay in the Arab world.

(2.)

British Rib Conferences Poetically

Various conferences aimed at settling the Suez crisis are gently ribbed by the London (England) Sunday Dispatch in the following poem:

IN CONFERENCE

If it's Suez or Ceylon
Or where Mr. Khrushchev's gone
We must call a conference for that;
We must never own defeat
Or political retreat
We can still call a conference for a chat.

There is nothing better than
A conferential plan
In dealing with attempted coup d'etat ;
And the fact that it's too late
To amend affairs of state
Has never stopped a conference so far.

If with heated perorations
From some delegated nations
Aggressively our notions they dare spurn;
To stop Nasser's machinations
Let's invoke United Nations
And let them call a conference in turn.

And if this brings no redress

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To the shipping lines distress
And Egypt's ownership is unassailed;
Proceed then with elan
With the simple wizard plan
CALL A CONFERENCE TO TELL US WHERE WE FAILED.

aa. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 11, 1956

A Personal Report to You

Cairo Hubbub Reflects Little Of Suez Crisis

This is the fourth in a series of articles on the Suez Canal crisis by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, based on a personal observation trip to London and Cairo.

By PAUL MILLER

While the Egyptian government frets and stews in the Suez Canal crisis, life in general goes on without apparent strain or major change along the ageless Nile.

There was no sign of animosity toward this visitor. I'd never have known there was a "crisis" on the streets of Cairo.

Many anticipate that the unfavorable publicity Egypt has been getting will frighten investors and keep tourists away. It is clear that it has and can have that effect. It is not so clear how long the effect will continue, barring further incidents.

The Semiramis Hotel, named for a famous queen, has only about half as many tourists as in October a year ago.

AN OLD GUIDE at the pyramids – he said he'd been at it since 1910 – told me business was so bad out there that, to share such tourists as there are among all the guides, he sometimes is assigned to work only one day a week.

I said for want of anything better, "Well maybe it will pick up again next year."

"Next year," he echoed me. "I need a pick up next month."

Out my window at the Semiramis lay a magnificent view of the Nile, the fine riverside drive, brightly lighted, stretching along beside it; numerous modern new buildings rising along the thoroughfares facing toward the river, including the new Shepheard's Hotel.

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Traditions vs. 1956

It could have been any great city, except –

Donkey carts wove precariously among a tangle of motor cars. Pedestrians – who must be the world's most heedless, as are the drivers, too – dodged and squirmed, swarms of them, without regard for sign or light, large numbers of men trailing about in the long gowns called balabiya [*jalabiya ?*], which many still affect. And women in the traditional veiled covering of the Moslem world.

Everywhere 1956 clashes with the traditions of centuries.

The Egyptians swarm to the movies. They particularly like Marilyn Monroe. There were four M.M. movies showing at one time in Cairo.

Most Egyptians I saw smoked American cigarettes. I was told that even Nasser smokes L and M's (the tips for which, by the way, are manufactured by Eastman Kodak Co. at Kingsport, Tenn.).

The first Egyptian I saw preferring local cigarettes was Hussein Aziz, undersecretary for foreign affairs.

"American cigarettes are too strong," he explained. (I had always thought their cigarettes were stronger!)

Women Fight for Rights

The women are battling for equal rights on all fronts, but I gathered they've not scored many sensational successes to date.

They were given the vote this year. Few voted, but that was to be expected.

The liveliest newspaper in Cairo, Al Akhbar (The News), has been championing women's causes. It started a mother's day. It sent out taxis to take women voters to the polls.

Still, it was news when a husband who beat his wife for looking out the window was sentenced to jail. He told her to quit looking, but she kept on.

The brief item, as interpreted to me by an Egyptian friend, reported that the judge said of course there was no law against husbands of the poorer classes hammering on their wives, but this one went too far. He left his wife permanently marked.

*** * ***

THE HOURS they keep in Cairo!

Two Egyptian publishers of a daily newspaper, a Sunday and assorted weekly and monthly magazines, work a schedule like this:

From 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Then Siesta. Return at 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. and stay on the job until 12 midnight.

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Somewhat the same way in the government. There is much coffee and there are many delays all morning. They perk up at night.

It had been arranged for me to see President Nasser my last night in Cairo, Wednesday, Sept. 26. A cabinet meeting was called unexpectedly, however, and it ran until midnight. They telephoned and asked me to remain over to see the colonel the following day. I had my airline reservations arranged, and felt I had to come home.

* * *

I DEPARTED CAIRO under a full moon at 3 a.m. Thursday, Sept. 27. I was in London by early afternoon and en route homeward across the Atlantic by 8:30 p.m. I was back in my office by 3 a.m. Friday, Sept. 28.

Again, and finally:

The world is shrinking. Barriers and traditions are tumbling and will continue to do so at an accelerated rate.

Some government leaders all over the world see this clearly. So should we all; so must we all.

NEXT: Russia moves to take advantage of our troubles in Mid-East.

bb. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 12, 1956

A Personal Report to You

Force and Threats No Answer Now To World Crises

Last in a series of five articles by the editor and publisher of The Times-Union, based on a personal observation trip.

By PAUL MILLER

With the West in trouble with the Arab world, the Russians are working night and day to make the most of it. The reds are particularly active in Egypt right now.

Egypt, it seems to Westerners, is playing a dangerous game. Some Egyptians, perhaps even President Gamal Abdel Nasser, sense this, too.

One in an important station said to me:

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"You are driving us into the arms of Russia. If the West imposes trade restrictions, where else are we to turn save to the Iron Curtain countries? I for one would never be Communist. If my country turns to communism, I shall be exiled or shot. My whole background has assured for me a place on the list of those who would go. There are many others."

To the rejoinder that many Americans believe it was President Nasser who got Egypt where she may be drawn into the toils of Russia by trying unsuccessfully to play off Russia against America, he cut in:

"You sold arms to Israel. You promised them to us and then backed out on your promise. Nasser had to turn to the Communists to get what we need for our own protection."

Another said:

"You try to balance off things between both Egypt and Israel. You thus get yourself in trouble with both."

An Historic Course

Some time ago, Cliff Carpenter of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle toured Israel, Egypt and Jordan and returned to write of his observations and experiences there. I asked him, based on his broad experience, to comment on what I was told. He said:

"When good-hearted America follows its historic course of trying to help the underprivileged, and when the underprivileged are in two camps hating each other passionately, then we certainly do get ourselves into a diplomatic pickle.

"Arabs have a tragic history of conquest and subjugation and even of racketeering self-rule. We sympathize with them.

"The Jews have a tragic history of pogroms and global discrimination at the hands of other races. We sympathize with them.

"Both need help and understanding, for actually they have much in common. So, yes, America's policy has been vague; but because of kindness. Egypt, distrustful, wildly nationalistic, is creating and prolonging trouble in the Middle East."

An Egyptian said:

"The United States has made the mistake of UNDER-estimating Egypt. The Russians probably OVER-estimate us."

WHATEVER THE BACKGROUND, and however it may be debated, the orientation of Egypt today, if it is definitely oriented at all, is toward more rather than fewer economic ties with the Russian orbit.

And President Nasser, in the testing time today and for months ahead, may find Soviet intercourse increasingly necessary if his dictator government is to survive.

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Yes, it's a happy hunting ground for the Russians – and Moscow is losing no time.

A Fact Dramatized

Yet some good may come of almost anything, including the crisis posed by Egypt's nationalizing of the Suez Canal.

1 It set men and nations to intensified planning for other ways to transport commodities, particularly oil, from the lands lying beyond Suez.

2 More important, in the opinion of many, it dramatized the fact which must be drawn sooner or later on all:

FORCE IS NO LONGER THE ANSWER, OR THE THREAT OF FORCE.

Said the London Observer, in a sober editorial analysis of Britain's own awkward position after troops were called up, threats implied – and nothing happened save that the Egyptians proved they could run the canal and openly defied the West:

"The government's proclaimed purpose has been the establishment of 'international control' of the Suez Canal. It is the right aim, not only for Suez, but also for the next problem, oil itself.

"Unless we can discover how to establish systems of international control, all capital investments in backward areas will continuously be in danger, and the acquisition of atomic power by more and more countries in the next few years will only increase the world's instability.

"if we use political methods likely to earn us majority support in the world today, we may yet save our face, our Suez interests, and the prospects of the next generation as well."

THE DEPENDENCE of our European friends is in a way frightening to an American. They can't move without U.S. support, and, I believe, won't.

No American can come away from Cairo without some such thought as this:

Some how, some way, the United States must get in position again to exercise a healthy influence in the Middle East.

We can have confidence that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles have this, along with so many other problems, very much in mind. In them repose the hopes of millions, and for them the millions' prayers.

cc. **(B4/f15)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, October 14, 1956

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(1.) **Nations Should Profit from Experience of Suez Crisis**

Traveler to Cairo Reports:

What is the Suez Canal crisis all about? Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, recently made a 10-day flying trip to London and Cairo to find out. Here, compiled from his daily series Especially for Sunday Democrat and Chronicle readers, is his report.

By PAUL MILLER

SOME good should come from the crisis posed by the nationalizing of the Suez Canal . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

HE STARTED IT ALL – President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt reads about Suez crisis which followed his nationalizing of the canal, in an Arabic newspaper during a trip from Alexandria to Cairo. He had been in Alexandria resting. (AP)

(2.) **Rally Cheers Eden**
Re-Pledging Guns
If Needed at Suez

Security Council Debates Suez, Page 1A

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Oct. 13 (AP) – Prime Minister Eden told 4,000 cheering Conservatives today Britain refuses to rule out force as a means of settling the Suez dispute with Egypt.

His declaration at a mass rally of party workers here followed this up-to-the-minute report which he said had come to him from Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd in New York:

"A little progress" has been made in secret three-power talks between Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi. But "wide differences of opinion" still divide the two sides, presumably over the measure of international control to be exercised over the canal's operation.

Eden, whose leadership of the Conservative party and thus of the government has been a subject of much speculation in recent months, won a prolonged ovation at the end of his hour-long speech. Members of his Cabinet and party bosses joined the crowd in rising to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" as a demonstration of support.

The British leader also dropped a broad hint that a far-reaching new relationship may be in the works to link the British Commonwealth with Western

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Europe in commerce, in defense and politically. One "happy consequence" of the Suez crisis, he said, has been to increase the sense of partnership between the countries of Western Europe.

The Suez crisis has led some senior government officials and Conservative politicians to rediscover Britain's friends in Europe and at the same time to feel that American foreign policy often slows down in an election year even when vital Western interests are at stake.

They have declared privately they draw the political moral that Britain should move closer in its ties to the European continent.

dd. **(B4/f15)**

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The Tulsa Tribune
Wednesday, October 10, 1956

Groping for Suez Solution

The search is now on for a face-saving solution to the Suez.

In the grand debate now under way before the UN Security Council a proposal has been made by Russian Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov that an eight-nation committee be set up to negotiate a treaty for the management of the Suez canal. A previous demand by Britain and France that the Security Council endorse the London conference's scheme for internationalizing the canal has again been scornfully rejected by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi.

No one expects the Security Council to approve the internationalizing scheme. For a vote on such matters must be unanimous among the Council members and Russia has already indicated it will veto the London proposal. The reds are not going to give up their present popularity among the aroused Arabs by joining in any scheme that would limit Egypt's sovereignty over the canal . . . .

Paul Miller, vice-president of the Gannett newspapers, returned recently from a trip to Cairo with the remark that the British and French have tried an 1850-model solution. The days have gone when the interest of the East India Co. could be protected by the British navy or the interests of New York banks sustained by landing the U.S. Marines. It may be deplorable that backward countries would tear up solemn agreements (Egypt had agreed to let the Suez Canal Co. operate until 1968), but the cure is no longer swift or simple. Any armed action to seize the canal would drive India and Pakistan out of the British Commonwealth, and the Lord knows what else would happen in the inflamed Moslem world.

Colonel Nasser is in a tight money bind, and ought to be open to compromise. But the British and French claim that under Egyptian control the canal would soon be choked with wrecks now looks silly. Las week end a record number of ships passed between the two seas. Moreover the time to strike is in the heat of anger, for as each day passes without further incidents anger cools. Therefore the British and French contention that if Nasser doesn't accept internationalization they must and will attack him takes on more and more the coloring of a bluff.

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A compromise solution that would enable the British and French on the one hand and Nasser on the other to maintain face would be fine. But whatever happens, poor old Uncle Sam will pick himself out of the ditch. The Arabs are furious that we backed the internationalization scheme, and the British and French are sore because our opposition to the use of force caused them to lose what they regarded as the psychological moment for strong retaliation.

Ah well, if all the nations that dislike us for our good-natured, fumbling meddling will feel a bond of kinship among themselves we'll have almost One-World after all.

ee. **(B1/f14)**

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"SUEZ CANAL REPORT"
By
Paul Miller

Foreword

The Suez Canal Crisis brought on by Egypt's nationalizing of the canal company July 26, 1956, was soon superseded by bigger crises.
Now, as this is written, the canal itself is a war-littered mess; months will be required to clear it.
Britain and France are rationing oil and facing a winter of discomforts and restricted travel or worse.
The dictator two major powers and one little one sought to unseat appears stronger with his own people than ever.
World War III has been nearer than we care to think.
The pages following bring together a series which appeared in newspapers of The Gannett Group, and some others, in October of 1956—well after Egypt's canal grab but prior to the attacks by Israel, Britain and France . . . .

ff. **(B4/f15)**

ALEXANDER M. BEEBEE

December 13, 1956

Dear Paul:

I hasten to thank you for the copy of the "Suez Canal Report" which came to my desk today.

This is a very complex problem and one in which it is important the people understand all the angles in order to prevent unwise pressures developing.

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You have helped greatly to clarify my thinking on this subject, for which I hasten to send you most sincere thanks.

It's another example of the great influence for good which the Gannett Papers provide to the community and to the country.

Sincerely,

Alex (signed)
Alexander M. Beebee
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice-President
Gannett Newspapers
55 Exchange Street
Rochester 14, New York

gg. **(B4/f15)**

POSTCARD:

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice-Pres.
The Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Bldg. – Times Square
Rochester 14, N.Y.

Norman, Okla.
Dec. 13, 1956

My dear Paul:

Thank you, Paul for copy of your "Suez Canal Report" in pamphlet form which I have read with genuine interest.

It was 33 years ago that I passed through the canal aboard a Japanese passenger ship on my way home from 2 years in Tokyo.

Cordially,
John Casey

hh. **(B4/f15)**

The Detroit Free Press **DETROIT 31, MICHIGAN**

Three Time Pulitzer Prize-Winning Newspaper

1675

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JOHN S. KNIGHT, PUBLISHER
LEE HILLS, VICE PRESIDENT-EXECUTIVE EDITOR
HENRY C. WEIDLER, BUSINESS MANAGER

December 17, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice president
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

My dear Paul:

That was a fine job of reporting and a concise, illuminating piece of writing you did on "Suez Canal Report."

Congratulations! Merry Christmas,

Sincerely,
Lee (signed)
Lee Hills

Affiliated Ownership: CHICAGO DAILY NEWS * AKRON BEACON JOURNAL * THE MIAMI HERALD * THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

10. 1957

a. **(B4/f25)**

Niagara Falls Gazette
February 4, 1957

[See also *Rochester Times-Union*, February 1, 1957]

Dulles Stands Out As Second to None Among Recent Secretaries of State

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice-President, Gannett Co., Inc.

I DON'T KNOW whether John Foster Dulles can or will long continue as secretary of state.

Whether he does or not, it is time somebody spoke up to answer some of the criticism of Dulles, much of which came during the campaign when there was so much general mud slinging [*sic*] that insufficient attention was given to answering that specifically directed at the secretary.

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This piece will deal particularly with two of the main charges against Dulles during the campaign and since:

1. That the professionals in the Department of State are unhappy with the way he runs the place.

2. That he takes too much on himself flitting from conference to conference rather than sending the help.

* * *

TO DISCUSS CRITICISM of the State department today it is necessary to consider some facts.

One is that the secretary of state is an appointee, and often a political appointee, while the department itself is full of men – many of them of high competence – who are professionals.

There never has been a time when many of the professionals, under any secretary, didn't believe and confide to friends that they could run it better than the secretary. Naturally, men skilled in their trade can always pick flaws in the operations of the boss.

So, there are those in the State Department today who will admit that they could do a better job than Dulles, or who believe that Dulles could profit by lending them an ear. Mostly, they are career men who are not close to Dulles. Those who are close to him, and this is human nature, too, are disposed to feel that he is doing a job on which even they might have difficulty improving.

* * *

THIS APPLIES, TOO, to Dulles' traveling.

When the secretary goes abroad, he is No. 1 in any American delegation and all eyes focus on him. Naturally, if somebody else went, that somebody else would be in the limelight. Naturally again, there are those who resent that the secretary has seen fit to play the leading role instead of waiting in Washington for them to report.

You can argue it either way.

Personally, I would rather have a secretary of state willing to go out on the firing line and carry the load himself, deeply as I regret what seems to be a fact, namely, that Dulles has wrecked his health by overwork. If he has, then we should thank him fervently, not criticize. Whatever brought on his problem, it developed while he was giving his best for his country as surely as did the boys in the mountains of Karea [*sic*], or in the Solomons, or on the beaches at Normandy.

THERE HAS BEEN criticism that Dulles is vacillatory or that certain underlings don't always know what he has in mind.

Dulles doesn't make United States foreign policy. If he is vacillatory, or seems to be, part of it is agreed approach, top level, nothing for which he could or should be expected to take sole credit or blame.

Take the Suez crisis. After Dictator Nasser of Egypt seized the Suez Canal Company on July 26, Britain and France began mobilizing. They will tell you today that they thought they had U.S. support at the time. Certainly they had our sympathetic ear and interest.

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However, even if they were led to believe that their warlike moves had tacit approval here, there was no U. S. commitment to follow them out the window. Our diplomatic representatives, Dulles, included, deserve credit rather than criticism for the fact that they kept us out of direct involvement.

Because U. S. policy was down the middle we were in a position to act for peace when Israel struck Egypt and Britain and France moved their troops into the Canal Zone under the pretext of protecting the canal.

* * *

LET'S GO BACK. We don't necessarily throw a man out of a job because he isn't perfect. Nobody, least of all Dulles, has contended that Dulles is perfect. On balance, though, he is a great secretary of state and certainly superior to many, going back even beyond World War II. Run over the list:

Secretary Hull was a fine man who had lost control of the department, for all practical purposes, by the time he left it in 1944.

Edward R. Stettinius wasn't sufficiently in command even to have access to all the messages President Roosevelt, in effect his own secretary, was exchanging with Allied Powers.

James F. Byrnes, was a sort of interim appointee who had already made his name and fame when he went to the department.

General George C. Marshall, who was secretary only at the insistence of President Truman, likewise already had had his great career.

How many besides Harry Truman and the people who worked for him will contend that Dean Acheson, brilliant and polished as he was, performed outstandingly as secretary of state?

Pair off John Foster Dulles with any one of the men, fine as each of them was in his own way, and Dulles stands second to none.

* * *

CRITICS SPEAK OF DULLES' having "lost control" of the situation in Europe and the Middle East. It's ridiculous. Since when did the United States ever have control?

It is time for general indignation at much of the criticism.

It is beyond time for the expressions of the praise and gratitude Dulles has earned and deserves for a night-and-day effort that has damaged his health and might have killed him.

b. **(B4/f25)**

COUNTY OF MONROE
VETERANS' INFORMATION BUREAU
NEW YORK STATE VETERANS' SERVICE AGENCY

168 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK
February 11, 1957

DeWAIN F. FELLER
DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
BAKER 5-9300

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ARTHUR M. DOUD
ASST. DIRECTOR

Dear Paul:

Were I to obey the impulse to commend you whenever I thought it deserved, my pen would be in hand quite frequently.

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the Inaugural Ball Program. It has been the source of great pleasure to my family and myself.

I would like to take this occasion also to tell you that I thought your article of February 1, on John Foster Dulles, was terrific. It was a grand tribute to a great man and was expressed at a time when it took courage to do so. I think you are tops.

Sincerely,
[*Indecipherable*]
DeWain F. Feller

Paul Miller, Executive Vice-President
The Gannett Company
Times Union Building
Times Square
Rochester 14, New York

DFF/s

c. **(B7/f3)**

*****

Probes and No-Fear Politics

- - - Will 'Liberalism' Last? . . Dulles and His Critics

By PAUL MILLER

Dulles Critics . . . Strangely Quiet

Secretary Dulles appears over the hump in his battle against the savage and often senseless criticism of several weeks.

On Feb. 1, the following appeared in this column:

"It is time for general indignation at much of the criticism of Dulles.

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"It is beyond time for the expressions of praise and gratitude that Dulles has earned and which he deserves for a night-and-day effort that has damaged his health and might have killed him."

The critics were strangely quiet after the agreement was worked out, largely by Secretary Dulles for our side, whereby Israel started getting out of the Gaza Strip.

At least two writers who have not always cheered him, James B. Reston of the New York Times and Roscoe Drummond of this and other newspapers, moved over this week.

Reston wrote: For his tireless and promising diplomacy in recent days, Secretary Dulles is entitled to at least one innocent passage down this narrow corridor (Reston's column) to the bottom of the page . . ."

And Drummond: "It deserves to be said that Secretary Dulles contributed the creative proposal that persuaded Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to agree to comply with the U.N. resolution without advance U.N. guarantees."

As this is written, Dulles has flown off to Australia, continuing the grind that for a man of 69 and with his medical history just can not [*sic*] go on forever. He'll have to quit and let up one of these days. I'll wager it will NOT be under fire.

*** * ***

IF AND WHEN Secretary Dulles does have to step aside, the two best present guesses to succeed him are "Onward Christian" (so-called at last week's Gridiron Dinner) Herter and former SHAPE Commander Alfred Gruenther, now heading the Red Cross.

The Gridiron jingle went as follows:

ONWARD CHRISTIAN HERTER
POUNDING AT THE GATE,
READY TO BE DRAFTED,
SHOULD DULLES ABDICATE.

d. **(B4/f25)**

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Niagara Falls Gazette
May 1, 1957

Gannett President Sees Lasting Tensions in World Lauds Cultural Interchange in Address to Chamber

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International tension is here to stay.

That's the estimate of a newspaperman who has covered the Washington beat, sat in on the birth of the United Nations and only recently returned from Suez.

Paul Miller, president of the Gannett Co., Inc. and a reporter for 32 years, told an overflow audience in the Hotel Niagara ballroom last night that "we'll have to live with the turmoil in the Arab world and with an aggressive and threatening Soviet, for all our lives and then some."

Mr. Miller spoke at the 39th annual dinner of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce.

Must Put Out Fires

He forecast an interminable period in which the United States will have to deal with "single aggressions, single threats, single denunciations and single breaches of solemn agreements." It will be the U.S. government's lot "to struggle to put out now a fire here and now one there," he declared.

Ranging informally over the problems of the world, Mr. Miller found U.S. policy effective in keeping a troubled peace.

Lauds Dulles

He described Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as an able diplomat who has been ruining his health in his devotion to the job.

"In my opinion," Mr. Miller said, Mr. Dulles is inferior to none" of the long line of men who have held this backbreaking job.

He went back through the Roosevelt and Truman administrations to compare Mr. Dulles with his predecessors. Secretary Cordell Hull, he said, lost control of the department before he left it. Edward Stettinius rarely saw copies of the messages exchanged by President Roosevelt with foreign heads of state, he continued. James F. Byrnes didn't have enough time in the job to get acclimated, and Gen. George Marshall took the job only as a favor to President Truman.

Dean Acheson, he added, was "brilliant but not effective."

In contrast to these earlier secretaries, Mr. Dulles is operating almost on his own in the field of foreign policy, Mr. Miller declared.

While President Eisenhower gives Mr. Dulles a free hand to the extent that the secretary is often left alone to defend appointments and policies, Presidents Roosevelt and Truman attempted to be their own secretaries of state, Mr. Miller observed.

Visited Suez

The speaker recounted his experiences in Egypt last September where he went to make an on-the-spot survey of the Suez Canal situation. There was no hint of the British, French, Israeli invasion to follow, he said.

He found that the Egyptians felt they could operate the canal without difficulty, while the canal users were forecasting that the 103-mile waterway would soon be a "mess of littered hulks" because of the ineptitude of Egyptian pilots and personnel.

"I'm still wondering what the answer is to a question the canal users were asking then," he said. The question? Where is the Egyptian Canal Authority going to get the pilots to take the big tankers through from Port Said to Suez?

World Travel Urged

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Mr. Miller said that in a shrinking world, it is more important than ever for reporters, and anyone else who wants to understand what is going on, to get out and see for themselves.

"Nothing of significance can happen anywhere in the world that doesn't affect us," he declared. As an example, he cited higher gas prices and higher defense budgets in the U. S. as a result of the Suez tieup [sic].

Interchange of students and other such contacts between nations were praised by the Gannett executive.

"The Fulbright fellowships have done good beyond measure," he said. "We ought to applaud any effort in this direction, including the latest one, by the Ford Foundation, for an exchange of students with Poland."

Even a Chamber of Commerce can benefit by getting out and finding out what people think of it, Mr. Miller said. He described a survey conducted by the Rochester chamber to inform itself as to public and group attitudes toward the chamber. Afterward, he said, a number of programs were undertaken to gain better public understanding and appreciation of the chamber's work.

Mr. Miller was introduced by Chamber President Clarence R. Runals . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

GANNETT CO. HEAD WELCOMED HERE – Chamber of Commerce officials last night welcomed Paul Miller, second from right, president of the Gannett Co., Inc. who was in Niagara Falls to address the chamber's 39th annual dinner. Gathered around the chief executive of the company which owns the Niagara Falls Gazette are, from left, Charles A. Clancy, retiring chamber director; Clarence R. Runals, chamber president; Mayor Calvin L. Keller; Joseph Green, also a director, and William A. Boles, dinner chairman. – Gazette Photo.

e. **(B4/f25)**

Niagara Falls Gazette
May 2, 1957

New Tension Build Up From Red China Trade

Paul Miller, president of Gannett Co., Inc., told the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce at its annual dinner that new international tensions and crises can always be expected. The job, he indicated, is to resolve each within its own small area, to prevent any of them from becoming a cause for war.

One of these crises appears to exist in the stepping up of some western nations' trade with Red China.

For months some of America's allies, including Britain and Japan, have been enlarging their dealings with the Chinese communists, in quiet defiance of an

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established embargo. Our government is opposed to this trend and will not relax its own ban on Red China trade.

However, Washington has given official sanction to expanded trade between China and such nations as Britain and Japan. This amounts to accepting an accomplished fact, which would continue even if we withheld sanction.

Why have our allies revived the China trade even though they know it is against the wishes of the United States, the paramount Western power in the Pacific?

As far as Britain and Japan go, the fundamental reason is that they believe they need it. Oriental commerce always has bulked large in the British trade picture, and they have chafed under embargo restrictions. Japan is a growing storehouse of manufactured products desperately seeking markets.

Neither these two lands nor some others see Red China as the menace America does. They feel the Chinese are as eager as they for some kind of "normal" trade and that encouraging it may actually serve to promote more peaceful attitudes in the Peiping government.

There is reason to believe, too, that Britain departed from America's lead in the Far East because we had failed to follow British leadership at the time of the Suez crisis.

But whatever the reasons, a new situation is clearly upon us. More trade between Red China and our allies is building and will continue to build. Evidently all we can do is try to keep it within some bounds which will at least go part way toward safeguarding our strategic interests in the Pacific.

f. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union
May 4, 1957

Senator McCarthy: The Man or Times?

By PAUL MILLER

My most intimate recollection of Senator [Joseph] McCarthy [November 14, 1908-May 2, 1957]:

Finding myself seated next to him at a Washington Gridiron Club dinner when he was at the height of his power . . . Marveling that some of the top figures in the government fell over each other coming by to pat the senator on the shoulder and butter him up . . . . Noting that he seemed to take it all in stride, as if homage were his due . . . . Listening to his declaimer of any intention to embarrass the White House, even while he swung low blows at appointments started by Ike himself.

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In politics, as in sports, a man may be an idol one day and a lonely, forlorn figure the next. McCarthy, a grandstander always, had it all.

Some of the people who fawned over him a little while ago would not be seen in the same room with him in the months before his death. Others remained loyal throughout, kept expecting a comeback, some form of general public vindication. Some insist it will come even yet.

And the argument will be long continued, whether McCarthy produced the times or the times produced McCarthy . . . .

Old Egyptian Was Right

Of all the misconceptions that turned the Egyptian adventure into a debacle for Britain and France, none is more difficult to understand than their belief that Egypt would not be able to operate the Suez Canal. They thought Egyptian administration would be an early flop and that old experts would be called back in a hurry.

This was recalled anew when our Washington bureau, reporting on the Suez Canal situation as of now, wrote this week that State Department officials concede Dictator Nasser's Egyptian Canal Authority is doing "a very good job" of running the canal.

Even up to a few weeks before Israel's invasion, followed by the ill-conceived jump-off by France and Britain, shipping people and government officials there still expected canal operations somehow to blow up and halt amid a litter of grounded ships.

Mainly, the doubters didn't think Egypt could produce enough pilots. British and French, who long had a corner on this important and lucrative work, struck and went home after Nasser seized the canal company on July 26, 1956. The Egyptians somehow kept going. Instead of collapsing, they were doing a progressively better job up to the time of the invasion.

When I was out there last September, following the Conference of Canal Users at London (where everybody predicted Egyptian failure), an old Egyptian at the Canal Administration headquarters at Ismailia said to me:

"Why DIDN'T they think we could operate the canal? Most of the employes [*sic*] of the old World company were Egyptians. We've lived around here all our lives."

He's proved right again by latest developments.

g. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union
May 11, 1957

Economy Tide Is Rolling

By PAUL MILLER

Help That Never Came

There have been questions about it, and concern has been expressed, but we only now are getting direct testimony as to the effect of American propaganda broadcasts on the Hungarian people prior to the uprisings against Russian communism.

Endre Marton, former Associated Press correspondent in Hungary, now in the United States, said the other day that the Freedom Fighters were encouraged to expect help that never came and that the U.S. really never had any intention of sending.

He said:

"The broadcasts of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, particularly the latter, led the people to "expect something – and nothing happened."

The Voice of America is a part of our government's overseas propaganda effort. Radio Free Europe is not government-run; it is supported by contributions. The argument has been made for it that RFE could, therefore, take a stronger, more positive approach than a government-sponsored propaganda service.

*** * ***

PEOPLE LISTENING IN HUNGARY don't know the difference, Marton said. His testimony will not help the Voice of America with economy-minded congressmen. Nor will it help Radio Free Europe in the fund-raising campaign now going on.

I am among those, and there may be many, who have supported both in the past but who have been reluctantly reassessing the whole foreign propaganda campaign in their own minds of late. It may be time to modify both . . . .

h. **(B7/f4)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, May 25, 1957

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They Still Like Ike
--But What About Budget?

By PAUL MILLER

Aided Don't Like It Either

Here's a switch: The very day Secretary Dulles was before the Senate Foreign Relations committee urging (and with considerable encouragement from the senators) that there be no cuts in his program, an Associated press dispatch from Karachi, Pakistan, reported:

Amjad Ali, Pakistan's finance minister, declared "our economic dependence on the United States has grown beyond expectations. The sooner we get to our feet the better for us and the country."

*** * ***

REMINDED ME of the crusty old captain of the MAURETANIA who more than once told Mrs. Miller and me on an Atlantic crossing 'way back in 1949:

"We British would be better off if we'd never had any of your so-called aid. We'd have worked out our own problems and we'd be coming out on our own now."

I didn't fully agree with him, nor did most of our British friends – but I can see his point better today. And who would have dreamed, back in 1949, that a President of the United States still would be asking for billions more for foreign aid in 1957? It was to have been all over and done with, our foreign friends "put on their feet" and all that, long before now.

Moral: Once a federal spending program is started, scarcely anything short of a major war or depression can stop it.

Far from stopping foreign aid, or even moving to do so, we're getting it better organized and set up for permanent operations now. The new look program presented by Secretary Dulles drew praise. Even Senator Capehart of Indiana, who said he hadn't voted for a foreign aid bill in 10 years, announced he'll vote for this one.

Nevertheless: Foreign aid can, will, and should be cut . . . .

i. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union

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Saturday, June 1, 1957

Holding Downtown Pull
--Visitors Were Impressed

By PAUL MILLER

Getting No Place Fast

Uncle Sam received two big jolts this week in respect to our policy toward China.

First was, of course, the unprecedented mob disorders at our embassy at Taipeh [*sic*], where we spent millions on millions to bolster up Chiang Kai-shek. This flare-up of anti-American feeling at a bastion that owes its very existence to American dollars and American military aid came as a shock in and out of Washington.

Second, and scarcely less painful because our State Department had advance word, was Britain's scrapping of special controls on trade with Red China.

What now?

Critics of U.S. support of Chiang are certain to be heard in Congress with new vigor.

So will those favoring recognition of Red China, and they appear to be growing in number and influence.

The week's developments almost certainly portend earnest reassessment of our whole policy toward China; and well they should: We're getting no place fast with the course we're following now . . . .

j. **(B7/f5)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 20, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Will Sen. Ives Run Again?
It Could Be Ken Keating

By PAUL MILLER

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A Skillful Dissent
On Civil Defense

One of the most useful Editorial page contributions in a long while was the detailed letter (Times-Union, Thursday, July 18) in which Kenneth C. Raynor indignantly took apart a Times-Union editorial that found much to criticize in the latest Civil Defense exercise.

Raynor is a former coordinator of CD auxiliary police. He is a member of the Civil Defense Coordinating Committee. It's a serious business to him.

All of us owe a lot to those who give their time, as most of us do not, trying to get some measure of preparation and training for any emergency.

The fact that fault is found with specific phases should not be taken as general criticism. However, I believe that most people, some CD devotees included, sympathize with The Times-Union editorial's criticism of the downtown siren. As handled so far, it IS a menace . . . .

k. **(B7/f5)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 3, 1957

AS I SEE I

Booming Connecticut --A Hustling Governor

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Epitaph of Carlos Castillo Armas

The United States lost a good friend where we could ill afford to lose one when a traitor's bullet cut down Carlos Castillo Armas in the National Palace of Guatemala.

This sharp-faced little former army colonel, only 44, had proved himself a rock to build on in anti-Communist efforts in Central America.

*** * ***

I SAW HIM FIRST in 1954, shortly after he and a pickup volunteer army overthrew the Red-dominated Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz.

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He and his cabinet received American newspapermen in the mirrored palace hall where this week his body lay in state.

One statement stands out now, in light of his assassination. We had been discussing U.S. loans and aid plans designed to help Castillo Armas get his new government going and hinder resurgence of communism there. He said that was fine, but then went on:

"We here have learned a lesson which we wish to share with the United States. For a nation to preserve its freedom, it must be ready at all times to sacrifice the blood of its citizens. For that determination, there is no substitute."

It could be the epitaph of Carlos Castillo Armas . . . .

l. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
October 5, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Convention or Commission: The Best Constitution Idea

By PAUL MILLER

. . . A Yawn at the United Nations

An Associated Press lensman snapped this picture the other day at the United Nations. While Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge yawned, the presidential disarmament envoy, Harold Stassen, concentrated with eyes closed and an aide cupped hand over ear phone. The U.S. group was listening to a Russian speech on disarmament.

The photo was widely reproduced by American newspapers. Editorial comment seemed to break down pretty much as follows:

1. Those who suggested, as did the Wall Street Journal, that the yawn represented the assessment of a good many people today about what goes on in the international forum.

2. Others who merely noted that anybody is entitled to a great, big yawn at a Russian disarmament proposal.

*** * ***

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I HAVE ONE FURTHER THOUGHT:

Ambassador Lodge has been putting up long enough with all the guff that accompanies his job. He is entitled to the reward of another appointment, if he wishes, and a good one.

Lodge, starting as a newspaper reporter in Boston and New York, was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1936, was reelected in 1946 but was defeated by young Jack Kennedy, Democrat, in 1952. He's been U.S. representative to the U.N. since 1953 – capably and tirelessly putting forward the U.S. view in that seemingly endless wrangling along the East River. Yes, he's earned a happier assignment.

There is occasional talk of him for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1960; no likely prospect as of now.

m. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 12, 1957

AS I SEE IT

We Can't Laugh Off Sputnik, America Is Running Second

By PAUL MILLER

Something more reassuring than anything heard from official Washington is needed in reply to the beep of Sputnik.

This is no time for panic. Restrained comment is indicated, especially in high places.

But pride and pretense have no place in the sorry picture of America running second. And complacency, or even the appearance thereof, is inexcusable.

*** * ***

AS THIS IS WRITTEN, only Mr. McElroy, the new secretary of defense, has ventured to promise any move for corrective action. And he went little further than to speak of removing bottlenecks in testing and evaluation, and to promise cooperation by all three services.

All can appreciate President Eisenhower's determination to head off hysteria, yet, bless him, it certainly came as no great comfort when he told his news

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conference that Russia's release of the Sputnik did not raise HIS apprehensions "one iota." It sure raised mine!

If we know anything at all as a nation, it is that we are in a race for survival.

*** * ***

THAT BEING TRUE, how can we square some of our Washington comment with this appraisal – printed by The Times-Union on Thursday – from Martin Caidan, author and consultant on U.S. missile and satellite programs:

"The conclusion is inescapable that not only do the Soviets have the dreaded intercontinental ballistic missile, but that their war rocket is accurate . . .

"The United States has never even fired in a test a successful ICBM. The Russians have fired theirs repeatedly."

Well, then, what now?

*** * ***

I BELIEVE THE PEOPLE of this country will be satisfied with nothing less than full official information on why we got behind and what we need to do; then, a crash program to regain the lead in this field.

As a starter, we will have to concede humbly and frankly that the U.S. has been terribly remiss, instead of tending to laugh off or minimize our defeat.

And we will have to make other programs and projects give to put the required dollars and brains back of the missile and satellite drive.

All this can be done without calling Congress back. And without hearings where politics would dominate.

But this much appears certain:

You will hear further calls for a special session and definite development of a Congressional investigation if the White House and Pentagon do not themselves take decisive, determined, reassuring action soon . . . .

n. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 19, 1957

AS I SEE IT

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Survival in a Rocket Age
--Have We Enough Stamina?

By PAUL MILLER

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. – I stood on the site of the first permanent English settlement in America on nearby Jamestown Island this week and was troubled by thoughts that must trouble many who come here:

Is there, now, any cause for which we Americans of today would or could go through what the colonists endured?

Indeed, have we the stamina to endure what they suffered, or are we too soft already?

In this difficult area, developed as a great park now and the scene of an appearance by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip this week, the population of the first colony shrank from 500 to about 60 in one awful winter because of disease, Indians, and starvation.

Yet here – only 12 years later in 1619 – the first representative legislative assembly convened to set a pattern for self-government in America!

* * *

TODAY, WE ARE IN A RACE for survival as a nation.

Can we remain ahead, and thus live in some security, if we continue, as most of us do, to put pleasure and comfort ahead of nearly everything else?

Dorothy Thompson wrote the other day:

"Complacency and love of ease have ever been the death of nations. And they all too patently characterize American society. If the Russians overtake us, it will be because they are not, as a people complacent, and they do not 'take it easy.'"

* * *

WHAT A CONTRAST between life today and that in an early colony.

Today our youngsters, bless 'em, go to school in palaces; get there on rubber tires, have more supervised extra-curricular recreational programs than they (or their parents) can keep up with, get "free" aid for this and that, have to go through a rigamarole [*sic*] of permits and stuff to hold a job, have thousands of dollars of scholarships available, and on and on.

Of course, most of us wanted it that way. We pay for it.

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But I wondered, all the same, standing there on Jamestown Island, poking about the hallowed ruins of the old church, gazing across the green meadow down over the broad James River.

"Come on and hurry," some one [*sic*] said then, "or we'll miss the reception for the Queen . . . ."

. . . Soul-Searching in High Places

There may be some complacency, but not where it would hurt, and there is much grave soul-searching in high places at Washington as American scientists continue tracing Sputnik and wonder what next from Moscow.

It may be too many Americans still do not fully comprehend that the blasts which hurtled the little moon [*Sputnik*. Etymology: Russian, "fellow-traveler"] heavenward also set off a world-wide reaction favorable to the Soviets – peoples remote and not so remote now may conclude that Russia has drawn abreast, if she has not actually gone ahead, of us in the arms race.

This is not because of the capability of Sputnik itself. It is because of the rocketry the Russians had to develop and utilize in the launching.

Two developments this week may or may not indicate the satellite's propaganda value to Russia:

First, Egypt's astonishing move in dispatching some troops to Syria;

Second, Yugoslavia's recognizing of East Germany.

Thus openly contemptuous of the United States and of U.S. aid, they thumbed their noses at Uncle Sam.

*** * ***

THERE STILL IS NO OPEN ADMISSION from our leaders that any radical revision of our defense may be indicated.

Senator William Knowland, campaigning for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in California (where he is hearing directly from the people), comes up with an idea:

He proposes:

"Why not a bipartisan review of the entire American defense effort."

Why not; indeed? If not that, it will be intensely partisan, hence more prolonged. Action I needed now.

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I believe public opinion, fanned or not by administration critics, will force greater official attention to the rocket and satellite program in time. May the administration take its lumps and act on its own!

. . . Sputnik, Symington

Speaking of partisanship, the Sputnik uproar was made for Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri – a one-time Rochesterian. He has been crying wolf for years, urging great appropriations for air defense and cuts in other areas.

Senator Symington was secretary of the Air Force under President Truman. He knows Washington. He also knows the Pentagon. I, for one, have often suspected that some of the seemingly inside information of which he has made use came direct from undisclosed sources in the Pentagon.

Be that as it may, "Stu" Symington is the one public personality in either party to come even further to the fore in the wake of Sputnik. A great many things can happen between now and the Democratic convention of 1960. One might be that Symington would be a stronger contender than he was at Chicago a year ago. Here is a sample of what he is saying today, as quoted by Arthur Krock in the New York Times:

"If and when the rocket system which launched Sputnik is used to fire a hydrogen warhead, our whole outmoded defense system built on the basis of tradition instead of progress, falls to pieces at a waste of billions."

o. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 26, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Week of Good News --All Around the World

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Notes from a Day at Washington

The administration appears content (though amid many dissents within ranks) to undertake no major defense shakeup to put more emphasis on missiles.

The ruling thinking seems to be that Secretary McElroy, new defense boss, as one of the best propagandists for soap while at Proctor and Gamble, can improve

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public relations for the Pentagon. And there's always the hope that our scientists may themselves pass a miracle soon.

Others feel a prompt reappraisal and realignment is indicated – Vice President Nixon, for example, of whom the Wall Street Journal reported:

"His (Nixon's) view of the Russian missile developments, while by no means alarmist, is definitely a more serious one than that suggested by the official statements in Washington. By implication at least he suggested there should be some changes in the allocation of funds and efforts of the defense program toward more research and development of new weapons, always with an eye on the government's fiscal integrity."

I believe the public at large holds with Nixon, is distressed at administration failure to react with strong measures (though heartened by Secretary McElroy's more-information policy), still hopes for something in line with Nixon's reported thinking.

Meanwhile, it seems likely that there will be a thorough but private investigation of the entire defense program by the full Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

There are hints, though, that we have hope of some surprise developments on our side before too long that will be encouraging and reassuring to the United States – and bad news to the Soviets.

p. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 2, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Reporter's Good Job: Separates Facts and Opinion

By PAUL MILLER

. . . The Robert Frost Rebellion

Robert Frost, the poet, represents at 83 a lone voice for rebellion that a lot of us could heed.

"He is against everything and everybody that want people to rely on somebody else," wrote James B. Reston in the New York Times. "He is against

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the United Nations. He is against the Welfare State. He is against conformity and easy slogans . . .

* * *

"His pet project is to band together all men and women who want to stamp out 'togetherness'. The glory of America," he says, "has been its pioneers who celebrated 'separateness' and who were not always seeking protection."

* * *

A GREAT OLD MAN; still one not likely to command much attention in a day when U.S. Army investigators draw some shocking conclusions as to factors that led numbers of our boys captured in Korea to turn up weaklings and worse.

Said a report digested in The New Yorker magazine:

"Collaboration" ran as high as 30 per cent among U.S. prisoners for technical and rather minor collaboration.

More than 13 per cent were guilty of "serious collaboration" – writing disloyal tracts or agreeing to spy or organize for the Communists after the war.

A U.S. Army doctor, Major Anderson, himself a prisoner, asserted:

"Our soldiers' attitude was not what they might do to help themselves, but what could somebody else do to help them."

Major Anderson concluded that the Americans' attitude was the result in part of the shock of being captured, but he added:

It was also, I think, the result of some new failure in childhood and adolescent training of our young men – a new softness."

* * *

I SAY DON'T BLAME the young men. Don't blame the children. It's the kind of world we've been building for them, and for ourselves. We started many years ago, quickened the pace in the depression-ridden 30s, continued even in the post-war prosperity.

Few of our youngsters, bless 'em, have a lick of work to do any time before voting age and often later. They are coddled by schools, by the law and in our homes.

A teacher who really disciplines one may wind up in court. We parents are in and out of the house and in and out of town. We leave 'em up to the school teachers and Sunday school teachers.

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So what can we expect but softness from a generation raised to softness among parents who, ourselves, look more and more to the government for the security Americans used to win (or not) by themselves. The wonder is that so many – the great majority – are so fine, so self-reliant, considering the raising we give them.

* * *

POET FROST WROTE a couplet awhile back:

"Nature within her inmost self decides
"To trouble men with having to take sides."

I for one am going to try to take sides in large measure with Robert Frost. As a starter I am at least going to try to read some early American history to my younger boys still at home – provided I can get 'em away from "Joe Palooka," "Peanuts" and TV.

q. **(B7/f7)**

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Rochester Times-Union
November 9, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Public relations Lesson: Tell Truth, Frankly and Fully

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Missile Double-take

The Eisenhower administration clearly did a double-take in the missiles field. Only two weeks ago, top strategy was reported to be:

Sit tight, let the new defense secretary, Mr. McElroy, improve the information and publicity program; and see what comes from the inevitable congressional investigations.

There were those at Washington who did not think this adequate. They wanted a dramatic move by the President after Sputnik I. But they felt they getting scant encouragement before Sputnik II.

There is no way to assess the effect of the Sputniks on the elections, if any. It is apparent, however, that the country at large wanted something more than it was getting from the President himself prior to his Thursday night statement.

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The question still not answered fully by the administration, and certain to be raised repeatedly from here on, is: How did Uncle Sam get behind Russia in the first place?

r. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 23, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Missiles, Moons, Moscow: The Questions and Answers

By PAUL MILLER

Not since wartime have Americans been beset and bedeviled by more urgent questions and concerns than have flooded in upon us since the Sputniks:

1. **Why did we get behind Russia, anyway?**

2. **Can we catch up?**

3. **What is the real significance of the Soviet moons?**

These are a few.

Beginning with them, this week's column will encompass a series of pertinent questions being raised today – with answers it has been possible to obtain from some in a position to know in science, education, business and government.

Answer to No. 1: We made a calculated decision to concentrate on long-range bombers. The Russians built bombers but they went ahead on long-range missiles, too.

And No. 2. Yes, But what worries some is whether we have the kind of "Buck Rogers" research going in other areas also. Weather, for example. The Russians are working hard there. If they learn to control weather, even over limited areas, the threat could be worse than the missiles.

No. 3. That the Soviets could now probably put The Bomb on Rochester, N.Y. via missile rather than by plane.

*** * ***

SOME OTHER QUESTIONS:

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Q. How long before Sputnik did U.S. government agencies know the Russians would be capable of launching a satellite in 1957?

A. Perhaps as much as 15 months before the event which was Oct. 4, 1957.

Why Were We Beaten?

Q. Then how come we didn't move faster, ourselves, in anticipation of the Russian launching?

A. We didn't comprehend the implications or the shock Sputnik would produce in the Free World. Actually, anybody who could read the newspapers, and remember, knew how Russia was progressing. We did not "integrate the totality" of their effort.

Q. Khrushchev says the big bombers might as well be scrapped now. Has Russia done so?

A. No. but she may be producing fewer now.

Q. What's the main reason our radical weapons programs sometimes seem slow?

A. Principally because of our complicated decision-making machinery. It takes years for our military planners to make up their collective minds, more time to negotiate contracts. We took eight years to develop the B52 (heavy bomber); the Russians developed a comparable plane in four.

Q. What can we do to speed up decision-making?

A. We must transfer the development of radical new weapons-planning and development from the military services to an independent civilian-dominated agency. Moreover, we must make it profitable for private companies to work in government radical weapons programs

Q. How can we make it profitable?

A. Perhaps by figuring the return on some base other than cost of production. Most contractors earn only 3 or 4 per cent on government contracts now.

Who Is To Blame?

Q. Is there any hopeful aspect of the Sputniks?

A. Putting up the satellites now may very well be recorded in history as Khrushchev's colossal blunder. He thus awakened and unified our country.

Q. What's the history of our lagging missile program? Who's to blame?

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A. We gave Convair a study contract in 1946. Then we cancelled it in 1947. If Convair, interested by then, hadn't gone ahead on its own we'd be worse off even than we are now.

Q. What will the coming congressional investigation of the U.S. missile program probably disclose?

A. First, that we got behind simply because we started late, on a calculated decision. Second, that the U.S. now is making a massive effort in this field. Third, that U.S. programs are effective programs. Fourth, that if we continue to provide the necessary funds, there is no reason the U.S. needs to stay behind.

Q. What's the hope for federal tax reduction?

A. Forget it.

Q. Why all the administration fuss for continued and even expanded U.S. aid to the uncommitted underdeveloped countries?

A. The U.S. is no longer self-sufficient. The underdeveloped countries hold the still undiscovered natural deposits of the world. They have vast potential resources; they will provide vast markets. Somebody is going to develop them; they must not be developed behind the lowering curtain of Soviet communism.

Q. What are some current world danger spots from the U.S. viewpoint?

A. 1. Guatemala – once Communist dominated, now threatened anew.

2. Laos.

3. Indonesia.

Q. What bad effect did the events of Little Rock actually produce in the free and uncommitted nations outside the U.S.?

A. Less than some anticipated. Very little really.

Q. What about space travel?

A. In the next two or three generations, if we work hard enough, we will have the means of visiting other planets.

Q. Can the U.S. beat the Soviets while doing business-as-usual?

A. (By a scientist with a sense of humor). When I am feeling blue and pessimistic, I think the Russians could be ahead of us in everything within five years. When I am on the optimistic side, I think 10 years!

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What Must We Do?

Q. What must we do to bring the full strength of our Free Enterprise system to bear upon regaining the lead, then remaining ahead?

A. Many things. Here are a few: Give a clear right-of-way to pending missile programs, as now being done. Toughen up our educational system – and ourselves! Whittle down the domestic benefits programs of all kinds in favor of what has to be done to keep our country from falling into a position where she could be blackmailed into surrender by a stronger Russia.

* * *

COMMENT: All this will be hard. If those who should know do know (and how can we afford to doubt them?) nothing comes ahead of the necessity of improving our entire national posture vis a vis the Communist world.

Vice President Nixon said publicly Thursday in Washington:

"We are at war now as surely as in 1942."

Fletcher Knebel, The Times-Union's Washington paragrapher, summed it up thus – with tongue in cheek – this week:

"Oh for the good old days when the Russians were trying to steal our secrets."

* * *

A FINAL NOTE: It seems to me almost providential that Richard Nixon instead of one less able is the vice president at this time.

He is necessarily carrying much of what ordinarily might be the presidential load. He also is supplying some of the direction. For example, he saw – apparently long before most White House advisors – that Sputnik was more than a "glittering bauble," as one White House aide put it a few days after the launching of Sputnik I. Nixon is close to the public. He knew at once that Sputnik had shocked the country and the Western World. He knew the scientific reasons why. And he knew prompt, positive, dramatic action was indicated. He apparently could not get his view across for a while; it clearly is prevailing now.

s. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 14, 1957

AS I SEE IT

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We Could Take a Licking
On NATO Missile Base Plan

By PAUL MILLER

PARIS – The United States goes into the NATO summit conference on Monday with no assurance whatsoever that we may not take a diplomatic licking to top off the other reverses starting with Sputnik I away back there on Oct. 1.

To review: While we still were trying to decide whether we were surprised by the first baby moon, Russia fired off another, and with a dog aboard. Then came President Eisenhower's stroke.

Now as our delegation flies in after a trip given over doubtless to last-minute skull practice among Secretary Dulles and his associates, nobody knows quite what may come next.

This much is granted: The President's decision to come here was a shot in the arm. Our Ike is still No. 1, as he of course should be, among Western leaders.

Known then as the savior of Europe in World War II, he was the first commander-in-chief after NATO was formed and could have won any election in any of the countries represented here. The coming few days will show whether he still is as popular.

And, whether he can win enough of the arguments next week is something else again.

* * *

THE WAY IT LOOKS TODAY, the U.S. will be asking more than we can give in return. Our allies know we are dependent on bases on their soil for defense against Russia's long-range missiles which we cannot now match. Hence, our side is in for rough bargaining.

The United States so far has obtained an agreement on bases with Britain. That's all. Other nations have been resisting. They can see their countries becoming magnets for Russia's own medium range missiles if the U.S. were to be firing missiles from bases on their territory come World War III.

Thus, the bases problem – how all NATO countries are to fit into our missile program – will be among the most difficult.

Other major problems include the need to agree on Russia's renewed propaganda war and to find ways for better coordination of military forces and weapons.

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* * *

ACTUALLY, MUCH OF THE PROGRAM the United States will put forth, as well as that of others, already has been under discussion in preliminary committee meetings here.

That's where, for example, we got an indication of the depth of the opposition to our proposal to set up foreign bases and nuclear stockpiles.

The actual meetings next week will, if all goes well from the U.S. point of view, consist largely of ratifying sessions for what already has been under study and discussion.

By the same token, the meetings also could turn into a diplomatic setback for the U.S., sure then to be widely trumpeted as such by the Communists, if little is accomplished and resounding agreement is not reached on, say, our missiles proposal and coordination of military forces and defense budgets by NATO countries.

Indications are that our allies will put a high price on any agreement on missile bases with some such demands as these:

1. That eventually though not right now, a European general be named NATO supreme commander.

2. That the U.S. pay every cent of the cost of the missile sites; also that more NATO weapons be bought form European makers.

There are more. Those give an idea.

. . . Reflections on Transatlantic Flight

If the Eisenhower administration has an adequate program for catching and overhauling Russia in the intercontinental missiles race, it still hasn't been well presented to ease popular doubts and misgivings.

The President's illness interfered with his own speaking program. It had been planned to restore confidence and win back slipping popular support. The fact that Administration speakers appeared to be riding off in all directions did not help.

Vice President Nixon was the first, and for some days the only top Administration figure, to concede the gravity of our situation and urge prompt action.

* * *

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NIXON HIMSELF GOT THE SHOE on the wrong foot this week. He told reporters:

"Let's get away from our wailing walls and act like Americans. We've got work to do. Let's get on with it like Americans."

Where this misses is that people aren't "wailing" because Russia has a missile that can put an atomic bomb on New York. People are wailing because the administration has been slow and awkward in putting together a convincing response.

Inez Robb, a pretty lady columnist who can swing like Marciano with her typewriter, delivered the most biting rebuttal to the vice president's "wailing wall" remark. She wrote in the New York World Telegram and Sun:

"There's a wailing wall from New York to San Francisco. It is not crowded with cowards or sunshine patriots or quitters, but with honest citizens who are crying aloud for an Administration alert to the present crisis, imbued with a sense of urgency and capable of formulating a program for action.

"In the meantime, about the only thing the average citizen can do is pay his taxes and pray, and among the things he prays for is leadership from Washington and relief from political claptrap."

Nixon, who can take it as well as dish it out, probably enjoyed Miss Robb's rejoinder himself. It should be required reading by some of his associates.

*** * ***

WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION was woefully slow getting up steam, progress has been made on the missiles front despite the tragic and over-publicized dud at Canaveral.

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy has moved hearteningly with the pressing problems of defense changes (such as providing for even greater dispersal of our retaliatory airpower.) Sputnik I roared and whistled into the heavens just 10 days before McElroy was sworn in. He is starting very fast under the crushing additional burdens now heaped upon his office.

t. **(B4/f29)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
December 16, 1957

President Prays for Peace On Eve of Paris Conference

1704

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By PAUL MILLER
President of The Gannett Newspapers

PARIS, Dec. 15 – President Eisenhower prayed for peace today.

He joined perhaps 800 other worshippers at the great gray American Cathedral in special interfaith services for success of the NATO conference.

The President was seated in a pew well forward in left center. He bowed humbly there during prayers, forehead on his arms, his thinning hair accentuated.

Thus he worshipped on the eve of this conclave of Western powers joined for peace through mutual defense in 1949 and faced with critical new threats now.

Temperatures were in the 20s. A raw wind whipped the decorative flags outside. Worshippers kept on their coats at the start. They craned at the President and his party.

Secretary Dulles took part in the Episcopal reading service under flags of NATO countries hanging from the high vaulted ceiling.

The President joined at the close in the century-old hymn concluding: "Whom shall we trust but Thee O Lord? Where rest but on this faithful word? None ever called on Thee in vail; give peace, O God, give peace again."

At least one American recalled Washington on his knees at Valley Forge and Lincoln praying alone in his study, watching Dwight D. Eisenhower this bleak cold Sunday in Paris.

u. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
December 21, 1957, Page 10

AS I SEE IT

On-the-Scene Paris Report: 'We've Got to Win or Else . . .'

By PAUL MILLER

PARIS – I don't know whether it was worth President Eisenhower's risking his health, but the NATO "Summit" conference – so-called because he and other heads of state did attend – must be put down as a success as of now.

The week has shown that the United States is a long way from having lost its influence, but that it takes more work to exercise it. There is more solidarity among North Atlantic Treaty Organization members than many had thought.

That could be one sum-up of the conference.

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Another is that it actually won't be possible fully to evaluate its success or failure for months.

Agreement was reached to accept the U.S. offer to send over intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBM); also, among other things, to encourage new contacts with Russia.

But there is nothing specific on the IRBMs, which we won't have, apparently, for 18 months anyway. The sites and the full program will have to be negotiated, nation by nation. Some may or may not accept them when the time comes – although there is supposed to be some moral obligation involved.

And there is nothing specific on Russia. The West, through various channels, will renew the oft-frustrated efforts to get some political agreement with the Communists.

This much is certain:

We came off better than generally expected by the so-called experts. A week ago here there was widespread doubt that any general missile understanding would be possible.

. . . Biggest Story

THIS PROBABLY WAS THE FIRST international conference where one man's health (President Eisenhower's) was the biggest story of one entire day and the subject of inquiry at every press conference thereafter.

London and Paris newspapers played the story across the top of front pages when Ike excused himself from a dinner and went to bed. Everything else became secondary for hours.

I wondered why he didn't collapse at the opening session Monday. The big circular table (see the picture below) all but smoked under lights trained upon the area for TV and newsreel cameras. Ike fidgeted and perspired while two statesmen, who were down for only perfunctory remarks ahead of him, seized the opportunity and held forth for half an hour. Then he required 20 minutes to deliver his own. It would have been an ordeal for anybody.

He took a nap every day and loafed when he could. But he had a wearing round of it. He attended dinners every night but the one; made the major address of the conference; had uncounted minor meetings with individuals and groups; and motored out to address old friends at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

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Finally, he spoke up as the conference was about to close with the suggestion of thirty seconds of silent prayer. Aides and attendants also joined. It was a sobering scene, climaxing the discussions that had gone before.

*** * ***

ALL THE SAME, as Ike began preparing for his report to the nation, due Monday night, it could not be ignored that he still has not been discharged from his doctor's care.

Veteran White House reporters are under constant strain and pressure over the President.

Said one:

"I'm afraid to get more than minutes away from the White House press room any more for fear there might be an emergency and my wire uncovered."

That's life. Newspaper life.

. . . Mr. Dulles' Smile

SECRETARY DULLES WAS ENTITLED to the broad smile he wore as he took off for home by way of a stop in Madrid for a visit with Dictator Franco.

Seldom has an American official gone into a major international conference amid such a storm of criticism.

Had our side emerged without a missile agreement there would have been new demands for his scalp in Washington.

What will the Dulles critics say now?

They'll say for one, that President Eisenhower, not Dulles, carried the conference. In this they will be partly correct, at least. But that would be true in the case of any conference attended by any President and his secretary of state.

There's no question about it – the Europeans don't like Dulles. Why? The answer is as hard to find as the answer to why so many American voters used to say they didn't like Nixon. Perhaps the Europeans will change, too.

David Beetle, editor of the Albany Knickerbocker News, in Paris for his newspaper, interviewed numbers of European reporters. He found few to say a good word for Dulles. And, on the Sunday before the conference opened here, Dulles was greeted by a lead article on a London editorial page (widely circulated in Paris) headed "It's Time to Stand Up to Dulles."

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I believe that Europeans, by and large, prefer American Democrats to American Republicans; also that they feel Dulles is more interested in a policy with which the U.S. Senate can go along than one which, if there must be a choice, Europe likes. I recall also that every recent secretary of state has been under fire one way or another – Hull, Stettinius, Byrnes, even General Marshall, and of course Acheson.

. . . A Hagerty Slip

COMPETENT JIM HAGERTY, a New Yorker who was Governor Dewey's trusted aide and now is press secretary to Eisenhower, seldom loses his self-control, even in a job where trying circumstances are the rule rather than the exception.

He blew his top here. What happened was that a Paris Herald Tribune columnist printed a very funny column purporting to be questions and answers at a fanciful Hagerty press conference on Ike's health.

Hagerty called a press conference to term the column "unadulterated rot" and demanded equal front page space for his response.

The Herald Tribune presently is engaged in promoting the columnist for sale to other newspapers. What Hagerty accomplished – as is usually the case in such slips – was to (1) give the columnist material for another column and (2) also give him free publicity in America as every wire service reported the blow-up.

. . . Need to Know

What now?

It mostly depends on us. And we, you and I, mostly depend on the leadership we get from Washington.

Many will hope that, in his report to the nation on Monday, the President will go far beyond merely reviewing the Paris conference.

What Americans need to know is what the Eisenhower administration specifically proposes for the missile race we've got to win or else.

I don't see how any one [*sic*] can feel satisfied that an adequate program has been laid out for us as of now.

PHOTO:
The NATO conference round table

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 28, 1957, Page 8

1957: It Was year When . . .

1958: May Be Even Better

1957 doesn't look so good in some respects on its way out, but wait a minute – 1957 was the year when:

Russia exposed the superior power of its rocketry as it launched Sputnik I and thereby woke us up to a peril of which we might not otherwise have learned in time. . . .

1957 FOSTERED some reassuring recollections:

While worried by the Sputniks, we recalled that in 1942 we had nothing ready to match the Jap Zero fighter in the Pacific, and before that little to aid the staggered heroes of Britain's sky battle. Yet soon the great U.S. production tide was started; soon our aircraft had established clear superiority; soon our supremacy was apparent. . . .

11. 1958

a. **(B4/f31)**

Winchester Evening Star
January 2, 1958

H. F. BYRD, JR., EDITOR

As 1958 begins – and as President Eisenhower begins his sixth year as Chief Executive – an appraisal of the assets and liabilities of his Secretary of State seems in order.

John Foster Dulles is high-minded and patriotic. He has served Mr. Eisenhower and our country unselfishly. But every sign indicates he has lost the confidence of our allies and, it appears to us, that he is not looked upon too favorably by a majority of Americans. Yet he continues as the chief architect of our foreign policy.

Mr. Dulles had a distinguished career as a New York lawyer specializing in international law. He long has been a confidant of Governor Dewey, who brought him to the attention of President Eisenhower. The New York Governor previously had appointed Mr. Dulles to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, but the appointee was unable to keep his seat at the subsequent election. He is a kindly

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man and a conscientious one. But these qualities alone – or even coupled with his knowledge of world affairs – do not make him an effective Secretary of State.

Of course, he has a tough job and one which singles him out for criticism. But the criticism has reached the point where it is too widespread and too deep-seated to be ignored. Cordell Hull came in for his share, as did James F. Byrnes and General Marshall, and, of course, Dean Acheson. But none except perhaps Mr. Acheson reached the state in which Mr. Dulles now finds himself. Mr. Acheson was mistrusted at home; Mr. Dulles is mistrusted abroad.

The strong anti-Dulles feeling abroad is readily apparent to able and experienced newspapermen who have covered the European scene. For example, Paul Miller, Editor of the Rochester Times-Union, returned from the recent NATO conference to write: "There is no question about it – the Europeans don't like Dulles."

David beetle, Editor of the Albany Knickerbocker News, interviewed numbers of European reporters at the recent Paris conference and found few to say a good word for Mr. Dulles.

Ernie Hill, special correspondent for The Chicago Daily News foreign service, writes from London that "distrust of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is producing an ugly situation in Britain.

"The distrust is built largely on the belief that Dulles opposes all peaceful negotiations with Russia and is intent upon driving the world into a suicidal war.

"Dulles, some place along the line, has failed to put across to the British his hopes for keeping the peace . . . mostly they consider him a man of war instead of a man of peace.

"Dulles stands for everything warlike and unyielding to the British: Massive retaliation, bluster, brinkmanship, futile negotiations because of rigid, fixed ideas, arrogance and a startling lack of both humanity and humility."

In the Middle East, too, an area President Eisenhower has called the most strategic on earth, Mr. Dulles is distrusted and many of his policies are regarded as paternalistic and muddle-headed.

———————

Of course, we do not believe that an American Secretary of State needs to resign because he doesn't please one or more foreign nations. But we are inclined to the view that a Secretary of State who not only has brought about widespread dissension abroad, but at the same time has failed to stimulate enthusiastic support at home, has become a liability rather than an asset.

A chief reason for hesitating to suggest changing the Secretary of State is the unpredictability as to his successor. But much might be gained by a reshuffling in the Department of State, especially if our present policy of paternalism were scrapped; if a new Secretary would recognize that friendship cannot be bought; if he would regard it as unwise to use our great resources in attempting to influence the internal affairs of other nations.

In other words, America's stock might go up a bit from its present low world-wide state if we had a Secretary of State who would treat our allies as we would like to be treated – with respect and good will, but not with a meddlesome hand.

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John Foster Dulles, in the public mind of many countries, represents a paternalistic, meddlesome, blundering foreign policy. If he were to return to private life, New Year rejoicing could be expected throughout Europe, throughout the Middle East, throughout much of the Pacific. And at home, his resignation might add some hope to a situation which at the moment appears dark.

b. **(B7/f8)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, January 4, 1958, Page 8

AS I SEE IT

Why Did We Get Behind, What Are We Going to Do?

By PAUL MILLER

Our national leadership let the old year go out and the new come in still resisting demands for all the facts – no matter how unpleasant – on the missile race.

While we are going to be asked to make more sacrifices for defense – as we should and must – we aren't, as of now, given in one package:

1. An official report on why we got behind Russia and

2. A straightforward recital of what our government proposes we do to catch up and regain the lead.

* * *

SPUTNIK I WENT UP on Oct. 4. Since then, there has been American progress on both defense and diplomatic fronts.

But the picture has been spotty and hard to follow, rather than clear and straight.

The White House has been the source of conflicting assessments. It seemed weeks before there was any official conclusion as to whether we were gravely concerned. Some assumed spokesmen were; some were not.

The President has passed up opportunities to tell the story as he sees it and ask the people for what he believes must be done.

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Latest, and perhaps the most regrettable missed opportunity was that of Dec. 23. The President and Secretary of State Dulles appeared on a televised report to the nation on the NATO "summit" conference.

The President spoke effectively but briefly. He did not undertake to chart a course for the future. He spent most of the televised half hour reflecting solemn and silent agreement with Mr. Dulles. Washington widely regards this as the most poorly staged appearance in which Dwight D. Eisenhower has yet been involved.

* * *

REPORTS FROM GETTYSBURG tell of work on forthcoming speeches. None indicates, even now, that there is in prospect the information package the people ought to have, be it good or bad.

And the press secretary is left to comment on the Gaither report, a study of responsible men of our defense position as against Russia's military capabilities. The White House tried to keep it secret. The Washington Post obtained and printed much of it.

The net of the eventual White House comment, still without releasing the report itself to the public, was, in the words of the press secretary, that we aren't weak now.

That isn't the whole point. The whole point is that Russia has taken a lead in one vital area, is forging ahead in others – and what have we to gain by trying to softpedal [*sic*] here facts very well known to Moscow?

In one case, the secretary of state spoke for the President.

In the other, the press secretary did.

The result is not good.

THE PRESIDENT WAS GREAT at Paris. He appeared strong and alert. The effect was tonic for the United States and for other powers where Eisenhower's prestige remains high. The post-Paris Eisenhower at home has not sustained the picture.

May the President, in his coming State of the Union and budget messages, clearly reassert his leadership. . . .

c. **(B7/f8)**

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Rochester Times-Union

1712

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Saturday, January 11, 1958, Page 8

AS I SEE IT

It Was Ike's 'Best' Speech: Covered All, Ducked Nothing

By PAUL MILLER

The best speech President Eisenhower ever made.

The equal of any State of the Union address ever delivered.

There is one appreciative listener's assessment of the President's effort before Congress on Thursday.

Ike covered everything and ducked nothing. He conceded the area of weakness (ballistic missiles) but proposed a catch-up program. To finance this he acknowledged that something will have to give, and he frankly asked that congressmen with pet local projects try, for just this once, to put the national interest first.

And what a contrast with that dismal appearance when some misguided planning put him in the unimpressive position of listening, just a-listening, to Secretary of State Dulles for some 30 televised minutes on the NATO report!

d. **(B7/f8)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, January 25, 1958, Page 10

AS I SEE IT

Another Member Drops Out Of the Dictatorship Club

By PAUL MILLER

Things are getting rough for the Dictators Club of Latin America. But nit rough enough.

We haven't seen the end of dictatorships down there, and won't in our time.

But when pompous little Marcos Perez Jimenez of Venezuela went over the hill this week, fleeing Caracas for Ciudad Trujillo, it marked the seeming collapse of the tightest little dictatorship since Juan Peron was overthrown in Argentina.

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Peron, himself, had been enjoying the hospitality of Perez Jimenez in Venezuela, for it's quite a little club. And it was not clear whether he, too, would try to end up at Ciudad Trujillo and the understanding greetings of the dictator there, Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

What now?

Those who have seen the beauty and booming growth of Venezuela in recent years will hope and pray that:

1. A government strong enough to rule will somehow evolve out of the eruption at Caracas.

2. The physical progress prodded along under the dictatorship will not long be interrupted.

* * *

MRS. MILLER AND I WENT DOWN THERE winter before last and were fascinated, along with every other visitor I know.

Think of it:

For many years the Venezuelan government has been receiving upward of half a billion dollars yearly from the 18 oil companies operating in this northernmost of South American countries. That much money goes a long way, even strained through a dictatorship, in a country of only five to six million population.

When I read this week of rifle fire around Centro Bolivar – the new $300,000,000 civic center in Caracas – I recalled the eye-popping development (see accompanying photo) anew.

At the order of Perez Jimenez, they had ripped out no less than 400 buildings in the heart of Caracas to make way for this Venezuelan Rockefeller Center.

Elsewhere, there were luxuriously appointed new hotels, apartment projects on all sides, new highways in every direction, new schools and college buildings.

* * *

THERE WAS ALSO – and may be again – a dictatorship that reached out oppressively in many directions.

Sure, they rationalized it, those who were living high and, for the time, profiting along with it. Order was maintained they said. The government could be trusted to live up to contracts. The stability was needed and probably only a

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dictatorship could provide it during this period of bursting growth and development.

All true, perhaps, but man rebels at oppression and regimentation and censorship and all the assorted evils of unrepresentative rule. In time, the lid blows off. And so it did in Caracas this week, splattering gleaming new buildings with human blood in this mountain capital of perpetual spring.

PHOTO:
The eye-popping Caracas $300,000,000 civic center.

* * * Land of Palaces and Shacks

Venezuela, like so many still underdeveloped countries, is a land of sensational contrasts. We noted and marveled at some of them on a 2,000-mile tour:

Lake Maracaibo in Western Venezuela is alive with drills and pumps, its shores teeming, one of the world's great oil sources. Half an hour's flight west are murderous Indians, as wild perhaps as when Spanish adventurers found the lake in 1499, successfully resisting civilization, waylaying any stranger who tries to come their way.

Hotel Tamanaco, its glass walls and modern terraces rising above its swimming pool up a Caracas mountainside, is as smart and modern as any hotel I know. A two-hour flight away, tumbling off a clouded plateau down mist-cloaked cliffs is Angel Falls. It's a dozen times higher than Niagara, yet it was not even known to civilized man until just a few years ago.

A year ago, Creole Petroleum Corp. said even its unskilled labor averaged $4,400 annually in pay and benefits. Yet mere steps from a neat Creole housing development one might find native families living with the pigs and chickens in windowless shacks – and apparently liking it.

Speaking of contrasting poverty and wealth, the rich are truly as rich as Croesus. One standing joke among Americans there is this:

"A Venezuelan is a Texan with money."

Caracas sprawls in a valley. Buildings are climbing out of its crowded limits up the mountainsides that ring the city. There are single family dwellings as big as resort hotels up there, one of the largest occupied by a reputed former Communist now gone conservative.

An automobile dealer paid 600,000 bolivars for mountain-top acreage to build his new home; that's 160,000 U.S. dollars and for the site alone.

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How long will this go on – even given a relatively stable new government?

Apparently the end is not in sight. Indicated oil reserves seem to assure production equal to the present or even greater for 15 to 20 years. And there'll be a demand for oil, no matter how we develop other fuels and sources of power, the scientists say. Indeed, the best estimates are that world oil requirements will double in the next two decades.

Next time we see Caracas the public reminders of Perez Jimenez will be gone, doubtless. Replaced with what? The figure of yet another dictator?

Or will the little group of leaders who took over be able to work out some agreement on which to base and build a less restricted rule? Millions will hope so.

Millions will hope so, yet only time can tell.

Governments have turned a full circle in Venezuela. While this week marked the seeming end of a dictator, it did not necessarily mark the end of dictatorship.

e. **(B4/f31)**

Binghamton Press
January 25, 1958

Gannett Group
Head Hopeful
On Space Race

Plainfield, N. J. – (AP) – The president of The Gannett Group of Newspapers is optimistic about the United States' chances in what he calls the "race for space" with Russia.

Paul Miller of Rochester, N. Y., reviewed developments since Soviet Russia launched Sputnik I last Oct. 4 in a talk there last night.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of Plainfield, he said:

"We misjudged its (Sputnik's) propaganda value and we reacted slowly but it wasn't the first time we've seemed slow.

"We have come out of it and gone ahead before. We'll do it in this case – indeed, we are already coming back and fast."

Guest of honor at the dinner was Chauncey F. Stout, who retired Jan. 1 as publisher of the Plainfield Courier-News, one of The Gannett Newspapers.

f. **(B4/f31)**
*****

Elmira Star-Gazette
1716

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January 25, 1958

U.S. Beating Space Deficit,
Gannett President Declares

PLAINFIELD, N. J. (AP) –The president of the Gannett Newspaper Group is optimistic about the United States' chances in what he calls the "race for space" with Russia. . . .

g. **(B4/f31)**

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Danville [Ill.] *Commercial-News*
January 25, 1958

Gannett President Optimistic About Space Race Chances

PLAINFIELD, N. J. (AP) – The president of the Gannett Newspaper Group is optimistic about the United States' chances in what he calls the "race for space" with Russia. . . .

h. **(B7/f8)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, February 1, 1958, Page 8

AS I SEE IT

Politics and Partisanship - - We Need More, Not Less

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Zarubin's Un-Moscow-Like Comment

One of the most significant news stories since Sputnik I – that's this week's announcement of the agreement for more cultural, technical, educational and sports exchanges between the United States and Soviet Russia.

At least, as we editorial writers say, it's "a step in the right direction."

At best, it's an agreement that could lead toward a general understanding.

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There is a provision for limited radio broadcasts, to be approved in advance by both sides, limited film exchange on the same two-way veto basis, and a large number of other exchanges of teachers, students, artists, technicians, athletes, journalists, and tourists.

(The Washington Bureau of Gannett News Service was asked to make known promptly in appropriate quarters that the Rochester newspapers would be happy to participate in the exchange program for journalists.).

Only a few days prior to the agreement, the U.S. News and World Report printed a breakdown that showed: In 19 top level U.S.-Soviet conferences, 40 agreements have been reached and the Russians have broken all but three.

Even so, there has to be a start some time and there has to be hope that better results may somehow be obtained. The other way lies chaos sure enough. We can take hope, I believe, from this week's agreement. I particularly liked the un-Moscow-like comment of Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin after the signing. He said:

"The agreement is my most important achievement as ambassador to the United States."

No, it can' hurt to hope he means it – and keep working to add agreements for exchanges in further areas still.

i. **(B4/f31)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
February 4, 1958

Panel Told Russ Excel Only in Satellite Field

The Soviet Union needed a crash program to develop its satellites but its science is not considered as advanced in other fields, Dr. W. Albert Noyes of the University of Rochester, said last night.

Dr. Noyes, acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, was one of three panelists who spoke on "Meeting the Soviet Challenge" before the men's clubs of Temple B'rith Kodesh and Third Presbyterian Church in the church.

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of B'rith Kodesh counseled individual exemplification of Judaic-Christian principles and extending the "kindlier virtues" in dealing with the uncommitted nations of the world.

Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, Inc., said American foreign policy aims at strengthening other nations to resist communism rather than to win favor or gratitude from their people.

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Sees NATO Essential

Miller, who attended the December meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris, asserted that despite NATO's failings "if we didn't have it we'd have to organize it."

How to supply sources of power, to maintain health standards and control explosive populations were termed by Dr. Noyes "more vitally important" to the U.S. than catching up in the satellite race.

"The satellites worry me," he declared, "but not as much as these other problems." Had the United States decided to emphasize satellites to the detriment of other projects, it could have launched the first satellite, he asserted.

But science should be permitted to choose its own direction" in a democracy except for a few emergency crash programs, he told the meeting of almost 200.

By maintaining strength in the military, scientific, industrial and diplomatic areas, the United States will continue to command Soviet respect, Dr. Bernstein told the meeting. The cold war will continue, because that is the aim of communism, but the United States and Russia understand and fear each other too much for a "suicidal" war, he asserted.

Advocates More Aid

"More generous" economic [aid] is one continuing need. "The poverty, ignorance, disease in places where two-thirds of the people of the world live must be our concern." The love Americans extend, he said must "not be parochial."

Moreover, self-exemplification that democracy works is our best method of selling the system. "Anyone who discriminates in Rochester against another because of color or religion is putting an effective weapon into the hands of the Communists," he said.

Miller expressed belief that, as happened before, the U.S. will "catch up" to Soviet missile developments. It's a matter of time," he said, pointing out that in World War II the U.S. lagged in developing aircraft to match Japanese Zeros and other enemy equipment.

On the NATO meeting he said that despite early pessimism, agreement in principle was reached with several allies to locate IRBM (intermediate range missile) bases in their homelands. The U.S., he said, must continue to bear the burden of leadership and money in NATO.

j. **(B4/f31)**

Rochester Times-Union
February 4, 1958

Soviet Know-How 'Was Surprise'

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That Russia had the knowledge to launch a satellite is not surprising, according to Dr. W. Albert Noyes of the University of Rochester.

That they had the technicians and skilled workers to handle the routine aspects of the project shattered our complacency, he said.

Dr. Noyes was on a three-member panel that addressed the men's clubs of Third Presbyterian Church and Temple B'rith Kodesh after dinner at the Presbyterian church [*sic*] last night. Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Co., Inc., and Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Temple B'rith Kodesh were the other panelists.

Theme for the panel was "How shall we meet the Soviet challenge?"

* * *

"WE HAVE KNOWN for a great many years Russia had good scientists, very original in certain fields," Dr. Noyes said.

"When we find that the Russians have good planes, satellites and weapons, we should not be surprised.

"Satellites are great engineering achievements, there is no question," he said.

But he pointed out that although he is impressed and somewhat concerned over the Russian satellite and its significance, there are other more important problems remaining to be solved by scientists.

He cited three "vitally important problems."

Power: "If we want western Europe to have the standards of living that we have, we must find another source of power for it."

Health: "By merely prolonging life we may create new problems."

Population control: "A world with standing room might not be a very pleasant place in which to live."

* * *

MILLER, speaking on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said: "As of last December, we had aircraft to carry the bomb to Russia but no long-range guided missiles. We had to have bases for intermediate 1,500-mile-or-so missiles.

"At the Paris meeting we came out ahead, in my opinion. We came out of the meeting with an agreement in principle on missile sites and we made the start of new negotiations with Russia.

"NATO is not as sound as it should be and not as unsound as some critics would have us believe," Miller said.

"If we didn't have it (NATO) we would be trying to organize it.

* * *

Rabbi Bernstein on "Values," declared:

"As I see it, we will for many years to come be confronted by something which will be neither war nor peace. The danger of universal suicide will, in all likelihood, keep the Soviet leadership from such actions as will bring our thermonuclear power down upon them.

"On the other hand, the inner dynamics of the Communist drive for world domination will move them to make trouble wherever they can in order to promote their ends."

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He said "we must avoid the danger of authoritarianism, of intolerance, of repression, of which the phenomenon known as McCarthyism was a glaring example.

"The free mind is indispensable to the preservation of the American way of life. . . .

k. **(B7/f8)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, February 8, Page 8

Rockefeller and Mahoney: They Might Beat Harriman

By PAUL MILLER

* * * **Khrushchev and His Glass**

Soviet boss Khrushchev is no alcoholic. He just looks like one.

So says Bob Considine, the International News Service reporter, recently returned from Moscow where he interviewed the Communist leaders. He had an astonishing three-hour session with Khrushchev himself.

"We saw him five times at receptions and parties," Considine said in a public luncheon talk. "He did not drink enough to stagger a mouse.

"The reason for his reputation as a drunk in this country is that when he is photographed at receptions of some kind, he is usually clutching a glass."

Considine also told us:

The Russian jet transport is "the finest plane I ever flew in; 500-600 m.p.h. and as steady as this room (the Hotel DeWitt Clinton)."

There were delegations Moscow-bound from various Communist countries aboard the flight into Moscow. Service was generous. The Communist groups exchanged toasts. Seated together, Considine and his companions, William Randolph Hearst Jr. and Frank Coniff of the Hearst newspapers, quietly had a toast of their own – to the U.S.A.

"Then," said Considine, tongue in cheek, "Coniff proposed a toast to the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM). In the ensuing confusion, the Communist delegation from Cambodia heartily joined in!"

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The three newspapermen wrote 10,000 words about the Khrushchev interview. The Russian censors "didn't change a word."

But later when Considine tried to pay the Soviet leader a compliment, the censor moved in. Considine said:

"I wrote a piece saying the Russian top brass were congenial and comfortable – like a pair of old shoes. The censor made it new shoes."

PHOTO:
. . . "not enough to stagger a mouse"

l. **(B4/f31)**
*

Rochester Times-Union
April 12, 1958

Sen. Kennedy Due At Israel Salute

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) will be the principle speaker at a city-wide luncheon meeting to serve as a "Salute to Israel" on the 10th anniversary of the republic's founding, at the Sheraton Ballroom May 12.

Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, as chairman of the non-sectarian Rochester Citizens' Committee, made the arrangements for the presence of Sen. Kennedy. . . .

m. **(B4/f31)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
April 13, 1958

Mrs. Roosevelt, Sen. Kennedy Set For Israel Talks

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D. Mass) will appear here at separate observances of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Israel. . . .

n. **(B7/f9)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, April 19, 1958, Page 8

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AS I SEE IT

The President Takes Charge - - He'll Win Defense Fight

By PAUL MILLER

WASHINGTON – It seemed to many who watched him in action that it was a "new Eisenhower" who addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors this week.

He looked great, spoke briskly and positively and – this is the new or renewed aspect – he personally came out swinging for his defense reorganization program, rather than deputizing someone else.

* * *

IN THE PAST, the President often has seemed to hold himself above the "Battle of Washington." He made it clear this time that he is himself in charge of this particular effort. He vigorously took on the Congress when he reviewed every criticism he's heard from the lawmakers and grimly tagged them variously as nonsense or worse.

The public reaction to the Eisenhower counterattack has delighted the White House. Ike chose this particular forum, the editors' meeting, in an unconcealed bid for newspaper editorial support to help him build a fire under Capitol Hill opponents of his defense program.

* * *

PROSPECT AS OF NOW: That the President will get a substantial part of the legislation he wants even though Congress almost certainly will not give him the whole package.

Meantime, his best line remains: "Billions for defense not on cent for needless waste." The entire country can applaud that. And will.

o. **(B4/f32)**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1958

PERSONAL

1723

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Dear Mr. Miller:

General Persons has shown me the editorial from the April nineteenth issue of the "Rochester Times-Union." Needless to say, I am encouraged by your prediction. Certainly I shall continue to do everything in my power to "win" this fight for modernization of the Defense establishment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
Dwight Eisenhower

Mr. Paul Miller
Vice President and Director
Gannett Newspapers
Times-Union Building
Rochester 4, New York

PERSONAL

p. **(B7/f10)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, May 3, 1958, Page 8

AS I SEE IT

Foot-Dragging and Vote Fears - - They Block Congress Action

By PAUL MILLER

PHOTO:
Any Boy Can Benefit

Caption:

Note to parents – those who think there's something somehow harmful about military training:

Take a look at the firm, fine face (above) of Maj. Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, commander of the 101st Airborne Division. He performed the Deed of the Week when he bailed out with an aide to test the wind at Ft. Campbell, Ky. He called off a scheduled air jump – after bravely trying it himself.

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There have been leadership incidents of this nature beyond the counting in our armed forces. In both peace and war, in training and in combat.

Any boy can benefit by contact with the training and leadership such men provide.

q. **(B4/f32)**

Democrat and Chronicle
May 13, 1958

New Mid East Plan Urged by Kennedy At City Israel Fete

PHOTO
Caption:

LISTENER – Mayor Peter Barry, his eyes visible over lectern, appears a rapt listener as Sen. John F. Kennedy addresses group on Israeli anniversary.

Sen. John F. Kennedy yesterday hailed the 10th anniversary of the State of Israel and urged the United States to take the role of leader in efforts to ease Middle East tensions. . . .

Asks Regional Plan

Calling for a "regional approach" to Middle East woes, Kennedy said "a project-by-project, country-by-country pattern of assistance is particularly ill-adapted to the area.

"Unfortunately," the senator remarked, "all these (plans for the Middle East) . . . have so far lacked the active political leadership which can break the paralysis of purpose. Only external Soviet aggression, which is only one danger, and not the most pressing to the Middle East, has been the subject of high level policy planning. . . .

Israel Army Strong

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Temple B'rith Kodesh, long a leader in Zionist affairs, also addressed the luncheon.

After citing Israel's record of technological, agricultural and industrial progress and its role as a haven for millions of refugees, Rabbi Bernstein spoke of the Israeli army. The young nation, beset by hostile neighbors, he declared, had no alternative but to be strong in order to survive.

"The Israel army," he pointed out, "has made it absolutely clear that Jews may no longer be slaughtered with impunity."

Dismissing the record of the Arab states as to their intentions or strength to resist Communist invasion, the rabbi said that "Israel, at far greater cost than may

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be generally realized, has committed herself to the West and is for all the world to see a bastion of western democracy in a backward area of the earth."

Paul Miller, publisher of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union and chairman of the citizens committee, presided. . . .

r. **(B4/f32)**

Elmira (NY) *Star-Gazette*
May 13, 1958

You Couldn't Blame HST

PAUL MILLER, a topnotch Washington newspaper man before he became a publisher of the Rochester Times-Union, recalls an interesting anecdote involving Harry Truman and Henry Wallace.

The anecdote was suggested by Mr. Truman's recollection that he HAD given an interview to Arthur Krock after he had denied so doing – and incidentally apologizing for his lapse of memory.

It is recalled that HST said in 1946 that he had read and approved Henry Wallace's "go soft on Russia" speech. A decade later he could recall only that he knew Wallace was going to speak.

Miller remembers the original statement.

"He said," writes Miller, "that Wallace called on him at the White House and offered to read a speech Wallace was to make at Madison Square Garden. Cornered, Truman busied himself with mail while Henry droned on. Later, HST couldn't recall the speech in detail – although some reporters said he at first indicated he'd okayed it.

"Explaining, after later bawling poor Wallace out for saying some of the things Wallace thought he'd cleared, Truman would ask, with a twinkle: How would you like to try to listen to Henry for a solid hour?!"

Mr. Truman's reaction is understandable. Listening to Henry Wallace for an hour – or even for a much shorter time – is an abrasive experience and one to be avoided if possible.

Truman managed it by reading his mail!

s. **(B7/f10)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, May 17, 1958, Page 8

AS I SEE IT

How Did it All Happen?
What Can We Do About it?

By PAUL MILLER

1726

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If our State Department people didn't know the seriousness of anti-American feeling in Peru and Venezuela, why didn't they?

If they did, why was Vice president Richard M. Nixon sent in there?

And if the department can assure no better information, or planning than was shown in South America, should Dick Nixon be sent to Europe on its say-so as now projected this summer?

* * *

DICK AND PAT NIXON more than ever proved themselves good soldiers in their incredible ordeal this week.

But was it worth it? The life of a possible future president, and one with training for the job unsurpassed in our history, was jeopardized by exposure to a horde of despicable, illiterate riffraff whose so-called government of grass-green amateurs wasn't even able to maintain order on the main streets of Caracas.

For what?

Congress, which loves an investigation like nothing else, surely has its work cut out for it here.

With all the people we have running around Latin America on missions beyond the counting, with the , most generously staffed embassies ever, we still didn't have recourse to enough savvy either to assure adequate precautions or – perhaps better – call the whole thing off.

Now what?

The Nixons, thank the Lord, are home – and most of the troops sent into the Caribbean as a precaution by President Eisenhower are back also.

The red-faced diplomats of Peru and Venezuela still are trying to straddle, apparently, between apologizing for the vileness of their low-brow countrymen and muttering against Ike's dispatch of troops.

Vice President Nixon is more than ever a cinch for the 1960 Republican presidential nomination, the team of Pat and Dick more formidable politically than ever before.

* * *

WHAT CAN THE UNITED STATES do to salve the Latin-American sore spots that, raked by Commies, yielded up the foulest outbreaks ever to erupt around high-ranking Americans in presumably friendly foreign lands?

As usual, it will cost us money.

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There will be renewed talk that we have lavished gifts on Europe and the Middle East, neglecting our Latin American neighbors. There will be proposals for stepping up aid to the south.

There already are renewed proposals also, and this type of aid may be one answer I believe, of subsidies to domestic ore producing industries damaged by foreign competition. The idea is to keep our mines running while also maintaining normal imports from foreign sources. Bolivia's tin and Peru's lead and zinc are sharply depressed.

* * *

YOU WILL HEAR MUCH on both the subject of outright aid and that of domestic subsidies.

I hope we also hear a lot about former President Marcos Perez Jiminez [*sic*] and his henchman, Pedro Estrada (*) former chief of Venezuelan secret police. I especially hope to hear that they will be called upon formally to explain why they should not be sent packing.

Miguel Angel Capriles, who operates newspapers in Venezuela, said Wednesday in discussing the riots in Caracas:

"People (in Venezuela) were incensed at the ease with which a (U.S.) visa was granted to Estrada. Other applicants go through a trying and lengthy process to get one. But Estrada got his in a hurry . . . And Perez Jiminez [*sic*], whose plunder of the Venezuelan treasury and public mismanagement was the worst in Venezuela's history!"

Former President Perez Jiminez [*sic*] is living in luxury these days in Miami and New York. Estrada also is in funds. Who let them in here? Why?

Some rocks hurled with savage hatred at the Cadillacs in Caracas flew from youths who cried that they still would be lying in jail – without charge or counsel – had not the government of Perez Jiminez [*sic*] been thrown out five months ago. And we gave him sanctuary!

*(*Estrada, accused of indescribable crimes against political opponents under Perez Jiminez [*sic*], is a dark, pleasant, mild-appearing smoothy with a yen forsakes suits and sweets of all kinds. Friends introduced us to him on a visit to Caracas two years ago. Know where we bumped into this strong-man? Astride a soda fountain stool in a U.S. financed super market, a pretty girl on each side, lapping up a milk chocolate!)*

PHOTO:
'. . . a horde of despicable, illiterate riffraff.'

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 19, 1958, Page 8

AS I SEE IT

We Are Through Taking It - - - Better to Accept Risks

By PAUL MILLER

To nations, as to men, there come times when a choice must be made between knuckling under to aggressive power or standing up to it despite all risks.

The United States took its stand, finally, when marines leaped from landing craft, sloshed out of the Mediterranean and took up positions on the beaches of Beirut.

"I am well aware," said President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his historic Tuesday evening address, "that the landing of United States' troops in Lebanon could have some serious consequences. . . .

"We must, however, be prepared to meet the situation, WHATEVER [caps ours] be the consequence."

* * *

THAT LAST WAS the key sentence in the President's declaration.

The United States has ever fought for peace by peaceful means. It has resorted to arms only under extreme provocation.

We rushed to "bring the boys home" after the end of World War II, then had to build up all over again for Korea.

We have never been able to understand national duplicity and deceit, as practiced by Communist nations in respect to Korea and Hungary and all the rest. We have lived up to our agreements, been freshly astonished each time by the lying and cheating of others.

We have been slow to size up or react to a threatening situation, lackadaisical toward warnings.

Big and well off and ourselves amiable and well-intentioned, we have never quite got out of the national habit of crediting most others with like general attributes, or generously trying to share them.

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Lately, we have begun to see advocated, and often with too much tolerance, the point of view that anything is better than chancing war. As Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, first lady of Free China, put it in a speech at Ann Arbor, Mich.:

"To some, freedom and the values of human dignity, which we were taught to cherish above all else, have begun to be secondary to biological survival."

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNAL for the landings in Lebanon was the signal also that we are through taking it today, as at historic turning points in America's past.

We are standing up for everything that we believe orderly and decent and honorable. We are, once more and however sadly and reluctantly, accepting the risks in the doing.

Idealistic? Yes. But practical too.

Better to take the risks, even at threat to survival, than accept indefinite enmeshment, again as Mme. Chiang put it, "in arguments over means such as relaxation of tension, appeasement and finally slavery – better – than – annihilation, groveling in the hopeless hope that life would be spared. . . ."

PHOTO:
'. . . Whatever the consequence.'

. . . Anthony Eden Was Annoyed

Flashback: Britain's Sir Anthony Eden, a sick man now and out of it, must be finding it difficult these days not to heckle former colleagues with "I told you so . . . ." He believed Gamel Abdul Nasser of Egypt had to be stopped two years ago.

This writer went to see Mr. Eden at No. 10 Downing Street – he was prime minister then – on Sept. 20, 1956.

It was shortly after Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal and I was going on from London to Cairo. Mr. Eden was annoyed that a friend, even an American newspaperman would recognize "Old Nasser" and Egypt by a reporting trip to Cairo at that time!

He had been through all this before with dictators. We could have stopped Hitler. We could have stopped Mussolini. Now another little dictator was coming along. Once well advanced, there would be no early ending . . .

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Most Americans, this writer among them, believed Sir Anthony wrong in the effort to smash Egypt's Nasser by military might. The ill-conceived effort collapsed under United States' opposition.

I hold the same view still. But few would deny that events seem to have bolstered some of the arguments on which Sir Anthony carried on, and finally fell, beaten and broken.

. . . A Long Road Lies Ahead

Our Washington bureau chief, Paul L. Martin, wrote after the Marine landings that U.S. action had gone far to restore unity among the Western powers. It also was a basis for extraordinary unity of view among opposition politicians in the United States. Both Harry S. Truman, back home in Missouri after a trip to Europe, and Adlai Stevenson, visiting Russia, supported the President's move.

At Washington, many questioned the policy or lack thereof that brought us to another brink and led to sending troops. Few found fault with the action taken under the circumstances. A United States Senate committee now moves to review the entire foreign policy of the United States.

What we are doing militarily now is, at best, an interim move. Even if we prevent further disruption in the Middle East area we are undertaking to pacify, a long road lies head.

u. **(B7/f11)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 26, 1958, Page 10

AS I SEE IT

Mahoney, Williams in Running - - - The First GOP Sparks Fly

By PAUL MILLER

The campaign for the Republican nomination for governor picked up speed this week. . . .

. . . An Opportunity, Not a Headache

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Washington is fluttery and apprehensive at the prospect of the visit of Nikita Khrushchev, talking of how to keep the whole unwanted spectacle under wraps, what to say, where to put him and who else to invite.

Our experts speak darkly of the necessity of preventing the Russian from turning his visit into a propaganda spectacle, whatever that is.

Why not be speaking, instead, of turning it into a propaganda spectacle for our side, if a contest is indicated?

The Security Council chamber is limited in size.

So what?

Given full press, newsreel, radio, and television coverage – and there is room for that – the world could be there by proxy.

But the tentative word is that only the first session, one consisting of formalities, will be open even to the press.

"Diplomats," says a news service dispatch, feel that private talks minimize the opportunity for propaganda, they can be limited to the few key leaders whose agreement is essential, and they are much more speedy than formal council discussions."

* * *

WELL, THAT'S WHAT we've been having all these dreary years. That's what we had at the first and only other Summit Conference at Geneva two years ago. That's what we had at the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance meetings at Paris last December.

In formal, closed discussions the participants agree on a general spokesman. Each country usually has its own. The latter meet reporters after the closed sessions and give their account of what has taken place. This results in a reasonably accurate report, though with frequent exceptions.

But what an opportunity the United States could be throwing away if traditional diplomatic procedures are followed on Khrushchev!

*** * ***

WHY NOT A COMPLETE turnabout now? Why not offer him and his delegation red carpet treatment, a tour of the country or as much as he has time for?

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Why not make him as available to press and public as he'll permit? How about a spot for him on "Meet the Press" or "Face the Nation" or, for that matter, "Twenty One?"

Why not, in advance, lock up the known New York City firebrands likely to toss a grenade or fore a pistol when Khrushchev's limousine rolls down West Side Drive? Why not exact from leaders of groups, however wronged, pledges of no placards, no demonstrations, in short good manners, while the guest is in the city. (If he should accept invitations outside New York, the same advance preparation at every stop).

* * *

AS FOR THE MEETING ITSELF, if the Security Council chamber is too small, hire a bigger hall, the biggest one to be found, and give the old boy access to all the stage and all the media his heart (for he must have one somewhere) truly desires.

After all, the same chambers and facilities would be available to President Eisenhower and to Ambassador Lodge and to Secretary Dulles.

Khrushchev's visit should be welcomed as an opportunity, not a headache.

Would it were so!

. . . Top Reporting In Series on Russia

The Times-Union will publish next week what I regard as the best reporting job yet by an American visitor to Russia.

It is a series written for the Scripps-Howard newspapers by Walker Stone, Scripps-Howard editor-in-chief.

Stone returned home from Russia only last week. He came home convinced, as he writes:

"Unless we Americans voluntarily go to work, unless we sacrifice some creature comforts and luxuries, unless we return to fundamental values and build a stronger America and more purposeful society, we could very well end up working for them (the Russians)."

Stone's series, starting Monday in The Times-Union, is particularly timely just now as U.S. national policy is tested anew in sharp turns of the Cold War in the Near East and the United Nations.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK:

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"The Russians are doing a wonderful job as the barbarians in our modern historical drama. But we are far outdoing them in our superlative imitation of Rome. We may lack a few of the refinements or Rome's final decadence, but we do have the two-hour lunch, the three-day weekend and the all-day coffee break. And if you want to, you can buy for $275 a jeweled pill box, with a built in musical alarm that reminds you (but not too harshly) that it's time to take your tranquilizer!" – Charles H. Brower, president, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc.

v. **(B4/f33)**

SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

WALKER STONE
EDITOR IN CHIEF
1013 THIRTEENTH ST. NW.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

August 1, 1958

Dear Paul:

It is highly gratifying to see my Russia articles in your paper, and so well promoted and displayed. I naturally expect, and get, good treatment in our papers, even when individual editors might not think the copy worth the space.

But when you and Lee Hills pay me the compliment of using my stuff in your papers, it makes me feel real good. Almost encourages me to get off my own fat [?] and go back to writing back to writing.

I am enclosing a "letter to the editor" in The Rocky Mountain News, written by a guy who has got my number, so far as continuing to live easy is concerned. I doubt that I would try to qualify for running a Commie paper. I'd more likely try running at least as far as the Isle of Pines. I saw a few editors in the USSR, and I know a quality of alertness to danger and sensitivity to direction is required which, at my years, would be hard to learn.

But that I don't intend to eat borscht and bread, unless I have to, he's entirely right. I don't like the stuff. But I have known less, so I know sirloin is not necessary.

Did I ever tell you about the time I lived on burnt beans a week? It was in 1927. Simm and I had just come to Washington. We shared an apartment with Lawton Burton and Beard Wilson, a couple of Okies also enrolled in GW. None of us had a job. One day we counted up our assets. The total was $5.25. We figured the two things we needed to sustain us in the Nation's Capital were home

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brew, rich in vitamins, and some navy beans, rich in protein. Five dollars was enough to buy a crock and malt and hops and bottles and a capper, to put us in the home brewing operation. Twenty five cents was enough to buy a big sack of navy beans which we could cook up in a big pot.

Beard Wilson took the five bucks and went out to get the brewing equipment and ingredients. Beard was an art student. On his way to the store which sold the brewing stuff we needed, Beard passed an antique shop which had an oil painting in the window. He liked it, and went in to talk about it, and found he could buy it for five dollars, which he did, and brought it back to the apartment.

I took the two bits and went across the street to the grocery, bought a big sack of navy beans, came back and put them on the stove in a big pot filled with water. I took a nap. So did the others, or left the apartment. Anyhow the water boiled away, and the beans burned.

Have you ever eaten scorched beans? Have you ever eaten them where there wasn't anything else to eat? That's what the four of us did for a week. Our only supplement was milk, which we would steal at dawn off the doorsteps in the 1900 block of I Street, including the stoop of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was at least in his 70s then and didn't need the milk as much as we did. But for a week we lived on those burnt beans and that milk and the aesthetic lift of Beard's $5 painting. In time some of us found work, and could buy some meat to put in our soup. The point I wish to make is that in those days we had a power of survival, which maybe we don't have now. It was not even an unpleasant experience. Mr. Coolidge was not running any relief stations, and if he had been I don't think we would have applied. It was easier to live on burned beans and milk we could steal.

I started this letter just to thank you for running my articles, and didn't intend to get wound up in this recitation of my life and hard times. But I have enjoyed the re-telling, and I think I'll send a copy of the letter to Lee, believing he might also get a kick out of my story about privation without tribulation.

Cordially,

Red

Walker Stone

Mr. Paul Miller
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, N.Y.

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The Rocky Mountain News
[n.d.]

Letters From the People

Set Example

Editor: Walker Stone, Scripps-Howard editor-in-chief, would be more convincing if he would set a good example, say by living in a one-room apartment . . . start to live on bread and potato soup, borscht with cabbage, and never order another steak dinner again.

But Stone will never do that – though he would expect America to do just that. And he will continue to live "soft" – for he has a soft job that pays well . . . but like so many others, preach – with no intention to practice what he preaches.

He would expect millions of Americans to do what the Russians are doing – live more humble and work harder and to forget easy living. But will Stone set an example? It would be more convincing. But he will just continue to live as he is accustomed to live, and so will millions of Americans . . . until it could be that a time will come when we will be forced to live different should the Reds get high in the saddle.

Then I am certain that Walker Stone, if living, will do his damndest [*sic*] to convince those in power that he would make a good editor-in-chief of any Red paper that might be established in the event that the Russians take over – as they could when too many preach and never practice what they are preachings [*sic*].

GEORGE GIBBONS HAYES
4452 Raleigh st.

x. **(B7/f11)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 16, 1958, Page 10

AS I SEE IT

No Need for Wild Spending
- - - Eisenhower proves It

By PAUL MILLER

More and more now, the recession of 1958 is being referred to as past or passing. Many will disagree, but I believe history will note with satisfaction the Eisenhower administration's refusal to be stampeded into huge anti-depression spending schemes. . . .

y. **(B4/f33)**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Newport, Rhode Island.
September 5, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Miller:

Just recently I was shown your editorial of August sixteenth regarding my efforts to curb unnecessary and ill-advised anti-recession plans proposed by the Congress. It seems to me that in almost every public statement I have made these last years I have pointed out the dangers of excessive federal spending and that my words have seemingly fallen on deaf ears.

The vetoes that I found necessary will, of course, be the subject of debate during the political campaign. However, I have great faith in the common sense of the American citizen – and I am firmly convinced that all of us must take another long, and responsible look at government spending and at the entire economic picture, including, of course, the wage-price spiral.

With my thanks for your fine piece, and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight Eisenhower

Mr. Paul Miller,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Gannett Newspapers Building,
Rochester, New York.

PERSONAL

z. **(B7/f12)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, September 27, 1958, Page 10

A Mission of Goodwill: From Rochester to Rennes

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Au revoir, friends!

Unfortunately, that's pretty much all the French I know. . . .

12. 1959

13. 1960

    a. Trip to Havana, Cuba (February 27-29)

14. 1961

15. 1962

    a. Invited to White House lunch by President John Fitzgerald Kennedy along with other leading newspaper executives (January 23)

    b. Trip to Russia with other United States editors (June 25-July 25). Miller visited the Soviet Union with a dozen other American newspapermen. The 23-day tour was climaxed by an interview with Nikita Khrushchev and a trip to Berlin with one of his closest friends, Walker Stone, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers."

    c. Published *Russia: 1962* (October)

16. 1963

    a. Luncheon guest of President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House (December 11)

17. 1964

    a. Miller helped lead local opposition in Rochester [NY] to militant organizer Saul D. Alinsky's work following the Rochester riots of 1964.

    b. Yet Miller also visited the inner city to talk with black leaders of the new FIGHT organization founded with Alinsky's help.

    c. And Miller conceived the idea of a far-ranging series of reports on the positive aspects of racial integration in many communities that won a 1964 Pulitzer Special Citation for Gannett—the first Pulitzer award ever bestowed on a newspaper group or chain.

    d. Attended Inter-American Press Association Convention, Mexico City (October)

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e. Attended the inauguration of President Gustav Diaz Ordaz, Mexico City (December 9)

18. 1965

a. Attended the inauguration and Inaugural Ball of President Lyndon B. Johnson (January 20)

b. Attended the funeral of the Right Honourable Sir Winston Churchill at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London (January 30)

c. Kent Cooper died. Paul Miller, in London for the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, returned to New York.

19. 1966

a. Inter-American Press Association Convention, Lima, Peru, San Salvador (October 19-26)

20. 1967

a. Visited with President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House (January 22)

21. 1968

a. Pan American Inaugural Flight – New York to Moscow passenger service (July 15)

22. 1969

a. Attended Sunday worship services at the White House, at President Nixon's invitation (April 1)

b. Luncheon for Former President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, at Cape Kennedy Hilton (July 15)

c. Attended White House dinner with other Associated Press executives (October 12)

23. 1970

a. Member, President's Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations (March)

24. 1971

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a. **(B1/F11)**
PHOTO:
In *Editorially Speaking* (Volume 29, 1971).
Paul Miller (left), on Far Eastern tour before Gannett Group was joined by the six newspapers of Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Inc., is welcomed to Seoul by Bong-Kyun Kim, superintendent general and chief of foreign affairs division, Korean National Police, and Lee, Eun-woo (right), vice president, Donghwa News Agency.

25. 1972

a. In July and August of 1972, Miller and another close friend, Wes Gallagher, president of the Associated Press, visited the Chinese mainland for three weeks with their wives. After both visits to the Communists countries [1962 visit to the Soviet Union], Miller wrote and spoke extensively about what he saw and heard.

b. Miller also took a group of AP executives to China and negotiated an agreement for regular news exchange between AP and the Chinese news agency. For the first time in twenty-two years, an American news agency had a regular news channel with China. Stories penned by Miller during and after his China trip, later became the booklet, *China Opens the Door* (1972).

26. 1973

a. In January, Miller traveled to Paris with Secretary of State [William Pierce] Rogers for the signing of the Indochina peace treaty.

27. 1974

28. 1975

a. Miller travels widely, usually on Gannett business, but also to a lesser extent for the A.P. His travel by air in 1973 was 125,963 miles, including a Pacific swing toward the end of the year, and in 1974, it totaled 80,816 miles. This year, his second China visit, capped a 28,000 mile Pacific arc tour.

29. 1976

a. In May/June of 1976, he traveled to Taiwan (Republic of China), Hong Kong and Japan, a distance of 22,500 miles.

30. 1977

a. *U.S. News and World Report* named him one of the five most influential newspaper executives in the United States.

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Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
(Box # 1, 4, 5, 11, 18, 19, 22, 24, 28, 29)

Paul Miller knew all of the American presidents from FDR to Jimmy Carter, often serving as a valued advisor on policy matters, particularly those pertaining to the press. He was especially familiar with Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon. At least ten (10) boxes in the collection offer a wealth of documentary evidence for this subject.

1. 1943 **(B3/f34)**

February 1943

FORWARD

Or is a Foreward [*sic*] required in a diary . . . .

I was talking with Colonel Fitzgerald the other day about mutual efforts to improve transmission of news from the North African war zone . . . .

I met the President in the way of all so-so newcomers: Kirke Simpson and I moved up to his desk after a press conference, picked up the convoy of Steve Early and pushed up to Mr. Roosevelt's chair for a handshake and a glad-to-see-you. Mr. Roosevelt was laughing. He said he'd taken [Secretary of the Treasury] Henry Morgenthau for $45 at poker up home over the weekend; that they were playing at Henry's house so that Henry couldn't make the excuse of having to go home. I marveled at the President's apparent good humor and good appearance amid the trials and red-hot criticism of the time.

Outside we saw Mr. Morgenthau awaiting an appointment. He looked as gloomy as the President jokingly wanted to make it appear that Henry should look, being out $45 . . . .

I'd always hated [Secretary of the Interior] Harold Ickes. His ignorant criticism of The Press galled me. He was one of the most horrible of the New Deal's smearers and I never shall forget the utter miserable taste of some of his campaign utterances against men I rated vastly his betters . . . .

General Marshall [5 stars, Army Chief of Staff during WW II, later Secretary of State & Secretary of Defense] I soon came to rate the most astute handler of personal public relations in all Washington. It was not long after Pearl Harbor, certainly months before I came here in June of 1942, that a dozen or so

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top Washington correspondents and commentators, along with representatives of The AP, UP and INS, received invitations to meet the General in his office . . . .

Later, but not much later, Admiral King [5 stars, Fleet Admiral, Chief of Naval Operations during WW II], hated by many as a martinet and regarded by most as a man whose happiness increased in direct ratio to the distance between himself and the nearest newspaperman, sought through the offices of a close friend, Seeley Bull, to do as well for the much-criticized Navy . . . .

The greatest satisfaction to me in my first months at Washington was the realization that the Staff and I were getting along and that all of us were plugging away at telling the Story of Washington with an enthusiasm and a fidelity that were getting some grand results . . . .

I was surprised to find myself liking Henry Wallace [Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Vice President of the United States] – as a friendly conversationalist, that is to say . . . .

2. 1944

a. **(B3/f36)**

Washington
August 18, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

KC
AJG

I am no doctor, but I think President Roosevelt is in very serious condition.

I attended a White House press conference this morning for the first time in months. It was the first time I had seen him since, I believe, May.

Regardless of his doctor's repeated statements, his face is thin and drawn. His eyes look bad. He appears to have more trouble with his enunciation due to his teeth. Even his voice is weak – the reporters had to keep urging him to speak louder.

In short, he looks sick and he looks tired and he lacks fire. He almost looked pitiful.

I came back and checked our biographical matter. We are getting to work at once filling in on the Hawaii trip. We will have a reporter go to Hyde Park when Roosevelt does at all times, regardless.

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b. **(B3/f36)**

(November-December 1944)

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

KC
AJG

Harry Oliver returned [handwritten: "from Warm Springs (after 3 weeks)] with FDR today and submitted the following confidential memorandum. Henry said he never had seen FDR so "testy" as he has been of late . . . .

"FDR screwed the censor's lid on pretty tight on this trip to Warm Springs. Not that it would have added much to the story, but just in event some of the items leak out in columns, here are five instances about which he prohibited any publication:

"1. Made informal speech to Foundation patients on night of arrival, November 28, [1944], with perhaps 300 persons present. We have always printed this speech in the past. But this time he made what apparently were later regarded as slips. He stuck his neck out on the Pearl Harbor controversy (before the Stimson-Forrestal reports [March 1945] came out) by saying that little did he think, as most people did at the time, that Japan would attack during those six days following his summons back to Washington in December 1941, yet Japan did attack and we have been at war ever since. (Of course this was not very important, but he did imply that some people did think Japan might attack. He probably would not have framed it just that way had he prepared his remarks.)

"2. At the same turkey [Thanksgiving] dinner, Bette Davis was a surprise, and some say, uninvited guest who was plunked down on the President's left at the head table. Bette has a sweety, a Corp[oral Lewis A.] Riley, in the Army at Fort Benning, 40 miles from Warm Springs. The Administrator of the [Georgia Warm Springs] Foundation, without consulting the President, invited Bette over to perform before the patients. The next thing FDR knew she was sitting next to him at dinner, and very much resented by the whole White House staff, according to Hassett. She didn't act.

"3. The President had a tooth pulled during the trip, apparently by a dentist he had never seen before, most likely a villager. [Secretary to President Roosevelt, William D.] Hassett tried to get this story for us (for a box feature), but FDR said a flat "no." He took the position that this was a vacation trip pure and simple and having a tooth pulled is a personal matter just like going to the can.

"4. Bob [St. Louis, MO politician, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Democratic National Committee Chairman, Postmaster General, Robert

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Emmet]Hannegan paid a visit to the Springs after being told, says Hassett, that he better wait till the President returned to Washington. But thick-skinned Bob came down anyway en route to Florida – and brought four Missouri politicians with him! The four were made to cool their heels in the administration building more than a mile from FDR's cottage, while Hannegan was received. Hassett said to make matters worse Hannegan stayed an hour and 20 minutes longer than the time allotted. In Hassett's words the President had no callers "on the record."

"5. FDR drove his little Ford car, with hand controls, over to Hamilton, Ga., for a visit at the 3,000 acre Blue Spring Farm of wealthy textile mill owner, Carson J. Callaway. Had a long personal chat which FDR regarded as unworthy of note. Calloway is author of a novel 100 7-man corporation plan [Georgia Better Farm program] to restore run-down Georgia farm land. We were forbidden to say even that the President went to his farm.

"(FDR didn't receive us once during the trip.)"

3. 1945

a. **(B3/f39)**

April 15, 1945
PHOTO:
(Handwritten at bottom):
"F.D.R. funeral
Hyde Park
4/15 – 45"

b. **(B3/f37)**

August 9, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Tony Vaccaro tells a number of stories about his experiences at Potsdam, the best being these:

1.Roy Porter of NBC got out a Potsdam broadcast, picked up by us and front-paged everywhere, saying some of the most important people at the Potsdam conference had departed suddenly for an unannounced destination. There was all sorts of speculation here in the press and radio, most of the speculators thinking it

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meant our military people had gone to Moscow to confer with the Russians on the strategy with the Japs.

The truth is it was just some of the Secret Service agents flying to Switzerland to buy watches that they could bring back and sell at $600 a throw in Berlin! Some of them brought back thousands of dollars made on such transactions.

2.You may recall that Drew Pearson and others reported that the reason Stalin was absent from the conference for two days was that the Russians had such a big party celebrating Atlee's win over Churchill that Stalin knocked himself out on Vodka. Stalin really was ill. He's in poor health. As for his feelings about Churchill:

The truth, Truman told Tony, is that the Russians – from Stalin on down – were "just sick" when they heard Churchill had been licked. Truman said that for all their wide variances of views on many things, Stalin and Churchill had developed a personal relationship that was very close and that Stalin was a very disappointed man when Churchill went down. That's the sentimental side. There is a practical side, too:
The Russians want to be the Socialist-Labor movement in Europe; they don't want the British stealing any of their particular show in the ideological lining up of European nationals now taking place.

Sincerely yours,

c. **(B3/f37)**

August 22, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Kent Cooper
Executive Director
New York City

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I saw President Truman for about twenty minutes today. He was very cordial and talked about a lot of things before he got around to asking me the subject of my visit. I told him I had two things I wanted to discuss: (1) The matter of the statement in the World's Press News of London that American officials discriminated in favor of American newspapermen here; the other, the matter of a world free press – a subject with which I knew he was familiar, starting with his conversation with you at Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

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As to the first, Mr. Truman immediately said all newspapermen have equal access to news, so far as he is concerned, in Washington. He commented that any number of foreign newspapermen show up at all of his regular news conferences. I asked him if I could quote him and he agreed. I then suggested that he hoped American newspapermen would reciprocally receive the same privileges elsewhere throughout the world. He agreed to that quotation also, and we so reported in a little story today.

In discussing the second, and important point of my visit, I asked him if he felt confident the Russians would make good on permitting American newspapermen freely to report in the Balkans and other Russian-occupied areas. He said, although not too positively, he did believe they would make good. I then said "Why don't you do something that I believe would push the whole thing along?"

1.Declare that all vanquished nations must give their people a free press as we know it in the U. S. A.

2.Declare that any nation which requires help in reestablishing its importance, as a condition, guarantee a free press as we know it.

3.Leave to the Press the missionary work involved in other countries.

He said he just couldn't. He said that Mr. Roosevelt's policy had been that to which he now adheres; namely, that we shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of any of these countries – we will stay with them and help then get on their feet and get a government we can recognize. Then, regardless of what government, provided it represents popular will, they may establish, we will keep hands off.

Moreover, he admitted that he felt if he raises such an issue now it would immediately bring difficulties. It was obvious that he meant Russian difficulties. He insists, though, that he got on all right with Stalin at Potsdam and he insists also that

He has emphasized and reemphasized to the Russians that our agreements with them constitute, as he puts it, "a two-way street."

Mr. Truman said further on this subject: "Molotov sat right here where you are sitting when he came complaining about the United nations Conference at San Francisco. Molotov asked me if we were going to live up to the agreements made there. I said to Molotov: 'Are you going to live up to the agreements you made at Yalta? This agreeing business is no one-way street.'"

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Because our policy is what it is does not mean that there is no hope for what you want to do. Others here are working, and they will have Truman's benediction along two lines:

1.International agreements clarifying communications problems.

2.International agreements, perhaps tied in with the communications matter, in the field of freedom of information.

Then, too, it still is not beyond the realm of possibility that communications and information may be covered one way or another in the peace treaties. The Council of Foreign Ministers meets at London next month; it will deal, among other things, with plans for the peace treaties.

My next step will be to see the Secretary of State, when there is favorable time, and discuss with him what may be done in fields of communications and information on which the State Department actually has worked. Byrnes is getting ready to go to London now.

Sincerely yours,

4. 1946

5. 1947

a. **(B3/f39)**

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO FROM WASHINGTON

CAUTION: USE CREDIT

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS

President Truman poses on the White House steps today (June 26) with a group of press, radio, and movie representatives who discussed with him freedom of expression and communications. In the group are: Front row (L to R) Justin Miller, National Association of Broadcasters; President Truman, and Melton Minton, American Book Publishers Council. Second row (L to R) Donald F. Nelson, Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; J, Hale Steinman, American Newspaper Publishers Association; William Chenery, National Publishers association; David Howe, American Newspaper Publishers Association; Harry F. West, American Book Publishers Association. Back row (L to R) Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press; A.D. Willard, Jr., National Association of Broadcasters, and Kenneth Clark, Motion Pictures Association of America.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
WX-[B?]M NEG TO NY
[y?]6/26/47STF-WJS5:46 PED

b. **(B3/f53)**

Gannetteer
November 1947

Paul Miller:
Hartford's Guest

He came, he saw, he didn't conquer – the golf prize went to a traveling companion by the name of Blanchard.

That was Paul Miller's boxscore on his first get-acquainted visit to Hartford Sept. 24. But even if L. R. Blanchard, Group's general executive editor, won three golf balls in the kicker's tournament, FEG's new executive aide won the hearts of Times men and women.

The party for Miller was arranged by Publisher Francis S. Murphy, who explained to folks in The Times editorial room, as well as key personnel from all departments, present at the dinner, that Gannett had been called [away to] the West Coast and couldn't make the party.

"Miller Day" began with afternoon golf, whereupon some scores were immediately impounded and held top secret. Times Golf Editor Skip Henderson was handed the task of presenting prizes to the winners, with Murphy pulling the lucky scores out of the hat.

Blanchard spoke briefly at the dinner, remarking that The Times was an outstanding proof of FEG's principle that Group papers shall serve the best interests of their own communities.

Introduced by Blanchard, Miller gave an interesting behind-the-scenes picture of Washington and some of the big-wigs in the government, from President Truman down.

6. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**

<u>The Bipartisan Human Policy</u>

A talk prepared for delivery by Paul Miller, The Gannett Newspapers, before the Kiwanis Club of Malone, N.Y., Tuesday, June 29, 1948.

. . . I have just returned from Philadelphia and the Republican national convention. I was there merely as a spectator. Now, any national political convention is a great experience and this was no exception. But what stands out to

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me, looking at it as a good Kiwanian might, was the reiteration there of the aim expressed in Kiwanis Objective Number One" –

"To give primacy to the human and spiritual
rather than to the material values of life."

Kiwanians surely must have noted that Governor Dewey, in his speech of acceptance, hit his high point when he said:

"We have found the means to blow the world, physically,
apart. Spiritually, we have yet to find the means to
put together the world's broken pieces . . The period
that is drawing to a close has been one of scientific
achievement. The era that is opening before us must b
a period of human and spiritual achievement."

b. **(B3/f53)**

(Untitled/undated newspaper clipping):

Chatterbox Club Lists
Talk by Paul Miller

Sparking their Tuesday luncheon meeting with an interesting pre-election talk, members of the Chatterbox Club will hear Paul Miller of the Gannett Newspapers speak on "Personalities in the 1948 Presidential Campaign." Guest including husbands of members will attend Mr. Miller's talk which is scheduled for noon and will be followed by a buffet luncheon.

c. **(B3/f53)**

THE CHATTERBOX CLUB
25 NORTH GOODMAN STREET
ROCHESTER 7, NEW YORK

(Handwritten note):

Oct. 7, 1948

Dear Mr. Miller,

On behalf of the Chatterbox board and all of its members I want to thank you for being so generous as to come and speak to us on Tuesday.

In this election year each of us is vitally interested in the issues at stake and the opinions of the various candidates on these issues.

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We know that it is no mean task for a lone man to speak before a group of women and we only hope that you felt as at ease with us as we did with you.

We hope that at some future date you will be willing to be with us again to enlarge on some of the points brought up in the question period.

Thank you again for a most enjoyable and enlightening time.

Sincerely yours,
Betsey R. Morse
Corresponding Secretary
pro tem

7. 1949

a. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Rochester Times-Union
Friday, April 22, 1949

Editors Weigh Cause of Errors in 1948 Election Forecast

Washington – (AP) – The American Society of Newspaper Editors today sought to learn from its members "why the press was wrong" in 1948 election forecasts.

Philip H. Parrish of the Morning Oregonian, Portland, and Paul Miller, editor of The Rochester Times-Union, presented answers to the forum meeting of 350 editors at the annual convention.

"The papers almost universally vouched for the polls as scientific," said Parrish, "and so identified with themselves with the polls. We have permitted a feature to pose in the robes of a doctor of science."

Said Miller: "There's nothing wrong as between newspapers and the people that good reporting won't fix."

Other discussion leaders on the election question were N. R. Howard, Cleveland News; Thomas Hanes, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, and Richard J. Finnegan, Chicago Sun-Times.

And Harry S. Truman, the man who guessed right, prepared to receive the editors in an off-the-record news conference in the White House Rose Garden. The President's office is too small for the expected crowd.

In the statement he prepared for the meeting, Miller also said:

"Many a newspaper must have had at least one reporter who knew which way the wind was blowing last Fall. Few newspapers made the most of such reporters."

Miller suggested that it is time to drop "ninety other sideshows if necessary" to concentrate on good reporting. That he said is "the one absolutely basic essential to winning public acceptance and holding it."

Many an editorial is narrow and ill-founded because it is based on a poor reporting job," he proceeded. "Newspapers must sell the idea that they aim to be a

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compendium of responsible views locally –not merely, as so many readers so firmly believe, a vehicle solely for the newspapers' own views." . . . .

b. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Saturday, April 23, 1949

Editors Deplore Blunders
In Soul-Searching on Polls

Washington – (UP) – The American Society of Newspaper Editors was told yesterday the U.S. press has taken its most severe criticism in history for wrong guesses on last Fall's Presidential election and has itself to blame.

The post-election criticism and the reason for it were analyzed in a panel discussion on "The Press and the People" at the second session of the ASNE's annual convention . . . .

The soul-searching discussion was aimed at finding out if the daily press is doing a good job of keeping the public informed. Other features on the day's program included off-the-record talks by President Truman, Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson and Defense Secretary Louis Johnson . . . .

PHOTO:
LEAD EDITORS' DISCUSSION

Caption:
Five editors who led a discussion on "The Press and the People" at yesterday's sessions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington were, from left, Philip H. Parrish, Portland Oregonian; N. R. Howard, Cleveland News; Richard Finnegan, Chicago Sun-Times; Paul Miller, The Gannett Newspapers, and Tom Hanes, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

8. 1950

a. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, April 25, 1950

T-U Editor
Elected
AP Director

New York – (AP) – Robert McLean of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, president of the Associated Press, and Norman Chandler of the Los Angeles Times were reelected yesterday as directors of the AP.

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McLean received 7,982 votes and Chandler, 6,673.

The members also chose four new directors.

The new directors and the votes they received were:

Paul Miller, editor and publisher, Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union, 5,354; Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald, 5,205; James M. North Jr., Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram, 4,742; and Harry F. Byrd Jr., Winchester (Va.) Star, 4,747.

At the annual luncheon yesterday, 1,400 publishers and editors heard Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower call on the nation's newspapers to keep their news columns free and unbiased.

DEFEND FREEDOM

Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, urged the newspapers to defend "the political and economic freedom of each one of us."

"Only an informed public opinion can win the peace," Eisenhower declared.

The nation looked for peace when the last war ended, he said, but the "shattering of that dream of actual and permanent peace has brought about a confusion that is almost a bewilderment."

This confusion spread, Eisenhower added, because some of the nation's leaders are "shooting from the hip" in eagerness to give answers when facts and interpretations are needed.

Eisenhower paid tribute to the American press for its reporting of World War 2.

He said the upholding the freedom of the press is vital, but that also "we must stand for individual freedom and for those things that are going to preserve the political and economic freedom of each one of us." . . . .

PHOTO:
"MILLER"

b. **(B3/f62)**

Rochester Times-Union
July 7, 1950

Editor Finds Argentines
Know City's Products

By JACK TUCKER

Rochester is 6,400 air miles from Buenos Aires, but Argentines are virtually as familiar with this city's high-type industrial products as a dealer down in Paducah or up in Bangor.

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union made that clear today.

Miller has just returned from a fast week's trip to South America as guest – with 20 other newspaper publishers, editors and radio executives – of Pan American Airways.

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NEW CLIPPER RUNS

The group flew aboard the clipper Friendship on the inaugural flight of a new luxury run from New York to Buenos Aires. Pan American is cutting flying time to about 25 hours.

Miller, who plans an article or two about his trip, met with President and Mrs. Peron of Argentina and related this pair of incidents:

"Fleur Cowles (editor of Flair Magazine) became intrigued with the spiked pumps that Eva Peron was wearing, and asked who made them.

"Mrs. Peron, who spoke through an interpreter, is a lady of action. She whipped off the pumps and showed Mrs. Cowles first-hand.

"Peron meanwhile insisted, during our meeting with him, that we ask 'tough questions like your President Truman is asked.'

"When the meeting ended, Peron's interpreter protested:

"'But El Presidente still wants to know where those $64 questions are!

FLANKED BY GUARDS

The Perons were flanked by four husky bodyguards of Jess Willard stature.

"They perked right up," Miller laughed, "when Amon Carter (publisher of the Fort Worth, Tex., Star-Telegram) pulled out what looked like a pair of pearl-handled pistols and presented them to Mrs. Peron.

"But international relations calmed down when the 'pistols' turned out to be trick cigaret [sic] lighters."

Miller ran into a number of Rochesterians in Rio De Janeiro, including Donald T. Burrows, Eastman Kodak's representative there, and Sheldon Thomas, first secretary and public affairs officer of the U.S. embassy.

LATINS BACK TRUMAN

Thomas' diplomatic acumen, Miller said, is highly regarded by Brazilians.

The visiting Americans were feted with a strenuous diet of receptions and dinners in Rio, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

Asked about south-of-the-border reaction to the Korean outbreak, Miller said that South American countries are strongly in back of President Truman's decision to commit U.S. military aid against the Red-supported North Koreans.

Miller was impressed particularly with the old saw that it's a small world, when a man can virtually commute from New York's Idlewild Airport to Buenos Aires in just about one day.

He said that many Americans don't appreciate the "tremendous development" taking place in Latin America and the still latent possibilities there.

Miller paid special tribute to Juan Trippe, head of Pan American, for his farsighted contributions to aviation.

PHOTO
Caption:
AMONG NEWSPAPER executives back in
1753

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U.S. today after flight to South America are (from left) Paul Miller, Benjamin M. McKelway, publisher of the Washington Star; Amon G. Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, and Norman Chandler, president of the Los Angeles Times. (AP Photo)

9. 1951

a. **(B3a/f71)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Thursday Evening, August 9, 1951, Page 1

Report from Abroad

Ike Avoids Talk Of President Race; Promotes SHAPE

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, has spent a month on a trip to study conditions in Europe. This is the first of four articles on his observations.

By PAUL MILLER

Pressure is building up abroad as at home for a statement from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as to whether he is, after all, a Democrat or republican, and what he's going to do about it in either case, looking to the presidential election of 1952.

Right now, Gen. "Ike" is doing his level best to stay out of the Eisenhower-for-President talk, but it's a tough job and it's going to get tougher.

This is the impression an American gets today on a visit to SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe).

There, at a sprawling seven acres of prefabricated housing between Paris and Versailles, Gen. Eisenhower is toiling as supreme commander of the effort to whip together an Allied army good enough to defend Europe. This is job enough. But as everyone knows – at SHAPE as in the USA – Gen. Ike could not be human if he were not keenly aware of the presidential boom back home.

*** * ***

VISITORS FROM WASHINGTON, including delegations of congressmen and others, are constantly in and out. All would like to know what Ike is thinking about politics.

Cablegrams from Washington newsmen arrive at the public relations office asking Eisenhower's comment on this or that news mention of his name as a possible candidate.

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One came in while I was there, from Andrew Tully of Scripps-Howard. It asked that Ike say whether he's a Republican or Democrat – good question, too.

Gen. Eisenhower's reaction to all this seems to be to try his darndest to look the other way.

At least that was my impression. He greeted me warmly in his office at 10 a.m., following the staff conference. His desk, flanked by flags, faced across the room toward a fireplace. On opposite sides of the fireplace, separated by a coffee table, were two settees. He motioned me to one of these. We faced each other across the coffee table as we talked . . . . [The remainder of the article is missing from the folder].

b. **(B3a/f71)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 10, 1951

Report From Abroad

America Must See the Job Through, General Ike Tells Visitors to Shape

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, has spent a month on a trip to study conditions in Europe. This is the second of four articles on his observations.

By PAUL MILLER

In a 37-acre tract 15 miles west of Paris is centered whatever hope there is today of building a combined force strong enough to defend Europe.

It is Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE).

Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his staff are stationed there, having just moved from the old Astoria Hotel near the Arc de Triomphe in Paris where Gen. Ike set up after his appointment in February.

In six months, as reviewed by the Paris Herald Tribune, Eisenhower has:

Picked a staff of Army, Navy and Air Force officers from the 12 Atlantic Pact nations (a visitor may be challenged by a U.S. military policeman, escorted by a French messenger, greeted by a Belgian Navy officer);

Named regional commanders for the Northern, Central and Southern European defense zones, and

Coordinated the planning for the 23-division Atlantic army which SHAPE member governments – Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and U. S. A. – have promised by the end of this year. There are to be 10 French divisions, 6 U.S.,

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4 British and 3 Italian. The goal is 50 to 60 divisions (10 to 15 thousand men each) by 1953.

Basis of all this is the North Atlantic Treaty, signed Apr. 4, 1949, under which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of the 12 participating nations was set up. Each nation agreed that an armed attack against one would be regarded as an attack against all. Eisenhower is trying to transfer this concept from paper to drill field. Russia is reported to have more than 200 divisions in addition to 70 satellite divisions near the West.

* * *

SO MUCH FOR BACKGROUND.

Now – you can get as many arguments on the Champs-Elysees as on Rochester's own Main Street as to whether there has been progress enough – or, indeed, whether there is adequate justification for the whole costly effort.

There are Frenchmen living almost within sight of the one-story, partly prefabricated buildings now housing SHAPE who will contend:

If Stalin ever planned to attack in Europe, he would have done so a year or two ago. He won't move now at all.

No matter what SHAPE does, Stalin still would be strong enough to overrun Western Europe at will, Or –

The United States is frittering away its own strength and will wind up the loser, through inflation and finally depression, without Stalin's ever having to fire a shot. Or –

France is too far gone from two great wars and too hobbled by political difficulties to do its part in the military buildup; besides, France won't fight.

Yes, you can hear all those arguments, and more, in France – or in England – just as in Upstate New York. As to the fourth point particularly, however, the government of France, for all its weakness and dilly-dallying, is firmly committee to the SHAPE program.

A military parade in Paris a couple of weeks ago seemed impressive and promising, even allowing for the fact it was pure spectacle and not necessarily indicative of any popular will or interest.

A flying visit offers no fair basis for an opinion as to whether France can or will give the full cooperation she has pledged. Certainly, she has been slow and halting to date. Only time will tell.

And, of course, there is another side to it: While we debate whether the French and the others are going to do their part, they watch every move of Congress to see whether America is going to stay or pull out.

* * *

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NO ONE IS MORE CONSCIOUS of the doubts, fears and suspicions than Gen. Eisenhower. His is one of the toughest jobs ever handed any man. It is two-fold:

To build a military force, combining men of different lands and tongues, into a confident, unified whole; and at the same time, through the kind of public relations job that few men living could handle as well, inspire confidence and implant determination in the people of Europe themselves.

Meantime, French Communists daily chorus the defeatist arguments of the French doubters or "neutralists." And they charge that America is "occupying" the country, a charge which one could understand as our fine-appearing American boys strolled the streets or drove about on SHAPE missions in Paris.

Eisenhower shrugs off the doubts and questioning of Americans and Europeans alike. To him it is not a question of whether his job **CAN** be done – he regards it as one that **HAS** to be done.

"The most important thing for America today is to help Europe get able to defend itself," Eisenhower reiterates to visitors and in speeches.

As he sees it, you can say you don't like the reports of lack of enthusiasm here; you can say it is Europe's job to defend herself; you can say the United States should do nothing until Europe makes a greater contribution of her own; you can say it's too late anyway – you can say all these things, Ike would concede, and more, and then you come back to this:

One way or another, America must see the job through, in her own self interest [*sic*] if for no other reason.

To him that is all there is to it.

(3) PHOTOS

Captions:

HEADQUARTERS OF SHAPE – 15 miles west of Paris. There's room for hoped-for expansion. Present structures and grounds cover only 7 0f 35 acres turned over to Gen. Eisenhower by French government. Flags of 12 Allied nations lend color.

EVERYTHING'S FINE – At least chiefs of SHAPE'S northern command appear jovial here with Gen. Eisenhower. They are (from left) Lt. Gen. Wilhelm Von Tangen-Hansteen, commander of Allied Army Forces, Norway; Lt. Gen. Ebbe Gioertz, commander Allied Army Forces, Denmark; Gen. Eisenhower; Adm. Sir Patrick Brind, commander-in-chief, Northern Europe, and Maj. Gen. Robert k. Taylor, commander of Allied Air Forces, Northern Europe. (International News Service Photo)

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IN GEN. Alfred M. Greunther, shown here at his desk at SHAPE, Eisenhower has one of the great military minds of our time as Chief of Staff.

10. 1952

a. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

A Picture Points the Way to Republican Victory

PHOTO:
EISENHOWER AND TAFT: July 11, 1952

The Republicans have a winner if they'll get in there and back him up.

Unless the bulk of them do back him, 1952 could be just a re-run of 1932 and 1936 and 1940 and 1944 and 1948.

It is incredible, the report that there may be trouble raising funds for the campaign here because some of the big money is sore about what happened to Taft.

Yes, incredible.

What happened to Taft was that the Eisenhower people took his steamroller away from him and ran him down with it even as he had hoped to run them down.

The inept Taft organization left a hole in its defenses when it failed to repudiate questioned Southern delegates and when cameramen were barred from the National Committee hearings as if there were something to hide.

Taking the initiative with cries of "Foul" and calls for "Fair Play," the Eisenhower machine started boring through that hole, widened it, exploited it, and rolled on to victory.

Opinion poll after opinion poll had shown Ike the favorite country-wide – North, South, East and West; such indications as an inquiring reporter could get from casual contacts seemingly bore them out here.

Yet, Taft "had the delegates," as the saying goes – or as it went! – and he was set to get the nomination any way. It is true that a week before the convention he had it in the bag. His people blew it at Chicago. It was not a pretty picture. It was a rough convention on both sides. Both exerted every effort known to modern experts in applied psychology, and some of the strong-arm variety as practiced in the state of New York by Gov. Dewey.

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But young campaigners, hustling younger governors, yes more progressive elements, triumphed.

You can say you don't like it because Dewey ran the show – and it is true his organization was a major and a ruthless factor.

You can say Taft, as the effective Republican spokesman for so long, had earned the nomination and that it was due him.

You can say it was a shame that the convention ignored the counsel of General MacArthur and former President Hoover, both of whom favored Taft.

But after you have said all that, you come back to this:

Few unprejudiced observers will seriously contend that Eisenhower did not have more popular support; did not have much the better hope of winning the so-called independent vote, did not, in short, look more like a winner than did Taft, fine and honorable and keen as Bob Taft is . . . .

*** * ***

EVEN IKE'S SEVEREST CRITICS should try now for a little more balanced consideration. It is astonishing to hear some solid citizens question phases of Eisenhower's military career, or his record at Columbia, or whatever else they get hold of to pick at – when, in addition to uncounted other historic distinctions, he has just returned with honor from one of the most demanding diplomatic-administrative-military assignments ever loaded upon a single human in our time.

Think it over.

And Dick Nixon – Senator Richard Nixon of California – the vicepresidential nominee at only 39.

They asked Eisenhower about his choice for vicepresident. Ike's only specification was that his running-mate be a tested, vigorous young man.

Because Ike wants to rebuild the Republican Party with young, new blood – young, new blood has been flowing away from the Republican Party and into the Democratic Party and offshoots. Ike wants to attract them. Ike wants to win . . . .

It is customary in such circumstances for the loser to send a congratulatory telegram to the winner.

This time I was different. Because this time it was Eisenhower. Taft did not have time to get off a telegram. Within minutes after the voting, Dwight D. Eisenhower was pushing through the hysterical crowds that choked the street and the sidewalk

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and the lobby and the elevators; pushing his way to Bob Taft to shake his hand and seek his support.

That picture should be hung in every Republican headquarters across the land.

It is a picture, whether hung on a wall or carried in the mind, that points the way to the victory America needs in November.

It is a picture to end all pictures of the 1952 Republican convention at Chicago.

b. **(B3a/f72)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Thursday, October 9, 1952

Elks Honor Newspapers For Informed Vote Drive

Tribute was paid to the Informed Voter Campaign of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union last night by the Rochester Lodge of Elks.

At an open lodge meeting in the Elks clubhouse on Clinton Ave. N., George M. Clancy, exalted ruler of the Rochester Lodge, presented a plaque to Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Company, for the two newspapers' "Read – Think – Vote" campaigns which Clancy said were "important in educating and informing the people."

Accepts Plaque

Miller, in accepting the plaque, introduced Wilbur G. Lewis, informed voter editor of The Democrat and Chronicle, and Carl M. Davidson, informed voter editor of The Times-Union. The ceremony marked the final day of National Newspaper Week.

Citing the many other "get out the vote campaigns," Miller said it was the aim of both newspapers to "get behind these efforts of other groups and do what we can for them to achieve a common goal." In addition, he said, the newspapers were trying to have informed voters and were directing their campaigns to that purpose. He said he hoped between 80 and 85 per cent of the eligible voters would vote this year, compared to 72 per cent in the city in 1948.

John A. Peartree, chairman of the Elks national newspaper week committee and a past exalted ruler, introduced Mayor Samuel B. Dicker, who asked for support in his registration contest with Syracuse, and Joseph P. Flynn who said the "Russians were watching with gleaming eyes the American participation at the polls."

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Office Seeks Man

Commenting on the presidential candidates and campaign issues, Paul Martin, chief of The Gannett News Service Washington Bureau, said this year it was a case of "the office seeking the man, especially Stevenson and somewhat true in the case of Eisenhower."

After describing his impressions of the candidates and the party platforms, Martin took up the campaign issues. He said both candidates have shifted for "political expediency" on some issues: Stevenson from modifying the Taft-Hartley Act to outright repeal and Eisenhower from the "full parity" clause of the GOP platform to 100 per cent parity in a speech in the farm belt.

One of the issues, he said, was "good times" and pointed out that in our past history, the voters have never "thrown out the party in power when they think they are enjoying what they call prosperity." But, Martin said, this issue along with inflation, the Korean war, corruption and communism would be submerged by the voters in preference to the question: "Is it time for a change?" Their answers to that question, Martin said, would decide the election.

PHOTO
Caption:

NEWSPAPERS HONORED – George M. Clancy, exalted ruler of Rochester Lodge of Elks, right, presents plaque to The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union for Informed Voter Campaigns. Receiving it for the papers were, from left, Wilbur G. Lewis, informed voter editor of The Democrat and Chronicle; Carl M. Davidson, informed voter editor of The Times-Union; Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Company.

11. 1953

12. 1954

a. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

The AP World
January [?] 1954

(1.) ***'TONY DONE MADE THE GRADE!'***
AS NATIONAL PRESS CLUB HEAD

Vaccaro Installed President
At Washington Shindig

WASHINGTON – "*Mistuh Tony done made the grade!*"

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Thus was Tony Vaccaro's installation as National Press Club president wrapped up in fellow-staffer Don Whitehead's story noting country-wide recognition . . . .

NOT all contributors were newsmen.

Included was a letter from President Eisenhower addressing Tony as "Dear Mr. President" and expressing the wistfully fiscal request that Tony let him know if he found a way to "reduce club dues, balance the club deficit and serve bigger and better meals "in the club" at drastically lower prices." There was a letter from former President Truman expressing high regard for Tony and the job he had done during his seven years as White House correspondent. The Eisenhower letter appears at right.

Vice President Richard Nixon (see cover), a top notable among the 700 members and guests present, took an active part in the proceedings. He read a list of suggested pledges to Tony and swore him in.

All in all, it was a big event for Executive Representative Vaccaro, one of the biggest since he entered the service at Nashville in 1929, thence going to Memphis and on to Washington where he has been since 1938.

THE photo shows Tony (2nd from l.) with Vice President Nixon, General Manager Frank Starzel and Paul Miller, now a Gannett Newspapers executive, but at one time Tony's superior as Washington chief of bureau . . . .

(2.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1954

Dear Mr. President:

My congratulations on your installation as President of the National Press Club. May your term of office be a most successful one.

Just one word of warning, however. By popular choice, you are now an elected official. That means that your former colleagues will expect you to reduce their club dues, balance the club's deficit, and serve bigger and better meals and refreshments at drastically lower prices.

If you find out how to do it, please let me know. The best of luck to you and the members of your administration.

Sincerely,

Dwight D Eisenhower (signature)

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Mr. Ernest Vaccaro
The Associated Press
Washington, D. C.

13. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**
*****

Times-Union
February 9, 1955

Visitor Sees 'Poor' Business with Reds

Japanese who want to do business with Red China got a strong rebuttal from a Tokio [sic] newspaperman visiting here.

The value to be realized from trade with China, argued Masao Tsuda, isn't worth the entanglements Japan would get into.

"Even before the war, trade between Japan and China came to only 10 per cent of the total Japanese foreign commerce – and that included Japan's investments in Manchuria," he contended. Currently, Japanese business and government leaders are calling for large-scale Chinese trade.

"Of course, there might be cheap coal, or cheap iron. But with government control of China's economy, how can we be sure we'd get them? If the Chinese needed something for their five-year plan, or some other plan, we wouldn't get it."

Tsuda, in Rochester to see his 20-year-old daughter, Mieko Tsuda, a first-year student of piano at Eastman School of Music, was interviewed yesterday, during a visit to The Times-Union.

Nine years ago, Tsuda recalled, he had a somewhat ominous introduction to his present job, general manager of Nihon Shinbun Kyokai – the Japanese Newspaper Publishers and Editors Assn.

Then an MP dropped by his home and asked him to come along to Allied headquarters.

"I thought I was going to be purged. I'd been a roving correspondent before and during the war. I was quite sure I was going to prison. They questioned me. Then I was told I'd been nominated general manager of the association."

Looking back over U. S. occupation of his country, Tsuda said he believed General MacArthur's 1951 recall by President Truman was a valuable, if regrettable, lesson in democracy for a surprised Japanese people.

The Japanese revered the chief of Allied Occupation Forces and UN Commander in Korea, said Tsuda.

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But to a couple steeped since 1933 in the idea of military supremacy, the recall brought home the democratic tenet that elected civilians run the military, he said. “At first, the people couldn’t understand it.”

A nation of newspaper readers, Japan has 112 dailies, with a total circulation of 27 million copies, an average of one for every three of the 80 million Japanese.

Japanese reading tastes differ from America’s, he says. Besides straight news, popular features are sports (with the accent on baseball and professional wrestling), women’s sections and America’s comic strips, including – Miss Tsuda reminded her father – “Blondie.” However, a “cultural” section, with music and book reviews and special columns, is a daily must with every newspaper . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:
REUNION – Masao Tsuda, newspaperman from Japan visits his daughter, Mieko, a music student in Rochester.

b. **(B4/f1)**
*****

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
April 30, 1955, p. 13

PHOTO:
Caption:

TRADITIONAL TOAST to the President of the United States is acknowledged by General Eisenhower at AP luncheon, under fire of news cameras. At the rostrum, AP President Robert McLean; at President’s right, John S. McKnight. (Photo by James L. Collings.)

AP Meeting
(continued from page 126)

. . . The Board of Directors met Tuesday and re-elected Robert McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin, president. McLean has held that important post since 1938.

Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times, became first vicepresident and Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., Birmingham News, became second vicepresident.

Lloyd Stratton was re-elected secretary and Robert Booth was re-elected treasurer.

Re-elected to the Executive Committee were Mr. McLean, Mr. [John S.] Knight, Mr. [Benjamin M.] McKelway, Mr. [Paul] Miller, Mr. [Robert D.] Choate and Mr. [Harry F., Jr.] Byrd.

c. **(B4/f2)**

Ogdensburg Journal

1764

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Tuesday, September 27, 1955

Ike Began 'Political Revolution,' Declares Newspaper Leader

President Eisenhower had "begun to work somewhat of a political revolution" in this country and on the international scene and it is a "major tragedy that he had to be stricken" by a heart attack.

So declared Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers, in talks at Massena and Potsdam yesterday. He inspected the Power and Seaway projects.

However, the newspaperman added, he does not believe that the President is yet out of the picture as far as a second term is concerned. He urged his audiences not to get excited, to wait developments of the next few weeks before attempting to assess the President's future.

Miller said that Eisenhower's "disarming frankness" held the key to the beginnings of the political revolution the Republican President has forged.

"After many bitter years, we seem to be approaching political maturity and sanity which leads to appreciation of the other fellow's point of view."

This has worked a major change in Washington, Miller said. He is most familiar with the nation's capital having served as chief of the Associated Press Bureau there during the war years.

The ability to see that the "other fellow" is not always wrong, that everything is not either black or white, has begun to extend into international affairs, Miller added. He cited the recent exchange of correspondence between the President and Premier Bulganin of Russia as one of the indications of this change in atmosphere.

Pointing out that heart attacks are an almost-common occurrence among businessmen and that many recover from them to resume a full share of daily life, he urged caution in assessing the effects of the President's illness.

Political campaigning no longer requires an "iron man," thanks to television, he continued, and it would be possible for the president to seek another term "without leaving Washington," if he recovers sufficiently.

"It would be a great thing for all of us if President Eisenhower could go forward," he concluded.

Miller recalled for his audience many incidents of meeting with President Truman and other government leaders during his days in Washington.

d. **(B4/f2)**

Rochester Times-Union
December 6. 1955

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Will Eisenhower Run Again?

* * *

Washington Opinion Shifts
Fewer Think He Won't

By PAUL MILLER

Everything is secondary in our national capital these days to one question:

"Will he run or won't he?"

– The Farm Problem, Khrushchev's pooping off, East Germany's declaration of separation – everything.

And, while the whole question still is one of sheerest speculation, with absolutely nothing to go on from the man who alone can answer, this much can be reported as fact:

More, many more, who ought to know, feel and say that he will run again than were feeling and saying so yesterday or a week ago.

"Informed" persons, who would have sworn a month ago that the President would definitely announce his withdrawal, now are "not so sure."

Some who were convinced a month ago are saying now that he may decide to run after all.

To a Rochesterian, in Washington for only a brief visit, the change in atmosphere from a month ago is extraordinary.

A few weeks ago those not willing to say either "he is" or "he isn't" were in the majority.

Now opinions are hardening – and they are hardening, in the highest circles, in the opinion that "he may run, at that."

All qualify their predictions with the obvious, that it "depends on what the doctors tell him." This of course is fundamental.

YET MANY GO BEYOND THAT. Many are saying this:

Sure Ike likes his Gettysburg farm and he likes his golf at Burning Tree or whatever.

But – can a man who has been on top of the international heap for years, and more than ever since Geneva – can such a man, being human as Ike certainly is,

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be content to settle for a steady diet of golf (even in the low 80's) or farming (even with 1955's best equipment and blooded stock) as against the world leadership status that Eisenhower has attained, and deservedly so, as President of the U. S. A.?

The question answers itself, say those who think he will run.

The question raises doubts even for opponents who hope he won't, and say he shouldn't.

Of course, this is just one of the arguments, often called the "human argument."

There are others. Perhaps the most frequently voiced is this:

The President is dedicated to his effort for world peace. He felt he was making some progress in attaining it. Now some of his moves on the foreign policy stage are under attack by Democratic presidential hopefuls and others. The President isn't a man to leave a job unfinished or to run away from a fight. Governor Harriman and Adlai Stevenson could make him mad.

* * *

THAT'S A FAIR PARTIAL PICTURE, yet only partial, as one Rochesterian sees it, based on all one can see and hear in Washington in 1955.

This is not a prediction. It is merely a reporting of some present facts.

PHOTO
Caption:
RECENT PHOTO of the President at his Gettysburg farm.

14. 1956

a. **(B4/f5)**

The Caracas Daily Journal
January 26, 1956

Newsman Talks
U.S. Politics

Mr. Paul Miller, now in Venezuela as a guest of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, said yesterday that he believed Eisenhower would run again for president.

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Mr. Miller, a Republican, and Executive Vice President of the Gannett newspapers in the United States, had some very clear ideas on the subject of the coming presidential election campaign now currying force in the country.

His personal guess was that Eisenhower would run "but," he said, "the next few weeks naturally will decide that issue. It will depend principally on the professional opinion of Dr. White, his personal physician."

"Eisenhower," he continued, "has earned high personal prestige not only in his own party but also among the Democrats. He is also well-liked abroad. During his administration he has developed the best executive organization to date in U.S. Government. It would be too bad if he didn't run again.

In remarking on the opposition, he said that Stevenson had the best organization. He still had the organization that was left from the last campaign year and it was evident that he had more universal prestige than either Harriman or Kefauver, the two principal Democratic contenders for the nomination. He also predicted a little more "noise" from Governor Lausche of Ohio.

In the event that Eisenhower didn't run, he said, the Republican Party still had several strong candidates from which to select. The important names on this potential list were Vice President Nixon, Chief Justice Warren, Senator Knowland, Governor Herter of Massachusetts and, though not seriously considered as a candidate, Milton Eisenhower. He also added that if Eisenhower (Ike) were to run again, his running mate would probably still be Nixon.

Nixon, he said, came through the period of Eisenhower's illness with great credit. Although considered by some as immature politically, it was to be taken into account that he is only 43 but has already had ten years in congress, plus the years of his vicepresidency [*sic*]. He is a vigorous personality and, though he was put – or put himself – on the spot, he came out of those 47 days of Ike's illness with little serious criticism. "He is without doubt, a very controversial figure," he concluded.

Mr. Miller, who is also a director of the Associated Press, is here with his wife, Mrs. Louise Miller. During their seven-day, they will visit oilfield areas in both Eastern and Western Venezuela and the iron mining regions in Bolivar. As an "added attraction," Creole has arranged for them to begin their tour with a sightseeing flight over Angel Falls in the Gran Sabana.

There are 22 papers in the Gannett newspaper chain located in cities in New York, New jersey, Connecticut and Illinois. The home office is in Rochester, N.Y., where the Millers have their residence.

Shortly after the Arbenz overthrow in Guatemala, Mr. Miller made a trip to that country. When he leaves Venezuela, he expects to stay several days there again and then proceed to Mexico, where he will also spend some time.

He declared that Venezuela was receiving excellent publicity in the United States and the fact that he had heard so much about it prompted him to make the visit.

"We were not prepared for what we found," both Mr. and Mrs. Miler declared yesterday.

After a personal visit with the President of the Republic next Sunday, Mr. Miller will continue his trip north.

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b. **(B7/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 16, 1956

Truman Era Ends; 'One of Boys' Now

By PAUL MILLER
Editor and Publisher of The Times-Union

INTERNATIONAL AMPITHEATER, Chicago – The Truman era in the Democratic party ended officially at 2:20 a.m. Rochester time today.

That was the moment when the former President turned, in public, from would-be dictator to of the boys.

He arrived here to take charge as of old. Adlai Stevenson and company quietly closed him out. Barring a miracle, they had apparently blocked his every move to dump Adlai and put over Averell Harriman, or, failing that, a dark horse.

What has been apparent to others for days finally dawned on Harry.

Almost ignominiously then, it seemed to some, H. S. T. called for a mike in this vast, noisy, brawling hall and ate crow. He ate it before thousands yawning and sweating under the bright lights here, and however many thousands had not yet turned off their TV sets and gone to bed.

Yet it was 2:20 a.m. Rochester time – an hour earlier here – when the familiar, rasping voice poured over the hall from the Truman box above and beyond the Missouri delegation on the floor.

48 HOURS

Only 48 hours earlier, Harry had stridently declaimed that Adlai Stevenson couldn't win if nominated. Twenty-four hours after that he had called a press conference to tone this down. And a few hours after that, another conference to assert that Adlai could win "with the help of an old man from Missouri."

Now, as the convention dragged to a vote on the civil rights platform plank, Harry S. Truman seemed to complete an almost full circle turn.

"More champs than Truman didn't know when to quit." – an editorial, Page 22.

He came out soothingly for the plank favored by the majority, and against so-called stiffening amendments supported by the Harriman-dominated delegation of New York.

TO GET ABOARD

Whereas heretofore he had championed the kind of plank favored by Gov. Harriman, Truman, of all people, now counseled moderation, of all things.

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He was still going down the line for Harriman, still reserved about Adlai, but the Truman speaking here was a new harry; a fellow who wanted awfully to get back aboard the wagon somehow, some way.

Never again, probably, would the Democratic party jump when Harry Truman snapped a finger.

An era had ended.

Even the "old man from Missouri" seemed to know it now.

c. **(B7/f1)**

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Rochester Times-Union
August 17, 1956

Ike's Health, Nixon: Adlai Lays It on Line

By PAUL MILLER

CHICAGO – Adlai E. Stevenson has laid it on the line.

Vice President Richard Nixon will be a focal point of violent attack in the coming campaign.

Linked will be the health of President Eisenhower.

The man from Illinois boldly disclosed this campaign concept last night within an hour after the Democratic National Convention nominated him . . . .

Adlai Stevenson, 1956 model, is a long, long way from the reluctant dragon of 1952. He stormed the country in the primaries. Here he triumphed also in the smoke-filled rooms. He's as polished, as gentlemanly, as ingratiating as ever. But there's a toughness and a drive and a determination there today that was absent, or less apparent in 1952.

This is going to be a campaign with a capital "C."

Dick Nixon will be under constant attack. President Eisenhower will be handled differently, but aggressively as well. Both, further health setbacks or no, will have their hands full this time.

Adlai Stevenson is moving out fast.

d. **(B7/f1)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
August 19, 1956

Pro, Anti-Nixon Forces Skirmish In Battle of Polls at San Francisco

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By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President of The
Gannett Newspapers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 – Preconvention skirmishing, such as it was for there's mighty little of it, developed into a battle of polls today. (See details on Page 12A.)

First, Harold Stassen, boosting Gov. Christian Herter, called a press conference to present his "latest nationwide study of voter opinion." It showed, of course, that Richard Nixon WILL be a handicap to President Eisenhower in the campaign.

Next, Sen. Styles Bridges, immediately following Stassen before the same reporters in the same hall – the Knob Room at the Fairmount Hotel – handed out leaflets reporting a different poll. It showed, of course, that Richard Nixon will be NO handicap to President Eisenhower in the campaign.

The delegates could take their choice . . . .

I VISITED FORMER President Hoover this morning. He looked well and spry in the usual blue double-breasted suit, seated at his desk in the presidential suite at the Mark Hopkins. The desk was covered by letters and telegrams. He's still digging out of the greetings received on his 82nd birthday Aug. 10. "Guess I must have received 25,000," he said smilingly.

Hoover addresses the convention Tuesday night. Otherwise, he's taking no apparent part. Doesn't even expect to go out there on opening night, Monday. He asked to be remembered to his old friend Frank Gannett and other friends in Rochester. I said I'd relay his greetings by wire. Here it is . . . .

e. **(B7/f1)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
August 22, 1957

Stassen's Efforts: What of Effects?

By PAUL MILLER
Editor and Publisher, The Times-Union

SAN FRANCISCO – [Harold] Stassen's dump-Nixon drive has had some effect on delegates at the Republican National Convention.

1. It caused a conscious, if largely casual, appraisal of other possible candidates.

2. It raised among some top party pros a nagging question: "What if Stassen SHOULD turn out to be right?"

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As for the first, delegates had an opportunity to get a good look at Sen. William F. Knowland of California. As temporary chairman, he ran the convention until the permanent chairman, Joe Martin, took over.

They have also seen much of Goodwin (Goodie) Knight, popular governor of California. He tried mightily to keep the California delegation from endorsing Nixon for renomination . . . .

Many delegates appeared to believe they'd made a new discovery in Sen. Knowland, who took over from his friend and sponsor, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, as Republican leader of the Senate. Whatever the future may hold, Knowland clearly improved his party position here.

After looking them all over, if random comment is any gauge, the conventioners more or less contentedly came back to where they started – with Dick Nixon for vice president . . . .

KNIGHT'S OPPOSITON

The apparent enmity between Gov. Knight and Vice President Nixon becomes somewhat more understandable out here. Knight has strong union labor support in California. Organized labor leaders here oppose Nixon.

There are personal animosities, including professional jealousies, perhaps. But the division of labor loyalties adds up to the major element in Knight's continuing anti-Nixonism.

In the lighthearted banter of this lighthearted convention, a new story makes the rounds daily. The latest:

"A Truman-Stassen third party is being formed," one delegate tells another. "Their slogan is 'We mess up everybody.'"

f. **(B7/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 25, 1956

The Plight of Harold and Harry

Stassen: Frisco's HST

By PAUL MILLER
Editor and Publisher,
The Times-Union

SAN FRANCISCO – Harold E. Stassen wound up as the Harry S. Truman of San Francisco.

The parallels are equally pointed, equally perplexing – and almost equally painful.

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In Chicago, Truman rode the wrong horse, Gov. Harriman, until it was too late to get off gracefully.

Stassen, though himself a veteran of 25 years in politics, let himself in for approximately the same general fate in San Francisco, fighting Vice President Richard Nixon.

DEAL OF DOING

From here on, it will take a deal of doing for Stassen to regain anywhere near the party standing he's enjoyed nationally since 1940 when, billed as the "boy governor" of Minnesota, he keynoted the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia and was Wendell Willkie's floor manager.

Since then, Stassen has had his ups and downs. But he always managed to regain an earnest, if small, group who boosted him for anything and everything, with the White House clearly their ultimate goal.

Now look:

1. – For all his protestations of acting for the party's good, he's pure poison to just about everybody close to Richard Nixon – with, for the moment at least, the very considerable exception of President Ike.

2. – In striving to clamber back aboard the party train, he almost won as many hoots and "how now" smiles in convention corridors as sincere welcomes for his pains. He was spared boos when he addressed the convention. The leadership had passed the word to delegations please not to greet him impolitely.

The President told a press conference that he had no other thought than that Stassen would return to the official family as White House disarmament assistant.

Later, Stassen himself said that he would be back on the job Monday morning. He took a leave to carry on his fight to nominate somebody other than Nixon for Vice President.

"I owe Mr. Nixon all-out support from this point," Stassen blandly said.

Yet, like Truman, who will be quoted throughout the campaign on his Chicago statement that "Adlai Stevenson can't win," Stassen will be quoted by Democratic campaigners on his oft-repeated prediction that Nixon will cost the ticket "millions of votes."

Some anti-Stassen republican leaders fear that a Republican defeat in November, or even a close squeak, would open the door for an "I told you so" from Harold Stassen.

Most, however, grew stronger for Nixon during Stassen's attack than they were before.

And it was clear that rank and file delegates, having looked over the crop of possibilities to replace Nixon, turned to him with confidence that he is, as President Eisenhower said, as good a man as they could pick for the vice presidency.

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So Harold Stassen's solo uprising, his calm but insistent urging that Nixon be replaced, finally produced this situation:

Nixon is back, stronger than ever.

Stassen is out in left field; nobody knows quite where.

Some say of Stassen, "he MEANT well . . ." but political leaders shun a loser like the plague and "he meant well" is seldom an acceptable excuse for one who bolts the organizational fold for an excursion of his own.

g. **(B7/f1)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Monday Evening, August 27, 1956

WE SUPPORT IKE

GOP Stronger After Frisco

*** * * * * ***

Ike Shows Surprising Vigor, Nixon Wins New Friends

By PAUL MILLER
Editor and Publisher of The Times-Union

After two weeks of the sound and fury of the two national conventions, the 1956 American political prospect is just what it was before:

President Eisenhower will be reelected unless he suffers another illness.

Actually, the republicans may be in a more favorable position now than before Chicago and San Francisco. There are two main reasons:

1. Eisenhower appears stronger physically and more vigorous than his most fervent well-wishers had dared hope.

2. Richard Nixon came out of the Cow palace with more friends and supporters than he took in.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATED the ticket most republican leaders expected. It is a good one. But Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, without some now unforeseen break, would have to do the impossible to beat Ike.

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Readers saw the pictures of the President in the newspapers, and perhaps on TV. Neither did justice to his unexpectedly radiant and ruddy appearance up close in the flesh at San Francisco.

Nor could this have been a surface impression only. What Ike went through at Frisco could have knocked out almost any reader of these reflections!

To wit:

Within 48 hours, Ike submitted himself to tumultuous welcomes, parades, handshaking, dozens of conferences including the climactic meeting with Harold Stassen, the first presidential press conference ever conducted "live" on TV, more parades, more handshaking, the acceptance speech, and a train ride to his holiday at Pebble Beach.

He was up next day at 7:30 a.m. and banging out golf balls at 9 a.m.

Again: What reader of this report could take on that schedule, with or without a heart condition?

* * *

NOW, ABOUT NIXON. He could not have come out of the convention any better if the party high command had planned it that way.

Harold Stassen's attack strengthened Dick Nixon. Stassen knocked out only himself.

I heard many delegates , who had not seen or known much of Nixon intimately prior to the convention, praise him after his speech at San Francisco. They expressed wonderment that they'd heard so much against him before they got there. They asked themselves what was back of the anti-Nixon talk. (Read the explanation of the attacks on Nixon, by C. Lynn Fox, on Page 18 today.)

Governor Christian Herter of Massachusetts was Stassen's No. 1 candidate to dump Nixon. Herter is a great public servant. Yet it was clear – off the respective performances of Herter and Nixon in the Cow Palace – that Nixon would be a more vigorous, a more attractive and a more persuasive campaigner than Herter could ever be. This was common comment out there.

Putting the spotlight on Nixon led to a careful examination by many of the substance behind the Nixon criticism of which we have heard so much.

After sorting it out, delegates clearly came to the conclusion that the main thing against him seemed to be that he's a hard-hitting campaigner such as the

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Republicans have not been able to boast in years. No wonder his opponents don't like him. He has grown in public esteem. That grow will continue.

Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver will run an exhaustive campaign. Stevenson showed at Chicago that he is a much more able politician than in 1952 – and he was good then. It will not be enough, however, against the greatest public personality since FDR at his best; that's Ike.

* * *

NOTES ON THE DEMOCRATS: In young **Sen. Jack Kennedy** of Massachusetts, the Democrats have a new political star of national appeal. He may well reach the top in time. Many hope so. Some republicans are happy that he is not the Democratic vice presidential nominee right now – they think he'd have attracted more votes than Estes Kefauver . . . Young **Sen. Gore** of Tennessee is another democrat certain to be heard from further . . . .

The Rochester Times-Union will, of course, support Eisenhower and Nixon. They are more able, more experienced and more needed now even than they were in '52.

The nation, however, is fortunate indeed that Adlai Stevenson is again the Democratic nominee.

h. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
October 8, 1956

U.S. Election Intrigues Foreigners, Says Miller

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President of The Gannett Newspapers

Everybody abroad wants to know about Ike.

Foreign government officials, of course, are striving mightily to preserve a position of impartiality. They hasten to say so even as they ask a U.S. visitor for the latest election forecast from America.

A number of foreigners I saw on a quick trip to Britain and Egypt assumed President Eisenhower would be re-elected. Yet they wondered – even as you and I – how he's feeling healthwise now. They asked about this man Nixon who is running on the sane ticket or something, and whether some of the things Stevenson and former President Truman say can possibly be true.

Campaign speeches in the United States get little attention abroad. There are brief reports, however, of major campaign efforts here. There is some general idea in the street that the man named Stevenson and also Mr. Truman, who is well

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known and well liked overseas, are saying some awful things about the man best known abroad as commander in chief of the Allied war effort in Europe.

Most officials clearly believe that Washington is trying desperately to keep things on an even keel internationally during the election campaign.

Many in England who favored a strong policy toward Egypt's President Nasser in the Suez crisis think the U.S. toned down its own stand, after what seemed to be a bold start, to avoid any criticism in the campaign.

They think, in short, that we ran out on them instead of strongly backing them up when they mobilized troops and talked of using force, if necessary, to wrench the Suez Canal back out of Nasser's sole grasp and put it under international control.

They think we softened up for political reasons.

It is known that President Eisenhower has stated many times, and to Secretary of State Dulles, that political considerations here must have no place in our approach to foreign affairs.

I never missed an opportunity to tell this to our foreign friends and critics.

Probably few believed me. Few of them would work that way. Why, they think, should we?

But they're all interested in Ike.

Paul Miller recently
Made a 10-day flying trip
to London and Cairo to
find out first-hand about
the Suez crisis.
He has compiled his
observations into a series
of five articles. Written
"like a letter home," this
informative new series
will begin today in The
Times-Union.

i. **(B4/f23)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, October 7, 1956

Letters to the Editor on . . . .
Why They Still Like Ike . . . . or Favor Adlai

She Likes Dick

Anybody but an optimistic Eisenhower would be scared to his death by the declarations such as those given out in the newspapers by Justin Wroe Nixon, Dean Margaret Habein and Sol Linowitz.

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And what have they, specifically, against Dick Nixon?

I have never heard a criticism of him as presiding officer in the Senate. And he was credited with efficiency and modesty in his pinch-hitting when President Eisenhower was ill.

Thursday evening on TV, his answers to questions from newsmen all over the country were frank, fearless and confident.

Does Dr. (Justin) Nixon want to see a Democratic Congress with its most important committees again headed by veteran states-righters and Negroe-wrongers? Just now they are trying to prove that integration in the District of Columbia is unworkable and a failure.

RUTH L. GREENE

Pittsford

He Likes Adlai

MAY I express the views of an independent voter on one issue in this election. For years I have cast my vote for president, primarily on the issue of foreign policy. On that issue more than upon any other has it depended whether we would have enough order in the world for us to carry on satisfactorily our domestic life.

I voted for Dewey in ’48 and for Eisenhower in ’52 on this issue, believing that it was important for the Republicans to become responsible for our bipartisan foreign policy.

But now our foreign policy needs serious overhauling. The new developments in Russian policy alone call for it. What is called a “peace” is, to a considerable degree, chaos in a temporary equilibrium. The internal workings of the State Department where Scott McLeod, Senator McCarthy’s friend has a dominant position; our attitudes toward Germany, Japan and the neutral nations; our contacts with the Iron Curtain countries and China; and above all, the aims of our policy – all need candid and thorough re-appraisal.

In spite of the President’s fine character, the Eisenhower administration, if re-elected, cannot do this. It will be weakened in influence by the President’s ineligibility for re-election. It will be limited in maneuvering by the party’s powerful right wing which will not face the century we are living in. It will be tied to the personality and methods of Secretary Dulles who tries to handle everything himself.

No commission can do this re-appraising. Only a President can do it who is elected by all the people, and who will use the powers of his high office as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson did, to appeal to the minds and hearts of our people for advance all along the line.

It is because I believe that Gov. Stevenson understands that this job needs to be done and is able and willing to do it, that I am for him.

JUSTIN WROE NIXON

93 Beverly St.

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Democrat and Chronicle
October 8, 1956

Letters to the Editor
'Adlai Is Not in Ike's League'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Every letter must be signed with full name and address of the writer. In cases involving danger of severe personal hardship or questions of professional ethics, signatures may be withheld at our discretion. Space limitations may require editing of those letters which are printed; brevity by writers will be a guarantee of least possible editing.

IT beats me how a wonderful man, Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon, can get so much bum information as he makes clear HE has got in his letter in Sunday's Democrat and Chronicle.

For example, he repeats that Scott McLeod has a "dominant position" in the State Department. This is not true. McLeod did a pretty good job in a very tough spot, but to say he is in a "dominant position" is to misrepresent.

* * *

THEN DR. NIXON is critical of Secretary Dulles for doing so much work himself. This can be argued either way, of course, and my guess is that those who yack about Dulles doing too much are, by and large, the same ones who say Eisenhower is a part-time president. They can't win.

Yet what a contrast from years past when the State Department wasn't even permitted to function. Secretary Stettinius once told me, in 1945, with the glee of a schoolboy, that President Roosevelt had decided henceforth to let his Secretary of State see "most" of the messages he, FDR, was exchanging with foreign powers! I take it that sort of operation suited Dr. Nixon.

Much of the remainder of his letter is the 1956 Democratic party line. It has been debated and debated and more of the same is to come.

Yet I must comment on Dr. Nixon's comparing Stevenson and Eisenhower.

Stevenson was a fine man in various secondary appointive jobs in Washington during and after the war. He became a good governor of Illinois. He means well.

* * *

BUT – the irresponsible charges and impossible promises Stevenson has got off in 1956 should have disqualified him in the minds of all of us as a candidate for president.

Stevenson is going to have more to apologize for, after he takes his licking on Nov. 6, than any campaigner for major public office since Tom Dewey in 1950.

Moreover, Stevenson personally is of course not in the same league with Ike. Perhaps few ever seriously contended he was, but it is a matter of opinion and Dr. Nixon is entitled to his.

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One expects expressions like Dr. Nixon's from those who don't know or who have an axe to grind. A man who has to be in the public eye as much as Dr. Nixon ought to know the facts. I find it disappointing.

PAUL MILLER

5455 Clover St.
Pittsford

k. **(B4/f23)**

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

THOMAS H. HAWKS
PRESIDENT

October 9, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
The Gannett Company
Times Square
Rochester 14, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

There have been many interesting and informative editorials and letters to the Editor appearing in the Democrat and Chronicle and the Times Union during the past several weeks. This, we all agree, is a very healthy thing, and I certainly hope they will continue throughout the balance of the campaign.

This letter is merely to tell you that I think one of the most outstanding letters was your reply in yesterday's Democrat to Dr. Nixon's letter which appeared on Sunday. True to your form it was a fine job, and I commend you.

Most sincerely,
Tom (signed)

THH/b

l. **(B4/f23)**

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
ROCHESTER 2, NEW YORK

M. H. EISENHART
HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 10, 1956

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Mr. Paul Miller
Gannett Co., Inc.
55 Exchange Street
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Paul:

I am simply astounded at the attitude with regard to this election on the part of men like Justin Nixon. I have read his comments and reasons for voting for Stevenson and I do want to tell you how pleased I was to read your reply. I think you did a fine job.

How some of our so-called intellectuals, and particularly a minister, can even consider voting for Stevenson in contrast to President Eisenhower is beyond my imagination.

Keep up the good work!

Most sincerely,
Herb (signed)

MHE H

m. **(B4/f23)**

THE SENATE
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

GEORGE T. MANNING
52nd DISTRICT
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON EXCISE

October 10, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Managing Editor
Rochester Times Union
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

The "amens" that were surely sounded by thousands of Rochesterians after reading your letter to Dr. Nixon must still be reverberating!

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Your reply was a masterpiece and bespoke eloquently many thoughts a lot of us have had and hesitated to voice because we were loath to tangle with the "cloth."

Nice work on a job that badly needed doing.

Sincerely,
George (signed)
George T. Manning

GTM:VM

n. **(B4/f23)**

Democrat and Chronicle
October 10, 1956

Letters to the Editor
Dr. Nixon Replies; Is Replied to!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Every letter must be signed with full name and address of the writer. In cases involving danger of severe personal hardship or questions of professional ethics, signatures may be withheld at our discretion. Space limitations may require editing of those letters which are printed; brevity by writers will be a guarantee of least possible editing.

I APPRECIATE the compliment when my friend Paul Miller, publisher of The Democrat and Chronicle, replies personally to my letter of Oct. 7 on the campaign. It is like seeing your opponents send in their first team when their goal is threatened.

The points Paul raises I must discuss very briefly. He accuses me of following the "Democrat party line." I suppose he is thinking of my reference to the Republican party's "powerful right wing which will not face the century we are living in." Let me say that if he will read Donovan's "Eisenhower: The Inside Story," he will find that the President himself has been worried about conditions within his party that grow out of the power of the conservative elements in it. At one time he even considered whether he should organize a new party.

* * *

MY REFERENCE to Secretary Dulles was no reflection on either his character or his intentions. I wrote a letter to the papers in his behalf when he ran against Senator Lehman. My point is now that he has become so identified with our policy as it is, that he can hardly reappraise himself.

Paul's main charge against me is that I have operated on the basis of "bum information." Let us see how "bum" it is, as tested by my reference to Scott McLeod's "dominant" position in the State Department which Paul says I "misrepresent."

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I hold no brief for "dominant." "Highly influential" will do as well. Scott McLeod is of course a symbol of the influence of Senator McCarthy, the baleful effects of whose activities, as Senator Cain recently discovered, continue on after McCarthy has lost his personal prestige.

We had a devastating revelation of these effects on the State Department in the letter published on January 17, 1954, signed by five former ambassadors and career officials of the department, Norman Armour, Joseph Grew, R. W. Bliss, William Phillips and G. H. Shaw.

In its summary of the letter the New York Times said, "Attack seen aimed at Senator McCarthy and department security officer S. McLeod. Letter charges a foreign service officer reporting honestly may later find loyalty and integrity challenged." In my experience abroad last year (1955) I found confirmation of what these former State Department officials had said. Can we wonder that many of our able young people hesitate to seek employment in the department?

* * *

NO, AFTER rereading my letter in the light of Paul Miller's criticism I do not find anything substantial in it I want to withdraw. It is based on what I believe is adequate information. Nor do I have any "ax to grind" beyond seeing my country have a foreign policy that will help bring order in the world – a desire which goes back to experiences in France during the first World War.

I know that others will estimate both issues and candidates differently. And our political campaigns are such as to make the stoutest American heart quail. However, this is our American way, and after viewing some other ways, I am for ours.

But it is the business of independents to see to it that the big issues are not lost sight of in the political hassle. That is why I have lifted out the issue of foreign policy. I believe that a serious re-appraisal of our foreign policy is due, if we are to avoid the calamity of another great war.

With malice toward none and charity for all.

JUSTIN WROE NIXON

93 Beverly St.

o. **(B4/f23)**

PHOTO:

1956-6 C
Justin W. Nixon & PM at "Dear Sir" dinner, Hotel Sheraton, Nov. 29, 1956

p. **(B4/f23)**

*

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
October 11, 1956

Letters to Editor: Political Pot Comes to a Boil

1783

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Attention Letter Writers!

THIS page is happily engulfed in letters to the editor. We like them. We hope they keep coming. For the people are really speaking up.

But as in past election seasons, we now find it necessary to remind writers that there is no place for the wordy and long letter. We will edit all letters to a reasonable length consistent with our space, preserving as best we can the writer's main points. We confidently expect only agreement with this technique, for it is the only way to achieve fairness for all writers. And needless to say, brevity at the source will make editing unnecessary!

(1.) It is extremely difficult for me to understand how an outstanding Christian gentleman, scholar and statesman like Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon can enlist under the banner of Adlai Stevenson and sing and march to "Onward Christian Soldiers" beside Talmadge, Eastland and thousands of other Southern demagogues, reactionaries, rabble-rousers, hate-mongers, city bosses and racketeers.

Indeed, it puzzles me to understand how any ordinary Christian can support Stevenson so long as he cheerfully accepts and solicits such support in his campaign to become the President of the United States . . . .

C.T. LUNSFORD, M.D.
574 Clarissa St.

(2.) ***The Language?***

I am confident that Paul Miller, in his recent rejoinder to Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon, did not intend to show any disrespect to him, because in calling him "a wonderful man' Mr. Miller obviously meant to register his own sincere agreement with the high estimate in which Dr. Nixon is held by our community.

Nevertheless, it seems to me that Mr. Miller did unwittingly use in several instances "the language of disrespect" which detracted from the force of his letter as a whole, employing such phrases as "bum information," "to misrepresent," "those who yack about Dulles," and "much of the remainder of his letter is the 1956 Democrat party line."

Surely, Dr. Nixon, who has been widely known as a political independent, never as a follower of any party line, and who habitually makes a conscientious effort to inform himself before he speaks on any subject, deserves better treatment than the above phrases connote. Mr. Miller's letter could have been written hurriedly and under the strain of political emotion – a strain which most of us probably have to undergo whenever we prepare to exercise our right of suffrage.

Seldom are we for any one candidate 100% and zero percent for his opponent. The rivals may rate, in our judgment, more like 60% to 40% or even as closely as 51% to 49% -- but when we cast our ballot, we must vote 100% for the one and zero percent for the other and in order to make this necessarily distorted judgment, we have to call in the help of our emotions.

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Perhaps a man who has to be in the public eye as much as Mr. Miller, may want to consider – not necessarily the logical content of his recent letter, but at least some of its disparaging connotations.

DAVID RHYS WILLIAMS
69 Highland Ave.

Editor's Note: Mr. Miller has been out of the city and out of reach for consultation. Therefore this is our own comment, not his. We think the Miller letter assailed Dr. Nixon's political thinking, not his person. And it is our own belief that when a cleric deals in politics he cannot expect to be protected by his cloth.

(3.) ***Ike Dedicated***

On an evening news broadcast of Oct. 5, I heard Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon quoted as saying he was not only in favor of the policies professed by Mr. Stevenson, but that he did not want to see Mr. Richard Nixon become President.

What right has Dr. Nixon to assume that President Eisenhower is not going to live? As a religious leader doesn't Dr. Nixon believe in a higher power in the matter of life and death?

If Dr. Nixon voted for President Eisenhower in 1952 why doesn't he support him now . . . .

The great majority of the people of our country and around the world know that President Eisenhower has dedicated his entire life to his country in war and in peace, always with an abiding faith in God . . . .

MRS. E. B. BROWN
57 Calumet St.

(4.) ***'Ike Has Character'***

Astonishment and dismay filled my heart after reading Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon's article in Sunday's Democrat and Chronicle.

As a church leader in this community one would naturally expect Dr. Nixon's endorsement of President Eisenhower because of his integrity, his active support and attendance at church services, his firm belief in prayer and open avowal of its use in governmental deliberations, his devotion to his family – in contrast to Mr. Stevenson's divorce – and his above board dealings and truthfulness. Any person with such a character and religious background deserves and should have the active support of all church people, whether Catholic, Jewish or Protestant.

One cannot build a golden age with men of lead . . . .

EDITH A. HAGLUND
9 Cypress St.

(5.) ***For Dr. Nixon***

The opinions of Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon are well respected in Rochester as elsewhere. Evidence of this is in letters appearing in this column. One such letter

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comes from the very heart and head of The Democrat and Chronicle itself, Paul Miller (Oct. 8), in reaction to Prof. Nixon's published decision to support Adlai Stevenson for president (Oct. 7).

That Mr. Miller's response appeared so quickly is testimony enough to his respect, even if he had not called Dr. Nixon "a wonderful man."

Like many Rochesterians I not only appreciate Dr. Nixon's thinking, I seek it out. Hence, I am grateful for his considerate move in making his decision public. All who know Dr. Nixon know that he does not make decisions easily. He has gained our respect because of his own deep respect of evidence and his ability to weigh it carefully.

Mr. Miller claims that Dr. Nixon has been subjected to "much bum information." Yet, there is only one fact in Dr. Nixon's letter which he attempts to refute – Scott McLeod's position in the State Department.

Dr. Nixon's letter emphasizes "the issue of foreign policy." The three major objections he has to the Eisenhower administration in that regard are left untouched by Mr. Miller.

Though Mr. Miller admits that Dr. Nixon is entitled to his own opinion he ends his reply with the view that Dr. Nixon's opinion could only be expected from "those who have an axe to grind," and that he is disappointed that Dr. Nixon doesn't know the facts.

The clear implication is that if one knows the facts he is led to one clear-cut irrefutable decision. Only prejudice leads us to such decisions. A rational weighing of evidence demands an appreciation of at least two sides of an argument: a rational decision is invariably a compromise.

I am sure that if Dr. Nixon's full argument were known we would see that his decision has been hard earned – arrived at not through ignorance of the facts but careful evaluation of their import.

Those of us who consider our vote as "independent" are in great need of the rational thinking which Dr. Nixon represents whether we finally agree with him or not. There will be "wonderful men" voting both ways on Nov. 6. To make a decision surely does not mean ignorance of the facts!

J. A. SANDERS

191 Highland Parkway

q. **(B4/f23)**

(2) PHOTOS:

1956-6 A
PM and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1956

1956-6 B
[PM, Richard Nixon and 2 unidentified men]

r. **(B4/f23)**

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Rochester Times-Union
November 30, 1956

(1.)

Political Analyst Hails Writers of Letters to Editor

By BILL RINGLE

Some of Rochester's best-read political writers – authors of the 100 top letters to the editor – were told last night that they may be providing the leadership for tackling some of the country's biggest problems . . . .

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

DINNER HUDDLE – Prof. Arthur J. May (left) of University of Rochester history department talks with Fred I. Parrish, chairman, Monroe County Republican Committee, at Times-Union-Democrat and Chronicle dinner for letter writers.

LETTER WRITERS – Among writers of letters to the editor honored last night were (from left) D. Lincoln Canfield, chairman, UR foreign language department; Ralph A. Raimi, UR instructor; Glyndon G. Van Deusen, UR history chairman.

DINNER SPEECH – Samuel Lubell addresses letter writers. At head table are (from left) John C. Hadley, editor, Times-Union editorial page; Vincent S. Jones, executive editor, Gannett Newspapers; Don U. Bridge, general manager, The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle; Paul Miller, executive vice president, The Gannett Co.; Lubell; Mrs. Frank Gannett; L. R. Blanchard, editor, The Democrat and Chronicle; Clifford E. Carpenter, editor, Democrat and Chronicle editorial page. The dinner was held last night at Sheraton.

(2.)

Pen Pushers 'Want to Know'

Full-time political analyst Samuel Lubell fielded a few hot questions from those part-time political commentators – writers of letters to the editor – at last night "Dear Sir" dinner. Here are some:

From **Dr. Arthur Roberts,** University of Rochester physics professor: "Was there any genuine public understanding of the issues Democratic presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson raised in regard to the hydrogen tests?"

Lubell: "Most people reacted very coldly to the proposal. It seemed to them a proposal to disarm when it was no time to disarm . . ."

George W. Cooke, attorney and former Democratic candidate for Congress: "At the present time, the moderates hold sway in our political life. They're

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between the two poles of conservative and liberal . Which way do you think the two parties will go?"

Lubell: "I don't believe you can elect anything but a moderate president in this country. If the Democrats run an extremist, a Republican will be elected every time they do. President Eisenhower mirrors what the public wants. People distrust the extremists in both parties and they want someone who is down the middle of the road."

Ralph A. Raimi, University of Rochester mathematics instructor: "If a man's running for president and wants to be elected, would you say it was to his advantage to clarify or muddle the issues?"

Lubell: "One fellow's clarity is another fellow's muddle. All politicians clarify with one hand and muddle with the other. I think election campaigns are like one great pinball machine. When you're campaigning and you hit the issues right, like the bumpers on the pinball machine, all the lights go on . . . if your campaign is off, it's like tilting the machine and all of your lights are out and when you hit the bumpers nothing happens."

Thomas J. O'Brien, Rochester Institute of Technology instructor: "What effect do letters to the editor have on voters?"

Lubell: I don't think that reading letters to the editor has any particular effect on the voters, anymore than reading about the campaigns do. As I said, I believe people react emotionally to political campaigns – they take what they agree with and reject what they don't."

Mrs. Donald Yorkey, housewife – "With a Republican president and a Democratic majority in Congress, don't you think that they will throw out party politics for the common good. Or do you think there will be obstacles raised in Congress to slow up the President's program with an eye on the next elections?"

Lubell: "There will be fighting party politicians all the time. But remember you win votes by doing the right thing for the country. What's most important to their (the politicians') point of view is who gets the credit for doing the right thing . . . The real danger is not politics, but might be in the attitude that everything is going along well at home economically, so why worry about things abroad? . . . Anyway, we have no choice but to deal through the political machinery that we have."

James M. Spinning, the bearded retired Rochester schools superintendent: "How long will we continue to have the (Senate) filibuster in this country? Just round it off in centuries."

Lubell: "I'm a little more optimistic. But you do need a political realignment. I think if you look at the period 1876 to 1896, you get a clue. Then all presidential candidates had beards. In 1896 there were the first beardless candidates. That represented a realignment of political thought – the first really new crop of voters with a new outlook in the ascendancy after the Civil War. I look for a comparable realignment, the rise of a whole new generation of voters not bound by old attitudes, about 1964. Then, you should see the filibuster go out."

Dr. David E. Hath, post-doctoral fellow of the UR's atomic energy project: "Do you think, as Dr. George Gallup suggests, that political campaigns should be modified and replaced by a few studio broadcasts?"

Lubell: "I think all those suggestions are kind of pointless. People campaign the way they want to. I think the American people want a show with their campaign . . . All I know is that if they had political campaigns on at certain fixed times, I would like to buy time on any competing programs. They'd really be popular."

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s. **(B4/f23)**
*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
November 30, 1956

(1.)

Intelligent Opinion Vital, Lubell Tells 100 Letter Writers

By PAT BRASLEY

Because neither political party can meet the problems which now face the country, the need is great for intelligent public opinion, an election pollster and columnist declared here last night.

Samuel Lubell told about 100 writers of outstanding letters on the recent election campaign to the editors of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union that neither party is giving the United States the leadership it needs . . . .

(2.)

Dinner Fetes 'Dear Editor' Letter Writers

By RICHARDSON GALE

Congratulated, entertained and informed last night were about 100 writers of letters to the editors of the Rochester Gannett newspapers during the 1956 presidential campaign . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

WRITERS THREE – Mrs. Donald Adams, 74 Roxborough Rd., left, and Mrs. Joseph B. Taylor, 58 Dale Rd. Brighton, were among writers of "Letters to the Editor" during election campaign honored at dinner given by Democrat and Chronicle and Times-Union. Samuel Lubell, pollster, autographs "certificates."

t. **(B4/f23)**
*****

Editor & Publisher
December 8, 1956

'The Pungent Pen'

Letter Writers Dined By Gannett Editors

1789

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rochester newspaper executives greeted writers of letters to the editor Nov. 29 at a "Dear Sir" dinner given by the Rochester Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle, both Gannett Newspapers.

Nearly 100 persons who had written letters on political subjects during the presidential campaign were guests. Pollster Sam Lubell was speaker, calling for even greater expression of "intelligent public opinion."

Republicans and Democrats alike attended the dinner, believed to be one of the first of its kind in the nation. Guests were selected solely on the basis of the quality of their letters, not viewpoints.

Hailed by Governor

Greetings were read from Governor Harriman, from White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty and from Leonard Hall and Paul Butler chairmen of Republican and Democratic national committees . . . .

Special Responsibility

One reason for the staging of the dinner was cited by Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of Gannett Newspapers, and editor-publisher of the Times-Union, who told the diners:

"Since the Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle are the only daily newspapers of general circulation in the Rochester area, we believe we have a greater responsibility than might otherwise be the case to stimulate the freest possible public discussion of public matters and provide the forum in our newspapers."

Noting the high readership of letters, Mr. Miller reported that there were more and better letters this year than in any prior presidential campaign . . . .

Lapel Description

At the start of the program, each letter writer had received a "diploma" from the "College of Political Knowledge" as a "Practitioner of the Pungent Pen." The document was signed by the two Rochester editorial page editors . . . .

15. 1957

a. **(B4/f24)**

(1.)

In honor of
The President of the United States and Mrs. Eisenhower
and
The Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon

The Inaugural Committee
requests the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller
at the

Inaugural Ball
Monday evening the twenty-first of January
1790

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One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven
at nine o'clock
Washington, District of Columbia

(2.)

In honor of
The Governors of the States
and
Special Distinguished Guests

The Inaugural Committee 1957
requests the pleasure of your company
at a Reception
Sunday afternoon the twentieth of January
from three-thirty until six o'clock
at The Statler
in the City of Washington

(3.)

The honor of your presence
is requested at the ceremonies
attending the Inauguration of the
President and Vice President
of the United States
January twenty-first
Nineteen hundred fifty-seven

(4.)

(2) PHOTOS:

1957 4a
1957 4b

Mrs. Walter Cronkite, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller & Mrs. Gannett
Inaugural Ball
Park Sheraton, Washington, D. C.
January 21, 1957

b.

(B4/f25)

Niagara Falls Gazette
February 4, 1957

[See also *Rochester Times-Union*, February 1, 1957]

Dulles Stands Out As Second to None
Among Recent Secretaries of State

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By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice-President, Gannett Co., Inc.

I DON'T KNOW whether John Foster Dulles can or will long continue as secretary of state.

Whether he does or not, it is time somebody spoke up to answer some of the criticism of Dulles, much of which came during the campaign when there was so much general mud slinging [*sic*] that insufficient attention was given to answering that specifically directed at the secretary.

This piece will deal particularly with two of the main charges against Dulles during the campaign and since:

1. That the professionals in the Department of State are unhappy with the way he runs the place.

2. That he takes too much on himself flitting from conference to conference rather than sending the help.

* * *

TO DISCUSS CRITICISM of the State department today it is necessary to consider some facts.

One is that the secretary of state is an appointee, and often a political appointee, while the department itself is full of men – many of them of high competence – who are professionals.

There never has been a time when many of the professionals, under any secretary, didn't believe and confide to friends that they could run it better than the secretary. Naturally, men skilled in their trade can always pick flaws in the operations of the boss.

So, there are those in the State Department today who will admit that they could do a better job than Dulles, or who believe that Dulles could profit by lending them an ear. Mostly, they are career men who are not close to Dulles. Those who are close to him, and this is human nature, too, are disposed to feel that he is doing a job on which even they might have difficulty improving.

* * *

THIS APPLIES, TOO, to Dulles' traveling.
When the secretary goes abroad, he is No. 1 in any American delegation and all eyes focus on him. Naturally, if somebody else went, that somebody else would be in the limelight. Naturally again, there are those who resent that the secretary has seen fit to play the leading role instead of waiting in Washington for them to report.

You can argue it either way.

Personally, I would rather have a secretary of state willing to go out on the firing line and carry the load himself, deeply as I regret what seems to be a fact, namely, that Dulles has wrecked his health by overwork. If he has, then we should thank him fervently, not criticize. Whatever brought on his problem, it developed while he was giving his best for his country as surely as did the boys in the mountains of Karea [*sic*], or in the Solomons, or on the beaches at Normandy.

THERE HAS BEEN criticism that Dulles is vacillatory or that certain underlings don't always know what he has in mind.

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Dulles doesn't make United States foreign policy. If he is vacillatory, or seems to be, part of it is agreed approach, top level, nothing for which he could or should be expected to take sole credit or blame.

Take the Suez crisis. After Dictator Nasser of Egypt seized the Suez Canal Company on July 26, Britain and France began mobilizing. They will tell you today that they thought they had U.S. support at the time. Certainly they had our sympathetic ear and interest.

However, even if they were led to believe that their warlike moves had tacit approval here, there was no U. S. commitment to follow them out the window. Our diplomatic representatives, Dulles, included, deserve credit rather than criticism for the fact that they kept us out of direct involvement.

Because U. S. policy was down the middle we were in a position to act for peace when Israel struck Egypt and Britain and France moved their troops into the Canal Zone under the pretext of protecting the canal.

* * *

LET'S GO BACK. We don't necessarily throw a man out of a job because he isn't perfect. Nobody, least of all Dulles, has contended that Dulles is perfect. On balance, though, he is a great secretary of state and certainly superior to many, going back even beyond World War II. Run over the list:

Secretary Hull was a fine man who had lost control of the department, for all practical purposes, by the time he left it in 1944.

Edward R. Stettinius wasn't sufficiently in command even to have access to all the messages President Roosevelt, in effect his own secretary, was exchanging with Allied Powers.

James F. Byrnes, was a sort of interim appointee who had already made his name and fame when he went to the department.

General George C. Marshall, who was secretary only at the insistence of President Truman, likewise already had had his great career.

How many besides Harry Truman and the people who worked for him will contend that Dean Acheson, brilliant and polished as he was, performed outstandingly as secretary of state?

Pair off John Foster Dulles with any one of the men, fine as each of them was in his own way, and Dulles stands second to none.

* * *

CRITICS SPEAK OF DULLES' having "lost control" of the situation in Europe and the Middle East. It's ridiculous. Since when did the United States ever have control?

It is time for general indignation at much of the criticism.

It is beyond time for the expressions of the praise and gratitude Dulles has earned and deserves for a night-and-day effort that has damaged his health and might have killed him.

c. **(B4/f25)**

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VETERANS' INFORMATION BUREAU
NEW YORK STATE VETERANS' SERVICE AGENCY

168 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK
February 11, 1957

DeWAIN F. FELLER
DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
BAKER 5-9300

ARTHUR M. DOUD
ASST. DIRECTOR

Dear Paul:

Were I to obey the impulse to commend you whenever I thought it deserved, my pen would be in hand quite frequently.

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the Inaugural Ball Program. It has been the source of great pleasure to my family and myself.

I would like to take this occasion also to tell you that I thought your article of February 1, on John Foster Dulles, was terrific. It was a grand tribute to a great man and was expressed at a time when it took courage to do so. I think you are tops.

Sincerely,
[*Indecipherable*]
DeWain F. Feller

Paul Miller, Executive Vice-President
The Gannett Company
Times Union Building
Times Square
Rochester 14, New York

DFF/s

d. **(B7/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
Friday, February 8, 1957

Words Won't Lick Inflation Danger

Eisenhower's Look-Alike Policy

1794

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- - No Hope for Cut in Spending

By PAUL MILLER

The economic policies of the Eisenhower administration look more and more like those of Truman and Roosevelt.

The President's talk in his press conference this week of some sort of controls to combat inflation just about closed whatever gaps remained. It was an old record scratching away again.

It is clear that growing numbers of Republicans, and Eisenhower Democrats as well, are a little less bewitched – and increasingly bothered and bewildered – to misquote the popular song of some years back.

I get this not only in conservative Upstate New York but in not-so-conservative other parts of the country as well.

Many who voted for more stability and an end to at least some of the gimme programs now feel cut adrift by what they have seen, heard, felt and paid for. Many who still hold loyally to some hope were shaken anew when President Eisenhower declared, discussing his $71.8 billion budget: —

"As long as the American people demand and, in my opinion, deserve the kind of services that this budget provides, we have got to spend this kind of money."

So saying, he invited Congress to cut the budget – but offered no suggestions himself.

Congressmen, with the exception of a very few, will inevitably add to bigger spending every year. They all have their local and regional pets and projects. They will holler for economy, but economy somewhere outside their own districts.

* * *

IF NO REAL LEADERSHIP for economies is to come from the President of the United States, who was elected in part by those who believed he would try to put an end to wasteful spending, then there very likely will be no effective leadership at all.

Senator Byrd of Virginia will do the best he can, but that won't be enough. He already has pointed out – and former President Hoover has echoed him – that the federal government is going to collect and spend even more, much more, than Eisenhower's budget sets forth. Substantial items such as the Social Security, unemployment, and highway trust funds do not show in the budget.

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The unhappy truth seems to be that the administration is talking economy and anti-inflation while practicing something else.

The President has asked both business and labor to cooperate in holding the line. But he proposes no relief from the swollen and ever-swelling federal payrolls and programs which, as Senator Byrd says, constitute "a major factor" in the inflation that is as great a threat to the United States as is Moscow in its way.

Only [Treasury] Secretary [George Magoffin] Humphrey speaks up. And he offers no specific proposals for cutting the spending.

*** * ***

WHY CAN'T SOMETHING BE DONE?

Apparently nothing will be done as long as whatever party is in power thinks spending is popular.

The purchasing power of the dollar has declined 2 cents in 12 months. I hear a lot of talk about the danger that continued big government spending will mean – still more inflation and still more decline. But such talk doesn't come from quarters where the bulk of the votes are. Most people still sold on the idea that we can somehow get something for nothing from the government.

Even Congressman Ken Keating, representing one of the surest Republican districts anywhere, is quoted as saying that "big spending is here to stay."

We need dramatic and determined leadership at the highest level, supported powerfully all up and down the line, to make any effective cut.

With President Eisenhower offering no such leadership, nothing will be done by this administration barring a change that only great popular demand could bring.

*** * ***

You don't like all this?

Neither do I, but facts are facts.

e. **(B4/f25)**

(1.) Feb. 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Miller:

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Your editorial on Eisenhower policies most welcome, albeit a bit slow in coming. As a Republican in arms I share your alarm. Unfortunately for us we were carried away by the Gop [*sic*] banner and Ike's "nice guy" properties.

Secretly I believe that both of us should have voted for the intellectual Mr. Stevenson despite the fact that he was and is a Democrat. We need thinkers to-day and whether they are "nice guys" or not. As a fellow who can smile easily, get in a reference to the Lord in the right place hardly qualifies are [*sic*] beloved Ike to assume the responsibilities to which we unwittingly elected him. I trust that your criticisms of Administration policies will continue whenever warranted.

In closing may I be permitted to remark that your editorials on the local special election were hardly worthy of you – much too wishy-washy. Here is an example of sheer stupidity on the part of our county leader as well as an indication that for tossing the taxpayer's [*sic*] money out the window the republicans can now give the Democrats "lessons".

I am enclosing an editorial from a small town newspaper that in my opinion does the job on the situation that you should be doing.

Thanks again for your Friday editorial.

F H McGhee (signature)

Francis H. Mc Ghee

Right to publish acknowledged . . if so desired . . . initials only please.

(2.) **It's Only Money!**

The needless special election foisted upon the county of Monroe and its political subdivisions by a short-sighted and open-handed Republican majority will give the Democrats ammunition that was usually found in the pouches of the GOP.

The cost estimated variously at $12,000. to $15,000. will be charged to the taxpayer. The Republicans in all fairness did not want the election and the Democrats didn't care. Bills were introduced to permit the vacancy to be carried over until next fall but for reasons known only to politicians this money-saver failed to muster the necessary majority. Insiders were "surprised".

More "surprised" than anybody was Fred I. Parrish, Monroe County Republican leader and clerk of the state senate who confidently nominated Gould Hatch for the job. As Mr. Hatch is also an incumbent assemblyman, and quite

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likely to be elected senator, it re-opens the door for still another special election to fill his post of assemblyman.

At this writing the only situation that could prevent another special election would be the election of Democrat George Kelly who does not at present hold an elective state post. The traditional Republican tenor of Monroe County precludes such a possibility.

Thus it is quite possible that in the Democratic ammunition box ready for November firing will be not only one special election permitted by the GOP majority but the necessity of a second, chargeable to Fred I. Parrish as an additional $15,000. "Boo-boo".

f. **(B4/f25)**

Winchester Evening Star
EVENING ESTABLISHED 1896

Daily News-Record
MORNING HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
PUBLISHER

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

February 11, 1957 j

Dear Paul:–

Your signed piece in Friday's Times-Union is excellent.

I am sending it on to Father.

I do regret the President is not providing leadership on this vital matter.

With warm regards,

Cordially,

Harry (signed)

Mr. Paul Miller
Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, N.Y.

g. **(B4/f25)**

1957 Eastern Conference
CONTROLLERS INSTIUTE OF AMERICA
May 16-18, 1957 . . . Sheraton Hotel, Rochester, New York

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SPONSORED BY THE ROCHESTER CONTROL

February 11, 1957

Mr. Paul Miller
Editor and Publisher
Times-Union
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

I read your article "Words won't lick Inflation Danger" on the editorial page last Friday with a great deal of interest and agree with your comments.

Over the years I worked at General Motors I had my "finger" in the compiling of quite a few budgets and there were always places where we could recommend further cuts. I am disappointed that the President did not indicate any places where he felt that could be done.

When I was with OPS back in 1951-52 we were asked to throw together a budget on very short notice – once a six-months budget in less than twenty-four hours – and our figures were mere guesses. I can't believe that the Director of the Treasury compiled this one with anything less than extreme care, so why does he not make some recommendations.

I hope you express yourself further on the editorial page on this very vital subject.

Sincerely,

Roy Jordan (signature)
34 Ridgeview Drive
East Rochester, New York

h. **(B7/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, February 16, 1957

The Big Squeeze: Inflation and You

By PAUL MILLER

It just could be that people in general are waking up to the ravages of increasing inflation as everybody from housewives to manufacturers finds prices going up and up.

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That has been somewhat indicated by not wholly unrelated events of the past week:

1. The Eisenhower administration still isn't offering any public help, but Senator Byrd and Senator Knowland, one the great Virginia Democrat, the other the California Republican who may one day be president himself, have called for a cut in the 71.8 billion dollar [597.6 billion in 2013] Eisenhower budget.

2. Nationwide surveys indicated that Byrd and Knowland, along with others at Washington, may have been encouraged in their budget-cutting proposals by an avalanche of anti-spending letters from the home folks.

Senator Knowland voiced hope that some 2 billions might be trimmed off the budget. Senator Byrd speaks of 5 billions.

* * *

OF COURSE, BIG AND WASTEFUL SPENDING by government is only one cause contributing to inflation. An economist speaking to a Rochester group the other day made this statement:

"President Eisenhower is the first chief executive of our country in a long time to single out wage and salary increases without productivity increases as a prime factor in U.S. inflation.

"Wages went up 5 per cent in 1956 despite the fact there was no increase in productivity. With the already 'banked up' wage and salary increases still to come in 1957, the inflationary pressures will continue."

He added:

"Price increases still are taking place generally. We are getting both rising industrial and rising farm prices.

"The resumption of inflationary pressures is the largest single problem for 1957."

* * *

AS THIS SPEAKER SAID, President Eisenhower spoke out on wage and price increases, urging both labor and management to hold the line and help avoid further inflation.

That required more political courage than we often see.

However, the factor of government spending is powerful too, and the President still (as this was written) has offered no real leadership in that area.

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He just dropped the budget on Congress and suggested that Congress try to cut it.

A specific word from Ike such as the words from Senator Byrd and Senator Knowland commented on at the start of this column could have enormous effect.

If that specific word doesn't come pretty soon – while Congress is debating and considering the budget – no one need expect any major operations downward on the budget. If that word does come, some needed pruning may possibly be done.

* * *

A READER TELEPHONED to ask what reaction was received to the piece printed in this space last week, which made the point that the economic policies of the Eisenhower administration are looking more and more like those of Truman and Roosevelt.

The reaction to that editorial went like this:

1. Some readers wrote or said, "You should blame Congress, not Ike or the administration."

2. Some asked, "What can Ike do alone about the spending?"

3. Others, commending the column, wrote "It was about time somebody told the truth."

* * *

SPEAKING OF READER REACTION, it's been a long time since Rochester's Congressman Ken Keating has been the subject of as much criticism as I have heard in connection with his noisy and (many thought) un-Keating-like speeches against inviting Tito to the U.S.

Keating is increasingly important, and rightly so, in Congress. That is why some of his friends were all the more disappointed by his antics on the Tito matter. They thought he sounded like some other congressmen of far less ability and standing, with whom they don't like to see Keating compared.

On the same general subject: Wonder what **Mayor Wagner** of New York thinks now about his cold-shouldering of old King Saud?

Of course, it was the round-eyed little princeling who stole the show on Saud's visit here. But the whole thing came off better, one gathers, than even the

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greatest optimists at Washington had hoped for. We need more such visits, not less.

i. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, March 2, 1957

The Big Question: Where Do We Cut Too-High Budget?

By PAUL MILLER

Cut-that-budget talk continues in Washington and elsewhere – but still there's no leadership for such from the White House.

Perhaps the President is practicing a bit of psychology. Perhaps his advisors figure that silence on his part may stir up further anti-budget indignation in Congress where there are some signs of spreading determination to slash the 72.8 billion dollar burden.

Can such determination stand the acid test of application to the congressmen's own local programs? That's the question that will ultimately decide.

And, speaking of that, our own IRONDEQUOIT BAY PROJECT has been taking a shellacking from some critics of big spending. They call it "typical of the kind of pork-barrel project which is running up federal government bills that really should be projects for local financing only."

Said the Wall Street Journal:

"Besides the more grandiose expenditures (in the Public Works authorization bill now shaping up in Congress) are a host of 'little' items. Between $1 million and $2 million of all the taxpayers' money would be spent to widen a channel for the benefit of one thousand people keeping pleasure boats on a New York state bay . . . ."

There is a great deal more to the Irondequoit Bay project than the pleasure of boat owners. Still – let's face it – it IS typical of hundreds which, taken together, add up to enormous spending countrywide.

*** * ***

DAVID LAWRENCE, long a great reporter and interpreter of the Washington scene, pointed out the other day that "there will be no tax relief till the country

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discovers that the federal government really cannot afford to keep on paying for things the local units of government ought really to be doing for their citizens . . . ."

Lawrence also said:

"Whether President Eisenhower likes it or not, he has to go along with the programs which have been initiated under previous administrations."

There is some evidence that the country IS waking up.

I believe nearly everyone who takes the trouble to think knows WHY the budget is high.

What many would LIKE to know is why no leadership is being given by the White House in trying to cut it down.

* * *

FORTUNE MAGAZINE DUG UP an angle on the President's budget which may come as a surprise to many – especially farmers:

"In fiscal 1958 the U.S. plans to spend less on foreign aid than it does to subsidize tis own farmers. For the farmers, expenditures are expected to run to some $5 billion whereas total foreign aid is budgeted for $4.4 billion."

Farmers often are among outspoken opponents of foreign aid. Their spokesmen also are loud in demands for cuts in government spending. What sometimes happens, in such cases, is that congressmen favoring foreign aid bills trade off votes with congressmen from so-called farm states, and vice versa. Then BOTH programs go through substantially.

j. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Friday, March 8, 1957

Probes and No-Fear Politics

- - - Will 'Liberalism' Last? . . Dulles and his Critics

By PAUL MILLER

Are politicians losing their fear of big union leaders?

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Have Congressmen accepted what some pollsters and others have long contended? Namely, that starting with Senator Taft's 1950 victory over heavy labor opposition in Ohio, it has been proved that union officials can't deliver the votes of their members.

Putting the questions thus is over-simplifying. It assumes that politics is all-governing. But politics does figure in all Washington considerations. That's the way our system works.

Still, politics aside, there has been increasing evidence that many congressmen are willing to bore in and let the chips fall where they may in all sorts of investigations.

As a matter of fact, too, some unions were themselves taking steps to clean house even before Congress moved in.

It IS true, however, that there's apparently been a change in the Washington atmosphere in this respect.

* * *

Kennedy, Nixon – and 1960

The Republicans – Modern Republicans, that is – appear set to out-Deal the Dealers in the drive to elect Vice President Nixon as president in 1960.

The Democrats – Modern Democrats, that is – are fighting to keep the GOP out of the "liberal" position.

Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts predicted this week that Dick Nixon will be the 1960 Republican nominee and "hard to beat." Hence, young Kennedy seemed to urge, the Democrats need to hustle up some giveaways and get ahead again in this contest which nobody minds but us taxpayers.

Kennedy didn't put it quite that way. He said:

"Congressional Democrats must shape a responsible progressive record with deeds that match our words. For it is precisely this gap between rhetoric and the record that casts doubt on the new liberalism of the Republicans."

Kennedy is one of the comers in American politics. He's only 39, smart, personable and wealthy. He'll be very much in the 1960 picture himself, likely for vice president.

* * *

I'M NOT SURE THE COUNTRY isn't ready for a change from the "liberalism" of Roosevelt, Truman and, lately, Eisenhower.

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I'm not so sure that a shift of sentiment isn't taking place that could make the 1960 conventions something other than might be expected looking back on the past five or six. "Liberalism" and all that goes with it may not be so popular by then.

Certainly there's some significance in this fact:

Congressmen, due in part to newspaper reporting of Eisenhower administration spending and budget matters, are floundering in a pile of protesting mail from constituents the like of which many never saw before.

The home folks want that 72 billion dollar budget worked over.

The White House finally has been forced to take notice. But as this was written neither President Eisenhower nor his budget director had offered any real hope. The President did tell his press conference that perhaps the rate of government spending could be slowed. He said he knew of no program in the budget which should be abandoned.

* * *

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS seemed to point up a growing cleavage in Republican party thinking on federal spending: The Eisenhower administration finally talking of some slowing down; Republicans such as Senate Majority Leader Knowland, urging broad economy cuts – and backed, again, by those letters the congressmen are getting from home.

*** * ***

'. . . For Goodness Sake, Shut Up'

It was bound to come – some criticism, that is, for the reference made here last week to the Irondequoit Bay project. I reported that it has been pointed to as an example of the sort of project for which federal money will be spent but which ought to be underwritten locally, if at all.

A lady wrote:

"If you can not [*sic*] be constructive in civic matters – for goodness sakes shut up."

Both Rochester newspapers support the Irondequoit Bay project and have for years. I have spoken for it and signed petitions. So have others at the newspapers.

Having been taxed millions for other projects all over the U.S.A., the Rochester area is entitled to a little, too, including funds for Irondequoit Bay. But let's not try to pretend it isn't any different than a lot of other projects. It isn't.

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* * *

Dulles Critics . . . Strangely Quiet

Secretary Dulles appears over the hump in his battle against the savage and often senseless criticism of several weeks.

On Feb. 1, the following appeared in this column:

"It is time for general indignation at much of the criticism of Dulles.

"It is beyond time for the expressions of praise and gratitude that Dulles has earned and which he deserves for a night-and-day effort that has damaged his health and might have killed him."

The critics were strangely quiet after the agreement was worked out, largely by Secretary Dulles for our side, whereby Israel started getting out of the Gaza Strip.

At least two writers who have not always cheered him, James B. Reston of the New York Times and Roscoe Drummond of this and other newspapers, moved over this week.

Reston wrote: For his tireless and promising diplomacy in recent days, Secretary Dulles is entitled to at least one innocent passage down this narrow corridor (Reston's column) to the bottom of the page . . ."

And Drummond: "It deserves to be said that Secretary Dulles contributed the creative proposal that persuaded Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to agree to comply with the U.N. resolution without advance U.N. guarantees."

As this is written, Dulles has flown off to Australia, continuing the grind that for a man of 69 and with his medical history just can not [*sic*] go on forever. He'll have to quit and let up one of these days. I'll wager it will NOT be under fire.

*** * ***

IF AND WHEN Secretary Dulles does have to step aside, the two best present guesses to succeed him are "Onward Christian" (so-called at last week's Gridiron Dinner) Herter and former SHAPE Commander Alfred Gruenther, now heading the Red Cross.

The Gridiron jingle went as follows:

ONWARD CHRISTIAN HERTER
POUNDING AT THE GATE,
READY TO BE DRAFTED,
SHOULD DULLES ABDICATE.

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k. **(B7/f3)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, March 16, 1957

One Place to Cut -- School Aid Bill

By PAUL MILLER

Marion Folsom, one of all Rochester's favorite Rochesterians, is locked in the sort of Washington fracas he probably dreaded most when he became Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Here he is, one of the country's best known businessmen, trading punches with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce over the Eisenhower administration's proposed school-building program!

Marion Folsom is a former president of the Rochester Chamber. He has numerous friends in the leadership of the U.S. Chamber, of which he is a former director.

Yet, mild-mannered and self-effacing though he is, Secretary Folsom, as the home folks know, never runs away from a fight. He's far from running away from this one.

*** * ***

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? Briefly, the Eisenhower administration wants 1.3 billion dollars for school construction. It says there's a big schoolroom shortage and federal aid is the answer. The Chamber says there were more classrooms built in the last decade than actually are required, and that federal aid wouldn't be the answer anyway. Folsom accuses the Chamber of "misleading statements." The Chamber retorts hotly. There you are.

Who's right about the actual number of needed classrooms? Loren Pope, the education expert on our Washington bureau staff, tried to find out. He concluded that nobody knows, for certain. Mr. Pope's conclusion has been reached by other more or less disinterested fact-finders.

How's it going to come out? Some of Washington's best guessers think the school building program is doomed.

First, "Federal aid to education" still isn't a generally popular idea (Eisenhower himself opposed it when he was president of Columbia University).

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Second, Congress seems serious about trying to whack the proposed Eisenhower spending some place. This is a fairly safe place to cut, controversy over school aid being what it is.

Note: Even if his bill does lose, as I (and many another of his admirers) have to hope it will, Marion Folsom will remain one of the most highly-regarded men in official Washington.

It IS Eisenhower's Budget

It was largely "politics," but it seems to me that House Democrats were right, at that, when they passed the resolution requesting President Eisenhower to tell 'em how and where to cut his budget.

After all, it is his budget, isn't it?

At least, it was sent to Congress by the President. Of course it is a compilation of recommendations, themselves whittled by the Budget Bureau, of various bureau and department heads.

Congress can cut the budget, and it will – some. But a budget of record proportions, for peacetime, never should have left the White House in the first place. It should have been cut there, and in the Budget Bureau, just as Mr. Truman's budget was cut by Ike's experts after the Eisenhower administration first took office. It wasn't so difficult when the aim was to show up Truman.

The truth is that the Eisenhower administration has shown a reluctance to cut spending in direct proportion to its tenure; the longer the Eisenhower team stays in office, the more some of them seem to act – money-wise – like the Roosevelt and Truman administrations before them.

Every indication is that the people want the budget cut. The test will come when we see popular reaction to some of the cuts that affect special groups. Will they approve budget-cutting in May as they do in March? Ike's advisers apparently think not.

Off and Running for '58

The Republicans are off and running early, 18 months ahead in fact, for new York's 1958 governorship nomination.

President Eisenhower indorsed Leonard Hall of Oyster Bay, lately retired as Republican national chairman – at least Ike seemed to indorse him; but then Ike toned it down at his press conference this week, saying in answer to our Paul Martin's questions that he'd be for Hall should Hall get the nomination.

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"Newsweek" magazine said to watch Nelson Rockefeller . . . .

l. **(B7/f3)**

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Rochester Times-Union
April 6, 1957

Mayor Peter Barry --A Fine Record

By PAUL MILLER

Last Chance to Cut Spending?

People who ridicule major federal economy proposals (and thereby inferentially support more big federal spending) may not know or may not mind that more and more federal spending means (1) more and more federal control, (2) less and less individual liberty and individual opportunity and (3) socialism of which we already have more than many like.

I wish the millions of well meaning [*sic*] Americans who think they can have Uncle Sam do more and more for them, and without unhappy results in time, could hear first-hand from some of the countries that already have gone pretty much all the way. Sweden is a good example.

Advocates of continually-increasing federal spending would stoutly deny that the Big Government philosophy can lead here to what has happened under socialism elsewhere.

On the other hand, many Americans believe that such an end is inevitable if government is not cut down; that the United States may have, right now, this year, its last chance to curb free-spending government and turn around.

That's why they are appalled at the spending turn of the Eisenhower administration.

They feel that if this administration can't or won't cut government programs then we may never see another that can or will.

m. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, April 27, 1957

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Letters Count
In Budget Cuts

By PAUL MILLER

NEW YORK – This is Newspaper Week in New York, or has been. It is a good time to congratulate Times-Union readers who write letters to their public servants on what now appears to be a hopeful prospect:

Your letters, along with those of other newspaper readers the nation over, calling for less government spending, are having a continuing effect.

You began getting results several weeks ago. Now even congressmen and appointed officials, who took you lightly at first, are beginning to pay some heed. The cuts in the federal budget will not be as big as they ought to be, but it is clear that nothing short of a national crisis can prevent some saving.

The high point in the changing scene came when President Eisenhower sent up his letter indicating points at which he thought the budget might be trimmed. This letter was inadequate and was a long time coming, but it was a step in the right direction.

* * *

KEEP ON WRITING your senators and congressmen . . . you have good company.

Here is an interesting example , of which I learned only this week, about what is going on in one community – the little city of Mexico, Mo. Representative citizens got together and formed "The Mexico, Missouri Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation." They purchased a full page advertisement in the Mexico Evening Ledger and printed an open letter to Missouri senators and congressmen which they asked other newspaper readers to tear out and mail. After reviewing government spending policies, their message concluded:

"We believe the time has come when we should be more grateful to our chosen representatives for what they SAVE us than for what they get for us. INFLATION MUST BE CURBED."

That page advertisement, by the way, is being circulated throughout the country.

Sad But true Tax Story

Three news stories struck me particularly here this week, as follows:

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1 – The speech by our own Marion Folsom in which he defended the Eisenhower budget and its proposed school building program.

2 – The report of the further rise in living costs – two-tenths of 1 per cent in March, making 12 of the last 13 months in which consumer prices have gone up. As the New York Herald Tribune put it: "The buying power of the dollar is being steadily eroded and the end is not in sight."

It surely isn't. The cost of living went up 3.7 per cent in the last 12 months. It has gone up more than 4 per cent since Eisenhower took office in January, 1953.

3 – Continuing talk about a tax cut in Washington.

We have debated editorially with good friend Marion Folsom over his school building program and will not rehash the arguments here. I will repeat that I find arguments for federal school building programs in 1957 a lot like the past school spending arguments of the New Dealers the Eisenhower administration was going to show up. Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia notes we have had the New Deal and the Fair Deal. Now, says Byrd, we have the Present Deal.

As for the cost of living increases: Government spending contributes to this. Yet the Eisenhower administration still is largely espousing halfway measures or none at all toward the budget.

With all this – more spending programs proposed, only minor budget cuts – it is useless to talk in Congress or anywhere else, about cutting income taxes. Tax cuts under present conditions would only further affect the value of the dollar. It is sad, but it is true.

A New Eisenhower Button

HERE AND THERE: The story in New York is that a company manufacturing campaign novelties is going out bring out a new Eisenhower button. It is to read: "I Like Edgar". . . . It is interesting to a former Washington reporter to read the confessions of FDR's press agent about killing or withholding from distribution, pictures that showed President Roosevelt's true physical condition back in 1944 and 1945. I thought then and I think now that it was wrong and a disservice to the country . . . . One of the points of great and admirable contrast between Roosevelt and Eisenhower is Eisenhower's disarming candor about his health. This is a tribute also to New Yorker Jim Hagerty, Ike's press secretary, who has insisted from the first on giving the public even the most intimate facts about the President's condition.

n. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union
1811

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May 11, 1957

Economy Tide Is Rolling

By PAUL MILLER

Too much and too late. That will be the final verdict of many on President Eisenhower's plans to go to the people next Tuesday with a plea for support of his budget.

The budget of $71.8 billions is too much.

The President's radio-TV plea is too late.

Nearly everybody outside Washington seems agreed that the budget ought to be cut sharply. Letters have deluged Congress. The economy tide is rolling. Let it roll.

As for an appeal to all the letter writers and others, it climaxes a series of stop-and-go developments at the White House that appears beyond explanation.

First, after sending his budget to Congress, the President seemed to invite cuts. Later, under growing public pressure, he had a review made which should have been made before the budget went to Congress.

Then the President wrote a letter offering suggestions as to where cuts might be made. Yet, at about the same time, in his press conferences, he seemed to be trying to defend the budget in its entirety.

And now, after a foreign aid economy proposal, he's going on the air to ask public support of the budget with the argument that it's necessary for national security.

The people love Ike but they are not buying more and more government spending by his administration – particularly when many who voted for him thought they were buying something different.

* * *

DISILLUSIONMENT IS APPARENT on all sides. Take the letter written to the President this week by W.H. Doerfner, a General Motors executive, reading:

"I will no longer support you nor will I support the Republican party as long as it condones your proven unsound monetary policies and your New Deal-inspired international WPA."

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Perhaps not many would go all the way with Mr. Doerfner, but there's no question – judged from what we read in our mail and hear otherwise at The Times-Union and other newspapers.

People are fed up. They are showing it locally as well as nationally.

Was there any significance, or is any trend indicated, in the fact that Rochester area communities have voted down three or four major community projects in just the last few days? It could be . . . .

o. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union
May 18, 1957

If No Real Economy – What Is Coming?

There Must Be a Start --Will Ike Make It?

By PAUL MILLER

Few can come off anything but second-best in an argument with President Eisenhower over defense spending.

Some tried in Ike's first term when his administration made certain defense cuts. They did not get far.

Now there are senators who would spend even more on defense than Ike's budget proposes – and there are many who would spend less.

There will be compromises, as always. Still it is a good bet that strictly military spending proposals will come through Congress without major cuts.

But –

The big debate over the Eisenhower administration budget does not center around strictly military spending.

It is not unlikely that he White House speech writers picked that angle for the President's first speech last Tuesday night, because they knew as we all do that the President is less vulnerable in military affairs than in others. Again, who wants to take on General Ike over what's needed to preserve our safety in the Atomic Age?

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* * *

THE SPEECH DEALT largely with military matters, with brief bows to others. Sandwiched in was a specific – and vigorous plug – for a "four-year emergency program of schoolroom construction at a cost of $325 million a year."

Just as Roosevelt and Truman used to do, the President argued that this school building program is only temporary.

The American public has learned that emergency programs and emergency tax hikes, almost without exception, go on and on.

Besides, Ike wouldn't be President when the school building program came to the end of its four-year term. He would have no control over it.

What would happen, based on past experience, is this:

If the "emergency" program is passed, the experts will find, at the end of the four years, that there still remains and "urgent need" for its continuance.

They will recommend that it be carried on a while. Then the education lobby will lambaste those "benighted champions of false economy" who want to "scuttle the program." Cynical? No, practical. See if you can name one government "temporary" program that hasn't gone something like that.

* * *

NEXT TUESDAY, the president makes the second and last of his reports to the people.

He did not meet the real economy issue in his first talk. Let's hope he will do so next time.

This real issue, disturbing so many, is what caused the seeming turnabout on the part of the Eisenhower administration? What has come over the President himself?

During the first Ike term, a budget of over $70 billion was cut to $65 billion and there was a $7 billion tax cut.

Now we casually are handed a $71.8 billion budget, as if the people would take it for granted that in a period of greatest prosperity they are to go on shelling out for more and more government spending with no official mention whatever of any specific plans for change.

Hard to Accept

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The President recommended no cuts in his speech. He spoke broadly of programs of Congress. He mentioned none specifically that he would like Congress to abandon.

Already, it is being reported that the next federal budget, now being planned, will be even bigger.

If there is to be no real move toward government economy this year, and none next – when is it coming? There has to be a start some time. That's what people are saying. That's what the President seemed to ignore.

At the President's press conference this week, a reporter reminded the President that some Republicans believe he has "moved to the left politically" since 1952. Ike said:

"If anything, I think I have become more conservative."

On the record, this is hard to accept.

*** * ***

FLASHBACK: In 1951, I interviewed General Eisenhower, then NATO commander, at his Paris headquarters about the possibility that he might be the Republican presidential nominee in 1952.

I told him, "A lot of people back home don't know whether you really are a Republican."

He smiled and replied:

"Of course, I'm a Republican – but I'm an open-eyed Republican" . . . .

p. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, May 25, 1957

They Still Like Ike
--But What About Budget?

By PAUL MILLER

The best thing about President Eisenhower's TV budget speeches was Ike himself.

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He looked well, spoke strongly – and the country took a good look and relaxed. They still like Ike.

It remains to be seen whether the President sold his budget. There is no doubt that he re-sold himself to many who were beginning to wonder. While still not agreeing with him about his budget, they felt reassured that Ike himself is honestly convinced of the need for all those billions.

* * *

A PERSONAL APPRAISAL of Upstate New York reaction, based on newspaper mail and fairly varied contacts, may be put in two paragraphs:

First speech – A failure.

Second speech – Stronger, more effective. Still not persuasive to the rank and file who are more opposed to foreign aid than anything else in our federal spending.

* * *

FORTUNATELY, I BELIEVE, for all of us the economy advocates in Congress remain strong.

Newspaper readers noted that both Rochester area congressmen, Kenneth B. Keating and Harold C. Ostertag, still believe not only that the budget in general can be cut but that funds for the armed services can be pruned "without" – as Ken Keating put it – "the slightest impairment of our defense potential."

* * *

SENATOR BYRD OF VIRGINIA hasn't given up.

I telephoned him as this was being written. As readers know, Byrd has urged what his critics call a "meat axe" approach to the budget – he'd whack out $6.5 billion. At President Eisenhower's press conference, a reporter asked comment on Byrd's proposed cuts. Ike said with a smile:

"That is going to be quite a trick, if he can do it."

Reaching Senator Byrd at his Capitol office, I asked him how about it. He said, well, he still has hopes for his overall cutting program which embraces the following:

3 billion dollars from domestic-civilian expenditures.

2 billions from foreign aid.

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1.5 billions from defense appropriations.

"I'm asking that the budget-supporters go back to the presidential budget of just two years ago and explain to the people why we must spend $9 billions more now," said Senator Byrd, adding:

"The United States is better off and foreign countries are certainly no worse off."

MY OWN PERSONAL PREDICTION: Budget cuts all the way, including defense and foreign aid – but nothing even remotely approaching what Senator Byrd is shooting at.

More's the pity.

A fact that emerges from a recent survey, says NEWSWEEK magazine, is that a reaction has set in – even among Democrats – against the welfare-state philosophy of the 30s and 40s. It adds:

"For example, in predominantly Democratic Arizona (but which went for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956) the question – 'Would you vote for the President today? – was usually answered 'No.' But many Arizonians – as well as many others around the country who answered in the negative – allowed that if Adlai Stevenson, Wayne Morse, or G. Mennen Williams (who generally are considered New Dealers) were running against him, they would 'have to go for Ike.'"

q. **(B7/f4)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, June 22, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Why Do We Make It 'Ike' Instead of Eisenhower?

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By PAUL MILLER

An indignant lady reader writes:

"It's disgusting for people to refer to President Eisenhower as 'Ike' and even more so to refer to Mrs. Eisenhower as 'Mamie.' It should be 'President Eisenhower' or at least 'Eisenhower,' even in headlines. And Mrs. Eisenhower never should be headlined 'Mamie.' Undignified. That's what it is. And unbecoming."

Well what do YOU think?

And how'd the informality come up in the first place?

As in all such, the familiar use of first names or nicknames is encouraged and given impetus chiefly from two quarters:

1. Politicians during a campaign use a candidate's given name or nickname as indicating he is, after all, a down-to-earth, human individual, "close to the people." Eisenhower campaign literature played him up as "Ike," although it was not a political nickname for him. He was General Ike long before he was candidate Ike.

2. Headline writers have difficulty enough getting salient facts into small space with few letters. They greet a short name or popular nickname with cheers. Too, their irreverence where the mighty are concerned is traditional (and perhaps scandalous!) . . . .

THERE YOU ARE – and now a further thought about it:

President Eisenhower isn't the first president to be referred to freely by a nickname.

President Coolidge was Cal.

President Roosevelt was FDR.

President Truman was HST or Harry.

And, of course, there was the earlier **Roosevelt** known as Teddy . . . .

r. **(B7/f4)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, June 29, 1957
1818

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AS I SEE IT

The Efficient Walter Wickins: Visitors Study and Take Note

By PAUL MILLER

. . . 'Ike's' OK with the President

It's all right with President Eisenhower if the headline writers call him Ike.

And with the President's lady if she's referred to as Mamie.

The White House was asked about it this week after a lady reader icily called down The Times-Union in particular, and newspapers in general, for their frequent use of nicknames.

"Neither the President nor Mrs. Eisenhower has any objection to being called 'Ike and Mamie,'" came the White House response.

"They regard the nicknames as terms of affection or endearment. As regards newspaper headlines, they are aware of the space problems. They do not mind the shorter names."

* * *

IT WAS RECALLED also that the question came up at a White House press conference in 1953. A reporter asked the President if he objected to the familiarity. He replied:

"Well, no, of course, I don't. All my life I have answered to that nickname, and I realize that individuals have their own ideas of the customs that should be applied to any office such as that one I now hold, and I would say that everybody's sense of the fitness of things and of good taste is the deciding factor.

"So far as I am concerned, it makes not the slightest difference, not the slightest difference."

* * *

OUR OWN OPINION: The nickname is OK, particularly in headlines or editorial comment, but it can be overdone and it certainly can be inappropriate at times.

We'll try to bear that in mind and, to the lady critic, thanks again . . . .

s. **(B7/f5)**

*

1819

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 6, 1957

AS I SEE IT

War Memorial Rumblings: Is It Time to Start Over?

By PAUL MILLER

. . . History Will Do Better by HST

They are dedicating the Harry S. Truman Memorial Library out in Independence, Mo., today.

Here are some recollections stirred in the mind of a newspaperman who (as a newsman) knew HST:

When tears filled Mr. Truman's eyes and he asked reporters to pray for him after he was sworn in as President on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

When he came out of his modest apartment his first morning as President, en route to his first day at the White House, saw Associated Press reporter Ernest B. (Tony) Vacarro in the crowd, and called "Come on, Tony, let's go" – taking Tony "to work" with him in the White House limousine.

When he told of a visit by Russia's then Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, following the United Nation's Organization conference at San Francisco and of their White House conversation:

Molotov asked if the United States were going to live up to the U.N. Charter and Mr. Truman said with an expletive that may have been "Hell!" This is no one-way street.

Is Russia going to live up to it?

When a reporter's expense account came in for approval (I was chief of the Associated Press Washington Bureau) reading something like this:

"$24.50 lost playing poker with Pres. Of U.S."

(I telephoned the reporter that I'd make a deal: I'd OK that item if he'd turn in any winnings that might come his way in future sittings).

THEN MR. TRUMAN CHANGED, not gradually, but pretty rapidly.

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At first he was the almost apologetic successor to a President he idolized and never dreamed of equaling.

Later on he was the cocky White House master who found any criticism increasingly hard to take and whose seeming snap judgments got him into more and more hot spots.

*** * ***

PERSONAL APPRAISAL: History will do better by Harry S. Truman than most contemporary commentators have . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:
RELIC – Mr. Truman shows split White House beam now in Truman Memorial Library.

t. **(B7/f5)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 20, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Will Sen. Ives Run Again?
It Could Be Ken Keating

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Backseat for McCahill and Miller

Almost any story about photographs – even one highly personal – must be appropriate in Rochester.

This one concerns a weekend with Charles F. McCahill, former Rochester publisher, now an executive of the Cleveland News and the Plain Dealer.

*** * ***

HE WAS TELLING, even while driving us to his home from the airport, about the Kodak color picture he'd made of the Pope on a Vatican visit a few weeks ago. He was proudly showing it before we'd unpacked.

I had along some prints of pictures made of Vice President Nixon on his visit to Rochester a week ago. I promptly produced them.

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Charlie McCahill was polite, but it was clear that he was a bit condescending when he suggested that he'd take his picture and I could bring the Nixon shots to a dinner with some friends.

*** * ***

WE'D SCARCELY ARRIVED and joined three or four other couples when Mr. McCahill said, "Paul, they'd probably like to see our pictures before dinner." As I began opening the photo envelope, another guest, a Clevelander I'd just met, reached for his inside coat pocket.

"That reminds me," he said quietly. I just happen to have a picture with me that you all might like to see."

He passed it around. One look, and Messrs. McCahill and Miller were ready to concede defeat.

The picture exhibited by our friend, taken last spring on the front steps of his Georgia place, showed him and his wife greeting distinguished visitors for lunch **– President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.**

u. **(B4/f28)**

*****

The Washington Post
Wednesday, August 21, 1957

Stitches Saved Sophia's Day
A Sneeze Was Not Her Undoing

By Maxine Cheshire

STATUESQUE Sophia Loren finally met a man who made her "feel small" when introduced to six-footer Sen. Jack Kennedy (D-Mass.) yesterday, but he shook hands and bolted out of camera range before they could get acquainted.

"If that shy young man didn't want his picture taken with me, then why did he come HERE?" she inquired, gesturing toward a mob scene of jostling photographers and leering admirers who jammed the Italian Embassy for a late afternoon reception in her honor. Sen. Kennedy's bashful behavior left her with a puzzled expression on her face, in view of the fact that crowds of other Congressmen had been stepping on each others [*sic*] toes to have their meeting with the film star recorded by the cameras.

Sophia's first reaction was to pout good-naturedly. "I feel so small," she told Sen. Kennedy's less-reticent and also tall companion, Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.). But she didn't mean her ego had been deflated. Buckling her knees, she stooped to something like 5 feet and added: "I have to look up to him. All afternoon, I have been looking down at everybody else" . . . .

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SOPHIA even figured, indirectly, at a reception given yesterday by Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon in their Forest Lane home for friends in the newspaper world. Guests of honor Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller and other newsmen and their wives watched the Nixon's daughter, Tricia open a box containing two Italian dolls sent to her and her sister, Julie, by the film star.

It was part of the tour of the Nixon's new and spacious Wesley Heights home which the Millers and other guests were given. Old friends of the Nixons since the days when Miller was chief of the Washington Bureau, he and Mrs. Miller were in town from Rochester, N. Y., where he's president of the Gannett News Service.

Besides the dolls from Sophia Loren, Tricia Nixon proudly exhibited a litter of 3 small kittens, two days old . . . .

v. **(B7/f5)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 24, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Reuther Runs the Course: Everything Back to Normal

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Confidence in McClellan

Young Robert F. Kennedy is most in the limelight, but it's Senator McClellan, the Arkansas Democrat, who gives me the feeling that the rackets investigation is in good hands.

I visited the hearing this week in a room of the Senate office Building at Washington. Senator McClellan is chairman of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field. Kennedy is chief counsel. They're working on labor mostly now. They'll get around to management later.

They sat with other members of the committee behind a long table on a platform backed to the wall at an end of the room. At young Kennedy's side sat his brother, John, the senator.

At a smaller table on the floor below and before their platform this week sat James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters Union and his lawyer, George Fitzgerald.

Reporters and photographers were at tables moved in close about the witnesses. Spectators swamped the chairs that filled the remainder of the high-ceilinged hearing room; standees overflowed around the walls and out the door.

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* * *

I HOPE I'M PROVED WRONG, but watching the Kennedy young men, splendid as they are, I couldn't help feeling at times that it was a case of boys trying to do men's work.

Senator McClellan is something else again. The Democrats have many presidential nomination possibilities for 1960. McClellan won't be overlooked as a prospect, if he doesn't stub his toe in the meantime.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN READING and hearing as to the work of the McClellan Committee is only a beginning.

The big job will come after the hearings. Then the committee must draw its legislative recommendations.

Consideration presumably will be given to, among other things, ways to prevent use of union funds for loans to officers and favors to officers' friends; also to preventing the use of union funds for personal empire building by ambitious union officers.

PHOTO
Caption:

Robert Kennedy, counsel for the rackets committee, confers with Senator John McClellan (right), chairman of the committee.

w. **(B7/f5)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 31, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Why Can't Republicans Win? It Started with the Budget

By PAUL MILLER

It takes no expert to conclude that there's something wrong some place in the Republican party when –

1. A popular president gets as little from Congress as Mr. Eisenhower has from the 85th.

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2. A special election in Wisconsin provides a shattering Democratic upset for an Eisenhower Republican who'd been generally expected to win.

The Democrats were quick to proclaim that Democrat William Proxmire's Wisconsin victory showed growing disapproval of Republican conduct of foreign affairs, or of the Republican farm program or of so-called tight money.

The Republicans were more inclined to believe that a Republican party split in Wisconsin was mainly to blame.

* * *

WHO'S CORRECT? As usual, no one factor was wholly conclusive. The fact is that Republican party splits are not confined to Wisconsin, although they may be worse there than in many states.

Republicans, like the Democrats, are split all over. The dissenters, however, are for the most part mild dissenters. They don't like a lot of what the party seems to be standing for at Washington. They like even that better than the Dealism, both New and Fair, before Ike, yet not enough to become enthusiastic – indeed, in many cases, not enough to vote.

Reports from Wisconsin say that many conservative Republicans and pro-McCarthy people stayed home on election day.

Whatever the full story, as our Washington bureau chief, Paul Martin pointed out, Eisenhower Republicans have a record of losing elections:

Former Govs. Langlie in Washington, McKay in Oregon, Thornton in Colorado, Peterson in Nebraska; also former Senators Duff in Pennsylvania and Lodge in Massachusetts.

*** * ***

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, whose own personal popularity goes right on staying high, surely will go down as one of the great exemplars of patience and fortitude.

He doesn't threaten Congress.

He doesn't get mad at the Russians

He doesn't publicly second-guess party leaders over such debacles as that in Wisconsin.

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As he kept on taking a buffeting from Congress, a reporter asked him if he might abandon his "friendly persuasion" method of dealing with Congress in favor of "give 'em hell" a la Harry Truman.

No, he said in good-natured reply, he'd just have to go on doing "what is natural for me."

* * *

IS THAT GOOD ENOUGH? Or is even more vigorous White House leadership indicated in developments since the landslide of November 1956?

The politicos and editorial writers will be busy with that question for a long time.

I believe it goes beyond that. I believe the President's influence began slipping in the uncertain back-and-forth over the shocking budget he sent to Congress. It was out of character with what much of the public thought an Eisenhower budget ought to be.

Later, the White House seemed to turn around and help cut a budget which Eisenhower had defended at first. There seemed to be a swing back toward a somewhat more conservative position.

But the budget battle was the beginning of Republican post-election defections and doubt; the beginning but, I think, not the end.

(2) POLITICAL CARTOONS
Captions:

'Congress Just Isn't Giving Us Much Leadership'

'Lopsided Gunfight'

x. **(B7/f6)**

*

Rochester Times-Union
September 21, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Politics and Convention: Reapportionment Is Issue

By PAUL MILLER

The Kennedys . . .

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One more letter, this from a Massachusetts Republican who is a keen observer of politics in general and New England politics in particular; written after a belated reading of the Aug. 24 column in which I reported a brief visit to the Senate Labor Rackets hearing at Washington:

"As to the Kennedys – particularly Robert F. Kennedy, as you say – I do not agree with you (that 'they sometimes look like boys trying to do men's work'). You have to get a bit more of the picture of Bob to realize the terrific job he has done and is doing.

"The youthful appearance, especially that of John, is emphasized when they are together. Both are conscious of this, and possibly as a result both devote a tremendous amount of time and energy to behind-the-scenes spadework.

"Their hard work shows, in my opinion; at the same time their teen-age mannerisms may be causing their elders to discount them.

"And, in this connection, don't forget that what may look to you as 'a case of boys trying to do men's work' may not look that way to those 40 and under, who may constitute a majority of the voters in 1958 1nd 1960."

Touché!

y. **(B7/f6)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, September 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Conference with a Goal: Better Newspapers for You

By PAUL MILLER

Time Will Prove Eisenhower Right

Everybody knows how the Arkansas Affair might have been "better handled."

The second-guessers are having a field day, Gov. Orval Faubus is on a Yell County speaking tour (appropriately); Old Satchmo may go to Russia after all (if asked [he never went]).

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Had he acted earlier, it might have been argued successively that Little Rock authorities were not given time enough to get the situation in hand.

Had he waited much longer, even worse incidents than those pictured in your newspapers might have resulted.

z. **(B7/f7)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 2, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Reporter's Good Job: Separates Facts and Opinions

By PAUL MILLER

There has been growing criticism of President Eisenhower and this week Paul Martin, chief of our Washington Bureau, took note of it with an investigation and a report to readers that accomplished two things:

1. It rightly pointed out the distinction between questions of whether the President is providing effective leadership (a matter of opinion) and whether he is adequately informed by his associates (which can be answered simply by getting the facts).

2. It refuted the contention of the brother columnists, Stewart and Joseph Alsop, that "there are plenty of reasons for believing that the President now operates on a part-time basis."

Martin accomplished what he did by plain, old-fashioned reporting. He dug into the President's procedures and interviewed the persons involved in the informational pipelines to and from Mr. Eisenhower. Then he reported what he learned and heard (Page 15, Times-Union, Oct. 29). A reader could draw his own conclusions.

*** * ***

THIS READER'S CONCLUSION:

I'd rather have Ike part-time than most of his detractors and opponents full-time, but there really is NO time when a president can be or is completely off-duty.

I do believe the country deserved a prompt statement from the President after Sputnik telling (1) Why the U.S. was beaten and (2) What the White House and Pentagon are doing about it.

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Nor is it too late for a public review, reappraisal and statement of future aims. Only the President can effectively make it. He should do so.

aa. **(B7/f7)**

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Rochester Times-Union
November 9, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Public relations Lesson: Tell Truth, Frankly and Fully

By PAUL MILLER

. . . The Man They WON"T Forget

The Democrats now find themselves with about as many potential presidential candidates as New York has possible Republican candidates for governor.

New Jersey's Governor Meyner received a big push in his re-election victory last Tuesday.

Already much in the picture were Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, Governor Williams of Michigan and Senator Symington of Missouri; plus, and don't write him off, twice-defeated or not, Adlai Stevenson.

None of these is a clear standout. A free-for-all is the 1960 Democratic convention prospect . . . .

*** * ***

AGAINST THE RASH of Democratic presidential hopefuls, Vice President Nixon rates a clear standout in the GOP. He is the best campaigner the Republicans have had in years – a reputation not dimmed by the trouncing Jersey Republicans took this week despite two days of speech-making by Nixon.

Republican politicians the nation over will not soon forget that Nixon had the courage to go in and fight for a Republican candidate few gave much of a chance.

. . . Missile Double-take

The Eisenhower administration clearly did a double-take in the missiles field. Only two weeks ago, top strategy was reported to be:

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Sit tight, let the new defense secretary, Mr. McElroy, improve the information and publicity program; and see what comes from the inevitable congressional investigations.

There were those at Washington who did not think this adequate. They wanted a dramatic move by the President after Sputnik I. But they felt they getting scant encouragement before Sputnik II.

There is no way to assess the effect of the Sputniks on the elections, if any. It is apparent, however, that the country at large wanted something more than it was getting from the President himself prior to his Thursday night statement.

The question still not answered fully by the administration, and certain to be raised repeatedly from here on, is: How did Uncle Sam get behind Russia in the first place?

bb. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 30, 1957

AS I SEE IT

The Eisenhower Question: Shall he Remain in Office?

By PAUL MILLER

White House denials to the contrary, it seems only logical that President Eisenhower and his intimates would have considered whether he should continue in office and, if so, under what conditions.

If they have not done so, they should have; ordinary prudence would dictate it.

Few presidents have enjoyed the prestige and popularity that are deservedly Eisenhower's. Still, while most Americans undoubtedly hope and pray that the President can serve out his term, they don't want him to attempt it at the possible cost of his health.

And there's more to it than that.

If it is at all likely that the President is to be even partly incapacitated for any length of time, it can only be hoped that he will officially put somebody else in charge for the period.

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A more or less headless White House is something that the United States can ill afford at any time, certainly not now.

So, while White House aides may continue to insist there's no discussion there of any change, it's certainly the subject of major speculation elsewhere the world over.

* * *

THREE POSSIBILITIES are generally discussed:

1. The powers of the President would be exercised in fact, though not in name, by the White House staff. This was done during Eisenhower's past illnesses.

2. The President would resign, explaining health would not permit him to continue.

3. The President would continue in office, but would designate the vice president as acting president for the period of convalescence only.

Based on reported comment in Washington and throughout the country, I believe sentiment would favor the President's remaining in office as long as possible but lightening his burdens.

If that does represent popular will, and if the President chooses to follow it, the best bet would seem to be that Vice President Nixon (Possibility No. 3) will be designated.

There was much criticism at the political level and otherwise of Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, in other Eisenhower absences from the White House.

This Adams criticism has not lessened in recent months.

Nixon, contrarily, has grown steadily in stature and public regard – though he still has not silenced all of his critics.

It is generally felt that Nixon was well ahead of the White House in correctly appraising the grave significance of Russia's earth satellites.

* * *

TO CHECK REACTION to the President's illness The Wall Street Journal queried more than 100 industry officials, housewives, shoppers, and others coast-to-coast.

The Journal concluded as follows:

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"Businessmen are worried by Ike's upset, but expect no serious national complications, economic or political . . . A goodly number of people believe Ike might do well to resign if his health doesn't improve. Few express concern over the prospect of Vice President Nixon's growing voice in administration affairs."

* * *

THE SITUATION CLEARLY CALLS for new looks at Vice President Nixon.

Here is mine:

Dick Nixon has come a long way since 1952. He was probably his party's best political campaigner even then, at 38. Now there's no question about it.

No man could work harder at a job than he has at being vice president. In so doing, he has learned much and matured fast.

He knows that there must be compromises in politics, but he has hardened even so in his own convictions. One example: He is a more outspoken champion of continued large-scale foreign aid even than the President, although some of his closest party friends and supporters do not fully agree with him, including yours truly.

He has enormous energy. On political or on government goodwill tours, he is never too weary to meet and talk with any and all who want to meet and talk with him.

He is articulate. No member of the Eisenhower team can more skillfully discuss administration policy and attitudes whether with critics or friends.

He is a warm and friendly person who tries to like and be liked. And the same for his attractive wife, Pat. Together, they are a pair we are lucky to have on the job for us in Washington and in the world at large, whether or not the future holds still greater tasks for them than those they are, separately and together, discharging now.

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE HANDLING of the President's illness reports – slow, evasive and incomplete for hours – emphasizes anew the folly of trying to cover up important facts.

Whether in government or business, the best rule for dealing with the public on matters of public interest and concern is this:

Tell the truth, promptly and fully, however distasteful the telling.

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The truth will become known eventually in any event.

Doubts and false reports grow from delays and misrepresentations. Then they have to be overtaken. So tell the truth and get it over with – it's the No. 1 rule of good public relations.

*** * ***

ONCE THE LID WAS TAKEN OFF at the White House, information about the President's illness flowed freely; public tension and doubt subsided.

Despite lapses, I often reflect, we scarcely know what White House "secrecy" is today, recalling that of 1944-45.

President Roosevelt was a haggard shell, and looked it, but any suggestion that he was ailing brought cries of reproach, wrath, and indignation from those around him. They suppressed facts, destroyed photos, and fought to maintain the myth to the end, even through his shaky report to Congress after the Yalta Conference.

I sat in the press gallery that February day in 1945 with a copy of the advance text of what was given out as FDR's own Yalta report. Actually, of course, it had been prepared for him. He appeared unable even to read it straight. He made so many mistakes, changes, and husky-voiced interpolations that trained stenographers were required to keep the advanced text corrected as he droned along.

cc. *Editor & Publisher*
December 7, 1957

Shop Talk at Thirty

By Robert U. Brown

The first few hours following President Eisenhower's recent upset illustrated once again the necessity for immediate release of complete and factual information in such circumstances.

Anything less than that breeds rumors and false reports.

For almost 23 hours the report of the President's "chill" was permitted to stand in the face of questioning and suspicious reporters. When a revised report was released it did not make clear to laymen the exact nature of the illness. There is some indication that even experienced medical men were in doubt as to its meaning. Inept handling of the release and its meaning brought news bulletins ranging from "heart attack" to "mild stroke."

Inexperience on the part of Hagerty's assistants certainly had something to do with the snafu. But in fairness to them, especially Anne Wheaton, it is evident that

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the press secretary's office was left out on a limb with little help from White House authorities who knew what was going on.

Public Relations

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of the *Rochester* (N.Y.) *Times-Union*, wrote Nov. 30 that "doubts and false reports grow from delays and misrepresentations. Then they have to be overtaken. So tell the truth and get it over with – it's the No. 1 rule of good public relations.

"Once the lid was taken off at the White House, information about the President's illness flowed freely; public tension and doubt subsided."

Mr. Miller commented that "despite lapses, we scarcely know what White House secrecy is today, recalling that of 1944-45." He was head of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press in those days and remembers:

"President Roosevelt was a haggard shell, and looked it, but any suggestion that he was ailing brought cries of reproach, wrath, and indignation from those around him. They suppressed facts, destroyed photos, and fought to maintain the myth to the end, even through his shaky report to Congress after the Yalta Conference.

"I sat in the press gallery that February day in 1945 with a copy of the advance text of what was given out as FDR's own Yalta report. Actually, of course, it had been prepared for him. He appeared unable even to read it straight. He made so many mistakes, changes, and husky-voiced interpolations that trained stenographers were required to keep the advance text corrected as he droned along."

dd. **(B7/f7)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 7, 1957

AS I SEE IT

'The Treatment' for Nixon; It Recalls Truman Contrast

By PAUL MILLER

James B. Reston, writing in the New York Times, reports that Vice President Nixon is getting "The Treatment" in Washington these days.

"The Treatment" may be Washingtonese for many things. In Nixon's particular case, with his role in government continuing to grow, it means:

Being played up to by people who were only casual a few months ago.

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Having to voice opinions, take a stand, in groups which have appeared somewhat less eager for his advice and counsel heretofore.

Becoming literally snowed under by social invitations and requests for speeches and autographs, beset at every turn by willing, outstretched hands.

* * *

THE SITUATION RECALLS a contrast, and an impression at the time, in the case of Harry S. Truman.

Just before the death of President Roosevelt on the afternoon of April 12, 1945, I was at a reception given by the late Joseph Farrington, the delegate from Hawaii, in his Washington home.

The Trumans were there, milling with the other guests, when one of the best known and most highly regarded foreign ambassadors in wartime Washington arrived impressively with his attractive wife.

They instantly became the center of attention, circling the room with a perfunctory handshake here and another there.

It was noted that they spent no more time and effort on Harry and Bess Truman than on any other. Then they departed for some other party.

When next I thought about it, was at 2 a.m. of the morning after President Roosevelt's death in Warm Springs, Ga. There had been scarcely time for more than a bite until that late hour. I came out of my Associated Press office in the Washington Star building and hailed a taxi.

Driving out Massachusetts Avenue past the great, still-lighted embassy of the ambassador who'd had no time for the Trumans at the Farrington party, I imagined him reproaching himself in a restless, wakeful night – perhaps with some help from his wife.

"Why didn't I take the opportunity for a more cordial contact with Mr. Truman? But how could I know he was going to become President of the United States almost the very next day!"

The Trumans never forgot those with whom they had been close when he was "just the vice president," helping with the dishes in a modest apartment. They remained the same Harry and Bess to the old friends and were, rightly of course, choosy about the new.

* * *

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ONLY THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS, and that happily light, plus his insistence from the start that the vice president be given greater duties and responsibilities, figure, we can be thankful, in Dick Nixon's increasing prominence.

But the parallel with Truman stands all the same. He's doubtless hearing from new admirers every day where he was conscious only of critics before.

That's life, I guess. It's politics, I know.

. . . Seeing for Yourself

A man who has been a newspaper reporter never quite gets away from wanting to see for himself and then write about what he sees – even if he has to do it between telephones and office talkathons – known as conferences.

Which is by way of saying that there may be a Paris dateline on what appears in this space a week hence.

I hope to get over there for the "summit" meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It begins on Dec. 16.

There is a bit of nostalgia about this. Last time, I was at NATO headquarters – in 1951 – it was to interview the then commander-in-chief of NATO military forces. I wanted to learn whether it was true, as reported back home, that he really might be thinking of seeking the Republican presidential nomination in 1952!

ee. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 14, 1957

AS I SEE IT

We Could Take a Licking On NATO Missile Base Plan

By PAUL MILLER

PARIS – The United States goes into the NATO summit conference on Monday with no assurance whatsoever that we may not take a diplomatic licking to top off the other reverses starting with Sputnik I away back there on Oct. 1.

To review: While we still were trying to decide whether we were surprised by the first baby moon, Russia fired off another, and with a dog aboard. Then came President Eisenhower's stroke.

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Now as our delegation flies in after a trip given over doubtless to last-minute skull practice among Secretary Dulles and his associates, nobody knows quite what may come next.

This much is granted: The President's decision to come here was a shot in the arm. Our Ike is still No. 1, as he of course should be, among Western leaders.

Known then as the savior of Europe in World War II, he was the first commander-in-chief after NATO was formed and could have won any election in any of the countries represented here. The coming few days will show whether he still is as popular.

And, whether he can win enough of the arguments next week is something else again.

* * *

THE WAY IT LOOKS TODAY, the U.S. will be asking more than we can give in return. Our allies know we are dependent on bases on their soil for defense against Russia's long-range missiles which we cannot now match. Hence, our side is in for rough bargaining.

The United States so far has obtained an agreement on bases with Britain. That's all. Other nations have been resisting. They can see their countries becoming magnets for Russia's own medium range missiles if the U.S. were to be firing missiles from bases on their territory come World War III.

Thus, the bases problem – how all NATO countries are to fit into our missile program – will be among the most difficult.

Other major problems include the need to agree on Russia's renewed propaganda war and to find ways for better coordination of military forces and weapons.

* * *

ACTUALLY, MUCH OF THE PROGRAM the United States will put forth, as well as that of others, already has been under discussion in preliminary committee meetings here.

That's where, for example, we got an indication of the depth of the opposition to our proposal to set up foreign bases and nuclear stockpiles.

The actual meetings next week will, if all goes well from the U.S. point of view, consist largely of ratifying sessions for what already has been under study and discussion.

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By the same token, the meetings also could turn into a diplomatic setback for the U.S., sure then to be widely trumpeted as such by the Communists, if little is accomplished and resounding agreement is not reached on, say, our missiles proposal and coordination of military forces and defense budgets by NATO countries.

Indications are that our allies will put a high price on any agreement on missile bases with some such demands as these:

1. That eventually though not right now, a European general be named NATO supreme commander.

2. That the U.S. pay every cent of the cost of the missile sites; also that more NATO weapons be bought form European makers.

There are more. Those give an idea.

. . . Reflections on Transatlantic Flight

If the Eisenhower administration has an adequate program for catching and overhauling Russia in the intercontinental missiles race, it still hasn't been well presented to ease popular doubts and misgivings.

The President's illness interfered with his own speaking program. It had been planned to restore confidence and win back slipping popular support. The fact that Administration speakers appeared to be riding off in all directions did not help.

Vice President Nixon was the first, and for some days the only top Administration figure, to concede the gravity of our situation and urge prompt action.

* * *

NIXON HIMSELF GOT THE SHOE on the wrong foot this week. He told reporters:

"Let's get away from our wailing walls and act like Americans. We've got work to do. Let's get on with it like Americans."

Where this misses is that people aren't "wailing" because Russia has a missile that can put an atomic bomb on New York. People are wailing because the administration has been slow and awkward in putting together a convincing response.

Inez Robb, a pretty lady columnist who can swing like Marciano with her typewriter, delivered the most biting rebuttal to the vice president's "wailing wall" remark. She wrote in the New York World Telegram and Sun:

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"There's a wailing wall from New York to San Francisco. It is not crowded with cowards or sunshine patriots or quitters, but with honest citizens who are crying aloud for an Administration alert to the present crisis, imbued with a sense of urgency and capable of formulating a program for action.

"In the meantime, about the only thing the average citizen can do is pay his taxes and pray, and among the things he prays for is leadership from Washington and relief from political claptrap."

Nixon, who can take it as well as dish it out, probably enjoyed Miss Robb's rejoinder himself. It should be required reading by some of his associates.

* * *

WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION was woefully slow getting up steam, progress has been made on the missiles front despite the tragic and over-publicized dud at Canaveral.

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy has moved hearteningly with the pressing problems of defense changes (such as providing for even greater dispersal of our retaliatory airpower.) Sputnik I roared and whistled into the heavens just 10 days before McElroy was sworn in. He is starting very fast under the crushing additional burdens now heaped upon his office.

ff. **(B4/f29)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
December 16, 1957

President Prays for Peace On Eve of Paris Conference

By PAUL MILLER
President of The Gannett Newspapers

PARIS, Dec. 15 – President Eisenhower prayed for peace today.

He joined perhaps 800 other worshippers at the great gray American Cathedral in special interfaith services for success of the NATO conference.

The President was seated in a pew well forward in left center. He bowed humbly there during prayers, forehead on his arms, his thinning hair accentuated.

Thus he worshipped on the eve of this conclave of Western powers joined for peace through mutual defense in 1949 and faced with critical new threats now.

Temperatures were in the 20s. A raw wind whipped the decorative flags outside. Worshippers kept on their coats at the start. They craned at the President and his party.

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Secretary Dulles took part in the Episcopal reading service under flags of NATO countries hanging from the high vaulted ceiling.

The President joined at the close in the century-old hymn concluding: "Whom shall we trust but Thee O Lord? Where rest but on this faithful word? None ever called on Thee in vail; give peace, O God, give peace again."

At least one American recalled Washington on his knees at Valley Forge and Lincoln praying alone in his study, watching Dwight D. Eisenhower this bleak cold Sunday in Paris.

gg. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
December 21, 1957, Page 10

AS I SEE IT

On-the-Scene Paris Report: 'We've Got to Win or Else . . .'

By PAUL MILLER

PARIS – I don't know whether it was worth President Eisenhower's risking his health, but the NATO "Summit" conference – so-called because he and other heads of state did attend – must be put down as a success as of now.

The week has shown that the United States is a long way from having lost its influence, but that it takes more work to exercise it. There is more solidarity among North Atlantic Treaty Organization members than many had thought.

That could be one sum-up of the conference.

Another is that it actually won't be possible fully to evaluate its success or failure for months.

Agreement was reached to accept the U.S. offer to send over intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBM); also, among other things, to encourage new contacts with Russia.

But there is nothing specific on the IRBMs, which we won't have, apparently, for 18 months anyway. The sites and the full program will have to be negotiated, nation by nation. Some may or may not accept them when the time comes – although there is supposed to be some moral obligation involved.

And there is nothing specific on Russia. The West, through various channels, will renew the oft-frustrated efforts to get some political agreement with the Communists.

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This much is certain:

We came off better than generally expected by the so-called experts. A week ago here there was widespread doubt that any general missile understanding would be possible.

. . . Biggest Story

THIS PROBABLY WAS THE FIRST international conference where one man's health (President Eisenhower's) was the biggest story of one entire day and the subject of inquiry at every press conference thereafter.

London and Paris newspapers played the story across the top of front pages when Ike excused himself from a dinner and went to bed. Everything else became secondary for hours.

I wondered why he didn't collapse at the opening session Monday. The big circular table (see the picture below) all but smoked under lights trained upon the area for TV and newsreel cameras. Ike fidgeted and perspired while two statesmen, who were down for only perfunctory remarks ahead of him, seized the opportunity and held forth for half an hour. Then he required 20 minutes to deliver his own. It would have been an ordeal for anybody.

He took a nap every day and loafed when he could. But he had a wearing round of it. He attended dinners every night but the one; made the major address of the conference; had uncounted minor meetings with individuals and groups; and motored out to address old friends at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

Finally, he spoke up as the conference was about to close with the suggestion of thirty seconds of silent prayer. Aides and attendants also joined. It was a sobering scene, climaxing the discussions that had gone before.

*** * ***

ALL THE SAME, as Ike began preparing for his report to the nation, due Monday night, it could not be ignored that he still has not been discharged from his doctor's care.

Veteran White House reporters are under constant strain and pressure over the President.

Said one:

"I'm afraid to get more than minutes away from the White House press room any more for fear there might be an emergency and my wire uncovered."

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That's life. Newspaper life.

. . . Mr. Dulles' Smile

SECRETARY DULLES WAS ENTITLED to the broad smile he wore as he took off for home by way of a stop in Madrid for a visit with Dictator Franco.

Seldom has an American official gone into a major international conference amid such a storm of criticism.

Had our side emerged without a missile agreement there would have been new demands for his scalp in Washington.

What will the Dulles critics say now?

They'll say for one, that President Eisenhower, not Dulles, carried the conference. In this they will be partly correct, at least. But that would be true in the case of any conference attended by any President and his secretary of state.

There's no question about it – the Europeans don't like Dulles. Why? The answer is as hard to find as the answer to why so many American voters used to say they didn't like Nixon. Perhaps the Europeans will change, too.

David Beetle, editor of the Albany Knickerbocker News, in Paris for his newspaper, interviewed numbers of European reporters. He found few to say a good word for Dulles. And, on the Sunday before the conference opened here, Dulles was greeted by a lead article on a London editorial page (widely circulated in Paris) headed "It's Time to Stand Up to Dulles."

I believe that Europeans, by and large, prefer American Democrats to American Republicans; also that they feel Dulles is more interested in a policy with which the U.S. Senate can go along than one which, if there must be a choice, Europe likes. I recall also that every recent secretary of state has been under fire one way or another – Hull, Stettinius, Byrnes, even General Marshall, and of course Acheson.

. . . A Hagerty Slip

COMPETENT JIM HAGERTY, a New Yorker who was Governor Dewey's trusted aide and now is press secretary to Eisenhower, seldom loses his self-control, even in a job where trying circumstances are the rule rather than the exception.

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He blew his top here. What happened was that a Paris Herald Tribune columnist printed a very funny column purporting to be questions and answers at a fanciful Hagerty press conference on Ike's health.

Hagerty called a press conference to term the column "unadulterated rot" and demanded equal front page space for his response.

The Herald Tribune presently is engaged in promoting the columnist for sale to other newspapers. What Hagerty accomplished – as is usually the case in such slips – was to (1) give the columnist material for another column and (2) also give him free publicity in America as every wire service reported the blow-up.

. . . Need to Know

What now?

It mostly depends on us. And we, you and I, mostly depend on the leadership we get from Washington.

Many will hope that, in his report to the nation on Monday, the President will go far beyond merely reviewing the Paris conference.

What Americans need to know is what the Eisenhower administration specifically proposes for the missile race we've got to win or else.

I don't see how any one [sic] can feel satisfied that an adequate program has been laid out for us as of now.

PHOTO:
The NATO conference round table

16. 1958

<u>Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism</u>

(Box # 1, 3a, 4, 5, 28,)

Paul Miller possessed generally conservative views throughout his life. Significantly, however, he was not a rigid ideologue. As proof of his political flexibility and bipartisanship, Miller was a friend and advisor both to Republican and Democratic presidents; he garnered for Gannett Co., Inc., a cherished Pulitzer Prize for its papers' examination of the positive aspects of racial integration (an extremely sensitive issue at

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the time); and, he publicly chastised his close personal friend, President Richard M. Nixon, for advocating wage and price controls. Combined with Box #7, i.e., the box containing Miller's editorials from 1955 – 1979 (and not included in this report), there is undoubtedly more than enough material for a solid peer-reviewed journal article (or chapter), and, perhaps, a book. Furthermore, either an article or a monograph would be particularly germane to America's current hyper-polarized political climate.

1. 1932

a. A letter from James Miller to "My dear Paul," written from Claremore, Oklahoma, on January 22, 1932, starkly reveals the effects of the Great Depression on the extended Miller family. Although James chose his words carefully, he nevertheless conveyed in subtle yet poignant language the plight of a rural Oklahoma family struggling to deal both spiritually and financially with their unprecedented economic catastrophe:

First Christian Church
JAMES MILLER, MINISTER
CLAREMORE, OKLAHOHOMA
1 – 22- 32.

My dear Paul:

Your letter and check just came. I called mother after you phoned me last night and told her what you were doing. Both of us are very grateful to you, and want you to know never have we needed help more. The children were happy over it too, though they do not know anything about details, which is best for them.

Now, about your P. S. I can understand just how you feel but I am not feeling toward my brethren as you do. I think had I gone to them and told them the whole story they would have done some thing [*sic*]. But I had too much pride to do it. Maybe I should but if you and I can fight our troubles through I much prefer to do it that way. I was getting ready to go see Grinstead when you called me. Perhaps I could have got more from Mrs. Brookshire. But, frankly I am glad we could keep our troubles in the family. Perhaps you have been embarrassed by this too much. I hope not. Moreover, I will get going after while [sic]. Times are not going to be as they are now forever. And again. Do you know that we are in better shape than the great majority of people! Many of our ministers don't know where to turn nor what to do during these trying days. Churches can't meet their debts, are not preaching in

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many places. And once again. Do you know that we are not having any burdens to carry like Christ and the early church had! We dislike to carry our loads but many times they are just what we need. Every apostle suffered martyrdom. Really we don't know what suffering is.

Now then. You will think there is no hope for me.! I still have faith inmy [sic] brethren and mankind generally. Everybody has trouble, disappointments, sorrow and dark days. Some more than others, and all told we have had lots of bright days. God is not dead and He knows all about our circumstances.

Well, here are the children for dinner. They like it here very much. School is not so hard for them, they say. We are getting on very well. I mean getting the meals. Must close now. Will be seeing you before long. Come up when you can.

Conclusion. It's great to have a boy like you. And you will not know until you get in a like position just what a help you have been to me! Love and good luck.

Yours,

Dad.

[Handwritten]:

2 P.M. Just sent your ck. to mother.
Hurry up to see us.

JM

Despite his brave attempt to appear cheerful in the letter, James is clearly distressed at having to send it at all. While hoping Paul is not "embarrassed by this too much," he nevertheless confesses that he has "too much pride" to ask his church "brethren" for help, and states his desire to "keep our troubles in the family." Paul, though, may have reacted with considerable bitterness to the crisis as James also feels the need to reassure his son that "we are not having any burdens to carry like Christ and the early church had," and that "we don't know what suffering is." James then goes on to explain further that "we are in better shape than the great majority of people," and, that while "everybody has trouble, disappointments, sorrow and dark days . . . we have had lots of bright days." Still, the gravity of their situation also forces James almost to plead with Paul to remember that "God is not dead and he knows all about our circumstances." Typically, though, James concludes by expressing his appreciation to Paul for "a boy like you," and urging his son to "come up when you can." James Miller did not have long to wait.

1. 1948

a. **(B3/f53)**

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Saratogian
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
October 20, 1948

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"Gannett Aide
Urges Cut
In Federal
Power, Purse"

Niagara Falls (AP) – Paul Miller, executive assistant to Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers, says there has been "a steadily increasing concentration of power and purse at Washington."

Speaking last night at a meeting of the New York State Circulation Managers' Association, Miller added:

"The war did not do anything to slow it down. We have no particular group or party or individual to blame – just ourselves. That's the way it was.

"No matter what administration is in power at Washington, the people of this country had better get behind a major effort to cut government back down to size and then keep it cut.

"You don't get something for nothing, no matter who in Washington tells you so. And we give up some more of our personal freedom every time we hand over to the national government some authority or responsibility that we ourselves could and ought to assume."

A "sort of voters' revolt" was asked by Miller to "tell our representatives that they can quit playing around with every pressure group and be assured that they'll have some support if they do quit." . . . .

b. **(B3/f53)**
*****
Observer-Dispatch
Utica, N.Y.
October 20, 1948

"'Cut Down
U.S. Purse'

Then Keep It to Size,
Gannett Aide Urges"

c. **(B3/f53)**
*****
Daily Press
Utica, N.Y.
October 20, 1948

"Curb Power of Government
Gannett Aide Asks Voters"

2. 1949

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a. **(B3/f56)**

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The Rochester Times-Union
Friday, April 15, 1949

Editor Sees Need for Understanding

A plea for understanding of "the other fellow" was made by Paul Miller, editor of The Times-Union, in a speech at a luncheon of the Public Utilities Advertising Association in the Sheraton at noon today. His subject was "What Business Can Do to Help the Free Enterprise System."

Representatives from 15 electric and gas companies in New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland attended the luncheon, highlight of a day-long conference.

Miller said:

"The system we know in America, and on which this nation was built, apparently will survive only if many who assail and doubt it become convinced pretty soon that it is, after all, the best in sight anywhere.

"The subject you assigned was 'How Business Can Help Save the Free Enterprise System,' and the word 'help' should be put in capital letters. Business can only help. Voting strength is the determining factor in telling which way our economy shall move.

"What can business in general do to strengthen general belief in our system? Business should tell its own story, in every legitimate way, it can. Business also must try to understand the other fellow's story.

"Nothing in any business operation should be out ahead of human relations. Three out of four persons who work for a living in the United States today, including myself, are employes [*sic*]. I am an employe [*sic*] first of the company which operates our newspapers, and also of the public which reads them.

"It seems to me that all of us must strive, and prayerfully, for understanding up and down the line. Somewhere there is a middle ground. Finding that middle ground is a major challenge of our time." . . . .

b. **(B3/f56)**

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Albany (N.Y.) Times-Union
October 4, 1949

Free Press Best Bet in Preventing
Socialism in U.S., Kiwanis Club Told

The best hope of the American people against "government-by-gimme" is its free press, declared Paul Miller, Rochester editor, in helping Albany celebrate National Newspaper Week yesterday.

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Addressing the Kiwanis club luncheon at the Ten Eyck hotel, Mr. Miller voiced the belief that "the common sense of the people can stop it if aroused soon enough," and that the newspapers of the United States – in contrast to those of Europe – seem to be "waking up in time." . . . .

(2) PHOTOS:

EXECUTIVE HUDDLE – Caught in this informal pose at yesterday's Kiwanis luncheon honoring Newspaper Week are Fred L. Archibald, publisher of The Times-Union; Paul Miller, vice president of Gannett Newspapers, and Gerald Salisbury, managing editor of The Knickerbocker News

Times-Union Staff Photo by Wilder

LUNCHEON GUESTS – As part of the local observance of Newspaper Week, the above representatives of the press were guests at a luncheon yesterday at the Kiwanis club. Left to right are the Rev. Gerald Kirwin, editor of The Evangelist; A. J. MacDonald, publisher of the Knickerbocker News; Henry Leader, of the Associated Press Albany bureau, and George O. Williams, managing editor of The Times-Union.

Times-Union Staff Photo by Wilder

c. **(B3/f56)**

*****

The Rochester Times-Union
October, 4, 1949

Press Can Halt Socialist Trend, Editor Says

d. **(B3/f56)**

*****

Albany Knickerbocker News
October 5, 1949

American Press Can Stop Socialism,
Gannett Executive Tells Kiwanians

Facts from the American press can stop Socialism in the United States, Paul Miller, vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, told the Kiwanis Club of Albany yesterday . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:

Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers and editor of the Rochester Times-Union, addressed the Kiwanis Club of Albany as a feature of Albany's observance of National Newspaper Week. Gene O'Haire, Kiwanis president, listens at left.

e. **(B3/f56)**

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THE OIL CITY
CONFERENCE NEWS
Published in the Interests of the Oil City Conference of the Free Methodist Church of North America

VOLUME 3 NOVEMBER 1949 No. 11

Roberts Wesleyan Dedicates Science Hall

Paul Miller, Leading Newspaper Man Delivers Dedicatory Address

To the union of science with Christianity, Roberts Wesleyan College leaders, students and alumni and their neighbors from North Chili and Rochester, N.Y., dedicated Mersereau Science Building Wednesday, October 12 . . . .

Paul Miller, vice-president of The Gannett Company, editor of the "Rochester Times-Union", [*sic*] and principal speaker, recalled that Bishop Benjamin T. Roberts, founder of the school, had urged teachers to "labor to show the harmony between science and Christianity – between the discoveries of one and the doctrine of the other."

"If ever there was a time when schools should labor to show the harmony between science and Christianity that time is now", [*sic*] said Mr. Miller. "Probably many today sincerely doubt that the two can be harmonized. There must be times when all despair – particularly just now when Geiger counters of the civilized world have barely ceased reacting to Russia's first authenticated atomic explosion." . . . .

3. 1950

a. **(B3/f62)**

PHOTO:
[source unknown]
January 21, 1950

Newspaper Man Speaks to Junior Chamber of Commerce

Paul Miller, left, Rochester, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, talks with Donald E. Werner, center, Syracuse, president of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce and Leonard E. Friedlander, president of the Albany Chapter, at the state organizations meeting at the Ten Eyck Hotel Saturday night.

Paul Miller Urges Hoover Plan Support

b. **(B3/f62)**

1849

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Democrat and Chronicle
January 22, 1950

Young Voters
Urged to Take
Role in Politics

Activity at Grass Roots
Stressed by Miller
At Jaycee Dinner

Albany – (GNS) – Young men were urged last night to take an active, vital role in grass roots political activity "In their own interests."

Paul Miller, vicepresident of the Gannett Company, principal speaker at the annual distinguished service award banquet of the New York State Junior Chamber of Commerce, outlined two ways in which the young men could participate to end "political spending, government waste and inefficiency."

1—To work for sound government through a political party of the choice of the individual.

2 – To work through nonpartisan efforts to accomplish the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on government reorganization.

Miller strongly supported the Hoover Commission proposals as a step toward reversing present trends in government.

Rochesterian Wins Award

Distinguished service awards were presented by the State Jaycees, through President Donald E. Werner, to William J. Maxion, vicepresident of Case-Hoyt Corporation, Rochester, an executive at the age of 32; Allen J. Flattery, 35, Syracuse attorney, and Robert E. Walk, General Motors engineer and city alderman of Lockport.

Explaining that the Jaycees will support any number of worthy causes in the community, Miller recalled that nationally the organization is committed to support the Hoover Commission proposal.

"There is nothing more important," he said, "than for each of you to go home and learn about the local political organization setup. Start getting active in the wards and districts so you can make your influence felt where it counts.

Make Active Contribution

"You will soon learn how the community machine works in the party of your choice. You will be able to make an active, grass roots political contribution that every individual must resolve now to make.

"In Rochester we look on the Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the hardest working and most effective public service agencies."

c. **(B3/f63)**

Democrat and Chronicle

1850

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July 8, 1950

Peron Denies Muzzling Press, Says Miller, Back from Flight

A flat denial by Juan Peron that his government is crushing the free Argentine press was reported yesterday by Paul Miller, vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, who has returned from a 12,800-mile round trip air journey to South America.

Miller was one of 30 American editors, publishers and radio executives who were guests of Pan American Airways on the inaugural flight of a new luxury run from New York to Buenos Aires.

High point of the week-long journey, during which the group made stopovers in Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, was a half-hour press conference with the Argentine president. Throughout the meeting the smooth, poised Peron was grilled by the editors on all phases of Western Hemisphere questions, Miller said.

"Peron denied our repeated questions about suppression of the press in his country," Miller declared. "He said again and again that his government is not pursuing any policy against the press. Peron explained, however, that a dollar shortage may have imposed a curtailment of newspaper publishing to some degree."

To Write Articles

Miller said that he plans to write several articles in the near future which will give his full view on the subject.

The editors also quizzed Peron on his views toward U.S. loans to Latin American nations.

"Peron is definitely against the loans," Miller explained. "He told us that if the U.S. wants to help, it should use the money to buy more South American products. Peron believes that if South American people are given more money they won't work."

At every stop they made on the trip, the editors were feted handsomely at dinners, receptions and luncheons by the various embassies and officials of the countries they visited.

Trippe True Pioneer

In Buenos Aires, they participated in the 100th anniversary of the liberation of Argentina when Juan Trippe, president of the host airline, placed a wreath at the foot of the statue of liberator Jose de San Martin.

Miller described Trippe as a "pioneer in the truest meaning to all Americans." The journey made by the editors in 17 ½ hours flying time, and now a regularly scheduled flight, is another milestone in the history of the development of aerial communications between the U.S. and Latin America, he said.

Trippe was a pioneer when he flew dinky craft between the two continents many years ago. Again he is pioneering with this new, fast strato-cruiser flight. I wouldn't be surprised if he were the first to put jets into commercial service," Miller declared.

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d. **(B3/f62)**

The Newsmagazine WE
December 25, 1950

"TALK OF THE TOWN"

By Archie LaBounty

Ever since the Brady case there has been a new topic of conversation, very secret at first, but which has now become the talk, not of the town, but of politicians, East avenue, and newspaper circles. Subject of this conversation is Paul Miller, editor of the Times-Union, and a vice president of the Gannett newspapers. When Miller came to town he was hailed as a great newspaperman who was going to do "things" for the Times-Union. And he is a great newspaperman. He knows the game from top to bottom and there is no question but had he tended to his newspaper business there would not be such a wave of criticism sweeping over his broad shoulders and well-set head.

But something has happened to Miller. At least that is what they are saying. By "they" I mean newspaper men on Miller's own staff, mechanical, business and editorial, and on the staff of the Little Old Lady of Main Street, the D&C. Also some politicians are getting in on the pow wow and not a few are saying that Miller is on his way out.

Asked about this newspapermen admit that there is trouble within the inner sanctum of the Times Union. At least two have said that Miller is scheduled to depart for an executive job with the Associated Press. All of which is very confusing in view of the very fine things that were said of him when he first came to Rochester.

Too Much Dutch

There is no question about it, Miller is in Dutch with some very prominent people of the city. He is in Dutch with some of his own staff who, of course, dare not say so under penalty of a kick in the slats. He is in Dutch with Republican politicians for his attempts to usurp the powers of Monroe County's Republican leader. And it is reported that he is in Dutch with Frank Gannett, who announced himself against Dewey in the recent political campaign only to find Miller sitting in the driver's seat with a curt, "Now boss, you don't know what you are talking about. Dewey is our man and the Times Union will support him. Now please go sit on a tack until this campaign is over."

There is another report that Miller is in Dutch with John G. Corey, editor and publisher of WE. That isn't true. The opposite is true. Corey is in Dutch with Miller. Or so it would seem from the following incident that occurred several weeks ago:

Corey was walking down Exchange street from Police Headquarters. In front of the Times Union Building he was hailed by Gannett, who was sitting in his car.

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Gannett and Corey passed the time of day and discussed the political situation, which was off the record. Just then Miller came out of the TU Building and strolled over to the car. Gannett was about to introduce his editor to Corey (he didn't know that the two had previously met) when Miller popped up and said:

"Oh yes, we've met. He's the fellow who calls me a s.o.b. every once in a while."

Now that wasn't nice. Corey never called Miller any such name, not even off the record. Why Corey wouldn't dream of calling Miller such a terrible name.

Miller Invites Criticisms

Corey has, however, criticized Miller. He has criticized the TU editor for a number of reasons, most important of which is his seemingly [sic] desire to dictate to political leaders just how they should conduct their affairs. I have never heard of any political leader going to Miller to tell him how to run the TU.

In the very last issue of WE Corey was very critical of Miller. And he had every right to be. Corey is a newspaperman who believes that a newspaperman's first duty is to get the news and print it. A real newspaperman never, never uses the power of the press as a sort of blackjack to force political leaders to do something they don't want to do.

When Corey learned that it was Miller who led the delegation of ministers to Fred Parrish's office to demand the return of Dave Brady to City Hall as commissioner of public safety he could hardly believe it. Miller has a fine reputation as a newspaperman and he has a wealth of experience. He knows the ethical newspaper practice from the unethical newspaper practice. Consequently, it was hard to believe that the new editor of the TU would deliberately take the lead in forcing the wish of a minority group on a political leader who was having enough troubles trying to keep his machine in good working order.

This newsmagazine already has reported how Miller and an unofficial committee of ministers forced Parrish to order Brady's return to City Hall only to have the roof fall on their heads when the Brady bomb exploded. There is no need of repeating it here. But it has been pointed out before and it should be pointed out again that Miller went too far in his duties as an editor. He is his own worst enemy. The criticisms now hitting him from all directions are of his own making. Rochesterians have a habit of giving anybody anything they ask for. Miller asked for criticisms and he is getting them.

A Personal Matter

More important than anything else we've said in this column thus far is the report, from the Times Union, no less, that Miller no longer is in the good graces of his boss – Frank Gannett. Rochesterians know that Gannett allows his editors complete freedom in running his newspapers. But when it comes to the TU, it is an entirely different matter. The TU is Gannett's first love. That was the paper that really got him started in a big way. And he always was the editor until illness caused him to take things a little easy.

Now Corey is a publisher and he is also an editor. If illness lays him low and he employs someone to take his place, most assuredly he is going to expect that

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new man to run things as he, Corey, wants them run. If Corey had other papers in other towns he wouldn't care what they did, consistent with common decency and good newspaper work, as long as they made money. But his own personal paper, built along the lines he set down after years of hard struggling, would have to be run the way it always had been run under his editorship.

Another thing that is hurting Miller is the new attitude of some of Rochester's more prominent citizens toward him in the last few months. They simply can't see Miller interfering in affairs that are of no concern to him personally. In the case of Miller and his ministers calling on Parrish, the TU editor made it a personal matter.

_____

Close to Blackmail

A good newspaperman or a good editor, if he held the convictions that were Miller's, would have written an editorial calling on Parrish to reinstate Brady in City Hall. That would have made it a matter of public concern. And there could be no criticisms. But to call on Parrish in person with several ministers giving him moral support or any other kind of support was out of bounds. For what Miller and possibly the ministers too, said in effect was, "Put Brady back at his job or else." And in any man's language that is a threat. In fact if it is not blackmail it is mighty close to it.

Al Moss, veteran political writer for the TU, is said to have received an order from Miller – after that meeting with Parrish – to write a story that Brady would return to City Hall. Everybody remembers that story. We here on WE have not questioned Moss about that angle because we don't want to shove him out on a limb. After all Moss is a member of the TU staff. And he is truthful. We don't want him answering questions that would embarrass him with his big boss.

It's too early yet to judge what all this is going to lead to. Maybe Miller will take that AP job if it has been offered. If he does everybody will wish him luck. He isn't a bad guy. The real trouble seems to be that the editorship of the TU went to his noodle and he felt that it entitled him to throw orders around outside of his own sphere.

If only he would throw his weight (on the editorial page of his newspaper) around in such a manner as to erase some of the human misery in Rochester what a guy he would be. Thousands of our underprivileged citizens, most of them aged persons, would cheer him to the echo and in future political campaigns when the TU advised the election of certain individuals they would flock to his banner. As it is now the only banner these unfortunate people have to turn to is WE. That explains why support of political candidates by WE is far more important to men and women running for office than the support of the TU and D&C combined. (For verification see results of last campaign).

4. 1951

a. **(B3a/f71)**

Irondequoit Press
Irondequoit, Rochester, N.Y., Thursday

1854

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February 1, 1951

PAUL MILLER PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO LEADERSHIP OF LATE SUPERVISOR

Paul Miller, vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, speaking before a capacity crowd at the 15th annual installation of officers dinner held last Thursday evening at Joe Dozier's, paid a glowing tribute to the leadership of the late Thomas E. Broderick and expressed the hope that the Republican Party would continue to fight for the things that he stood for, namely good government and the interest of the people above all else.

He also gave an interesting talk on current events and stressed the fact that men like Hoover, Marshall, Dulles and Wilson are the steadying influence which is so beneficial to all in the national crisis. Without them there would be no brakes on the "All Out Policy" which had been started by the present administration, Miller declared.

Walter Lauterbach, town supervisor, spoke briefly on town affairs and asked that those present place good government first on their priority list.

Arthur Hart was toastmaster.

PHOTO
Caption:

SHOWN AT 15TH ANNUAL INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS dinner held by the West Side GOP Club last Thursday evening are, from left: Paul Miller, vice president of Gannett Newspapers who was principal speaker; Peace Justice Arthur Hart, toastmaster; Edward Reed, president of the club; and Walter G. Lauterbach, town supervisor.

b. **(B3a/F71)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 1, 1951

British Keep Chins Up, Will Beat Hard Times, Editor Says After Tour

Despite severe economic restrictions, people in England still hold to their traditional chins-up attitude and will emerge from their economic difficulties in time, Paul Miller said today.

Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, just returned with Mrs. Miller from a four-week trip to Europe.

They docked in Montreal yesterday aboard the Canadian liner Empress of France, then flew to Rochester. There was a coincidence involved in the voyage.

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"I met with Anthony Eden in his House of Commons office in London," Miller said. "He mentioned that I must have had quite a trip , and then remarked that he was about to make an interesting trip himself.

"I asked him where he was going. Eden said he was bound for Canada aboard the Empress of France. So I told him we'd have plenty of chance to talk later. Which we did."

Eden, deputy leader of Britain's Conservative Party, will make speeches in Denver, San Francisco, Chicago and New York. Miller is hopeful Eden can include Rochester on his agenda.

* * *

THE PUBLISHER represented The Gannett Newspapers at ceremonies in London marking the 100th anniversary of Reuters, British news agency, which he said is "making great strides under its present management in gathering news all over the world in a factual, objective way."

Main purpose of Miller's trip, in addition to participating in the Reuters ceremonies, was to attempt a first-hand study of conditions in Europe. Here are some of his reactions:

"England is better off than she was two years ago, in outward appearance. But people there still are under tight restrictions, Socialist-imposed and otherwise . . . Yet they are cheerful and hopeful and courageous as always. If they can get back toward the free enterprise system and away from the government-run-everything concept, they'll make a comeback.

"Through the cooperation of Eastman Kodak officials here, we visited the big Eastman office building in London and toured the Eastman works at Harrow. I was especially impressed by the employe [*sic*] services program at Harrow, where they have social centers, game grounds and other recreational facilities.

* * *

"IN FRANCE, the Communists are strong. But many of the French argue that their Reds are not Russian Communists and would not constitute a pro-Soviet force in the event of an open war.

"It was a great privilege for me to talk with Prime Minister Clement Atlee in London, and a tremendous thrill to talk in Paris with Gen. Eisenhower.

"The general talked very frankly regarding the entire rearmament picture at his headquarters and expressed optimism despite obvious difficulties that remain.

"But he is not talking politics with anybody."

Ike unquestionably commands the confidence of more people throughput the British Isles and Western Europe than any other individual.

* * *

"IT SEEMED that everywhere Mrs. Miller and I went, we ran into people who know of Rochester. One was Frank Gentle, the No. 1 British sports promoter, who has visited Rochester and has a married daughter living here."

The Millers visited with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Patterson in Switzerland (Patterson is the new U. S. minister there), and with Perle Mesta, U. S. minister to Luxembourg. Miller and his wife flew to London July 3.

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PHOTO:
MILLER

c. **(B3a/f71)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday Evening, August 11, 1951

Report from Abroad

English Socialism To Stay, but Methods Stir Resentment

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, spent a month on a trip to study conditions in Europe. This is the third of four articles on his observations.

By PAUL MILLER

Socialistic programs in Britain appear there to stay, no matter which party wins the next election.

Many Americans like to think that a Conservative triumph would haul Britain about promptly toward some semblance of the competitive free enterprise system that built America.

This is not to be. Winston Churchill can brand nationalization a flop, as he did the other day, and figures indicate that it is. But candid observers talk chiefly of bringing some sense into the swollen bureaucracies and cutting down departmental waste. They voice no hope or expectation that the Conservatives will go much further for a long, long time – if ever. This is not to say that Conservatives approve all that has been done; in my opinion, they realize the impossibility of undoing much of it soon.

For example, there is wide grumbling at administration of the Health Service, under which there is complete medical care from cradle to grave. But the principle is widely accepted and it will be continued one way or another.

The same goes for nationalized coal, transport, utilities, railways, communications . . . Conservatives talk convincingly only of overtaking the nationalization of steel.

In any event, we need not expect that the kind of free enterprise believed in here will prevail in Britain in the foreseeable future. Indeed, it did not, even before the socialists came to power.

Yet, although a continuation of some sort of welfare state appears certain in Britain, the welfare state as administered by the Atlee Government seems under

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rather general fire. The people down the line appear fed up with the austerity it has carried on. No matter that any other government might have imposed similar restrictions and controls – the resentment is, as always, against the government in power.

The question is whether they are sufficiently fed up to go to the polls in late October, if an election is set for then as now seems possible, and vote the "ins" out. Conservative leaders believe they have a good chance. Labor adherents say they can hold on, barring an extension of the current party split. An American would call it a toss-up.

* * *

THOUSANDS TALK of getting away to start a new life. The chauffer who drove us one or two days; a woman who helped part-time – both would have come back to Rochester with us in a minute, given the opportunity.

A friend of ours from Australia placed a want ad for a couple to work for his family at Adelaide. He received half a hundred replies, although it meant, for the man and wife finally selected, leaving home and friends and relatives, probably never to see them again.

* * *

A TRUSTED FRIEND traveled among towns and villages for a month. I asked him for his impressions. He writes:

"One cannot be in England one day without running into evidences of their political, social and economic reforms. It is indicated in their every-day living and conversation. After a month I am of the opinion that they are tired of it and that an election today would show a majority vote of protest in favor of the Conservatives and removal of the present Labor Party from power. I have talked the length and width of England with shop keepers, busboys, taxi drivers, pub hangers-on, policemen, tenants in private and public houses, bank clerks and factory laborers."

This observer, a keen student, continues:

"The little Englishman is tired of the shortages stemming from government controls – indeed, I believe he is a little bit tired of 'Security,' a security he knows he cannot break through any more than an Indian can break through his caste system.

"He would like to try his wings again, but is prevented by his system. However, I am sure that even if they upset the present government there will be no real change in political philosophy. It will be only a change in degree and methods."

* * *

MY FRIEND had first-hand experience with socialized medicine when his teenage daughter became ill while they were in London, just prior to starting cross-country. Here is his account:

"All medical and dental services and their allied lines have been completely socialized. Each individual registers his choice of doctors and, if the doctor is willing, he accepts the patient on his list and gets so much money per name plus

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stipulated fees for special services. The doctor must of necessity take patients in turn.

"Except in dire emergencies, it is impossible for him to say BEFORE seeing the patient which case is important and which is not. As a result the 'chronic doctor visitors' are filling the books and those who are really ill are often neglected. This is the story reflected over and over by doctors interviewed and by ordinary citizens in the villages.

"The service applies to all residents and even to casual visitors. When

(Please turn to Page 3.)

Ann became ill we called on a woman physician known to friends. She made her call and filled out a slip which Ann was required to sign. For this hotel call, I understood the doctor would receive about $3.50 from the government. She gave us two prescriptions marked 'urgent,' which meant I could get them from the chemist (druggist) on Sunday by calling at his house. These were delivered to me and the bill sent to the government.

"While we were in England, then, we could have been the guest, medically speaking, of the English taxpayer. When we arrived in York, however, and wanted to deal with a physician direct, we obtained all the attention and service we could have expected at home."

(By dealing direct is meant this: An individual may sign that he elects to deal directly. He then gets prompt attention, but he pays twice if he's an Englishman – once by the tax burden for the national service and second in the regular fee he pays to the doctor on the same basis as in the old days.)

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, there are stories galore, doubtless exaggerated, of foreigners who take advantage of the health program. Samples: Belgian women come in droves to have their babies. Sailors get full false teeth while in England, then sell them for cash elsewhere.

Legislation is under way to stop such practices.

* * *

THE HOUSING SITUATION remains critical. An American realtor and friend sums it up thus after a study: Young people defer marriage simply because there are no available places to live.

Some of the things combining to create this situation are:

1. Hard and fast ceiling on rentals, a low ceiling that keeps rents at roughly 50 per cent of their free market value.
2. For a landlord to remove a tenant who pays the rent, he must (a) prove in court that his own family needs the place and (b) find similar quarters for the dispossessed tenant AT NO GREATER COST.
3. Nobody can build without a government permit. These are few and far between. Most people simply give up and don't even try to get one. Those few who do are limited to a cost of $5,400. If and when such houses are built, they could be sold for twice that – except for the required covenant in the permit

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against resale. So in housing, as in meat, it is cheap but the average Englishman seldom can find it to buy.

* * *

AN OBSERVER who wishes to be fair must consider that only time can tell whether that system, which HAS held down (or concealed) inflation in housing, will be better for the people than that in our own country where inflation has taken place but where houses HAVE been built. At least, Americans have housing, which to most Americans is the important fact of life.

Yet for all of the foregoing, the British remain the champions of basic freedoms, along with America; Britain's post-war reconstruction is extensive if slow by our standards; Britain's people are the same splendid sturdy strain as always; Britain's adherence to the anti-Russian rearmament program and her sense of partnership with the U.S. are firm.

I believe Britain will continue to come back, despite what an American regards as her self-imposed shackles to real progress. She will certainly do so if some of the restraints and restrictions can be broken, whether through a change in national leadership or otherwise.

* * *

MEANTIME, an American who fears his own country has been heading along some of the same paths Britain is treading can wish: That certain of the politicians, liberals, intellectuals and others who are trying to put socialistic controls on the USA could be consigned to England for a reasonable period and compelled to live there under all the controls and restrictions that hobble the British themselves!

PHOTO
Caption:

PRIME MINISTER Clement R. Atlee –
The welfare state as administered by his government "seems under rather general fire."

d. **(B3a/f71)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 13, 1951

Report from Abroad

Europe's Memory Too Vivid for Talk of Another War

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union has spent a month on a trip to study conditions in Europe. This is the last of four articles on his observations.

By PAUL MILLER

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Returning European visitors who, like the writer, become "experts" overnight, are asked perhaps more often than any other question – **"Is there as much war talk over there as you hear in the United States?"**

Most such "experts" with whom I have had contact reply in the negative. Indeed, I have even heard an American on vacation from his job as correspondent at Moscow say that "war talk" increases the farther one gets from Moscow; meaning there's relatively little of it in the USSR and much of it un the USA.

Reaction to this could be that, for one thing, the great mass of Russians aren't permitted to know what is going on and, for another, that conversation is kept at a minimum by fear of an eavesdropper anyway. But that's Russia.

* * *

AS FOR EUROPE, there is more to it than that, of course. In my opinion, too, there IS "less war talk" in Europe than in the United States.

Accurate or inaccurate, factual or wishful thinking, I saw no public indication of belief or apprehension that war will come this year. That was true whether in London, Luxembourg, Paris or Geneva.

This does not mean that there is any lack of awareness of Russia. Generally, I thought, it meant one of two thongs mainly:

1. A feeling that if Russia had planned to attack Western Europe she would have done so a year or two ago; or

2. A knowledge that they are doing what they feel they can to build up strength and meantime there's nothing much else to be done about it.

There is still one more on which, perhaps a psychologist might more appropriately speculate: In England especially they've "had it" and they know England would catch it heavily again, because of American air bases now situated there and because of other strategic reasons, should the Russians release an air war. The British dread the thought of the night-long poundings, the smoke and flame, the pitch-black streets, the dead and the hurt of the savage bombings experienced from Hitler.

They'd just as soon not talk about it, although they will, pleasantly enough, when Americans press for descriptive details. So they are into a rearmament program they understand is necessary, although it probably means more lean years of rationing and controls, and they hope (a) that the program will be built up in time to deter Russia and (b) that Uncle Sam, to whom they look for leadership, will not do anything impetuous too soon!

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Meantime, they'd rather talk about something other than war, like the British Festival, or the usually warm and pleasant Summer they're enjoying.

* * *

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to sense on this side the keen feeling of confidence in the United States, and reliance on U. S. leadership, militarily speaking, that becomes apparent across the Atlantic.

I confess I found myself wishing, on more than on occasion, that I could feel more of this confidence with regard to our diplomatic leadership.

For example, at a luncheon given by the publishers of London and their wives, at which my Ohio-Republican wife and I were two of only four Americans present, one of the Press Lords declared:

"We thank America for many things, but I want to mention one in particular: You may disagree, but I believe that when President Truman decided to send troops into Korea he prevented a Third World War."

* * *

THERE IS WIDESPREAD BELIEF in the United States that the British are resentful of American aid, however much they needed it, and of American leadership. And in Britain, there are some, at least, who feel Americans no longer admire or respect them.

Now England swarms with American tourists and one inevitably meets many friends and acquaintances over there; that was our experience, and this is a fact:

We did not hear, and we did not hear reported, any indication of animosity or ill-will. On the contrary, the British on all sides were friendly, kind, helpful. Nowhere was there any indication of envy or bitterness in hundreds of contacts. Prime Minister Atlee repeatedly speaks out in appreciation of U. S. aid, as in the following, delivered only the other day:

"An important advance has been to seek to raise the standard of life all over the world, and that could not have been done without the cooperation of America. I hear a good deal of cheap talk about the U. S., but the U. S. has shown immense generosity and very high statesmanship."

The "cheap talk" came from an opposition wing within his own party (led by Aneurin Bevan) which frequently charges that American policies are leading Britain into excessive exertions and expenditures for armaments, this promoting world-wide inflation and delaying social progress in Britain. Doubtless many share this view, but it is not paraded for visitors.

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So far there is no indication that the Atlee government, for all is preoccupation with politico-social reforms, will yield in any respect.

*** * ***

AND ON THIS, at least, there is outward unity between Conservatives and Labor. Both say they are determined, whether there is more "war talk" or less, to stick to the current armament program.

As Mr. Atlee said in a speech to which no responsible Conservative too public exception:

"Our rearmament is necessary and vital and we have got to go on with it. When the time comes when we get a reasonableness all around, and not just words but actions, then none of us will hesitate for a moment in turning all our efforts to peace instead if war. Meanwhile, we are faced with a necessity which will inevitably affect our standard of life."

PHOTO:
"The British dread the thought of the night-
long poundings, the smoke and flame . . ."

5. 1952

a. **(B3a/f72)**
*****

[source unknown]
May 1952

Devotion to Duty
Basic to Masonry
150 in Club Told

Police and firemen often carry out the highest precepts of basic religion and Masonry in their daily work, Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, told 150 members of the Rochester Fire and Police Square Club yesterday morning.

In his talk at the Colony Restaurant, Miller said the idea of "devotion to the highest in whatever work we find ourselves" is basic to Masonry. Members of the Square Club, which was founded a year ago, belong to Masonic organizations.

'Bulwark of Religion'

Miller, a member of Seneca Lodge F&AM and of the Rochester Consistory, called Masonry an enemy of bigotry. He said: "Masonry is no substitute for religion; it was never intended as such. But it is one of the great bulwarks of religion . . ."

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Before the club's first annual breakfast, the men entered St. Luke's Episcopal Church to receive Communion from the Rev. Frederick M. Winnie, pastor . . . .

b. **(B3a/f72)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Thursday, October 9, 1952

Elks Honor Newspapers For Informed Vote Drive

Tribute was paid to the Informed Voter Campaign of The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union last night by the Rochester Lodge of Elks.

At an open lodge meeting in the Elks clubhouse on Clinton Ave. N., George M. Clancy, exalted ruler of the Rochester Lodge, presented a plaque to Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Company, for the two newspapers' "Read – Think – Vote" campaigns which Clancy said were "important in educating and informing the people."

Accepts Plaque

Miller, in accepting the plaque, introduced Wilbur G. Lewis, informed voter editor of The Democrat and Chronicle, and Carl M. Davidson, informed voter editor of The Times-Union. The ceremony marked the final day of National Newspaper Week.

Citing the many other "get out the vote campaigns," Miller said it was the aim of both newspapers to "get behind these efforts of other groups and do what we can for them to achieve a common goal." In addition, he said, the newspapers were trying to have informed voters and were directing their campaigns to that purpose. He said he hoped between 80 and 85 per cent of the eligible voters would vote this year, compared to 72 per cent in the city in 1948.

John A. Peartree, chairman of the Elks national newspaper week committee and a past exalted ruler, introduced Mayor Samuel B. Dicker, who asked for support in his registration contest with Syracuse, and Joseph P. Flynn who said the "Russians were watching with gleaming eyes the American participation at the polls."

Office Seeks Man

Commenting on the presidential candidates and campaign issues, Paul Martin, chief of The Gannett News Service Washington Bureau, said this year it was a case of "the office seeking the man, especially Stevenson and somewhat true in the case of Eisenhower."

After describing his impressions of the candidates and the party platforms, Martin took up the campaign issues. He said both candidates have shifted for

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"political expediency" on some issues: Stevenson from modifying the Taft-Hartley Act to outright repeal and Eisenhower from the "full parity" clause of the GOP platform to 100 per cent parity in a speech in the farm belt.

One of the issues, he said, was "good times" and pointed out that in our past history, the voters have never "thrown out the party in power when they think they are enjoying what they call prosperity." But, Martin said, this issue along with inflation, the Korean war, corruption and communism would be submerged by the voters in preference to the question: "Is it time for a change?" Their answers to that question, Martin said, would decide the election.

PHOTO
Caption:

NEWSPAPERS HONORED – George M. Clancy, exalted ruler of Rochester Lodge of Elks, right, presents plaque to The Democrat and Chronicle and The Times-Union for Informed Voter Campaigns. Receiving it for the papers were, from left, Wilbur G. Lewis, informed voter editor of The Democrat and Chronicle; Carl M. Davidson, informed voter editor of The Times-Union; Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Company.

6. 1953

a. **(3a/f72)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
Thursday, October 8, 1953

Press Freedom Held Heritage of Reader

Freedom of the press does not mean freedom for the press, but rather the freedom of the reader to have access to the facts about their servants in public life.

That was the message Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, gave last night to about 150 Elks from 10 Western New York lodges.

Miller, who also is editor and publisher of The Times-Union, spoke at the annual Newspaper week dinner in the Elks Club. During the dinner The Times-Union was presented with the Rochester Elks Newspaper Week Award for public service in journalism. The newspaper won the award for public service in publishing the full report of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee on subversives in government.

Miller said the 50,000-word report is "a shocking and enthralling document which through interlocking testimony traces the Communist infiltration of government from the early 1930s.

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"We believe that everyone should read the report so they will not only know what did happen in the Red infiltration of Washington, but will be aware how easily such a situation can happen," he said.

"To join in criticism of such congressional probes is to allow personalities to get in front of you. We are neither attacking nor upholding any individual investigator, but publishing the valid and unanimous report of a nonpartisan Senate subcommittee."

He has never been satisfied that such investigations endanger civil rights or academic freedom, Miller said.

"It has yet to be proved to me," he said, "that anyone called before a senate committee did not have a reason for being there . . . . I wish the public was as concerned about good government as it is about dodgers behind the 5th amendment." Continuance of freedom of the press can help to spread that concern among the public and contribute more to the preservation of our government than we often realize."

A. Vernon Croop, managing editor of The Times-Union, accepted the award plaque on behalf of the newspaper . . . .

b. **(B3a/f72)**

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Rochester Times-Union
October 8, 1953

Times-Union Honored For Report on Reds

Publication and readership promotion by The Times-Union of the 50,000-word official bipartisan Senate report on Communist infiltration into government last night won the Rochester Elks' 1953 Newspaper Week Award for public service in journalism . . . .

7. 1954

a. **(B3a/f73)**

Gannetteer [?]
January 1954

Dinner Confab Yields New View of McCarthy

PAUL MILLER, executive vicepresident of Gannett Newspapers, Inc., returned from a newsmen's dinner in Washington last month to tell of his conversation there with a tablemate – Sen. Joseph McCarthy. In a byline for the *Rochester*

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Times-Union, of which he is editor and publisher, Miller gave readers the following objective report on one of America's most controversial figures:

Sen. Joe McCarthy says he is misunderstood as respects his relations with the White House in general and President Eisenhower in particular.

"Every time I drop even a slight critical remark, the headlines say 'McCARTHY BLASTS EISENHOWER.'

"But when I make a complimentary remark, nobody pays any attention."

The senator from Wisconsin so expressed himself when I found myself seated next to him at a Washington dinner the other night.

I had asked him just what were his relations with the White House.

"There's always room for a difference of opinion," he went on, between occasional sips from a bottle of cough medicine. "That's America." He had been trying to shake a cold and cough for 10 days and sent a waiter out to the hotel drugstore for the medicine after sitting down to dinner.)

As for the White House staff in general, and the criticism from some who say they find it "difficult to do business over there," McCarthy commented:

"You hear that in any administration. Everyone wants something. What many a person doesn't know is that when he is going after something at the White House he is just one of 50,000 wanting the same thing. If the White House did it for him, whatever it is, they might have to do it for 50,000 others. Some White House secretary explains this – and the person who is turned down goes away sore. That's all there is to it."

OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, McCarthy said:

"He's a great man – and Mrs. Eisenhower is my idea of the ideal President's wife."

A DINNER CONVERSATION with McCarthy is not easy to conduct.

He is besieged by autograph hunters, including on this particular evening, one high government official clearly buttering him up.

McCarthy greets all these with pleasure, as he does those who keep coming by with some such opener as:

"I'm Joe Doakes. I just want to shake your hand."

He smile easily and often, seldom laughs but reacts with a low chuckle that is not much more than a grunt.

When the waiter brought the cough medicine for which McCarthy sent him, and Joe started to unwrap the bottle, some one [*sic*] across the table jibed:

"Better get it tested before you drink any of it, Joe."

McCarthy grinned and grunted.

b. **(B3a/f73)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Friday, January 15, 1954

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Dewey Rival Predicts
Racing as Vote Issue

Albany – (AP) – Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. said last night that the harness racing scandal would be an issue in the gubernatorial campaign next fall and that the "moral tone of any administration is personally set by the leader of that administration."

The New York Democrat made the comments at a news conference that dealt largely with the prospects of his being a candidate for governor . . . .

After his statement that the moral tone of any administration is set by its leader, Roosevelt was asked:

"Is that a roundabout way of saying that Gov. Dewey might be responsible for the need of a code of ethics here?'

"That's entirely possible," Roosevelt replied.

Another reporter then asked the congressman:

"Are you saying that Gov. Dewey is a man of low moral standards?"

Roosevelt replied:

"I would say: financially no; politically, possibly."

As for himself, Roosevelt reiterated that he was not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor but would take it if he got it . . . .

He said he was a candidate for re-election to the House and, when pressed about future aspirations, he said he always had believed that the best way to get ahead politically was to do your present job as well as you could and leave it up to the people to promote you, if they wished.

Roosevelt said he still was "technically an official" of Americans for Democratic Action, an organization described by foes as a left-wing faction of the Democratic Party, and by friends as a liberal group.

c. **(B3a/f73)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
January 15, 1954

Rep. Roosevelt Shifts
Stand on Niagara Power

Albany – (AP) – Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. made a partial turnabout yesterday and came out for state construction of the Niagara River power project, but he declared he would fight any plan to sell power transmission rights to private enterprise . . . .

Roosevelt made his remarks in a three-way debate over who should develop the river's electrical power potential. His opponents in the discussion at the 33rd annual winter meeting of the New York State Publishers Assn. were John E. Burton, chairman of the State Power Authority, and Rep. William E. Miller.

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Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, presided over the publishers' meeting.

Roosevelt has been mentioned as a likely Democratic candidate for governor next November.

Bill Before Senate

Burton has been the most frequent spokesman for the state's Niagara power plan, under which the state would develop the project and sell the power to private utilities for transmission and sale to consumers . . . .

Roosevelt countered arguments that private enterprise would do the job more cheaply with the assertion that "where private enterprise has a monopoly, it has often shown itself to be either inefficient or greedy.

d. **(B3a/f73)**

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Albany (N. Y.) *Times-Union*
Friday, January 15, 1954

(1.) (2) PHOTOS
Caption:

AT NEW YORK STATE PUBLISHERS' DINNER – Among speakers and guests who attended the dinner last night highlighting the convention of the New York State Publishers Association convention were, from left, Dean P. Taylor, State Republican Chairman; Walter J. Mahoney, Senate majority Leader; James H. Ottaway, Endicott, vice president of the association; Governor Thomas E. Dewey; Paul Miller, president of the association; the Rev. Clarence B. Gould, Albany, who gave the invocation, and Richard H. Balch, State Democratic Chairman.

NIAGARA DEBATABLE TO ALL – Power possibilities of the Niagara River are enough to get many people talking, but here are three who spoke in debate before the New York State Publishers Association in Albany yesterday. Left to right: John Burton, chairman of the State Power Authority, Repr. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Repr. William E. Miller.

(2.) ***Soviets' Collapse Already Started, Gilmore Tells Publishers of State***

Newsman Speaks
At Convention

Signs of weakness in the Communist regime were pointed out by Eddie Gilmore, Associated Press Correspondent who spent 11 years behind the Iron

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Curtain, in a talk at the convention of the New York State Publishers Association yesterday at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel.

The correspondent, who was unable to leave Russia for many years because of his wife, was featured at the publishers' luncheon yesterday. He returned to America with his wife and two daughters last year, after the Moscow government relented following Stalin's death.

INTERNAL TROUBLES

Gilmore said Russia has many internal troubles, resulting from corruption of public officials, failure to meet production goals and many other difficulties.

"We are overestimating the strength and power of Soviet Russia," he declared, adding:

"The present Malenkov government is a weak one and is trying to consolidate its position and is bluffing in playing for time."

SEES FALL BEGUN

While there are several developments possible in Russia's present situation, Mr. Gilmore said he thinks a "slow collapse of the Communist dynasty is underway," and that "dry rot is setting in at home in Russia."

He cited as signs the defection of Tito, the East German riots and the calling to a halt of the Communist drive in Korea.

GIVES WARNING

Mr. Gilmore added that the Communist government leaders are convinced that the United States is heading for a "terrible economic depression," and when that happens they expect we will have to withdraw our forces from abroad and they can then move in. He warned against talking depression as falling right into "the party line."

Paul Miller of Rochester, Gannett newspapers executive and president of the Publishers' Association presided. He also served as moderator in the public debate arranged at the DeWitt yesterday afternoon on the "Niagara Power Development" . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

SAYS RUSSIA EXPECTS U. S. COLLAPSE – Eddy Gilmore, left, shown with Paul Miller, president of the New York State Publishers Association, told the publishers group yesterday that Russia expected economic chaos and collapse in America. **T.U. Staff Photo by Roberta Smith**

e. **(B3a/f73)**

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The Knickerbocker News
Albany, N. Y.
January 15, 1954

Dewey Hits Hard at Foes Of State's Niagara Power Plan

Governor Dewey, in a free-swinging speech last night before a meeting of the State Publishers Association in Albany, said his administration planned no hike in state tax rates in the coming year, and assailed opponents of his Niagara power and compulsory automobile insurance programs . . . .

Speaking of young Roosevelt, Mr. Dewey told the publishers later he had been "a little appalled to learn that this afternoon junior had attempted to get in bed with me." He added: "Frankly, gentlemen, that's a fate worse than death. But he did not go all the way, so my virtue is preserved."

The Governor referred to the Roosevelt announcement that he now favors state construction of the Niagara project. Formerly, he had wanted the project built by Army Engineers . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

JUNIOR FELT HIS WRATH – Governor Dewey last night lambasted the stand taken by Repr. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. on development of Niagara River power and had equally unkind words for a Republican, Repr. William E. Miller, who also is opposed to the Dewey administration plan for the project. The Governor made his attack on the two at a talk before the New York State Publishers Association, conducting its winter convention in the DeWitt Clinton Hotel. Left to right in the photograph at the publishers' dinner are James H. Ottaway, vicepresident of the association; Governor Dewey and Paul Miller, president of the publishers' group.

f. **(B3a/f73)**
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Rochester Times-Union
January 15, 1954

(1.) ***Sparks Fly in Power Debate***

By DAVID H. BEETLE
Times-Union's Own Bureau

ALBANY – TVA, Insull, PSC regulations, utility taxes, electric rates in Canada, St. Lawrence power, and a dozen other issues impinging on the proposed

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6 billion kilowatt Niagara hydro-electric development got a two-hour airing before the New York State Publishers Association here yesterday.

In speeches, rebuttal, and a question hour, John E. Burton, Ithaca, State Power Authority head, and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. supported differing brands of state development . . . .

(2.)

Dewey, Roosevelt Hint Fiery Fall

By EMMET N. O'BRIEN
Times-Union's Own Bureau

ALBANY – Publishers of New York State probably have had a preview of the 1954 gubernatorial election.

They heard in separate meetings yesterday the two most likely contenders, Gov. Dewey, who would be seeking a fourth term on the Republican ticket, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr., the New York City congressman, who would be seeking a foothold on the path that led his father to the White House . . . .

g. **(B3a/f73)**

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THE BULLETIN

From the Central News Office, Times-Union Building, Rochester 14, N. Y.
For Executives of The Gannett newspapers and to Be Kept Confidential Within the Organization

January 21, 1954

HAROLD KEENAN

POWER (Oratorical Division)

Much of Niagara's potential power continues to flow unharnessed, but there was no lack of oratory on the subject when the State Publishers convened in Albany.

Anyone who attempted to listen objectively soon discovered that the problem is not nearly as simple as the proponents of federal, state or private development would like the public to believe. The net result was to leave the impression o f a vast jigsaw puzzle, the main outlines beginning to take shape, but with scores of important pieces either lost or deliberately mislaid.

Congressman Miller was outnumbered but (as the sports writers would put it) not outmatched by Junior Roosevelt (sidling toward the state plan), and the alliance of John (The Professor) Burton and Governor Dewey. Charges of misrepresentation were exchanged casually, but most of the ugly talk came from

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Roosevelt and Dewey. If this was a preview of the state campaign we now know it will be fought out on the saloon brawl level.

Junior, despite his good looks (he'd better watch his calories!) and his voice (somewhat dimmed by a bad cold), seemed out of his league when it came to facts, figures and logic. The Governor, who only a year ago (off the record) roundly abused one group of editors for action taken by another, this time was very much on the record (with a stenotypist). He pulled every oratorical trick (change of pace, invective, wrapping himself in the state flag, mandate of the people, following in the footsteps of the great names, etc.) to woo the publishers. Applause at the formal afternoon debate indicated that their sales resistance to even a mild dose of socialism was undented. He was somewhat more conciliatory on the question of compulsory inspection of automobiles, even admitting that he was not sure whether it should be done by a new state bureaucracy or by private garages.

Paul Miller, wielding a firm gavel as president, kept the bitter debate from getting out of bounds. Once when a remark form the floor appeared to be unleashing a cyclone he shifted the gears with a quiet call for "Next question, please".

News coverage by the wire services emphasized the gutter name-calling aspects, glossing over the actual framework of the debate. Quick to protest was Fred Stein, who demanded that AP produce a wrapup for Friday PMs. In the end the Binghamton Press combined it with the sidebars turned out by GNS, but still felt that it was not serving its readers completely. Not until the next day did some reporters tumble to the fact that the Governor's reference to "flannel-mouthed oratory" was directed at a fellow-Republican, Congressman Miller. They found out by asking both the Congressman and the Governor's aides, but not before the Albany Times-Union and the Buffalo Evening news had mistakenly reported that the crack was aimed at F.D.R.Jr. . . . .

VSJ

h. **(B3a/f73)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, March 28, 1954

1,500 Turn Tables, Honor Carl Hallauer At Testimonial Fete

The role was reversed for Carl S. Hallauer last night. An outstanding civic leader whose affability and amiable wit have caused him to be drafted as

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toastmaster at scores of testimonial dinners for others, found himself guest of 1,500 persons who gathered in his honor at the Sheraton Hotel.

Persons prominent in the business and political life of the nation, state and city attended the dinner, which was sponsored by the Lincoln Republican League.

Chief speaker was Rep. Jacob K. Javits of New York City, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Javits arraigned Republican congressional foes of certain phases of President Eisenhower's program for the nation, among them Sen. Joseph McCarthy. These men, he held, endanger chances of the Republicans winning congressional elections next fall. (Details, Page 1-A.)

Other speakers, introduced by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers and toastmaster for the affair, were . . . .

Miller read numerous telegrams from prominent friends of Hallauer who were unable to attend.

Included was a letter from Governor Dewey, who, letting the bygone of the 1952 convention be a bygone, as Miller pointed out, hailed Hallauer as a leader in every good cause and a man who never let creed, race or color stand in the way of his friendships.

Other letters were from former President Herbert Hoover, Vice President Richard M. Nixon [James A.] Farley (who cabled his regrets while enroute to France), Frank Gannett, Spyros Skouros, president of Twentieth Century-Fox; Ralph S. Damon, president of Trans-World Airlines; Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican national Committee; Senator Styles Bridges and Joseph M. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House . . . .

i. **(B3a/f73)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, April 20, 1954

AP Elects
Two from Midwest

NEW YORK (AP) – Members of The Associated Press re-elected four directors and elected two new ones at the annual AP meeting yesterday.

(Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, is a member of the AP board.) . . . .Four AP staffers participated in a panel discussion at the annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday following an address by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to the AP membership.

The four staff men, who answered questions from publishers about foreign affairs, were:

Frank Noel, Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer captured by the Communists in Korea.

Relman Morin, who won a Pulitzer Prize for reporting of the Korean War.

John Hightower, a Pulitzer Prize winner for international reporting.

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Thomas Whitney, who spent seven years in Moscow as an AP correspondent.

Moderator of the discussion was Benjamin M. McKelway of the Washington Star, an AP director.

Noel told the AP members that there is a schism between the Chinese Reds and the Russians and he expressed hope that the United States would exploit it. Noel, who was released last year after the Korean truce, said the schism began developing about two years ago.

The Chinese Communists, he said, "want the Russians to get out."

"But instead of getting out," he added, "they are bringing their wives and children in. The Chinese don't like it."

Noel was asked his opinion of "Fifth Amendment Communists" in the United States. His answer was: "I don't care how they dig the Commies up. I think the best way to deal with Commies is at the open end of a .45." A person either is or is not an American, he declared.

Whitney told the gathering that he believes American possession of the H-bomb has confronted Russia with something of a dilemma. He explained it this way: Communist dogma always has held that there will be world revolution entailing conflict; and now the Kremlin faces the proposition that conflict would mean destruction of the Soviet Union.

Hightower, answering a question said he did not know whether Vice President Nixon was speaking for the administration or for himself when he said U.S. troops might have to be sent to Indochina. Either way, he said, Nixon's remarks were in line with the thinking of many Washington officials.

Morin told the gathering that he believes the South Korean army will be developed within a reasonable time to a point where U.S. troops can be withdrawn to a reserve area – possibly outside Korea.

McKelway jibed a so-called "off the record" talks and "news leaks."

His comment, made in opening the discussion session, was in obvious reference to Nixon's "off the record" talk before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last week.

j. **(B7/f1)**

*****

EDITORIAL PAGE of the Rochester Times-Union, Tuesday, April 20, 1954

Columnist First a Preacher

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale – A remarkable American with Tremendous Pulpit Appeal . . .
Easter Sunday Baptism for Sokolsky Children

By PAUL MILLER

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The Rochester area has some of the finest churches in the nation and some of the great men of religion – Protestant, Jew, Catholic. It is always interesting for a Rochesterian to visit other great churches.

I was particularly eager, being in New York over Easter, to hear in his own pulpit a man I have long admired both as speaker and writer . . . .

8. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**
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THE SUN
REFLECTS THE LIBERAL VIEW
Vol. XVIII – No. 2
January 13, 1955
10 CENTS
ROCHESTER N.Y.

"Paul Miller has
A large lap"
SEE POLKA ON PAGE 14

Political **POLKA**
By CURT GERLING

Paul Miller, we trust, has a large lap. This past week the Gannett publisher had to make room for five more. Already crowded with City Hall sycophants, and other politically ambitious, Miller had to squirm a bit to welcome four men and a lady to snuggle against his vest.

The new lap sitters were Bill Foster, John Roche, Earl Arnold, Clayton Handy and Wanda Pietrzak who obligingly voted to ban anything stronger than pop at the new Auditorium . . . .

Although the vote was recorded in the daily press as a split vote of four-to-three and "secret," it actually was five-to-two . . . .

This secret business is not new to Rochester. It's a time-worn device for those lacking the courage to face their friends, the public and reality – a curtain for the cowards. It is hardly suitable procedure for those entrusted with civic and public responsibility.

The disservice that the five commissioners performed can not be counted immediately. The articulate minority that opposed the wet aspects of the vote are hardly those who will attend sporting events, but can be counted for all the free expositions. It will certainly mean at least $100,000 a year loss of revenue. After the first few years this is going to seem bigger than ever. Chances are that the Memorial may become another white elephant like the subway (The Gannett Co. is also for the subway, which makes it one of the largest collectors of white elephants in history. All at Rochester taxpayers' expense.)

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It's not only the taxpayer who gets it in the neck but a couple of nice fellows who have been trying to do the impossible for Rochester, viz., Harold Rand "who is expected to make a profit" as memorial manager, and Don Foote who "is expected to make it pay civic dividends." Both the manager and Deputy City Manager are now invited to take the dive with two large anvils tied to their legs.

If we have put Paul Miller on the hook we want to take him off, right here. He was only doing a job for his boss, declaring another dividend to the WCTU that loaned Gannett his first important $50,000. The fact that Miller is serving up the over bled Rochester taxpayer is quite beside the point and of no interest whatsoever to him. Nor is the fact of any consequence to Miller that once again a freedom has been violated by intimidation of those who are slaves to expedience and who would dodge behind the secret ballot.

Miller knows a thousand who would seek to curry favor with his newspapers. We doubt if he secretly holds them in high regard. The religion of his newspapers is the "dry" line and was when he was still in high school. It is apt to be for as long as Miller lives. He did a job for his boss and a job on the taxpayers. It isn't the first time either has happened in Rochester. It required as much skill as it did circulation to put over the minority's view.

Like many of the five who will now sit on his lap Miller has been known to take a drink himself, not as many as some of the "dry-voting" commissioners, but it's unlikely that if you were a guest in his home or elsewhere that he wouldn't offer "to buy" and join you in one or more libations.

It was not necessary for him to compromise his integrity in making the Memorial dry. He declared himself on the issue long ago. He was biased and admitted it editorially. Now that it is over, at least for a few years, his only concern should be how he is going to keep his pants pressed with all his "friends" clamoring for knee space.

Most anyday [*sic*] he should expect to spread himself a bit. George Rockas, proprietor of the Times Square Tavern opposite the Memorial entrance, is probably just as happy about the situation as Miller's boss Frank Gannett. Rockas will want lap room too.

NOTE: The "ayes" and "nays" on the voting are our own conviction. No member of the Commission violated the agreement of "secrecy" when queried. We add that we believe they voted the way they thought the public wanted them to vote. Our contention is that they voted under a Gannett brain-washing that made a minority opinion seem to them a majority one.

b. **(B4/f1)**

THE SUN

REFLECTS THE LIBERAL VIEW

Vol. XVIII – No. 2

January 13, 1955

10 CENTS

1877

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ROCHESTER N.Y.

EDITORIALS

City may run Memorial pop stands

Most of the members of the War Memorial Commission are more than a little embarrassed by the decision they had to make – the one that decreed nothing stronger than soda pop shall be sold at the new civic structure.

They admit that the combination of pressure from the dry Gannett crowd and the refusal of the American Legion to take a forthright stand left them no choice.

However, this is something they will tell you privately but deny in public:

The Commission expects to "get off the hook" of this unpopular decision by having the city take over the War Memorial concessions. Since the law specifically forbids a municipality to sell liquors, this would solve the embarrassing dilemma in which the Committee finds itself.

But, if that does happen, it should not satisfy the public, whose dollars are paying for that building.

Nor would it meet with approval from private purveyors of food and drink to see the city enter into open competition with them.

Besides, what would it do to the GOP philosophy and its hatred for "creeping socialism?"

This may not come to pass. So far it is only in the rumor stage. But at least one member of the commission seems to think it is only a matter of time before the city itself takes over the concessions.

That would not only mark the day when "red ink" starts [to] flow on the Memorial operation, but it would be completely wrong in principle.

c. **(B4/f1)**

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The Gannetteer
January 1955

(3) PHOTOs:

Caption:

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AT GANNETT DINNER in Niagara Falls were Herbert W. Cruickshank, general manager of the Gannett Newspapers; Councilman Calvin L. Keller, who presented the key to the city to Gannett; FEG, president of Gannett Co., Inc. and president of the Niagara Falls Gazette; Mrs. Gannett. BACK ROW – the Rev. Chester C. Beebe, president of the Niagara Falls Religious Fellowship; Harold Reagan, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Paul Miller, executive vice-president of Gannett Co., Inc.; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. P. J. Tronolone, Catholic dean of Niagara County, and frank Tripp, who is chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc.

Caption:
GAZETTE EXECUTIVES and civic leaders at Dec. 10 dinner given for Mr. and Mrs. FEG by Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce. In right foreground is Vincent S. Jones, director, Group News and Editorial Office.

Caption:
GROUP EXECUTIVES and Gannett executives got acquainted at this table at C. of C. banquet for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gannett last month. From foreground (left): Edgar K. Warren, Gazette auditor; Herbert D. Taylor, Group general auditor; Don U. Bridge, general manager, Rochester newspapers; L. R. Blanchard, Group general executive editor; Lynn N. Bitner, Group general business manager; Cyril Williams, Group comptroller, Allan Best, superintendent of Group buildings; (from foreground, right): Kenneth Fillingham, Gazette composing room foreman, with Clifford O. Peterson, Gazette display advertising manager, and Irving H. Fitch, Group advertising director. All were asked to rise when introduced at the dinner.

NIAGARA FALLS DINNER

‘Our Objectives and Aims:’ Text of Gannett Speech

By FRANK GANNETT

THANK YOU for your warm and generous welcome. To receive it is pleasing indeed.

I can understand that you are interested in knowing what sort of man heads the organization which will control your favorite newspaper, the *Niagara Falls Gazette*. Alanson Deuel gave you a newspaper which you have supported generously for years. I hope we may continue to give you one you will like and support. It is a challenge, but we are going to try to give you an even better paper in the years ahead.

Somehow in reading St. Paul’s letter to the Philippians, I was reminded by a passage in it of our objectives and aims for *The Gazette*: “And now , brethren, all that rings true, all that commands reverence, and all that makes for right; all that

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is pure, all that is lovely. All that is gracious in the telling; wherever virtue and merit are found – let this be the argument of your thoughts."

When Mr. Deuel knew that his days were numbered, he gave much thought to getting his affairs in shape. He was reluctant to give up *The Gazette*. A number of people wanted to buy the paper, but Mr. Deuel wanted us to have it. He had known me personally for half a century. He knew our ideas about journalism. He was sure that in our hands, *The Gazette* would remain what it had been under his management – a strong, clean good newspaper, devoted to the interests of the community.

I am proud and happy to have *The Gazette* added to our Group, now numbering 23 fine newspapers. All are successful and enjoy hearty support in the cities in which they are published.

The deciding factor which caused me to buy the *Niagara Falls Gazette* was my faith in the future of the paper and the future of Niagara Falls. I am convinced that Niagara Falls is going to grow into a still greater industrial community. It took faith to make this big investment, but I have confidence in the paper and confidence and faith in the community in which it plays such a great part. I hope *The Gazette* will continue to be a vital factor in the building of the community, become even larger and of even greater importance and influence.

Aside from the additional electric power that will be available for local industries when the necessary legislation is enacted, Niagara Falls will continue to draw great throngs here to see one of the greatest spectacles on our continent.

From a sketch of my life in a booklet which you may already have seen, or will soon have an opportunity to read, you will see that I was a poor boy. My ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1638. One ancestor I should like to mention particularly. He was my great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Gannett. He married Deborah Sampson who was so fired with patriotic spirit that, disguised as a man, she volunteered to join Washington's army. She was accepted for army duty, entered Army ranks and fought in the campaign around Tarrytown. In one of these battles, she was wounded but lest it be discovered that she was a woman, she probed the wound and extracted the bullet herself. General Washington heard of her great bravery and courage and bestowed on her the highest possible honors. He asked her to come see him which she did.

Early in the Second World War, a Liberty ship was launched near Baltimore. I attended the launching. It was christened the Deborah Sampson, recognizing the part she played in inspiring others to help win the Revolutionary War. This ship is still in commission.

During the Civil War, my father answered Lincoln's call for volunteers. My father was in the 2nd New York Cavalry under General Sheridan, and was with Sheridan when he made his famous ride to Winchester.

My father's health was ruined by exposure and duty in the Army and when he returned to civil life, there was little income. My mother, with four children, had a tough time trying to supply food and clothing for us. I went to work early and soon was self-sustaining.

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I HAVE SHOCKED many people by telling them that I have been thankful I was born poor. I never inherited a penny but being poor taught me that I had to work hard and could not afford to waste time.

My father insisted when I undertook a job, that I should finish it. It was customary for me to help in the hoeing of the corn on a farm where we lived. My father said when I started a row of corn, I had to finish that row. That I did, you may be sure, under his watchful eye!

I was ambitious to get an education, encouraged by my mother. She insisted that we move several times, so I would have better schools. As a high school senior, I won a scholarship to Cornell University and was graduated after four years, paying all my expenses at the University. At the time I was graduated in 1898, I had $1,000 in the bank. I made my money mostly by doing newspaper work for newspapers in large cities.

Immediately after my graduation, Cornell's President Schurman was appointed by President McKinley as chairman of the First Commission to study the Philippines. He asked me to be his secretary. This association with President Schurman was an education in itself and this appointment, as his secretary, took me around the world and I visited all the principal countries.

When Judge William Howard Taft succeeded President Schurman as chairman of the Commission to the Philippines, he urged me to be his secretary, but I had decided that I wanted to be a newspaperman. When I was in Paris, I received a cablegram from Mr. Taft offering me a position as his secretary, but I sent him a reply, thanking him for the compliment and regretting that I could not accept. If I had gone with Mr. Taft, I would have had a great experience in public service, including being with him in the White House, but I said no to all of this in order to go ahead with my plans to be a newspaperman.

ONE MORNING early in February 1937, while at breakfast in Miami Beach with my beloved wife, I read a dispatch from Washington saying that Roosevelt had proposed his court-packing bill. I was heartsick when I read this, as were thousands of Americans all over the country. I determined to do what I could to avert such a disaster, so I got a reservation to Washington and on arrival there, immediately went to the office of Senator Borah. He was a great leader in the Senate and had tremendous power and influence. He felt as I did about the Roosevelt proposal. He said, "Frank, you are right. If this idea is carried out, it will destroy our Constitution and our form of government. Make no mistake about that. It is just devastating in its purpose.

He said further, "I wish you would get busy and try to create opinion against this proposal." He said there was enough strength in the Senate to hold off any action for three months or so, but that we would have to get public opinion behind us when the fight was made on this measure. I took it up with the heads of the Bar Association and with prominent lawyers. They too viewed the proposal with grave concern. Many also got busy. Notably active was former Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana. It wasn't long before the whole nation was aroused over this destructive proposal of the President.

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I conferred frequently with Senator Borah. He said that the forces against this measure were increasing every day. He named various senators who had joined him in his position against it. Every newspaper in the country began to discuss the possibility of this change in the Supreme Court and from all parts of the country we got evidence of the intense feeling against it. Finally the day approached for a vote in the Senate. Borah said that our side needed 13 votes. He pulled out of his pocket a roll of the Senate. A group of Senators assembled and went over the list to see what the possibilities were of getting 13 votes against the measure. One by one we gained strength, but after working all afternoon we still lacked number of votes. But you know the rest of the story. Our efforts and the efforts of those who joined us from all parts of the country finally produced a vote that killed the court-packing bill.

As a result of my work in connection with the court-packing bill, I received suggestions from various parts of the country that I be a candidate for President. When the Republican Convention was held in 1940, there were delegates from many states who wanted me to get the nomination. I have always taken satisfaction in the fact that I had 33 delegates who were for me on the first roll call.

I seldom look back, but occasionally I permit myself to do so. Thus it is that in a most interesting life, I regard this experience in connection with the court-packing bill as a highlight. For that reason, I related it to you in this personal visit here tonight.

IN CONCLUISON, let me urge every one of you to do his part in keeping this a land of opportunity, as it has been for me. That means we must preserve the Constitution, with the freedom and liberties which it guarantees to us. All over the world, Communism is a threat. Communism is only socialism magnified. Communism is big government, where the government manages everybody and everything. We want none of it here in America, but we will have it if our Constitution isn't defended at all times and preserved. Remember that socialism is always the first step toward Communism.

It has been a joy for me to be here tonight and I hope we may get to know each other better and better in the years that lie ahead. Thank you for your warm welcome. I bid you all good-night.

GAZETTE CIRCULATION CONTINUES TO RISE

An Audit Bureau of Circulations report recently received by C. CLIFFORD FROST, circulation manager of the *Niagara Falls Gazette*, showed *The Gazette* with an average net paid circulation of 33,451 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1954.

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An increase of 697 in average net paid circulation for the month of November was reported by Frost in *The Gazette's* first month as a Gannett newspaper.

NIAGARA FALLS DINNER

Newspapers as Effective Mass Media: The Text of Paul Miller's Speech

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice-President, Gannett Newspapers

YOU DON'T BUILD a good newspaper overnight. It develops over many years, just as a person's character develops. In time its readers come to know it for what it is. If it is truly successful, the newspaper is a good neighbor, a good citizen, a trusted confidant.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* has succeeded because it is that kind of newspaper.

It is that kind of newspaper because of ALANSON CHASE DEULE and the men he had around him, many of whom are here tonight.

We are happy to have this opportunity, before a civic gathering, to pay tribute to the memory of a man and to the newspaper which is his monument.

In *The Gazette,* the people of the Falls area have a newspaper which would do credit to very much larger cities. The newspaper world has recognized this for a long time. *The Gazette* is an interesting, appealing, stimulating product. Its physical plant is one of the most modern and complete anywhere.

You are all proud of it, I know. And we of the Gannett Company are proud of our new association with it.

MR. GANNETT told you some stories about himself. Here's one he didn't tell you:

The other day he was discussing the *Niagara Falls Gazette* with associates. He related that when he was just out of Cornell, he became secretary to the Chairman of the first U. S. Commission to the Philippines. On his way out he met some young Englishmen in Hong Kong who were on a world tour and going next to the United States. He told them he was from New York State.

"Well then," one said with interest, "you must know all about the great Niagara Falls. We are going there as soon as we can."

Much to his embarrassment, Mr. Gannett had to admit that he'd never been there.

"I thought then," he said in telling the story, "here I have been reared 100 miles or so away and I never have seen Niagara Falls! I determined to go as soon as I returned to the United States. I did. But I never dreamed I would ever own the *Niagara Falls Gazette*!"

HOWEVER, he must have had other newspapers in mind, even then. Shortly he bought in at the *Ithaca Journal*. And he formed a lifetime partnership with ERWIN R. DAVENPORT and FRANK TRIPP at Elmira.

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From about 1918 onward ownership began expanding. They had to expand. As they tell it now, there were so many families living off the Elmira property that they couldn't earn enough there in Elmira to feed them all.

Erwin Davenport is living in Florida now. Frank Tripp is chairman of the board of Gannett Co., Inc. He's also a nationally known columnist. Anyway, he's a Niagara Falls-known columnist because his column appears in The Gazette every week. And a second book of his writings has just come off the press.

The book, by the way, is $2.

There now are 23 newspapers, 3 television stations and 4 radio stations in The Gannett Group. Numerically it is the largest organization of its kind in the United States. These properties are mainly in New York State. Then there is a newspaper in New Jersey, one in Connecticut, and a newspaper, radio and TV station in Danville, Ill.

AS ONE newspaper after another was added in the early years, Frank Gannett and his associates concluded that it would be morally wrong as well as poor business to remold them to some general standard. Instead, local management was encouraged to retain and develop the personality of each newspaper – and also of the individuals in local management, themselves. They called it local autonomy.

The principal of local autonomy is nursed along more carefully and stressed more emphatically in The Gannett Group than in any other newspaper organization I know. That's why it's called a Group, not a chain. A chain is characterized by a dictated policy. There is usually a uniformity of practice, appearance and style. The opposite is true in The Gannett Group.

It happens that I don't recall seeing anything in the editorial columns of the Niagara Falls Gazette with which I could disagree very much. I doubt if others at Rochester have. But, no matter; THOMAS J. BERRIGAN is the editor of this newspaper and ROBERT T. HARROLD the general manager. They both live in Niagara Falls; not Rochester.

Niagara Falls is so near, though, and such an inviting spot, that I expect it to become No. 2 on the list of Gannett cities most visited by Rochester executives.

Saratoga Springs has long been No. 1. You wonder why? As many as six executives have been known to head out across the state at about the same season to study the Saratoga situation.

Judging from that, Niagara Falls will require heavy and frequent inspection between about May 11 and July 30 . . . . They tell me those are the Hamburg track dates.

PEOPLE who know of Frank Gannett's strong convictions sometimes ask how he can stand for editorial autonomy in his newspapers – that is, some vigorously expounding a point of view counter to his.

If you wonder, too, let me tell you of an incident in the New York state gubernatorial campaign of 1950.

Mr. Gannett, a Republican, made up his mind that he personally could not support either Republican Dewey or Democrat Lynch. He said so publicly.

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One day The Associated Press carried a story reporting who each of the New York State Gannett newspapers was supporting.

It said that 16 were backing Dewey.

The Rochester newspapers printed the story. So did others in the Group. Some pointed out editorially that it proved that we do adhere to the autonomy principle enunciated by Mr. Gannett himself.

I showed the story to Mr. Gannett. He looked at it long and thoughtfully. Then he said:

"You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy business!"

That was all he ever said about it, to my knowledge.

YES, IT IS assumed that Gannett newspapers will be clean and community-minded and patriotic and fair. From there on, the local management is on its own as to specific editorial problems and issues.

In advertising and circulation and in business practice Gannett newspapers aim to be good neighbors also.

Briefly, and as a general policy, we believe in the lowest feasible advertising and circulation rates. We'd rather get more advertising at a low rate than carry less advertising at a high rate, even if net income were equal. Why? It's better business for us and for our communities. Among other things, low rates mean more advertisers, including little fellows, can use the newspapers regularly, profitably and with adequate space. The overall picture, present and future, is better for newspapers which adhere to this principle, and for the communities they serve.

The same for circulation. Many Sunday newspapers throughout the nation are now 25 cents a copy. Many more are 20 cents. The Gannett Sunday newspapers only recently went from 10 to 15 cents – and while many daily newspapers are selling now at 7 and even 10 cents a copy, every Gannett newspaper is a nickel with one exception.

This is no commitment!

The Gannett management believes, in short, that the newspaper – to keep its place and to give maximum service with reasonable profit – must remain an effective mass medium. We propose to do everything possible to keep it that.

We are interested most of all in home-delivered circulation within productive training areas. Why? Because that's where it usually does the most good for us and for advertisers.

These newspapers are produced for family reading in the home. No advertising is accepted that it is believed might be harmful. Liquor advertising is excluded – it will be excluded here as current commitments expire. A close watch is kept on the comics. Standards of decency are insisted on in advertising and news.

ALL OF WHICH adds up to this: You aren't going to see any radical changes or upheavals in the *Niagara Falls Gazette*. Anyway, big changes don't always make big improvements.

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In Oklahoma, where I was reared, a farm magazine printed a photo of a deserted farmhouse in a desolate, windswept field. It was the picture of decay. The magazine offered a prize for the best 100-word essay on the disastrous effects of land erosion.

The story goes that a bright Indian lad won a prize with this contribution:

"Picture show why white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make too big tepee. Plow hill, water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Window gone. Squaw gone. Whole place gone to heck. No pig. No corn. No pony.

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make plenty big tepee. Make moccasin. All time eat. Indian no hunt job. No work. No hitchhike. No ask relief. No build dam. No give dam.

"White man heap crazy."

We'd be "heap crazy," believe me, if we contemplated any major changes in the Niagara Falls Gazette.

NOW I HAVE an announcement of special interest to Niagara Falls.

First, a little background.

The majority of the common stock of Gannett Co., Inc., is owned by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc. The Foundation was established by Mr. Gannett in 1935. It has received the stock through periodic gifts by him since.

His goal in setting up the Foundation was (1) provide maximum security for employes [*sic*], (2) keep the newspapers independent of any outside influence and (3) provide means for the organization to contribute to worthy institutions in the communities where our newspaper are published.

In May of 1952 the Foundation took a great step. It created Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships, Inc. Through this organization scholarships are awarded each year to a number of carrier boys to attend the college of their choice.

The scholarships carry a $3,000 award payable $375 each semester. The money is provided $2,000 by the Gannett Foundation and $1,000 by the participating newspaper.

There are already 88 boys in colleges throughout the United States, thanks to this plan.

It is a pleasure to announce *The Gazette* now is a participating newspaper. It has been assigned two scholarships. Thus, in 1955 two Gazette newspaperboys will go to college, each to be provided with $3,000 over a four-year term to help toward the cost of his education.

Our hopes for *The Gazette* and for Niagara Falls are high. This city has everything. It is growing and developing and improving right along. If the power situation can be worked out – and preferably if private enterprise is given a chance to do this job – then Niagara Falls will go ahead even faster. Yes, the sky is the limit.

Niagara Falls is going places and the Gannett Newspapers are going right along with it!

Before his untimely death, Alanson Deuel told friends:

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"The one thing I was determined, once I had made up my mind to relinquish control of *The Gazette* was that it must continue to be the same strong force for community good that I have always tried to make it.

"That's why I decided to sell to Frank Gannett. The Gannett Newspapers are outstanding in public service."

None of us – at Rochester, in the management and staff here – none of us will ever knowingly let Mr. Deuel down.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* and the city of Niagara Falls will continue to go forward together. Let no one here ever doubt that they will.

d. **(B4/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
Wednesday, February 16, 1955, p. 18

Publishers Oppose Bill
On Tax-Exempt Lists

BUFFALO (AP) – The New York State Publishers Assn. yesterday passed a resolution opposing a bill before the Legislature which would relieve cities of the requirement to publish annually a list of wholly and partially tax-exempt property.

The resolution, approved at the annual meeting of the publishers, said the bill could have an adverse effect on "the people's right to know."

A similar resolution was passed Monday by the New York Associated Dailies convention here.

* * *

FRANK E. (PAPPY) NOEL, Pulitzer Prize winning photographer for the Associated Press, who spent 32 months in a Red prison camp in North Korea, spoke to the publishers last night. During a question and answer period, Noel said he and many others were of the opinion that the United Nations forces in Korea could have cleaned up the entire peninsula at one stage of the fighting, but were restrained by U.S. government officials.

He also said he saw Russian officers in North Korea and believed Russian pilots flew the Russian-built MIG jet fighter planes in combat against American pilots over Korea.

Noel said Korea underlined the need for spelling out to American soldiers the behavior expected of them when taken prisoner by the enemy.

He said the reds, because of their penchant for "converting" prisoners to their side, were unlike any enemy American fighting men had met before. In Korea, he said, many youthful American soldiers were vulnerable to Communist propaganda because they didn't know what Communism was all about.

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Noel, commenting on the stories about turncoats in North Korean prison camps, remarked that "a soldier pointing a 12-inch bayonet at you is enough to make any man string along for a while" with his captors.

He said medicine and food were used by the Communists to force cooperation out of U.S. soldiers in the prison camps.

"Sometimes we'd shout Red slogans, or at least pretend to swallow their line, if for no other reason than to get an extra bowl of corn."

* * *

JAMES H. OTTOWAY, president of Ottoway Newspapers, Endicott, was installed as president of the publishers association for 1955. Ottoway was advanced from vice president at last summer's meeting to succeed Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., Rochester.

Also elected last summer and installed yesterday as vice president of the association was George W. Helm Jr., vice president of Westchester County Publishers Inc., White Plains. James M. Richter of the Buffalo Evening News was reelected secretary-treasurer of the association at last summer's meeting.

At last night's banquet session, Ottoway presented a traveling bag to Miller as an expression of the association's thanks for his services as president during 1954.

e. **(B4/f1)**

*

MEMORANDUM - - VISIT WITH RANNE IN CALIFORNIA
(March 25 to March 29)

April 5, 1955
(3 1/2 pp.)

I determined to go to see Ranne after learning definitely that his outfit was to be shipped to Japan . . . .

f. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
April 5, 1955

A Son in Uniform: Stop Worrying

Crewcut Youngsters . . . They're Slick and Trim . . . Well-Trained for Life in the World of Today – and Tomorrow

By PAUL MILLER

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If you have a young son in the armed forces, and are worrying about him, don't.

Barring a war, God forbid, he is better off than at home for awhile. And certainly he is getting training and discipline that will fit him for many (though not all) aspects of life as not even home and college can do.

I suspected that. Now I feel convinced of it after a visit to my own son at Camp Pendleton, Calif., on the eve of his departure for duty in Japan.

Thousands of other Rochester area parents have, one way or another, made similar visits to this or similar camps. Thousands more assuredly will do likewise, if they can. It is the kind of world we live in and will continue to live in all our lives.

* * *

CAMP PENDLETON, an enormous Marine base, training camp and staging center covers many thousands of acres along and beyond the coast of California south of Long Beach, toward the Mexican border. Our son, Ranne, was sent there last December after boot training at Parris Island, S.C. Scores of other Rochester-area boys have trained there also, preparatory to duty in Japan, Korea, Okinawa . . .

Nearest town to Camp Pendleton is Oceanside, which, I gathered lives off the Marine Corps.

As in all such towns there is good and bad. Some merchants may gouge, but others keep prices fair enough.

The hotel is good and prices reasonable.

Devoted local men and women maintain an active USO. Churches do their best to get hold of the boys, although I observed that relatively few attend either in town or in the white stucco chapels on the base.

* * *

WHAT'S ONE parent's most pressing impression after a few days' look at a great Marine Corps training center?

There are many, of course: The hard-muscled, ramrod-backed appearance of the crew-cut youngsters . . . their slick, trim appearance to which they adhere pridefully in and out of the camp . . . the belief in the invincibility of their outfit.

But the No. 1 impression for me was this: There should be, indefinitely, some tour of military service for every lad in the land.

Sure, it interrupts their schooling, delays their start in the workaday world. Sure, it's rough in spots – but they'll be up against rough stuff sooner or later anywhere in life. And, there are exposures to ideas, language and temptations around many a college dormitory or fraternity house (or place of work) to match most anything you'll find in or around a military training camp. Don't you think there aren't.

And one more thing: When and if the Big War does come, who'll have the best chance of survival – the trained soldier or the untrained civilian? Think it over!

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* * *

MARINE "BOOT" (apprentice) training is calculatedly rough-and-tough.

"They bang you around," a marine said cheerfully.

"When you're fighting a war," he explained, "you want no softie next to you in the line. One such could threaten the fighting morale of a whole outfit. If one broke under stress or fire, another might and so-on.

"The marines weed 'em out fast. The sleep-walkers and bed-wetters are sent home in a hurry. You get rough treatment from the start. Why not? If you can't stand it then, what are you gonna do in a war, for crying out loud?"

* * *

WHAT AMAZES me over and over about young Marines – or youngsters in any branch of the service – is the off-hand nonchalance with which they accept the vicissitudes of service.

"Goodbye, Dad," called the one I saw off for Yokohama. "See you in 14 months." Fourteen months – and he'll still have a year to go on his 3-year enlistment after that!

I felt suddenly very old. This was the baby who used to embarrass his young parents by standing on his head and looking backward through his legs at guest to whom we tried to introduce him – 6 feet tall now and 190 pounds; standing there on the train platform looking a little tolerant and sympathetic toward his old man.

"God bless you, son," was all I could say to the chubby little boy I seemed to see again through the burly, erect Marine before me.

My heart was full, and my eyes too, as I turned away as thousands of other American fathers have done – and will do for as far ahead as we can see.

Marine Spirit . . . and Slang

NOTES jotted down en route home:

Marine slang fascinates me, also Marine spirit.

Almost any sight or scene may be an "action." "Quite an action," one may comment approvingly as two blondes drift by. A sailor is a "swabbie" (from swab the deck, I took it). An army enlistee is a "doggie." "Look at that sloppy doggie," said one of a group of Marines as a (to me) fine appearing army private strolled by. "Marines don't like doggies," the Marine explained in a voice calculatedly loud enough to be heard by the soldier. The soldier grinned condescendingly.

Any trained, equipped Marine outfit is expected to be so finely organized, so completely on the ready that – if emergency comes – it can move out of its base ready for combat in a matter of hours.

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Hence, a boy learns that he can't put off until tomorrow what can be done today. He must have his gear, his rifle, all his equipment polished, pressed, oiled or whatever – ready all the time come what may.

A young sentry at an entrance to Camp Pendleton phoned ahead to clear me when I drove up in a borrowed Chevrolet and applied for a visitor's pass. I stood at the sentry's side as he phoned.

"Describe him," instructed the brisk M. P. at the other end of the line. "Well," drawled my M. P., giving me a sidewise glance, "he's a middleaged [*sic*] gentleman of about 35 or 37."

I had to laugh, as who wouldn't. "So," I said, "if you call '35 or 37' middleaged, how would you describe me if you knew I was 48?"

PHOTO
Caption:
THE MARINES: "Finely organized . . . completely on the ready . . ."

g. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
April 9, 1955

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Universal Military Training: An Argument Against It

Paul Miller in his article on the Marines (Times-Union April 5) apparently was so fascinated by the "ramrodbacked" youngsters, the ever-clean rifles, and the Spartan, chauvinistic philosophy, that he thinks we should have permanent Universal Military Training.

There are some rather more serious matters that Americans would normally want to consider before arriving at such a conclusion. In fact, these matters are so serious that they have kept the militarists from getting their pet wish for some 36 years now.

First and foremost is the question of whether militarism is compatible with the religion that our nation claims to hold. "Thou shalt not kill" says our God and "Love thine enemies" says our Christ. Is God right? Did Jesus know what he was talking about? Many who believe in the Christian way are fully confident that Christian love is stronger and more realistic than any other force including the Russians, the Chinese Communists, and the United States Marines.

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Those who don't go quite that far in their faith still think that UMT is bad for democracy. They know that the kind of authoritarian discipline taught is the opposite of what we need for a strong and imaginative republic. They have seen UMT in Germany, Japan and Russia and want none of it here.

* * *

IN THE MILITARY system responsibility is delegated to the few rather than being accepted by the many. Moreover individuals are expected to be unquestionably obedient to their superiors rather than to use their own critical judgment.

This is, of course, essential to an efficient military organization, but is it good training for responsible citizenship in a democracy?

In short, when one looks beyond the snappy uniforms and fascinating slang, perhaps permanent conscription is not so attractive after all.

GLENN S. MALLISON

For the Peace and Service Committee of the Rochester Religious Society of Friends (Quakers).

1198 Mt. Hope Ave.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Mallison's is an excellent statement of his point of view. Readers who missed Mr. Miller's article may obtain a copy on request to The Times-Union.

h. **(B4/f1)**

The Sun
Rochester, N.Y.
Thursday, May 19, 1955

GOP to ignore bid of Gannett press

By RAY GRAHAM

The "request" on the part of Gannett publisher Paul Miller that representatives of the press be permitted to sit in on caucuses and secret sessions of the Republican Party was received with amusement at first, indignation later.

1892

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One prominent GOP spokesman labeled the request "ridiculous" and an indication of the "growing arrogance of the Gannett Press."

Others more mild in their views said it would be amusing if it wasn't so ridiculous.

"When the daily newspapers call in their advertisers when they raise their rates, consult their subscribers when the price is advanced, permit the public to select or reject news stories, or public officials to know both the thinking and working of their chain, then, and only then, will we consider permitting the press to sit in on our private conversations," one remarked.

Republican spokesman stressed the fact that running a community is big business, "mighty big business." They see no reason why the complete modus operandi should be subject to review, conjecture or criticism on the part of the press, at least until the thoughts of the political parties are crystalized and a course of action indicated.

One long-time Republican office holder said, "I regard the latter-day crop of political reporters inexperienced and unreliable, with little instinct for the niceties and responsibilities of political writing."

An Old Guarder wrathfully denounced publisher Miller as a "carpet-bagger" not satisfied with running his newspapers but intent on running the city and county as well.

Indications are that Miller's request will not be granted and that he has made the stalwarts of his chosen Party very unhappy indeed.

i. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
May 25, 1955

PHOTO
Caption:
Vice President Nixon

Nixon Lays It on the Line:

If We Are Strong, We Survive; Show Weakness, We're Done For

By PAUL MILLER

Vice President Richard Nixon, a veteran himself, told us the facts of life last night about the why and wherefore of peacetime military service.

If, he said, the United States had possessed an adequate military establishment in the late '30s there might never have been a World War II.

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And, he added, if we hadn't dismantled our mighty military machine at the end of that war, there might never have been a Korea.

The vice president, here to accept a gold award from the Military Chaplains' Association in a ceremony attended by all too few at Eastman Theater, laid it on the line in a fashion some don't like.

Some would rather believe that we should get along with a minimum defense system and rush into preparedness only when we are threatened or actually attacked.

That may have been good enough in the old days – before airplanes, say – though many doubt it was good enough even then.

Certainly it isn't good enough today when the United States has (and Russia probably has) the capability of building and delivering a hydrogen bomb packing more explosive force than all the bombs dropped by all the air forces engaged in the second [*sic*] World War.

What Mr. Nixon told the Eastman audience last night was this:

1. We can be effective in maintaining world peace only so long as we are militarily strong.

2. The way to assure that strength is to see to it that our young are trained and ready all the time.

So Mr. Nixon urged some form of Universal Military Service. Lacking that, he hopes we oldsters will do all we can to encourage young men to get into the armed forces and serve, understanding that in so doing they may preserve not only their own lives but the peace of the world in the process.

He conceded, unhappily, that a soldier is a hero in wartime but apt to be regarded as something else again in time of peace.

Let us, then, he urged, make clear to our youth that we appreciate their willingness to serve and honor them for it. Let us do that in every way we can, personally and through organizations set up for the purpose, like the U.S.O.

First, though, a lot of us need to get the blinders off: The blinders that shut out the facts of life which, ignore them though we may, press in on us from every side in today's troubled world.

Realize, Mr. Nixon was saying, that 1955 is as simple as this: If we are strong, we should be able to survive. One big slip to weakness, and we are done for.

May this message get home to millions!

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j. **(B4/f1)**

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1955

Dear Paul:

This is just a note to thank you for sending me the editorial you wrote concerning your six-footer and his current life in the Marines as well as the one about the speech I gave in Rochester recently. I appreciated your thoughtfulness in calling both of them to my attention.

I would like to borrow the last line of the one concerning my speech - - "May this message get home to millions" - - and add it to the one about your son, Ranne. It seems to me that your thoughts would help thousands of our fellow Americans who have sons or daughters in the Armed Forces.

It was good to see you in Rochester and I am looking forward to having a visit with you the next time you are in Washington.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Dick (signed)
Richard Nixon

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

k. **(B4/f1)**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[SEAL]:
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 10, 1955

MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

Dear Mr. Miller:

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Thank you very much for the two articles from the Rochester Times-Union which you sent me following my brief visit to Rochester with the Vice President.

I enjoyed both of the articles you wrote and have taken the liberty of reproducing the magnificent article about your son and his departure for the Far East. I think your article carries more impact in saying the things we feel in the military than any article I have ever read.

Please let me know if and when you come to Washington.

Sincerely yours,
Henry Du Flon (signature)
Henry Du Flon
Deputy Assistant Secretary

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

l. **(B4/f1)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
June 28, 1955

PHOTO
Caption:
HONOR FOR PUBLISHER – Paul Miller, second from right, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, receives trophy, on behalf of Frank Gannett, presented by Assn. of Newspaper Classified Advertising Managers. Trophy is conferred by Robert Lueckel, second from left, classified ad manager of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times. L. R. Blanchard, editor of The Democrat and Chronicle, is third from left, with Anthony T. Powderly, classified ad manager of the D&C at left, and Al Mahar, D&C advertising manager, at extreme right.

Vast Economic Growth
Forecast at Ad Parley

An era of "unprecedented economic opportunity which can be the most prosperous in the history of the North American continent," was forecast yesterday by Harry Gwaltney, assistant advertising manager of the Milwaukee Journal . . . .

Pointing out that classified advertising lineage in 52 test cities has shown a 25 per cent gain in the last five years, Gwaltney said that the next decade will show startling changes in economy and our daily lives.

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"Leaders – hard-boiled foresighted men – in nearly every great industry in this country and Canada are planning constant long-term expansion. Ten years is a short time, but there may well be more new products, more advancement in automation and electronics, more new materials and more progress in science and medicine than in any decade in our history." . . . .

m. **(B4/f1)**

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Times-Union
June 29, 1955

Police Aides Complete
FBI Refresher Course

Nearly 100 graduates of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy completed their annual retraining course today at the Sheraton.

Talks by John O. Henderson, U.S. Attorney from Buffalo, and Robert Garland of the Graflex Corp., wound up a series of lectures aimed at briefing police and sheriff's officers on the most modern crime detection methods.

The officers, members of the FBI National Academy Associates, New York Chapter, have been meeting at the Sheraton since Sunday.

*** * ***

AT A BANQUET LAST NIGHT the guest speaker was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers. He urged continued cooperation between the press and the law . . . .

n. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
Thursday, June 30, 1955

Newspapers and Crime News: Why Print It? Does It Help?

*** * ***

Keeping the Wicked Straight

By PAUL MILLER

This special article by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, is condensed from an address prepared for the annual banquet meeting of the New York Chapter, FBI National Academy Associates, June 28 at the Sheraton.

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Newspapermen are frequently asked, “Why print news of crime? What good does it do?”

The honest answer has to be this: “The good” that publication does, if any, is not always the test of what to print. A newspaper is a mirror of life, or ought to be. As we say often, it is for the public to change conditions, not to blame the mirror.

However, the publication of accurate news of crime and misdeeds does serve a multitude of useful purposes.

For example, publicity can give a measure of protection to the speeder or the evil-doer – it can protect him against exaggeration of his offense.

If all the facts in a case are published, the public obtains a correct understanding of the matter, and is able to draw fair conclusions. If the facts are not published, gossip may exaggerate them.

A Reminder

For the Weak

And then the newspaper also offers frequent reminders that crime does not pay.

As a widely-known Nebraska editor and commentator once said:

“The true portrayal of crime and vice is repellent and preventive in its influence, for the story is always tragedy.

“Realization that the risks outweigh the gains, the certainty of a bad ending, and above all the fear of exposure to the world in the press, operate to keep the weak and the wicked straight . . .

“The police ferret out the criminals, the law authorities prosecute, the courts pronounce the penalties, the prison-keepers carry out the punishment – the overhanging sword of publicity cools that criminal impulse and prevents crime.”

* * *

THERE IS NOT a law enforcement officer who cannot recall instances on which newspapers or newspaper reporters have helped in the cause of law enforcement. Let’s look at a few:

Agents of the FBI have seen the results of the periodic publication of their list of “Ten Most Wanted” criminals. The names, descriptions and often the pictures

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of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" men are published in newspapers across the nation. Many of these criminals have been caught because photographs or descriptions were recognized by store clerks, gas station attendants or others.

City and state police and sheriffs' offices also have benefitted from the publication of crime news and from cooperation of the press. Often an unexpected break can be traced directly to a news item.

We had such a case in 1950 right here. A Rochester businessman, Charles G. Lennox, was brutally slain by a hitchhiker near Canandaigua. Two days later, and more than 100 miles away, a hotel clerk cashed a Christmas Club check bearing Mr. Lennox's name. The clerk recalled having read of the slaying of a man with the same name. He summoned police. The hitchhike killer was arrested within a few minutes.

There have been countless instances in which newspapers have cooperated in the hunt for a criminal not by publishing information but by withholding. I know of no responsible newspaper which would fail to go along with a reasonable request to withhold some information on the ground that publication would hamper the work of law enforcement officers.

It may be a tiny thing, perhaps the fact that a murderer or holdup man dropped a button or key at the scene of his crime. Or it may be the fact that a kidnapper is negotiating with the parents of his victim.

* * *

IN THE SAME SPIRIT, newspapers across the land have helped to further traffic-law enforcement and traffic safety. There have been volumes of articles explaining the laws, telling what to do to prevent accidents, pointing up hazards of the road, exploring new means of cutting the traffic toll.

The reporting of traffic-accident news, and of traffic arrests, undoubtedly has been a deterrent to reckless and speedy motoring. Take Rochester:

The city police (as if you didn't already know it) started a tough campaign against speeding back in 1951. Since then they have arrested hundreds of heavy-footed motorists annually. And do you know what we have learned at the newspapers?

Many speeders fear the publication of their names even more than they fear paying the fine!

Hardly a week passes that reporters or editors here do not politely turn aside arrested speeders who attempt to cajole, bribe or threaten, to keep their names out of print.

*** * ***

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NOW A WORD about a matter which does not concern many law enforcement officers directly, but on which you may from time to time have an opportunity to help, if you wish.

There are those who are working constantly to bring more and more secrecy into the conduct of public affairs. It's like a disease. It has spread in and from Washington in recent years with the growth of Big Government by bureaus and boards and departments that reach out to every crossroads. It even infects some local governments.

Although police officers and newspapermen work well together, for the most part, some in other areas of public life want to operate as far as possible from the full glare of publicity that you law enforcement experts know often can be a help. They may mean well, but they are as wrong as can be.

Now here's what I want to tell you about. The American Bar Association has urged for 18 years that newspaper photographers be barred from courtrooms. Some 14 states have made such a ban a part of their state law. Yet with modern equipment, a newspaper photographer can work as quietly and as unobtrusively as a court reporter. This ban then has been outmoded by scientific progress. Moreover, it is, I believe, quite out of character with America.

Lawyers in some states are taking a new look at their anachronistic position. They are sympathetic with that large segment of the press which is urging a review of the barriers to fuller understanding of the courts. Possibly some of you will have an opportunity to look into the matter. I earnestly urge you to do so if you can. More, if you agree with my position, talk it over with your friends of bench and bar. I know how much they respect your judgment.

The Way

To Understanding

I have spoken of our relations almost solely from the press's side of things because that is the side I know about. Nothing is perfect and that applies to relations between you and the press as to everything else. You and we have found over the years, though, that when we have a problem or a difficulty, there is one sure way to get understanding – even if not always agreement; that is, talk things over frankly.

Talk won't solve everything, but it will go a long way. Many times I have seen differences grow and be magnified out of all proportion just because they were covered up. Don't ever cover yours; continue to take your newspapers into your confidence.

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Tell them the truth, promptly and fully. It's the No. 1 rule of "Getting Along With the Press."

o. **(B4/f1)**

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The Gannetteer
August 1955

CRIME NEWS

*** * ***

why do we print it?

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President, Gannett Newspapers

Excerpts from an address prepared for the annual banquet Meeting of the New York Chapter, FBI National Academy Associates, June 28 at Rochester.

Newspapermen are frequently asked, "Why print news of crime? What good does it do?"

The honest answer has to be this: "The good" that publication does, if any, is not always the test of what to print. A newspaper is a mirror of life, or ought to be. As we say often, it is for the public to change conditions, not to blame the mirror . . . .

p. **(B4/f2)**

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The Gannetteer
September 1955

Beans and a Bible Verse

Neighbors' Day at Gannett Farms is always an important occasion for farmers in the Rochester area. There are contests . . . a picnic . . . talks by farm leaders . . . and demonstrations of scientific research and experiments on the rolling acres of Gannett Farms . . . But last month there was something more—

EFFECTS of the mid-August rains ending the Rochester area's lengthy drought provided the chief topic of conversation at the annual Gannett Farms Neighbors' Day Aug. 11 near Rochester.

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Afternoon and evening programs, attended by farmers and their families and other guests, consisted of a plowing contest to pick the entrant for a state match, a soil and water management tour, a tour of corn trial plots, general tours of the modern farms, a picnic supper, movies and square dancing. More than 1,500 visitors dined on hots, beans, salads and beverages. Several hundred more farm folk appeared after the meal . . . .

Host was L. B. SKEFFINGTON, agriculture editor of The Democrat and Chronicle. He was congratulated by Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, who told of the origin of the gatherings . . . .

SKEFFINGTON gave guests a new sidelight on farming – and newspapers. He said:

"Last year there was considerable interest in our limited experiments with liquid nitrogen . . . .

"We did learn a few things about how to live with a drought. Most of these were discussed in the field today. One thing which paid off, and about which I have been talking for years, was making a lot of grass silage in the spring. We canned grass until it literally ran out of our ears. This was a life-saver, because we began feeding it in June when pastures went to pot.

"I could discuss some of these things for hours, but you hear from me frequently. I do want to give you another item about drought. Last Thursday the temperature was about 97. Hour by hour the corn was rolling tighter and the parched brown color of the fields was becoming more general . . . .

Friday afternoon the weather was just as bad, or worse. I was given the privilege of selecting the Bible verse to appear on the editorial page of *The Democrat and Chronicle* Saturday morning. The verse from the 35th Chapter and 7th Verse of Isaiah read:

> "'*And the parched ground shall become a pool,*
> *And the thirsty land springs of water.*'

"I went home and told my wife it was going to rain, because the Bible verse in *The Democrat* next morning would say so.

"That evening we had three-tenths of an inch. Saturday we had a full inch. Sunday morning we had two-tenths.

"Someone may say this was coincidence. To me, that is beside the point. It did rain! I think there is a moral or two here:

"First, read your morning *Democrat*. Second, and above all, never discount the power of faith."

Under a caption, "And the Rains Came," *The D&C* next day editorialized on Skiff's success as Bible-verse selector.

PHOTO:

ANNUAL
NEIGHBORS'

1902

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DAY AT GANNETT FARMS

Caption:

AT RIGHT: Daniel J. Carey, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and principal speaker at Gannett Farms' Neighbors' Day discusses farm and marketing conditions with MRS. FRANK GANNETT and PAUL MILLER (right), Group executive vice president.

q. **(B4/f2)**

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Massena Observer
September 26, 1955

Gannett Vicepresident Arrives To View St. Lawrence Projects; Guest at Luncheon Here Today

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett newspapers and one of America's leading newspapermen, arrived in Massena this morning for a first hand [*sic*] view of the St. Lawrence development.

He was accompanied to Massena by Col. Loren Olmstead, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who is in charge of the Buffalo District under which the seaway is being constructed, and Roger Repp, technical liaison officer, Corps of Engineers.

The men flew to Massena in the Gannett Newspapers plane, and were met at the airport by a delegation headed by Franklin R. Little, Ogdensburg, publisher of the Ogdensburg, Massena and Potsdam newspapers, and partner with the Gannett Company in the Northern New York Publishing Company Inc.

After an aerial tour of the project area in the Lockheed Lodestar plane, the group had lunch in the private dining room at the Village Inn.

This afternoon, Mr. Miller was taken on a tour of the seaway and power project areas by the top engineers who are in charge of the design and direction of the joint projects. He will be a guest of honor at a dinner party at the Potsdam Club this evening.

Mr. Miller will tour the aluminum plant Tuesday morning with the group of U. S. business editors and attend the luncheon at which I. W. Wilson, Alcoa president, will speak. In the afternoon, Mr. Miller and executives of the Northern newspapers will tour the Canadian side as guests of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and that evening will be at the reception for Governor Averell Harriman at the Dr. William Van Note home, also will attend the dinner at which the Governor will speak. He will fly back to Rochester Wednesday . . . .

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r. **(B4/f2)**

(3) PHOTOS
Massena/Potsdam, N.Y.—September 1955

s. **(B4/f2)**
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Ogdensburg Journal
Tuesday, September 27, 1955

(1.) ***Gannett Executive Sees Enormous Area Benefits From Park Program***

Park and recreational facilities which are being developed as part of the Seaway and power projects will be "of enormous value to the whole area," Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, declared last night.

Miller spoke at a dinner at the Potsdam Club after touring the projects by air and by land. He was also a guest of honor at a luncheon at the Village Inn in Massena.

The newspaper executive emphasized at both affairs that he felt that the North Country should be given a primary allocation of power so that industry could be developed here.

But after the tour, he said that "the biggest impression I come away with now is that the park and recreational facilities, planned as collateral developments, are wonderful."

Speaking of the industrial development of the North Country, Miller urged that "any of you who have influence with Robert Moses" urge that the area be allocated power.

Assured the power, he said, the area will have an opportunity to go to work to get industry. He warned that competition for plant locations "has never been so heavy," but declared that local initiative could bring such development to the North.

"One thing I would like to see," Miller added, "Is a Thruway running north and south" providing easy and swift access to the north. With power and transportation he foresaw broad development of the country.

He said that support for such development came from many areas outside the North Country which feel it is only just that the site of the projects should be the first to benefit . . . .

Renews Acquaintance

Tonight Miller is to renew an old friendship with Governor Averell Harriman when the Governor is a guest and speaker before the editors at Potsdam. Miller

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and Harriman traveled together to the United Nations conference in San Francisco 10 years ago when the governor was ambassador to Moscow and Miller was chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press.

PHOTO
Caption:

INSPECT RIVER PROJECT – Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspaper Group, and Col. Loren Olmstead, chief of the Buffalo District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, arrived by plane yesterday at Massena to inspect the St. Lawrence projects. The touring group included, left to right, Franklin R. Little, Journal publisher; Thomas F. Airis, resident engineer for the Corps of Engineers; Miller; L. M. Hale, project engineer for the U. S. St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation; William Latham, resident engineer for the State Power Authority, and Col. Olmstead.

(2.)

Ike Began 'Political Revolution,' Declares Newspaper Leader

President Eisenhower had "begun to work somewhat of a political revolution" in this country and on the international scene and it is a "major tragedy that he had to be stricken" by a heart attack.

So declared Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Newspapers, in talks at Massena and Potsdam yesterday. He inspected the Power and Seaway projects.

However, the newspaperman added, he does not believe that the President is yet out of the picture as far as a second term is concerned. He urged his audiences not to get excited, to wait developments of the next few weeks before attempting to assess the President's future.

Miller said that Eisenhower's "disarming frankness" held the key to the beginnings of the political revolution the Republican President has forged.

"After many bitter years, we seem to be approaching political maturity and sanity which leads to appreciation of the other fellow's point of view."

This has worked a major change in Washington, Miller said. He is most familiar with the nation's capital having served as chief of the Associated Press Bureau there during the war years.

The ability to see that the "other fellow" is not always wrong, that everything is not either black or white, has begun to extend into international affairs, Miller added. He cited the recent exchange of correspondence between the President and Premier Bulganin of Russia as one of the indications of this change in atmosphere.

Pointing out that heart attacks are an almost-common occurrence among businessmen and that many recover from them to resume a full share of daily life, he urged caution in assessing the effects of the President's illness.

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Political campaigning no longer requires an "iron man," thanks to television, he continued, and it would be possible for the president to seek another term "without leaving Washington," if he recovers sufficiently.

"It would be a great thing for all of us if President Eisenhower could go forward," he concluded.

Miller recalled for his audience many incidents of meeting with President Truman and other government leaders during his days in Washington.

t. **(B4/f2)**
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Massena Observer
September 29, 1955

Gannett Co. Executive Impressed
By Park and Recreational Plans

The park and recreational facilities which will be a part of the St. Lawrence development will be of enormous and immeasurable value to the whole area.

That is the opinion of Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of The Gannett Newspapers, who spent Monday and Tuesday in the area . . . .

(3) PHOTOS

u. **(B4/f2)**
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Times-Union
October 26, 1955

State University Money Woes
Outlined at Grange Convention

Funds totaling more than 250 million dollars are needed to finance presently known "essential needs" of the State University of New York, the chairman of the university's board told 600 delegates to the state convention of the Grange in the Community War Memorial today . . . .

Paul Miller, executive vicepresident of the Gannett Co., today addressed the Grangers on the necessity for harmonious relations between city and rural peoples.

Miller stressed that "the farmer needs the city people to buy his goods, and that city people can't get along without farmers."

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"It is apparent that each needs the other, so they ought to have close and harmonious relations. To my mind that is nothing more than being good neighbors and trying to understand the other fellow's problems," he said.

"I do not need to tell you that many city people have heard of the so-called 'farm problem,' do not understand it, and sometimes are confused by the attitudes of politicians and even farmers themselves," Miller declared.

* * *

NOTING that there often is disagreement even among the farmers and farm organizations, he said "Is it any wonder that your city cousins may be confused?'

To remedy this, Miller suggested, "I believe the best thing farm organizations could do for farmers would be to take more of our New York farm thinking to Washington and to your national organizations . . .

"It does seem that we should have more of this search for unity on a fair and sound program at the national level. If we could have this approach, you would have a more favorable legislative reception and it would be much easier to achieve the better public relations you desire."

v. **(B4/f2)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
October 27, 1955

Grange Gets Warning
On 'Cheap Food Policy'

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON
Democrat and Chronicle Agriculture Editor

Farmers were warned yesterday that unless their organizations are alert to develop sound improvements to the farm program they are in danger of becoming victims of a national "cheap food policy."

"That is the situation today in England," Roy A. Battles of Cincinnati, assistant to the master of the National Grange, told the State Grange convention in the Community War Memorial.

"There is no reason why we can't have a policy for agriculture that will be fair to farmers and consumers alike. Someone may tell you that it is difficult to work out. Sure it is, but we have national labor policies and we have policies that protect business."

Battles said he could readily endorse remarks to the Grange earlier in the day by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, to the effect that "farmers are best qualified to develop the answers to their problems, and there is need for unity among farm organizations."

"We are working on that now," said Battles. He referred to a recent all-day meeting between executive committees of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation. "We got together and put a lot of cards on the table," he

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said. “After we study them over a bit I think we will get together again and explore the way to things on which we may agree.”

‘Diminishing Minority’

Miller said that rural people, “a diminishing minority of the population, sometimes feel that their city cousins do not understand their problems and are not interested. Some are confused by the attitudes of politicians and by disagreement among farmers themselves.” He said unity and cooperation among farm groups could be as effective in winning legislation and public support at the national level as it had been in New York. “What you need to do is take some of your new York thinking to Washington.”

He told how this idea of unity of action had been put into effect in New York, largely upon the initiative of a Granger, the late H. E. Babcock. He said the latter helped to set up the Conference Board of New York farm Organizations, in which all major groups have representation. “First rule when the board was formed – and today – was that all decisions must be unanimous. None of the member organizations have lost their freedom.”

As opposed to this “New York idea,” Miller quoted from Successful Farming, that at Washington the various organizations present conflicting proposals. “Thus testimony of one organization cancels out the testimony of another organization before a congressional committee.”

‘A Shining Example’

Miller offered “a shining example of what we mean when we talk about being good neighbors,” in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhull of Webster. “The town of Webster had more Grangers than any other community in the country because of them,” he said.

“The Woodhulls have brought more than 800 members into Webster Grange. What we need is [sic] more good neighbors like the Woodhulls in every community.” He mentioned that “Bob Woodhull has worked out his own farm program” and quoted him: “We keep about 2,100 chickens. When the market is good we don’t boost production ’way up. We keep about our average, about what we can handle and market. Some years are lean, but they average out fairly well.”

“Maybe,” said Miller, “if we had more of this Woodhull philosophy we would have less worry about farm surpluses” . . . .

w. **(B4/f2)**

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T-U Photographers Win 3 Awards in AP Contest

Two Times-Union staff photographers, James F. Osborne and Curtis L. Barnes Jr., have won awards in the New York State 1955 Associated Press Newsphoto Contest . . . .

*** * ***

AWARD WINNERS from Gannett papers included Dante O. Tranquille, Utica Observer-Dispatch, third in spot news for smaller papers, and James P. Anderson, Utica Observer-Dispatch, second in sports for smaller papers.

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The awards were announced yesterday as a preliminary to today's annual meeting of the State AP Assn. meeting at Syracuse. Principal speaker at a conference luncheon today was Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Co., who talked on "What a Publisher Expects from The Associated Press."

Miller urged the wire service to tell "the story of efforts that are being made by so many communities to push their growth through local improvements and to seek new business and industry."

"One of the best examples of this in New York State," Miller said, "is my own home city of Rochester, which is in the early stages of a great civic development program, including improved streets and traffic conditions, better local governmental facilities and closer cooperation between overlapping city and county governments, along with effort by the Chamber of Commerce to bring in still more industry . . . ."

* * *

MILLER ALSO SAID newspapers "should do even more behind-the-scenes political reporting" because New York State is "a real key state for both parties in the 1956 election."

He urged more interpretation of politics "not only because Gov. Harriman is a possible Democratic presidential nominee, but also because of the Republican situation."

AP's general manager, Frank Starzel, is scheduled to speak at a dinner tonight.

(3) PHOTOS

x. **(B4/f2)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
November 1, 1955

AP Set Pace for World Editors' Parley Told

SYRACUSE, Oct. 31, (AP) – Cooperation between publishers of news in the United States has been emulated almost everywhere in the world, an Associated Press executive said tonight.

"The courage and foresight of a small group of publishers more than 60 years ago struck down the fetters of controlled news source and built up an idea that today is almost universally accepted," Frank Starzel, general manager of the Associated Press, told the New York State Associated Press Assn. annual meeting here.

"The Associated Press, as today constituted, was formed in 1894 as a result of a fight. It was a battle against a small group of men who held a virtual monopoly on news from abroad and from the Eastern Seaboard," he said.

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"The new organization was dedicated to news-gathering through cooperation of publishers – the idea that many collectively could do what few if any could do individually. These publishers were of diverse political faiths and widely differing economic viewpoints, but they could agree on having a news service which would report honestly and factually without taint of bias or prejudice."

This concept of news-gathering prospered and the Associated Press developed into a preeminent service, Starzel said.

"News agencies in other countries at the time and for years later were owned by an individual or group, often not connected with the publishing business," the AP executive continued.

'Buttressed Monopoly'

"The proprietary agency was usually a monopoly in its country, buttressed by monopolistic cartel arrangements with like agencies.

"They had no responsibility for honest reporting. Their interest was primarily and wholly making money," he said.

"The significant development in the news agency field outside the United States in the past 20 years has been the disappearance of the proprietary, nationalistic or government-subsidized agencies, and the development in their place of mutual enterprises owned and controlled by the users of news which have an overwhelming reason for desiring objective and honest reporting for the benefit of readers and listeners.

"The leadership of the small American group in 1894 was indeed the journalistic shot heard around the world" . . . .

9. 1956

a. **(B4/f3)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
January 6, 1956

A Big Birthday Party

U.S. Leaders Honor Carl Hallauer

Friends of Carl Hallauer from all over the nation honored the Rochester industrialist, civic leader and political figure at a big birthday party last night.

Some 800 persons turned out in the ballroom of the Hotel Seneca to hear the popular president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. and Republican State committeeman praised by religious, business and political figures on his 62nd birthday.

Speakers included Fulton Lewis Jr., radio commentator, who read the tribute he paid Hallauer on his nationwide radio hookup last night.

Guests at the banquet were representatives of both major political parties, industries, labor organizations and all the major faiths. Telegrams and letters were

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read from Vice President Richard Nixon; former President Herbert C. Hoover; Mrs. Robert A. Taft, widow of the Ohio GOP senator whom Hallauer supported in the 1952 presidential convention . . . .

Lewis' news broadcast last included a reference to the dinner and a reminiscence that Hallauer was the only New York State delegate to the 1952 convention to hold out against "the pressure exercised by Dewey" for President Eisenhower's nomination. Hallauer backed Taft to the end despite Dewey's attempt to turn the entire state delegation over to Eisenhower.

"And whether you agree with him or not," Lewis quoted his broadcast tribute, "his actions certainly demonstrate the character of the man" . . . .

At Speakers' Table

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers . . . .

b. **(B4/f5)**

Times-Union
March 6, 1956

Latin America Booming, Publisher Tells Rotary

Latin America is opening up great new opportunities for commerce and development in the Western world, a Rochester newspaper executive told a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Powers.

Speaking with special reference to Venezuela, which is in the midst of an oil boom, but also mentioning Guatemala and Mexico, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers said:

"A visit can be deflating to a North American who has any idea that all the growth and progress are taking place up here. It is eye-opening to any visitor. There has been enormous growth and expansion even within a year or two. Returning visitors are scarcely less impressed than those down there for the first time."

The speaker, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, visited Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico. They were guests of Creole Petroleum Corp. in Venezuela. They had a look not only at Caracas, the capital, but flew more than 2,000 miles on visits to other sections of the country, with particular attention to U.S. oil and industrial interests.

In Guatemala, which Miller visited a year ago after the overthrow of the Communist-dominated government by Carlos Castillo Armas, they were received by Castillo Armas, now president, and visited various Guatemala beauty spots. In Mexico, they talked with newspaper, business and government people, interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited the former president, Miguel Alaman [*sic*].

Miller said:

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"There isn't anything like Caracas in this world. A few years ago it was a poor capital, set in a narrow valley about three miles long at an altitude of 3,000 feet. There was no thought that it ever would expand and no place to expand. Well, they are expanding now right up the mountainsides.

"Construction everywhere. New streets and highways. A new civic center costing $300,000,000. A new resort hotel is going up astride a 7,000-foot mountain that will cost $15,000,000."

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas.

"The only time I saw it there," he said, "was in a flashing electric sign running across the top of a modernistic mercantile building. It read, 'Buy now, pay tomorrow.'"

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary Club luncheon. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman, of Caracas.

c. **(B4/f5)**

Democrat and Chronicle
March 7, 1956

Gannett Executive Reports
On South American Journey

Newly-returned from a flying trip to three South American countries during which he visited their heads of state, Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, yesterday described the trip as "eye-opening."

Miller, who has made trips south of the border in the past, flew thousands of miles with Mrs. Miller to Venezuela, Guatemala and Mexico.

Speaking with special reference to Venezuela at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club he said there was "construction everywhere." He described new streets and highways, a 300-million-dollar civic center, and a new hotel astride a mountain, all in Caracas, Venezuela.

"Manana" – tomorrow – still gets frequent use, Miller said, but not much in Caracas. Mexico impressed him "very much indeed." While there he interviewed President Ruiz Cortines and visited former president Miguel Aleman.

He had words of praise for President Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala, who, he said, "deserves the sympathy and help of the Western world." Armas rose to power with a military junta which overthrew the old administration in 1950 [1954?]. The country has a large illiterate population.

Oil-rich Venezuela by contrast has "no poor labor in the country." Assisted by President Phil Gerner of the Rotary Club, Miller used several large photographs of Caracas business and industrial scenes. The blowups were made by the Eastman Kodak Co. for the purpose with the aid of Frank Teagarden of Kodak public relations.

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"About all the State Department usually gets is criticism," Miller observed. "But very often that criticism stems from nothing but ignorance. Our people in Central and South America deserve great credit for the job they are doing."

The Rev. J. Pierce Newell, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was among the special guests at the weekly Rotary meeting in the Powers Hotel. He is the father of Mrs. Everett Bauman of Caracas, whose husband is a Creole Petroleum Corp. executive at Caracas.

d. **(B4/f6)**

- I -

BY PAUL MILLER

Does Rochester need oil wells and a dictator?

The question came to me more than once in Caracas - - the 3,000 foot high capital of oil-rich Venezuela - - as I read the Rochester news briefs my office telegraphed to me daily during a recent tour.

We North Americans have long joked about our Latin neighbors and their reputed love of putting off everything possible to manana - - tomorrow.

Some of them can turn that around on us today. As our daily Rochester news-grams told of more "plans" for the Civic Center and such, the roar of trucks and sounds of construction told a story of progress actually under way in Caracas, which has no modern parallel.

Down there, on the order of the 42-year-old president, General Marcos Perez Jiminez, they have ripped out 400 buildings in the heart of town and are two-thirds of the way toward completion of a kind of Venezuelas Rockefeller Center costing $300,000,000.

This is only part of the story. There are new hotels, new apartment projects, new highways, new schools and college buildings, and new water and sewage

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systems as President “P. J.” and his government pursue their policy of “sowing the petroleum.” The government receives upward of half a billion dollars yearly from the 18 oil companies doing business in this northernmost of South American countries. Much of the money is going into the building splurge.

In Rochester, and this is said not critically but merely to make the little point, we have been talking about a civic center for 30 years or more. In Caracas, they’ll have started and completed their $300,000,000 Centro Bolivar in one-third that time.

Sure, I know - - Rochester doesn’t have oil wells spewing liquid gold; and we neither have a dictator nor wish one. Yet it’s interesting all the same, isn’t it, to point up the contrast however conditions may differ? Particularly when, as noted, North Americans have held so long to the mistaken idea that it’s the Latinos who specialize in delay.

(Who couldn’t forgive Pete Barry or Bob Aex, by the way, if they now and then wish they had only to order a house removed and a street widened to get it done.)

The Creole Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has in Venezuela the biggest U.S. foreign investment anywhere - - about One Billion Dollars. Creole people are close indeed to what’s going on in Venezuela. And why not? Creole helps pay for it. Creole directors decided to invite some U.S. publishers and others to come down and get the picture first-hand. The idea was

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to spread the story of an American company's problems and accomplishments on foreign soil, and also to get some publicity for Venezuela as well.

Mrs. Miller and I recently returned from such a visit. We spent several days in Caracas. Then we flew 2,000 miles in less than a week outside the capital. We ran out of adjectives the first day.

We landed at Maiquetia, airport for Caracas, at dusk - - after a

non-stop 8-hour flight from New York.

In the next 20 minutes after leaving Maiquetia, we had our first real introduction to the New Venezuela. The fine modern airports had impressed us. The ride in to the city of Caracas opened our eyes.

It is between 10 and 11 miles from coastal Maiquetia to Caracas. It used to be over an hour, over a road with hundreds of twists and turns. On the new $60,000,000 toll highway we were whipped up from the Caribbean Sea to 3,000-foot-high Caracas in 20 minutes. It's a six-lane highway. Two tunnels, one over a mile long, bore through the Andean foothills. Three of the largest pre-stressed concrete bridges in the world span the deepest valleys. The project was - - and is, for the road is still being extended and improved - - a part of the Venezuelan government's program to "plow the petroleum." They take half a billion dollars a year in taxes from the 18 oil companies, most of them American, operating there, and with reasonable satisfaction, apparently, on both sides.

What did we think of it, a friend asked on the ride in.

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"Fabulous," Mrs. Miller and I replied in unison and laughingly agreed to try henceforth for some new adjectives. We'd applied that one, we recalled, to the airport reception and to the Maiquetia airport itself.

Roaring Venezuela started quietly enough.

Columbus discovered it on his third voyage to the New World in 1498. A year later, a Spanish adventurer, Alonso de Ojeda, sailed farther - - to Lake Maracaibo in Western Venezuela. Indians then, as now, lived in houses built on stilts out over the lake. Hence the adventurers called the area Venezuela - - Little Venice.

Caracas, the capital, was never envisaged as a commercial center; simply as a seat of government and as a retirement home for wealthy farmers. Oil has made it a booming city of over a million inhabitants within two decades - - really less, for the really big development has come only within the last few years.

Traffic and housing problems are enormous. Office buildings as well as homes now are climbing the slopes of surrounding mountains for lack of building space in the crowded narrow valley where the city was born.

Mansions as big as resort hotels dot the mountainsides. The streets are jammed with automobiles, all but a relative few of U.S. make. Prices and wages both are high - - Creole Petroleum Corp. says even its unskilled labor averages $4,400 annually in pay and benefits. Creole, with a billion dollar investment in Venezuela, is the biggest, but 17 other oil companies, mostly U.S., are doing business there under conditions generally similar.

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Going off the first tee at a Caracas Country Club, I remarked to my companions at the whim that would lead a man to put a house on a mountain top, pointing to one nearing completion all alone up a height within our view. I suggested that perhaps the lots were cheap up there.

One of my companions set me straight.

"Nothing whomsical [*sic*] about that," he explained. "It's a prize home site. Any lot within our view, whether on a mountain top or

mountain side, is worth a fortune. The man building the particular house you are talking about paid 600,000 bolivares for the lot alone."

That stopped me, for 600,000 bolivares is $180,000!

Like San Francisco, Caracas has a climate that permits hillside building with no worry about icy roads - - they call it perpetual Spring, and I would not dispute the description, for that's all I saw in Caracas. Elsewhere in Venezuela, of course, the weather varies. The whole country lies in the latitude of the torrid zone; altitude is the deciding factor. Coastal areas can be hot and damp. The high Andean passes are chill and wet the year around.

Not everybody is rich or getting that way. In a population of between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 persons, with illiteracy a nationwide problem, naked poverty is widespread.

The government, although concentrating on Caracas, is making some start also on housing, hospitals, schools and sanitary facilities elsewhere. Caracas, however, is getting the bulk of that portion of the half billion dollars annually

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form the oil companies. Even in Caracas, thousands on thousands live in squalor -- though, I think, those conditions are scarcely worse than some I have seen in Manhattan above Central Park or in Washington within a few blocks of the Capitol!

The government's Banco Obrero, "Workers Bank," is financing a long-range slum-clearance program. The Bank completed 13 new low-income structures with a total of 1,950 apartments and 52-four story buildings of eight apartments each last year. These were to

- 6 -

accommodate 11,800 people from nearby slums which were destroyed.

The valuation the government agents place on a shack is credited by the Bank as a down-payment toward the purchase of an apartment. Rentals, applied to the mortgage, range from $10 to $20 a month.

Throughout all Venezuela some $40,000,000 was estimated spent within the last year for low and middle income housing.

- 7 -

How long before the Venezuela bubble is to burst? Apparently it will be quite a while. Indicated oil reserves seem to assure production equal to today's or greater for 20 years. And estimates are that world requirements for oil will double in that period. Meantime, the Venezuelans are working to diversify in two directions. (1) They are developing other sources of continuing income. (2) They are seeking to enlarge oil sales outside the United States so that they will not be over-dependent upon market here.

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e. **(B4/f12)**

[Source/date unknown]

Washington Scene . . . By George Dixon

A Craving for Votes

CARACAS, March 1 – Gen Marcos Perez Jimenez, who became President of Venezuela without benefit of ballot, is a dictator with a rather uncommon obsession. He is consumed with ambition to be elected.

General Perez Jimenez says he hopes to have a general election by the latter part of next year, and everybody I talked to, all over this fantastically variegated country, seems to believe him.

He has even convinced United States Ambassador Fletcher Warren that he means to risk a free election . . . .

"President Perez Jimenez works day and night at the task of selling himself and his government to the Venezuelans. He is the most public-relations-minded dictator I have seen in my 35 years in the United States Foreign Service, and I've served in Cuba, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Colombia, Paraguay, Hungary, Latvia, and did a stretch as director of the Office of South American Affairs."

If Perez Jimenez goes to the polls there is one thing he'll have in common with many United States "statesmen." The oil lobby won't be against him.

PEREZ JIMENEZ puts on a great show of being frank with the press – and he impresses with his sincerity . . . .

THIS VENEZUELAN government doesn't fool around. The President doesn't speak enough English to make a direct interview pay off, so I am indebted to Ambassador Warren for the answers to many questions.

I asked about communism. Our envoy broke into a wide grin.

"The United States can take lessons from Venezuela in handling Communists," he said. "Venezuela has no diplomatic relation with the U.S.S.R. or any of the satellites whatsoever.

"Russia had an embassy here. The Venezuelans ordered it closed. The Czechoslovakian Ambassador lodged a protest and they threw him out too."

Venezuela is copying many of our ways, but it differs radically from us in one interesting respect.

Our two most engrossing topics of conversation are the weather and business. But the weather in Venezuela doesn't change enough to speak of, and neither does the political situation. Hence, Venezuela's big conversation pieces are the bolivar and business.

The bolivar is currently worth about 30 cents. But, boy oh boy, you sure can't say that about business!

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f. **(B4/f5)**

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Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, March 8, 1956

Venezuela Uses Oil Billions

400 Buildings in Caracas Heart Razed to Make Way for Big Center

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President, the Gannett Newspapers

WE NORTH AMERICANS have long joked about our Latin neighbors and their reputed love of putting off everything possible to tomorrow.

Some of them could turn that around in us today. As Rochester newspapers report more plans for the Civic Center and such, the roar of trucks and sounds of construction tell a story of progress actually under way in Caracas, Venezuela, that has no modern parallel . . . .

g. **(B4/f3)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
March 9, 1956

Community Tribute Given Rabbi Rosenberg

Rabbi Stuart E. Rosenberg was dispatched formally to his new pastorate in Toronto yesterday with a tribute from the men and women he served in Rochester.

About 300 Jews and Christians joined to honor the spiritual leader of Temple Beth-El at a luncheon in the JYM&WA. Dr. Rosenberg, who is 34, has been leader of the congregation since 1946 . . . .

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, reported that Dr. Rosenberg's weekly inspirational column in The Times-Union may soon be syndicated nationally. Miller said: "His conviction is that people need and want inspiration in their daily living" . . . .

h. **(B4/f3)**
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Times-Union
March 9, 1956

Best Wishes Accorded

1920

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To Rabbi Rosenberg

About 300 Jews and Christians joined to honor Rabbi Stuart Rosenberg yesterday before he left for his new pastorate in Toronto . . . .

Also joining in honoring Rabbi Rosenberg yesterday were Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers . . . .

i. **(B4/f6)**

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U.S. News & World Report
March 9, 1956

A NATION THAT OIL IS BUILDING

Venezuela Booms While "Nationalized" Neighbors Lag

For a study in contrasts in a vital industry look at what's happening among U. S. neighbors to the south.
The industry: oil. It's a boon to Venezuela. It's an expensive headache to Mexico, Argentina, Brazil.
All four are producers. In only one is oil in private hands. Only that one has had a flourishing industry through the years.

CARACAS

Developments in Latin America are calling attention in this part of the world to a case history of government vs. private operation of a key industry – oil.

The largest countries in Latin America are Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. But a much smaller country –Venezuela – is outstripping them. Oil is the main reason. Each country has extensive petroleum deposits. Venezuela is the only one of them where the entire industry is operated by private companies.

* In Mexico, oil is a Government monopoly. Today the once-flourishing industry doesn't sell enough petroleum products abroad to pay for the oil products it imports from the United States.

* In Brazil, surveys indicate large reserves of petroleum. A special law prevents foreign companies from operating present fields or exploring for new ones. Brail produces only 2 per cent of the oil it uses in a year.

* In Argentina, Government controls prohibit private oil companies from expanding. Development of the industry is a government monopoly. Argentina, with oil in the ground, still has to buy half its petroleum abroad.

* In Venezuela, by contrast, oil is a private industry. The country is now the world's No. 1 exporter of oil and Venezuela is booming as never before.

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Oil companies, hemmed in by governmental regulations in the three largest countries, are operating full tilt and with Government encouragement in Venezuela. Production is second only to that in the U.S. Nearly twice as much oil is flowing from Venezuela's wells as the total petroleum output of the Soviet Union. Oil revenues are making it possible for the country to buy goods and services in the U.S. at the rate of half a billion dollars a year.

There is much to be learned from a closer look at the experience in all four of these oil-producing countries of Latin America . . . .

j. **(B4/f6)**

March 14, 1956

The Honorable Carlos Castillo Armas
President
Republic of Guatemala
The National Palace
Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A.

Dear Mr. President:

I returned from my recent visit to Guatemala a greater admirer than ever of your beautiful country and with even higher hopes for its continued progress.

Both Mrs. Miller and I greatly enjoyed our visit with you at the National Palace and are indebted to you for your courtesy in having provided us with a car and driver during our stay. It was a wonderful visit in every way and we do hope to come again many times in the years that lie ahead.

I devoutly hope your land program will prove a great success and that developments which will follow your granting of oil concessions will bring a new and even greater prosperity to Guatemala.

With very best personal regards to you and your splendid staff,

Sincerely,

k. **(B4/f13)**
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(1.) *Democrat and Chronicle*
March 21, 1956

Keating Lauded by Colleagues, Remains Mum on Senate Offer

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By JAKE UNDERHILL

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating's friends praised him with speeches and applause last night, but the Rochester Republican's decision on running for the U. S. Senate remained unannounced.

Declaring he did not know whether Keating wants to go to the Senate, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass) said he was "selfish" but that he wants Keating "to stay with me" and become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee next year . . . .

The top-ranking Republican in the House recalled that in 1936 he had been offered an opportunity to run for the Senate, but turned it down because he believed that in the House of Representatives he best could serve the country.

President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon sent their praise for Keating in two of the scores of letters and telegrams received at the dinner. The President said he was happy to join in praise of Keating's "outstanding public service."

"They don't come any better than Ken Keating," read the message from Nixon . . . .

Congressmen Introduced

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, toastmaster for the dinner, introduced the prominent political, legal and clerical figures at the speaker's table . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:

SALUTE TO KEATING—Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, above, acknowledges ovation of more than 700 who jammed the Chamber of Commerce last night to honor Rochester Republican at testimonial. House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., at left, was speaker. Martin lauded Keating's leadership in capital.

(2.) ## Martin Predicts Ike-Nixon Sweep

Friends Laud Keating. Page 1

November's election will bring an Eisenhower-Nixon sweep and a "substantial" Republican majority in the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House predicted here yesterday.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass) said no Democratic candidate for president "has a chance" of beating President Eisenhower in November. The Republican leader shrugged off questions on who will receive the Democratic nomination. He expected Vice President Nixon again to be a candidate.

In the event of a republican majority in the House, Martin would be returned to the speaker's chair. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester would become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Martin pointed out.

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Keating will have to choose between the House chairmanship, "a very, very important and very splendid job," and running for the U. S. senate, Martin said.

The minority leader and a delegation of other House Republicans arrived here yesterday afternoon for the Rochester Bar Assn.'s testimonial dinner for Keating, who represents the 38th District. Martin was principal speaker at the banquet attended by about 700 in the Chamber of Commerce.

With Keating and Martin in The Gannett Newspapers airplane which flew from Washington were Reps. Hugh D. Scott Jr. (R-Pa), former Republican national chairman; Harold C. Ostertag, 39th District Republican, and William R. Williams, Cassville Republican.

A former Virginian, but an outspoken advocate of civil rights legislation, Scott said hopes of civil rights legislation were "blasted" by the naming of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) as chairman of the influential Senate Judiciary Committee. Eastland became chairman on the death of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa).

The Pennsylvania congressman said he recently told Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler that he had seen no evidence that Southern Democrats would give any consideration to civil rights legislation.

Bills protecting civil rights will get out of the House Judiciary Committee, said Scott, who was dubious about their success in the Senate Committee. He revealed that he has an appointment today with Deputy Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to discuss possible civil rights bill. – **UNDERHILL.**

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

SPEAKERS' TABLE – Camera shows focal point of speakers' table. Dining from the left are Rep. Harold C. Ostertag, Martin, Keating and Paul Miller, the executive vice president of Gannett Newspapers, who last night served as toastmaster. The Bar Assn. held the testimonial dinner in Keating's honor.

FELLOW LAWYERS – Rep. Frank Traynor, at right, president of Bar Assn., gives a warm handclasp to fellow attorney, Rep. Keating, after presenting him a plaque.

OLD FRIENDS – Mrs. Charles W. Weiss Jr., national committeewoman from Rochester, confers at dinner with Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr., ex-national GOP chairman.

l. **(B4/f16)**
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Times-Union
March 21, 1956

(1.) **Keating Mum on Senate Run**
As 700 Pay Tribute at Dinner

1924

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By KERMIT HILL

Rep. Joseph Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Republican leader and former speaker of the House of representatives, last night told 700 friends of Rep. Kenneth B. Keating that the Rochester legislator "would be a great credit to this great Empire State" as a United States senator . . . .

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

GUEST OF HONOR – Rep. Kenneth B. Keating waves in response to tributes.

"MR. SPEAKER" – Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House in GOP congresses, delivers main speech and high praise of Keating to more than 700 of Keating's friends who gathered in main hall of Chamber of Commerce last night.

LEADS IN TRIBUTE – J. Frank Traynor, president of Rochester Bar Assn., leads applause for Rep. Keating. Traynor presented legislator a silver plaque on behalf of association.

(2.)

Posner Explains Refusal To Attend Keating Dinner

William N. Posner, Monroe County Democratic chairman, said today he refused to attend the testimonial dinner for Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester last night because he did not want to participate in the "political build-up" of a Republican who might be running against Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, in November.

Posner said in a written statement today:

"Keating is being actively advanced by Republican leader Fred Parrish as a candidate for the senator nomination to oppose Sen. Lehman next fall. The dinner, I reasoned, and, judging from the newspaper accounts I reasoned correctly, would obviously be a Republican political buildup of Mr. Keating and we Democrats simply would not lend ourselves to any movement against Sen. Lehman, a great public servant who has the respect and affection of all real Democrats and also a multitude of Republicans. Any self-styled Democrat who helped launch Keating in his senatorial venture could hardly hope to stand up and be counted as loyal to his party."

(Joseph S. Rippey, candidate of the anti-Posner Monroe County Democratic Political Committee for the Democratic county chairmanship, was seated at the head table at the Keating affair. He was introduced as "a Rochester Democratic leader" and a member of the bar association which sponsored the Keating testimonial dinner.)

Posner added that he also felt "the bar association should not be partisan since it obviously is made up of both Democratic and Republican lawyers." The association "would do well to ponder the ethics of their action," he said.

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m. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 2, 1956

Diplomacy of 1850 Called Futile at Suez

Paul Miller Tells Editors Of Cairo Observations

Special to The Times-Union

HARTFORD – The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, newspaper executives from four states were told last night.

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers and editor and publisher of The Times-Union, told executives of the Gannett organization, gathered in Hartford for a two-day conference, that his first-hand observation of the situation in Egypt convinced him that the traffic going through the Suez Canal is refutation of any idea the Egyptians could not run the canal.

"When you've seen the convoys – each ship a quarter to a half-mile apart – you wonder why the West ever had the idea ships couldn't be kept moving by the sons of the Nile," he said.

"Calling on the British and French troops for possible action in the Suez was an example of 1850 diplomacy," he said. "I think the developments prove we are nearer than we have ever been before to a realization that peaceful negotiations are the answer, not threats of force."

Miller flew to London at the time of the Suez Canal users' London conference Sept. 19 and went on from there to Cairo, to see the situation first-hand. He returned to Rochester Friday.

"There is one overriding fact in this controversy standing out above everything else," he told the newspapermen. "The Egyptians are successfully operating the canal."

Miller predicted the canal controversy will get one of the lengthiest airings ever heard in the United Nations.

EGYPTIAN REACTIONS

He called the dispute the nearest thing to a threat of war since Korea, with any military action probably involving American forces. But he related a few Egyptian reactions to bear out their side of the dispute explaining "we already know the other side."

The Egyptian argument, he said, is that Egypt paid about 60 per cent of the original cost of constructing the canal. The Egyptians claim the Suez Canal Co. was an Egyptian company with international stockholders.

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They argue further that by nationalizing the company, they put an end to exploitation which was bringing dividends exceeding 10 per cent to foreign stockholders, and that some of the revenues received by Egypt can be used to improve the canal – to widen and deepen it and possibly make a double track canal out of it.

What happened to Secretary of State Dulles' plan for a virtual boycott of the canal by taking tankers around the Cape of Good Hope?

CITES HIGH COST

That plan, Miller said, is economically impractical right now. It takes about $3,000 a day to keep a large oil tanker at sea, and the route around Cape Hope is about 5,000 miles farther from the Middle East oil refineries than the route through the Suez Canal. Harbor and dock facilities are inadequate.

"The trip around the Cape of Good Hope was mostly talk," he observed.

America is somewhat vulnerable in the field of foreign aid in the eyes of the Egyptians, Miller reported.

"They say we are driving them into the arms of the Russians," he said. "They point out with some bitterness that after the war we gave billions to needy countries all over the world, but that we recently backed down on lending Egypt 70 million dollars for the Aswan Dam project.

"The great bulk of our giveaway program of recent years, though not that right after the war, has probably done us as much harm as good, and the whole program ought to be reassessed."

Amplifying his comments of the need for tactful, modern diplomacy, rather than antiquated shows of force, he said the Western world is just beginning to realize how much faith it had pinned on a tiny 103-mile canal between Suez on the Red Sea and Port Said on the Mediterranean.

Instead of weakening Nasser's popularity in Egypt, the rushing of British and French forces through the Mediterranean has increased the dictator's popularity at home, Miller said. Now, he reported, some Egyptians talk as though the Suez problem has been settled, and indicate that Nasser's next major triumph will be the achieving of a solution to the Arab refugee problem and arrangements of a peace with Israel.

"The question," Miller said, "is how are the British and French going to bring their troops back home gracefully?"

PHOTO
Caption:

U.S. NAVY SAILS THROUGH SUEZ – Making passage through the Suez Canal as part of a convoy is the Navy destroyer Compton (left). Newly-recruited pilots from the United States reportedly led the convoy. In the foreground is seen the Egyptian flag. (UP Facsimile)

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n. **(B4/f15)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
October 3, 1956

Suez Solution Lies In Talks, Editors Told

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2 – The negotiation table , not military threats , is the most practical means to settle international disputes today and developments in the Suez Canal crisis are a case in point, Paul Miller, Rochester newspaper executive, last night told his colleagues from four states . . . .

o. **(B4/f15)**

Times-Union
October 4, 1956

* * *

EYE ON THE NEWS – Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, will report on his recent trip to the scene of the Suez Canal dispute on Eye on the News on Channel 10 at 7:15 p.m. today. **Mayor Peter Barry** also will be a guest on the program with a special message on voter registration.

p. **(B4/f15)**
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Democrat and Chronicle
October 5, 1956

Suez Cited as Showing End to Power Politics

The day of power politics as the solution to international tensions has disappeared, Paul Miller said last night.

The executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers in a television report described his recent trip to the Suez Canal area, scene of the present international dispute over Egyptian seizure of the waterway.

"The day of the display of power as the answer to international tensions has disappeared," Miller said. "The day of negotiation as the answer to such problems has now arrived."

The Suez incident has made it clear that the answer lies in negotiation not the threat of force, the newspaper executive said.

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Egyptians do not consider they seized the canal, Miller said. They look upon their action as nationalization of a home-owned enterprize [*sic*] within their own border, he added.

Miller reported that he witnessed no display of hostility to himself or other Westerners during his stay in the Suez area. He also pointed out that Western fears that Egypt lacked the ability to run the canal have been proved false by the amount of traffic now using the waterway. Miller spoke over "Eye on the News" on Channel 10.

q. **(B4/f15)**

Times-Union
October 5, 1956

'Logical, Factual'
Report on Suez

Paul Miller's comments on the Suez Canal crisis (Page One, Times-Union, Oct. 2) seem to me the most logical and factual statements regarding the controversy made to date.

It seems difficult indeed for France and England to outgrow their short pants.

C. GREENE

* * *

I have just finished reading Paul Miller's report on Suez . . . It was refreshing reading . . . I know that country and people well having taught school in Alexandria, Egypt, years ago. Thanks!

HELEN HAMILTON

* * *

It is heartening to read Paul Miller's statement that any resort to force or boycott by France or England in the Suez crisis would be an antiquated and stupid policy, out of keeping with the diplomacy of a more enlightened age.

To give credit where credit is due it might be added here that a similar point of view was recently expressed by the Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov. He said: "These attempts of force are caused by lack of understanding of the spirit of our times and of the renovation of the forms of social life that is in progress throughout the vast expanses of the East."

The world in which we live is not a static one. Unfortunately some peoples [*sic*] minds are. For this reason we are thankful to you, Mr. Editor for reminding

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us that we are living in a changing world and that international disputes should not be settled by the effete and antiquated policies of the past.

The Suez problem is now where it should be – in the hands of the United Nations. There is little doubt but that an amicable settlement will be reached, one which will combine the interests of Egypt as a sovereign state and the interests of all other states using the canal.

ROBERT A. MACLEAN

32 West Brook Rd.
Pittsford

q. **(B4/f15)**

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Ogdensburg Journal
October 7, 1956

(1.)

Egypt Can Run Suez Canal Miller Finds On Trip To Waterway

Hartford, Conn. – (GNS) – The Suez Canal crisis is an example of the futility of using the diplomacy of 1850 in the world of 1956, newspaper executives from four states were told Monday night at Hotel Statler.

Paul Miller of Rochester, executive vicepresident of the Gannett newspapers, told executives of that organization, gathered in Hartford for a two-day conference, that his first-hand observations of the situation in Egypt convinced him that the present traffic going through the Suez Canal "is a refutation of any idea the Egyptians couldn't run the canal" . . . .

(2.) Paul Miller, in his talk to the Gannett editors at Hartford, Conn., reported in today's paper, must have opened the eyes of a lot of people when he said that a personal visit to the Suez canal showed that the Egyptians were capable of running the ditch. Heretofore the propaganda has followed an opposite line. Miller is a keen observer and is in the habit of reporting things as he sees them, not using another's eyes. The press and politics, domestic and world, need more of his kind.

PHOTO:
Paul Miller

r. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 8, 1956

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A Personal Report to You On the Suez Canal Crisis

Paul Miller, editor and publisher of the Times-Union, recently made a 10-day flying trip to London and Cairo to study and report on the Suez crisis. His observations and impressions – written "like a letter home" – are contained in a series of five articles, of which this is the first.

By PAUL MILLER

I left Cairo, Egypt, at 3 a.m. one day, and was back at my desk in The Times-Union building at 3 p.m. the next day.

I know of nothing better than that simple air travel report to point up the fact, so trite but so true, that the world is indeed getting smaller every day with greater and greater transportation speeds and better and better communications facilities.

Moreover, due to America's leadership of the Western world, nothing of significance can happen in any part of the world without affecting every home and family in the United States.

When President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal Co. on July 26, and when France and Britain promptly responded by calling up troops, it posed a world crisis.

To Americans who recall other post-war crises the world around, including the Korean fighting of 1950-53, there came immediate thoughts – and correctly so – that the new Suez controversy might again mean still higher taxes, more inflation, and more American boys in uniform.

How It Looks

I made a reporting trip to London and Egypt to learn what I could for the benefit of the Gannett newspapers and our readers about this latest world crisis. It has now taken the following turns:

1 – Conferences are under way at London to work out details of a canal users association which may, among other things, undertake to represent the interests of Western world shippers with Col. Nasser.

2 – Both Egypt, on the one hand, and England and France on the other, are before the U.N. Security Council in New York for a hearing on their separate charges in the dispute.

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(Egypt charges, in brief, that England and France threatened the peace by rushing troops to the Mediterranean after Nasser's nationalization of the canal company.

(England and France charge that Nasser's action was a threat to peace and security. They want to see Egypt compelled to put the canal under some form of international control so that it cannot be closed or opened to ships of any nation at the whim, as they put it, of one man, Col. Nasser.)

3 – The Egyptians, having set up an Egyptian canal authority, are operating the canal successfully on their own.

The position of the United States – at first solidly aligned, apparently, with Britain and France – has been modified. The U.S. now is in a position of some independence, although still urging also that the rights of users be guaranteed through new agreements or international control of some kind.

So much for a brief sum-up of the crisis and how it stands today.

A 'Letter Home'

Now for a somewhat personal report, like a letter to readers' homes, of what this writer did and what he saw.

I had in mind that I'd like to go on to Cairo and see the picture there for myself and for our readers. However, I reached London on the morning of Sept. 19, really expecting to return home after the "users" conference. I suspected that this might not be the best time for a Western visitor along the Nile! Finally, I went to Cairo on assurances of friends in London and at the Egyptian embassy that I would find Cairo more calm and collected than I was. They were right. I did.

I visited with Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden in London – it was a personal conversation, not an interview; heard our Secretary of State John Foster Dulles twice set forth his views as to what the "users" conference was intended to do and not do, and talked with other delegation members of ours and other countries.

I can sympathize with any individual or group for any confusion over the "users" conference. In my opinion, confusion is inherent in the structure of the organization. However, it may be put in an orderly, logical light at the meetings still going on at London. Egyptians, by the way, call it – among other things – the Canal Users Hunting and Fishing Club, or the Canal Usurers Assn.

Egyptians have made it clear they want nothing to do with the "users."
Both sides are before the Security Council of the United Nations in New York.
British and French troops are still "poised and ready" – as the tacticians like to say.

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But there is one over-riding fact standing out above everything else in this controversy that seethes and races from the East River to the Eastern Desert and back again.

That fact is this, in capital letters:

THE EGYPTIANS ARE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATING THE CANAL.

NEXT: A visit to the Suez Canal.

MAP:
VITAL WATERWAY – Map traces Suez Canal route.

s. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
October 8, 1956

U.S. Election Intrigues Foreigners, Says Miller

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President of The Gannett Newspapers

Everybody abroad wants to know about Ike.

Foreign government officials, of course, are striving mightily to preserve a position of impartiality. They hasten to say so even as they ask a U.S. visitor for the latest election forecast from America.

A number of foreigners I saw on a quick trip to Britain and Egypt assumed President Eisenhower would be re-elected. Yet they wondered – even as you and I – how he's feeling healthwise now. They asked about this man Nixon who is running on the sane ticket or something, and whether some of the things Stevenson and former President Truman say can possibly be true.

Campaign speeches in the United States get little attention abroad. There are brief reports, however, of major campaign efforts here. There is some general idea in the street that the man named Stevenson and also Mr. Truman, who is well known and well liked overseas, are saying some awful things about the man best known abroad as commander in chief of the Allied war effort in Europe.

Most officials clearly believe that Washington is trying desperately to keep things on an even keel internationally during the election campaign.

Many in England who favored a strong policy toward Egypt's President Nasser in the Suez crisis think the U.S. toned down its own stand, after what seemed to be a bold start, to avoid any criticism in the campaign.

They think, in short, that we ran out on them instead of strongly backing them up when they mobilized troops and talked of using force, if necessary, to wrench the Suez Canal back out of Nasser's sole grasp and put it under international control.

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They think we softened up for political reasons.

It is known that President Eisenhower has stated many times, and to Secretary of State Dulles, that political considerations here must have no place in our approach to foreign affairs.

I never missed an opportunity to tell this to our foreign friends and critics.

Probably few believed me. Few of them would work that way. Why, they think, should we?

But they're all interested in Ike.

Paul Miller recently
Made a 10-day flying trip
to London and Cairo to
find out first-hand about
the Suez crisis.
He has compiled his
observations into a series
of five articles. Written
"like a letter home," this
informative new series
will begin today in The
Times-Union.

t. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 9, 1956

(1.) **A Personal Report to You**

The One Big Fact: Canal Is Operating

Following is the second in a series of five articles by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of the Times-Union, giving his first-hand observations on the Suez crisis from a recent flying trip to London and Cairo.

By PAUL MILLER

There is a lot of talk, but one big fact, in the Suez Canal crisis. The big fact is that the Egyptians are successfully operating the canal. The ships are going through.

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After President Nasser, in the name of Egypt, took over the Suez Canal Co. July 26, it was widely doubted – most certainly in London, Paris and Washington – that the Egyptians would be able to run it.

A highly skilled, carefully trained pilot is needed aboard each ship that plows through the narrow, 103-mile-long canal linking the Red Sea, through Suez, with the Mediterranean, through Port Said.

It's the high cost of keeping a ship afloat, any ship, that is at the root of the concern of canal users that it operate on a split-second schedule.

One ship aground could lead to a days-long traffic jam that could cost shippers collectively millions of dollars.

Take oil, which in 1955 made up four-fifths of all the northbound cargoes passing through the canal from Suez to Port Said.

The Suez Canal Co. charged a tanker carrying 100,000 barrels of oil $12,000 to use the canal. It costs about $3,000 a day to keep a tanker at sea. Delay of any kind not only is expensive in a specific haul; it may mean loss of other schedules fixed ahead.

That's why canal pilots earn $15,000 and upward a year, in base pay and bonuses. Each ship must have a pilot aboard. He must know every peculiarity in the passage.

The Alternatives

What can nations dependent upon shipping from beyond Suez do to reduce their dependence on the canal?

They can go round the Cape of Good Hope. But look: The distance between London, for example, and the Persian Gulf (Abadan, Iran) via Suez is 6,600 miles; via the Cape it is about 12,000. The extra distance for a round trip would be 10,800 [?] miles.

It is estimated that the cost of a vessel's going through the canal and back again, loaded, would be barely 20 per cent of the extra cost and loss of earnings involved in the extra 30 days or so which such a vessel would need to round the Cape both ways.

The greatest problem which a general use of the route round Africa would create is a shortage of ships. It would take at least 20 per cent more dry cargo space to maintain the present flow of commodities between Western Europe and countries east of Suez – not counting oil.

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It is estimated that the petroleum shipments from the Persian Gulf to Western countries as a whole would require 55 per cent more tanker tonnage if they had to be diverted round Africa.

Build bigger tankers? This is planned, but new harbor facilities would be required to care for them around the Cape. Adequate facilities do not exist now.

Build more pipelines to take the place of shipped oil? This has long been under consideration.

Or, to lessen the risks of canal traffic tie-ups, what can be done?

Build a double-track Suez Canal? This, too, has long been discussed. It is a long-range project proclaimed in Cairo today by the Egyptians themselves. Also widening and a general speeding up. For it is estimated that canal traffic may double in a decade.

The Suez Canal Co. was largely British and French owned and controlled. When the company's old pilots walked off the job, soon after the Egyptians made their grab, it was assumed by many that the canal would be a mess of grounded tankers in no time.

The Western nations got up their canal users association idea not only to further their aim of somehow restoring the canal to international control. They also conceived of it as a practical operating agency which was to have its own pilots for the ships of those nations participating.

But not only did the Egyptians put through the ships with but few mishaps. They proudly announced they wanted more and bigger convoys. How were they doing it, and thus astonishing and frustrating the great nations of the West?

With an Egyptian friend as guide, interpreter and companion, I left the Semiramis Hotel on the Nile in Cairo at 7 a.m. to see the Suez Canal. We had a driver who'd been to the canal before, a reasonably comfortable Dodge and a 13-hour schedule.

The schedule took us, first, directly to Ismailia – headquarters of the old Suez Canal Co. and now of the Egyptian canal administration. Ismailia is about halfway on the 103-mile ditch – (over twice as long as the Panama Canal) – between Suez on the Red Sea and Port Said on the Mediterranean.

The canal is under martial law. But with our passes, and despite a few road blocks fashioned (appropriately enough) with oil drums, we made good time up the macadam which borders the canal for its entire length. Occasionally, we saw Egyptian troops training in the desert near what were British camps until John

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Bull ended occupation of the Canal Zone and withdrew some 80,000 Tommies last year.

There were few cars. The open road from Cairo to Ismailia had been crowded with stragglers and donkeys and goats that formed a heedless, constant hazard. There were scarcely any on the canal road itself after we left Ismailia. We made good time. The sun was bright and warm. The breeze was cool.

Miles in the distance, then we saw approaching us the beginning of the first of two convoys which would move from Port Said to Suez that day, synchronized for proper passing schedules with two also moving out of Suez toward Said.

It was a nine-ship convoy (they put through 30, 40 and more ships a day) headed by a British tanker.

Half a mile back of the tanker chugged a second vessel, the Bretagne, out of Marseille and bound for Madagascar. She was the first passenger-carrying ship (I learned later) to pass through the canal since Egypt took over July 26. She had civilians and 150 French troops.

The ships seemed to climb up out of the desert in the distance, one by one, a quarter-to-half mile apart, I judged. On they came – Dutch, Russian, Panamanian registry. They were empty tankers, all save the French, bound for cargoes in the oil rich desert beyond Suez.

Dramatic Refutation

It was majestic, dramatic refutation of any idea that the Egyptians couldn't run the canal.

When you've seen the convoys, you wonder why the West thought ships couldn't be kept moving by the sons of the Nile.

An Egyptian officer said to me at Ismailia:

"What made them think we couldn't run this canal? Eighty per cent of the employes [*sic*] of the old company were Egyptians."

(Right up to the start of the London "users" conference, the association plan had been championed as the answer to an expected traffic jam in the canal. The concept changed after the ships kept right on pounding through though, despite resignation of the European pilots. The theme then became, as the London Economist put it, that one man mustn't be left in position to exercise pressure or discrimination while paying lip service to the principle of free passage.)

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I pondered the question on up the canal road to Port Said, where a couple of ships already lay in the harbor that afternoon as another convoy began forming for the next movement during the night.

NEXT: The Egyptian side of the dispute.

PHOTO:

EGYPTIAN PILOT – Canal pilot Yousri El Ayoubi, left, guides French ship.

MAP:

ALTERNATE ROUTES – Map shows mileage via Suez, Cape of Good Hope.

(2.) **What to Do About Russia?**

What can the West do about Russia's influence in the Middle East?

Sir Robert Boothby, distinguished Conservative member of Commons, proposed a "common anti-communism policy" in a speech at London. He said:

"All over the world, the power and influence of the West is declining. Why? Because we are conducting a global struggle against the forces of communism without any common policy.

"For example, there has been no effective Anglo-American cooperation in the Middle East since the war. If we had had a common policy, the Suez crisis would never have arisen."

u. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 11, 1956

(1.) **A Personal Report to You**

A Look at Suez Crisis From Egyptian Side

This is the third in a series of five articles by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, giving first-hand observations on the Suez Canal controversy.

By PAUL MILLER

1938

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The Egyptians argue that they are right, and the aggrieved party, in the Suez Canal dispute.

The users' side may be briefly and over-simply stated thus:

Most "users" want international control of Suez Canal operations. They don't want, as one said, to be at the mercy of a dictator who could, by closing the canal, "cut off half the oil of Europe" – almost half is shipped via the canal. They say President Nasser of Egypt had no legal right to nationalize the canal. The company was to have passed to Egypt, at the end of a 99-year-old concession, in 1968. They refer to July 26, 1956 as "grab day."

WHAT DO THE EGYPTIANS SAY TO ALL THIS?

"They accuse us of having 'seized' the canal," one official said. "We didn't. We already had it. It is a ditch across Egypt.

"We 'seized' or nationalized the canal COMPANY. It was not an INTERNATIONAL company. It was an EGYPTIAN company. It just had multi-national STOCKHOLDERS. Egypt nationalized this company just as Britain nationalized a lot of things. We announced that we will pay off the former owners and stockholders at the stock price in effect the day before nationalization was proclaimed.

'Pure Exploitation'

QUESTION: But how about the agreement running to 1968?

THE EGYPTIAN ANSWER:

"The company was thinking about 1968, too. They were not putting anything back into the canal that they didn't have to. They followed a policy of pure exploitation. Last year the canal had revenues of 97 million dollars and a gross profit of 45 million dollars. Last year's dividend exceeded 10 per cent.

"They should have been widening and deepening the canal or planning, perhaps, a double track.

"We are going to use some of the profits elsewhere, too, of course, but we have big plans for improving the canal. The more ships that go through, the more money Egypt will make out of it. We want more and more."

QUESTION: How about barring the canal to Israel? At London, it was said that if you could do it with one, you could and might do it with others.

THE EGYPTIAN REPLY:

We were at war with Israel. Besides, we didn't bar their ships from the canal. We barred them from the approaches to the canal, same as Britain did with its enemies."

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WHO'S RIGHT?

The case is getting an airing such as few international controversies in the United Nations.

SOME THINGS SEEM FAIRLY CLEAR:

Great Britain is in a box; France likewise. The U.S.A., for once, has not gone out on any limb too far.

All three may well end up in some sort of compromise with Egypt far removed from the original goals of (1) punishment for Col. Nasser and (2) full international control of the Suez Canal.

It seemed to me that, when Britain and France reacted to Nasser's July 26 nationalization move by mobilizing troops, they moved as if the year were 1856 – not 1956; as if they still could run a gunboat into a colonial harbor somewhere and take over. The U.S. was less bellicose, but appeared to lend considerable support.

Then Col. Nasser got off one of his wild speeches. French and British nationals frantically cleared out of Egypt. The talk was of war.

NOW WHERE ARE THEY ALL?

Some British and French leaders still speak ominously, but not very convincingly, of force "if all else fails."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles speaks mostly of time and international unpopularity as the agents that may bring Egypt's 38-year-old dictator to terms.

There is little talk now of even a little war.

The British and French thought rushing troops to the Mediterranean area might help hasten the fall of Nasser at home. Events proved them wrong. Nasser has more support at home than ever.

American Policy

HOW ABOUT U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY?

There is criticism in some quarters at London and Paris that the U.S. has appeared progressively to soften its position; that every meeting seems to signal some further watering-down of proposals for moves against Nasser.

Maybe so.

At least it's OUR policy – not one dictated, or at least influenced, as was our war-without-victory policy in Korea, from a foreign capital.

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American policy is to seek a settlement based on justice and international law while recognizing that we of course stand for peace, but not at any price.

Many abroad suspect that what, to them, is our "soft" policy toward Egypt is dictated by a Washington desire not to stir up anything anywhere during the election campaign.

This seems to be incorrect. An intimate of Secretary Dulles said the other day:

"President Eisenhower has said to the secretary, not once but many times: Foreign policy is one thing. Politics is something else. We are going to do what we believe is right in foreign affairs, as in others, without any regard to politics."

NEXT: Russia makes hay in the Arab world.

(2.)

British Rib Conferences Poetically

Various conferences aimed at settling the Suez crisis are gently ribbed by the London (England) Sunday Dispatch in the following poem:

IN CONFERENCE

If it's Suez or Ceylon
Or where Mr. Khrushchev's gone
We must call a conference for that;
We must never own defeat
Or political retreat
We can still call a conference for a chat.

There is nothing better than
A conferential plan
In dealing with attempted coup d'etat ;
And the fact that it's too late
To amend affairs of state
Has never stopped a conference so far.

If with heated perorations
From some delegated nations
Aggressively our notions they dare spurn;
To stop Nasser's machinations
Let's invoke United Nations
And let them call a conference in turn.

And if this brings no redress
To the shipping lines distress
And Egypt's ownership is unassailed;
Proceed then with elan
With the simple wizard plan

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Rochester Times-Union
October 11, 1956

A Personal Report to You

Cairo Hubbub Reflects Little Of Suez Crisis

This is the fourth in a series of articles on the Suez Canal crisis by Paul Miller, editor and publisher of The Times-Union, based on a personal observation trip to London and Cairo.

By PAUL MILLER

While the Egyptian government frets and stews in the Suez Canal crisis, life in general goes on without apparent strain or major change along the ageless Nile.

There was no sign of animosity toward this visitor. I'd never have known there was a "crisis" on the streets of Cairo.

Many anticipate that the unfavorable publicity Egypt has been getting will frighten investors and keep tourists away. It is clear that it has and can have that effect. It is not so clear how long the effect will continue, barring further incidents.

The Semiramis Hotel, named for a famous queen, has only about half as many tourists as in October a year ago.

AN OLD GUIDE at the pyramids – he said he'd been at it since 1910 – told me business was so bad out there that, to share such tourists as there are among all the guides, he sometimes is assigned to work only one day a week.

I said for want of anything better, "Well maybe it will pick up again next year."

"Next year," he echoed me. "I need a pick up next month."

Out my window at the Semiramis lay a magnificent view of the Nile, the fine riverside drive, brightly lighted, stretching along beside it; numerous modern new buildings rising along the thoroughfares facing toward the river, including the new Shepheard's Hotel.

Traditions vs. 1956

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It could have been any great city, except –

Donkey carts wove precariously among a tangle of motor cars. Pedestrians – who must be the world's most heedless, as are the drivers, too – dodged and squirmed, swarms of them, without regard for sign or light, large numbers of men trailing about in the long gowns called balabiya [jalabiya ?], which many still affect. And women in the traditional veiled covering of the Moslem world.

Everywhere 1956 clashes with the traditions of centuries.

The Egyptians swarm to the movies. They particularly like Marilyn Monroe. There were four M.M. movies showing at one time in Cairo.

Most Egyptians I saw smoked American cigarettes. I was told that even Nasser smokes L and M's (the tips for which, by the way, are manufactured by Eastman Kodak Co. at Kingsport, Tenn.).

The first Egyptian I saw preferring local cigarettes was Hussein Aziz, undersecretary for foreign affairs.

"American cigarettes are too strong," he explained. (I had always thought their cigarettes were stronger!)

Women Fight for Rights

The women are battling for equal rights on all fronts, but I gathered they've not scored many sensational successes to date.

They were given the vote this year. Few voted, but that was to be expected.

The liveliest newspaper in Cairo, Al Akhbar (The News), has been championing women's causes. It started a mother's day. It sent out taxis to take women voters to the polls.

Still, it was news when a husband who beat his wife for looking out the window was sentenced to jail. He told her to quit looking, but she kept on.

The brief item, as interpreted to me by an Egyptian friend, reported that the judge said of course there was no law against husbands of the poorer classes hammering on their wives, but this one went too far. He left his wife permanently marked.

*** * ***

THE HOURS they keep in Cairo!

Two Egyptian publishers of a daily newspaper, a Sunday and assorted weekly and monthly magazines, work a schedule like this:

From 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Then Siesta. Return at 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. and stay on the job until 12 midnight.

Somewhat the same way in the government. There is much coffee and there are many delays all morning. They perk up at night.

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It had been arranged for me to see President Nasser my last night in Cairo, Wednesday, Sept. 26. A cabinet meeting was called unexpectedly, however, and it ran until midnight. They telephoned and asked me to remain over to see the colonel the following day. I had my airline reservations arranged, and felt I had to come home.

* * *

I DEPARTED CAIRO under a full moon at 3 a.m. Thursday, Sept. 27. I was in London by early afternoon and en route homeward across the Atlantic by 8:30 p.m. I was back in my office by 3 a.m. Friday, Sept. 28.

Again, and finally:

The world is shrinking. Barriers and traditions are tumbling and will continue to do so at an accelerated rate.

Some government leaders all over the world see this clearly. So should we all; so must we all.

NEXT: Russia moves to take advantage of our troubles in Mid-East.

w. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Times-Union
October 12, 1956

A Personal Report to You

Force and Threats No Answer Now To World Crises

Last in a series of five articles by the editor and publisher of The Times-Union, based on a personal observation trip.

By PAUL MILLER

With the West in trouble with the Arab world, the Russians are working night and day to make the most of it. The reds are particularly active in Egypt right now.

Egypt, it seems to Westerners, is playing a dangerous game. Some Egyptians, perhaps even President Gamal Abdel Nasser, sense this, too.

One in an important station said to me:

"You are driving us into the arms of Russia. If the West imposes trade restrictions, where else are we to turn save to the Iron Curtain countries? I for one would never be Communist. If my country turns to communism, I shall be exiled

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or shot. My whole background has assured for me a place on the list of those who would go. There are many others."

To the rejoinder that many Americans believe it was President Nasser who got Egypt where she may be drawn into the toils of Russia by trying unsuccessfully to play off Russia against America, he cut in:

"You sold arms to Israel. You promised them to us and then backed out on your promise. Nasser had to turn to the Communists to get what we need for our own protection."

Another said:

"You try to balance off things between both Egypt and Israel. You thus get yourself in trouble with both."

An Historic Course

Some time ago, Cliff Carpenter of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle toured Israel, Egypt and Jordan and returned to write of his observations and experiences there. I asked him, based on his broad experience, to comment on what I was told. He said:

"When good-hearted America follows its historic course of trying to help the underprivileged, and when the underprivileged are in two camps hating each other passionately, then we certainly do get ourselves into a diplomatic pickle.

"Arabs have a tragic history of conquest and subjugation and even of racketeering self-rule. We sympathize with them.

"The Jews have a tragic history of pogroms and global discrimination at the hands of other races. We sympathize with them.

"Both need help and understanding, for actually they have much in common. So, yes, America's policy has been vague; but because of kindness. Egypt, distrustful, wildly nationalistic, is creating and prolonging trouble in the Middle East."

An Egyptian said:

"The United States has made the mistake of UNDER-estimating Egypt. The Russians probably OVER-estimate us."

WHATEVER THE BACKGROUND, and however it may be debated, the orientation of Egypt today, if it is definitely oriented at all, is toward more rather than fewer economic ties with the Russian orbit.

And President Nasser, in the testing time today and for months ahead, may find Soviet intercourse increasingly necessary if his dictator government is to survive.

Yes, it's a happy hunting ground for the Russians – and Moscow is losing no time.

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A Fact Dramatized

Yet some good may come of almost anything, including the crisis posed by Egypt's nationalizing of the Suez Canal.

1 It set men and nations to intensified planning for other ways to transport commodities, particularly oil, from the lands lying beyond Suez.

2 More important, in the opinion of many, it dramatized the fact which must be drawn sooner or later on all:

FORCE IS NO LONGER THE ANSWER, OR THE THREAT OF FORCE.

Said the London Observer, in a sober editorial analysis of Britain's own awkward position after troops were called up, threats implied – and nothing happened save that the Egyptians proved they could run the canal and openly defied the West:

"The government's proclaimed purpose has been the establishment of 'international control' of the Suez Canal. It is the right aim, not only for Suez, but also for the next problem, oil itself.

"Unless we can discover how to establish systems of international control, all capital investments in backward areas will continuously be in danger, and the acquisition of atomic power by more and more countries in the next few years will only increase the world's instability.

"if we use political methods likely to earn us majority support in the world today, we may yet save our face, our Suez interests, and the prospects of the next generation as well."

THE DEPENDENCE of our European friends is in a way frightening to an American. They can't move without U.S. support, and, I believe, won't.

No American can come away from Cairo without some such thought as this:

Some how, some way, the United States must get in position again to exercise a healthy influence in the Middle East.

We can have confidence that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles have this, along with so many other problems, very much in mind. In them repose the hopes of millions, and for them the millions' prayers.

x. **(B4/f15)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, October 14, 1956

(1.) **Nations Should Profit from Experience of Suez Crisis**

Traveler to Cairo Reports:
1946

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What is the Suez Canal crisis all about? Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, recently made a 10-day flying trip to London and Cairo to find out. Here, compiled from his daily series especially for Sunday Democrat and Chronicle readers, is his report.

By PAUL MILLER

SOME good should come from the crisis posed by the nationalizing of the Suez Canal . . . .

PHOTO
Caption:

HE STARTED IT ALL – President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt reads about Suez crisis which followed his nationalizing of the canal, in an Arabic newspaper during a trip from Alexandria to Cairo. He had been in Alexandria resting. (AP)

(2.)

Rally Cheers Eden Re-Pledging Guns If Needed at Suez

Security Council Debates Suez, Page 1A

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Oct. 13 (AP) – Prime Minister Eden told 4,000 cheering Conservatives today Britain refuses to rule out force as a means of settling the Suez dispute with Egypt.

His declaration at a mass rally of party workers here followed this up-to-the-minute report which he said had come to him from Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd in New York:

"A little progress" has been made in secret three-power talks between Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi. But "wide differences of opinion" still divide the two sides, presumably over the measure of international control to be exercised over the canal's operation.

Eden, whose leadership of the Conservative party and thus of the government has been a subject of much speculation in recent months, won a prolonged ovation at the end of his hour-long speech. Members of his Cabinet and party bosses joined the crowd in rising to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" as a demonstration of support.

The British leader also dropped a broad hint that a far-reaching new relationship may be in the works to link the British Commonwealth with Western Europe in commerce, in defense and politically. One "happy consequence" of the Suez crisis, he said, has been to increase the sense of partnership between the countries of Western Europe.

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The Suez crisis has led some senior government officials and Conservative politicians to rediscover Britain's friends in Europe and at the same time to feel that American foreign policy often slows down in an election year even when vital Western interests are at stake.

They have declared privately they draw the political moral that Britain should move closer in its ties to the European continent.

y. **(B4/f15)**

*****

The Tulsa Tribune
Wednesday, October 10, 1956

Groping for Suez Solution

The search is now on for a face-saving solution to the Suez.

In the grand debate now under way before the UN Security Council a proposal has been made by Russian Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov that an eight-nation committee be set up to negotiate a treaty for the management of the Suez canal. A previous demand by Britain and France that the Security Council endorse the London conference's scheme for internationalizing the canal has again been scornfully rejected by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi.

No one expects the Security Council to approve the internationalizing scheme. For a vote on such matters must be unanimous among the Council members and Russia has already indicated it will veto the London proposal. The reds are not going to give up their present popularity among the aroused Arabs by joining in any scheme that would limit Egypt's sovereignty over the canal . . . .

Paul Miller, vice-president of the Gannett newspapers, returned recently from a trip to Cairo with the remark that the British and French have tried an 1850-model solution. The days have gone when the interest of the East India Co. could be protected by the British navy or the interests of New York banks sustained by landing the U.S. Marines. It may be deplorable that backward countries would tear up solemn agreements (Egypt had agreed to let the Suez Canal Co. operate until 1968), but the cure is no longer swift or simple. Any armed action to seize the canal would drive India and Pakistan out of the British Commonwealth, and the Lord knows what else would happen in the inflamed Moslem world.

Colonel Nasser is in a tight money bind, and ought to be open to compromise. But the British and French claim that under Egyptian control the canal would soon be choked with wrecks now looks silly. Las week end a record number of ships passed between the two seas. Moreover the time to strike is in the heat of anger, for as each day passes without further incidents anger cools. Therefore the British and French contention that if Nasser doesn't accept internationalization they must and will attack him takes on more and more the coloring of a bluff.

A compromise solution that would enable the British and French on the one hand and Nasser on the other to maintain face would be fine. But whatever happens, poor old Uncle Sam will pick himself out of the ditch. The Arabs are

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furious that we backed the internationalization scheme, and the British and French are sore because our opposition to the use of force caused them to lose what they regarded as the psychological moment for strong retaliation.

Ah well, if all the nations that dislike us for our good-natured, fumbling meddling will feel a bond of kinship among themselves we'll have almost One-World after all.

10. 1957

a. **(B4/f25)**

Niagara Falls Gazette
February 4, 1957

[See also *Rochester Times-Union*, February 1, 1957]

Dulles Stands Out As Second to None Among Recent Secretaries of State

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice-President, Gannett Co., Inc.

I DON'T KNOW whether John Foster Dulles can or will long continue as secretary of state.

Whether he does or not, it is time somebody spoke up to answer some of the criticism of Dulles, much of which came during the campaign when there was so much general mud slinging [*sic*] that insufficient attention was given to answering that specifically directed at the secretary.

This piece will deal particularly with two of the main charges against Dulles during the campaign and since:

1. That the professionals in the Department of State are unhappy with the way he runs the place.

2. That he takes too much on himself flitting from conference to conference rather than sending the help.

*** * ***

TO DISCUSS CRITICISM of the State department today it is necessary to consider some facts.

One is that the secretary of state is an appointee, and often a political appointee, while the department itself is full of men – many of them of high competence – who are professionals.

There never has been a time when many of the professionals, under any secretary, didn't believe and confide to friends that they could run it better than the secretary. Naturally, men skilled in their trade can always pick flaws in the operations of the boss.

So, there are those in the State Department today who will admit that they could do a better job than Dulles, or who believe that Dulles could profit by

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lending them an ear. Mostly, they are career men who are not close to Dulles. Those who are close to him, and this is human nature, too, are disposed to feel that he is doing a job on which even they might have difficulty improving.

* * *

THIS APPLIES, TOO, to Dulles' traveling.

When the secretary goes abroad, he is No. 1 in any American delegation and all eyes focus on him. Naturally, if somebody else went, that somebody else would be in the limelight. Naturally again, there are those who resent that the secretary has seen fit to play the leading role instead of waiting in Washington for them to report.

You can argue it either way.

Personally, I would rather have a secretary of state willing to go out on the firing line and carry the load himself, deeply as I regret what seems to be a fact, namely, that Dulles has wrecked his health by overwork. If he has, then we should thank him fervently, not criticize. Whatever brought on his problem, it developed while he was giving his best for his country as surely as did the boys in the mountains of Karea [*sic*], or in the Solomons, or on the beaches at Normandy.

THERE HAS BEEN criticism that Dulles is vacillatory or that certain underlings don't always know what he has in mind.

Dulles doesn't make United States foreign policy. If he is vacillatory, or seems to be, part of it is agreed approach, top level, nothing for which he could or should be expected to take sole credit or blame.

Take the Suez crisis. After Dictator Nasser of Egypt seized the Suez Canal Company on July 26, Britain and France began mobilizing. They will tell you today that they thought they had U.S. support at the time. Certainly they had our sympathetic ear and interest.

However, even if they were led to believe that their warlike moves had tacit approval here, there was no U. S. commitment to follow them out the window. Our diplomatic representatives, Dulles, included, deserve credit rather than criticism for the fact that they kept us out of direct involvement.

Because U. S. policy was down the middle we were in a position to act for peace when Israel struck Egypt and Britain and France moved their troops into the Canal Zone under the pretext of protecting the canal.

* * *

LET'S GO BACK. We don't necessarily throw a man out of a job because he isn't perfect. Nobody, least of all Dulles, has contended that Dulles is perfect. On balance, though, he is a great secretary of state and certainly superior to many, going back even beyond World War II. Run over the list:

Secretary Hull was a fine man who had lost control of the department, for all practical purposes, by the time he left it in 1944.

Edward R. Stettinius wasn't sufficiently in command even to have access to all the messages President Roosevelt, in effect his own secretary, was exchanging with Allied Powers.

James F. Byrnes, was a sort of interim appointee who had already made his name and fame when he went to the department.

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General George C. Marshall, who was secretary only at the insistence of President Truman, likewise already had had his great career.

How many besides Harry Truman and the people who worked for him will contend that Dean Acheson, brilliant and polished as he was, performed outstandingly as secretary of state?

Pair off John Foster Dulles with any one of the men, fine as each of them was in his own way, and Dulles stands second to none.

* * *

CRITICS SPEAK OF DULLES' having "lost control" of the situation in Europe and the Middle East. It's ridiculous. Since when did the United States ever have control?

It is time for general indignation at much of the criticism.

It is beyond time for the expressions of the praise and gratitude Dulles has earned and deserves for a night-and-day effort that has damaged his health and might have killed him.

b. **(B4/f25)**

COUNTY OF MONROE
VETERANS' INFORMATION BUREAU
NEW YORK STATE VETERANS' SERVICE AGENCY

168 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK
February 11, 1957

DeWAIN F. FELLER
DIRECTOR

ARTHUR M. DOUD
ASST. DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
BAKER 5-9300

Dear Paul:

Were I to obey the impulse to commend you whenever I thought it deserved, my pen would be in hand quite frequently.

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the Inaugural Ball Program. It has been the source of great pleasure to my family and myself.

I would like to take this occasion also to tell you that I thought your article of February 1, on John Foster Dulles, was terrific. It was a grand tribute to a great man and was expressed at a time when it took courage to do so. I think you are tops.

Sincerely,
[*Indecipherable*]

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DeWain F. Feller

Paul Miller, Executive Vice-President
The Gannett Company
Times Union Building
Times Square
Rochester 14, New York

DFF/s

c. **(B7/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
Friday, February 8, 1957

Words Won't Lick Inflation Danger

Eisenhower's Look-Alike Policy - - No Hope for Cut in Spending

By PAUL MILLER

The economic policies of the Eisenhower administration look more and more like those of Truman and Roosevelt.

The President's talk in his press conference this week of some sort of controls to combat inflation just about closed whatever gaps remained. It was an old record scratching away again.

It is clear that growing numbers of Republicans, and Eisenhower Democrats as well, are a little less bewitched – and increasingly bothered and bewildered – to misquote the popular song of some years back.

I get this not only in conservative Upstate New York but in not-so-conservative other parts of the country as well.

Many who voted for more stability and an end to at least some of the gimme programs now feel cut adrift by what they have seen, heard, felt and paid for. Many who still hold loyally to some hope were shaken anew when President Eisenhower declared, discussing his $71.8 billion budget: —

"As long as the American people demand and, in my opinion, deserve the kind of services that this budget provides, we have got to spend this kind of money."

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So saying, he invited Congress to cut the budget – but offered no suggestions himself.

Congressmen, with the exception of a very few, will inevitably add to bigger spending every year. They all have their local and regional pets and projects. They will holler for economy, but economy somewhere outside their own districts.

* * *

IF NO REAL LEADERSHIP for economies is to come from the President of the United States, who was elected in part by those who believed he would try to put an end to wasteful spending, then there very likely will be no effective leadership at all.

Senator Byrd of Virginia will do the best he can, but that won't be enough. He already has pointed out – and former President Hoover has echoed him – that the federal government is going to collect and spend even more, much more, than Eisenhower's budget sets forth. Substantial items such as the Social Security, unemployment, and highway trust funds do not show in the budget.

The unhappy truth seems to be that the administration is talking economy and anti-inflation while practicing something else.

The President has asked both business and labor to cooperate in holding the line. But he proposes no relief from the swollen and ever-swelling federal payrolls and programs which, as Senator Byrd says, constitute "a major factor" in the inflation that is as great a threat to the United States as is Moscow in its way.

Only [Treasury] Secretary [George Magoffin] Humphrey speaks up. And he offers no specific proposals for cutting the spending.

* * *

WHY CAN'T SOMETHING BE DONE?

Apparently nothing will be done as long as whatever party is in power thinks spending is popular.

The purchasing power of the dollar has declined 2 cents in 12 months. I hear a lot of talk about the danger that continued big government spending will mean – still more inflation and still more decline. But such talk doesn't come from quarters where the bulk of the votes are. Most people still sold on the idea that we can somehow get something for nothing from the government.

Even Congressman Ken Keating, representing one of the surest Republican districts anywhere, is quoted as saying that "big spending is here to stay."

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We need dramatic and determined leadership at the highest level, supported powerfully all up and down the line, to make any effective cut.

With President Eisenhower offering no such leadership, nothing will be done by this administration barring a change that only great popular demand could bring.

* * *

You don't like all this?

Neither do I, but facts are facts.

d. **(B4/f25)**

(1.) Feb. 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your editorial on Eisenhower policies most welcome, albeit a bit slow in coming. As a Republican in arms I share your alarm. Unfortunately for us we were carried away by the Gop [sic] banner and Ike's "nice guy" properties.

Secretly I believe that both of us should have voted for the intellectual Mr. Stevenson despite the fact that he was and is a Democrat. We need thinkers to-day and whether they are "nice guys" or not. As a fellow who can smile easily, get in a reference to the Lord in the right place hardly qualifies are [sic] beloved Ike to assume the responsibilities to which we unwittingly elected him. I trust that your criticisms of Administration policies will continue whenever warranted.

In closing may I be permitted to remark that your editorials on the local special election were hardly worthy of you – much too wishy-washy. Here is an example of sheer stupidity on the part of our county leader as well as an

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indication that for tossing the taxpayer's [sic] money out the window the republicans can now give the Democrats "lessons".

I am enclosing an editorial from a small town newspaper that in my opinion does the job on the situation that you should be doing.

Thanks again for your Friday editorial.

F H McGhee (signature)

Francis H. Mc Ghee

Right to publish acknowledged . . if so desired . . . initials only please.

(2.) **It's Only Money!**

The needless special election foisted upon the county of Monroe and its political subdivisions by a short-sighted and open-handed Republican majority will give the Democrats ammunition that was usually found in the pouches of the GOP.

The cost estimated variously at $12,000. to $15,000. will be charged to the taxpayer. The Republicans in all fairness did not want the election and the Democrats didn't care. Bills were introduced to permit the vacancy to be carried over until next fall but for reasons known only to politicians this money-saver failed to muster the necessary majority. Insiders were "surprised".

More "surprised" than anybody was Fred I. Parrish, Monroe County Republican leader and clerk of the state senate who confidently nominated Gould Hatch for the job. As Mr. Hatch is also an incumbent assemblyman, and quite likely to be elected senator, it re-opens the door for still another special election to fill his post of assemblyman.

At this writing the only situation that could prevent another special election would be the election of Democrat George Kelly who does not at present hold an elective state post. The traditional Republican tenor of Monroe County precludes such a possibility.

Thus it is quite possible that in the Democratic ammunition box ready for November firing will be not only one special election permitted by the GOP majority but the necessity of a second, chargeable to Fred I. Parrish as an additional $15,000. "Boo-boo".

e. **(B4/f25)**

Winchester Evening Star
EVENING ESTABLISHED 1896

1955

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Daily News-Record
MORNING HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
PUBLISHER

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

February 11, 1957 j

Dear Paul:–

Your signed piece in Friday's Times-Union is excellent.

I am sending it on to Father.

I do regret the President is not providing leadership on this vital matter.

With warm regards,

Cordially,

Harry (signed)

Mr. Paul Miller
Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, N.Y.

f. **(B4/f25)**

1957 Eastern Conference
CONTROLLERS INSTIUTE OF AMERICA
May 16-18, 1957 . . . Sheraton Hotel, Rochester, New York
SPONSORED BY THE ROCHESTER CONTROL

February 11, 1957

Mr. Paul Miller
Editor and Publisher
Times-Union
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

I read your article "Words won't lick Inflation Danger" on the editorial page last Friday with a great deal of interest and agree with your comments.

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Over the years I worked at General Motors I had my "finger" in the compiling of quite a few budgets and there were always places where we could recommend further cuts. I am disappointed that the President did not indicate any places where he felt that could be done.

When I was with OPS back in 1951-52 we were asked to throw together a budget on very short notice – once a six-months budget in less than twenty-four hours – and our figures were mere guesses. I can't believe that the Director of the Treasury compiled this one with anything less than extreme care, so why does he not make some recommendations.

I hope you express yourself further on the editorial page on this very vital subject.

Sincerely,

Roy Jordan (signature)
34 Ridgeview Drive
East Rochester, New York

g. **(B7/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, February 16, 1957

The Big Squeeze: Inflation and You

By PAUL MILLER

It just could be that people in general are waking up to the ravages of increasing inflation as everybody from housewives to manufacturers finds prices going up and up.

That has been somewhat indicated by not wholly unrelated events of the past week:

1. The Eisenhower administration still isn't offering any public help, but Senator Byrd and Senator Knowland, one the great Virginia Democrat, the other the California Republican who may one day be president himself, have called for a cut in the 71.8 billion dollar [597.6 billion in 2013] Eisenhower budget.

2. Nationwide surveys indicated that Byrd and Knowland, along with others at Washington, may have been encouraged in their budget-cutting proposals by an avalanche of anti-spending letters from the home folks.

Senator Knowland voiced hope that some 2 billions might be trimmed off the budget. Senator Byrd speaks of 5 billions.

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* * *

OF COURSE, BIG AND WASTEFUL SPENDING by government is only one cause contributing to inflation. An economist speaking to a Rochester group the other day made this statement:

"President Eisenhower is the first chief executive of our country in a long time to single out wage and salary increases without productivity increases as a prime factor in U.S. inflation.

"Wages went up 5 per cent in 1956 despite the fact there was no increase in productivity. With the already 'banked up' wage and salary increases still to come in 1957, the inflationary pressures will continue."

He added:

"Price increases still are taking place generally. We are getting both rising industrial and rising farm prices.

"The resumption of inflationary pressures is the largest single problem for 1957."

* * *

AS THIS SPEAKER SAID, President Eisenhower spoke out on wage and price increases, urging both labor and management to hold the line and help avoid further inflation.

That required more political courage than we often see.

However, the factor of government spending is powerful too, and the President still (as this was written) has offered no real leadership in that area.

He just dropped the budget on Congress and suggested that Congress try to cut it.

A specific word from Ike such as the words from Senator Byrd and Senator Knowland commented on at the start of this column could have enormous effect.

If that specific word doesn't come pretty soon – while Congress is debating and considering the budget – no one need expect any major operations downward on the budget. If that word does come, some needed pruning may possibly be done.

* * *

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A READER TELEPHONED to ask what reaction was received to the piece printed in this space last week, which made the point that the economic policies of the Eisenhower administration are looking more and more like those of Truman and Roosevelt.

The reaction to that editorial went like this:

1. Some readers wrote or said, "You should blame Congress, not Ike or the administration."

2. Some asked, "What can Ike do alone about the spending?"

3. Others, commending the column, wrote "It was about time somebody told the truth."

* * *

SPEAKING OF READER REACTION, it's been a long time since Rochester's **Congressman Ken Keating** has been the subject of as much criticism as I have heard in connection with his noisy and (many thought) un-Keating-like speeches against inviting Tito to the U.S.

Keating is increasingly important, and rightly so, in Congress. That is why some of his friends were all the more disappointed by his antics on the Tito matter. They thought he sounded like some other congressmen of far less ability and standing, with whom they don't like to see Keating compared.

On the same general subject: Wonder what **Mayor Wagner** of New York thinks now about his cold-shouldering of old King Saud?

Of course, it was the round-eyed little princeling who stole the show on Saud's visit here. But the whole thing came off better, one gathers, than even the greatest optimists at Washington had hoped for. We need more such visits, not less.

h. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, March 2, 1957

The Big Question: Where Do We Cut Too-High Budget?

By PAUL MILLER

1959

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Cut-that-budget talk continues in Washington and elsewhere – but still there's no leadership for such from the White House.

Perhaps the President is practicing a bit of psychology. Perhaps his advisors figure that silence on his part may stir up further anti-budget indignation in Congress where there are some signs of spreading determination to slash the 72.8 billion dollar burden.

Can such determination stand the acid test of application to the congressmen's own local programs? That's the question that will ultimately decide.

And, speaking of that, our own IRONDEQUOIT BAY PROJECT has been taking a shellacking from some critics of big spending. They call it "typical of the kind of pork-barrel project which is running up federal government bills that really should be projects for local financing only."

Said the Wall Street Journal:

"Besides the more grandiose expenditures (in the Public Works authorization bill now shaping up in Congress) are a host of 'little' items. Between $1 million and $2 million of all the taxpayers' money would be spent to widen a channel for the benefit of one thousand people keeping pleasure boats on a New York state bay . . . ."

There is a great deal more to the Irondequoit Bay project than the pleasure of boat owners. Still – let's face it – it IS typical of hundreds which, taken together, add up to enormous spending countrywide.

* * *

DAVID LAWRENCE, long a great reporter and interpreter of the Washington scene, pointed out the other day that "there will be no tax relief till the country discovers that the federal government really cannot afford to keep on paying for things the local units of government ought really to be doing for their citizens . . . ."

Lawrence also said:

"Whether President Eisenhower likes it or not, he has to go along with the programs which have been initiated under previous administrations."

There is some evidence that the country IS waking up.

I believe nearly everyone who takes the trouble to think knows WHY the budget is high.

What many would LIKE to know is why no leadership is being given by the White House in trying to cut it down.

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* * *

FORTUNE MAGAZINE DUG UP an angle on the President's budget which may come as a surprise to many – especially farmers:

"In fiscal 1958 the U.S. plans to spend less on foreign aid than it does to subsidize tis own farmers. For the farmers, expenditures are expected to run to some $5 billion whereas total foreign aid is budgeted for $4.4 billion."

Farmers often are among outspoken opponents of foreign aid. Their spokesmen also are loud in demands for cuts in government spending. What sometimes happens, in such cases, is that congressmen favoring foreign aid bills trade off votes with congressmen from so-called farm states, and vice versa. Then BOTH programs go through substantially.

i. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Friday, March 8, 1957

Probes and No-Fear Politics

- - - Will 'Liberalism' Last? . . Dulles and his Critics

By PAUL MILLER

Are politicians losing their fear of big union leaders?

Have Congressmen accepted what some pollsters and others have long contended? Namely, that starting with Senator Taft's 1950 victory over heavy labor opposition in Ohio, it has been proved that union officials can't deliver the votes of their members.

Putting the questions thus is over-simplifying. It assumes that politics is all-governing. But politics does figure in all Washington considerations. That's the way our system works.

Still, politics aside, there has been increasing evidence that many congressmen are willing to bore in and let the chips fall where they may in all sorts of investigations.

As a matter of fact, too, some unions were themselves taking steps to clean house even before Congress moved in.

It IS true, however, that there's apparently been a change in the Washington atmosphere in this respect.

* * *

1961

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Kennedy, Nixon – and 1960

The Republicans – Modern Republicans, that is – appear set to out-Deal the Dealers in the drive to elect Vice President Nixon as president in 1960.

The Democrats – Modern Democrats, that is – are fighting to keep the GOP out of the "liberal" position.

Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts predicted this week that Dick Nixon will be the 1960 Republican nominee and "hard to beat." Hence, young Kennedy seemed to urge, the Democrats need to hustle up some giveaways and get ahead again in this contest which nobody minds but us taxpayers.

Kennedy didn't put it quite that way. He said:

"Congressional Democrats must shape a responsible progressive record with deeds that match our words. For it is precisely this gap between rhetoric and the record that casts doubt on the new liberalism of the Republicans."

Kennedy is one of the comers in American politics. He's only 39, smart, personable and wealthy. He'll be very much in the 1960 picture himself, likely for vice president.

* * *

I'M NOT SURE THE COUNTRY isn't ready for a change from the "liberalism" of Roosevelt, Truman and, lately, Eisenhower.

I'm not so sure that a shift of sentiment isn't taking place that could make the 1960 conventions something other than might be expected looking back on the past five or six. "Liberalism" and all that goes with it may not be so popular by then.

Certainly there's some significance in this fact:

Congressmen, due in part to newspaper reporting of Eisenhower administration spending and budget matters, are floundering in a pile of protesting mail from constituents the like of which many never saw before.

The home folks want that 72 billion dollar budget worked over.

The White House finally has been forced to take notice. But as this was written neither President Eisenhower nor his budget director had offered any real hope. The President did tell his press conference that perhaps the rate of government spending could be slowed. He said he knew of no program in the budget which should be abandoned.

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* * *

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS seemed to point up a growing cleavage in Republican Party thinking on federal spending: The Eisenhower administration finally talking of some slowing down; Republicans such as Senate Majority Leader Knowland, urging broad economy cuts – and backed, again, by those letters the congressmen are getting from home.

* * *

'. . . For Goodness Sake, Shut Up'

It was bound to come – some criticism, that is, for the reference made here last week to the Irondequoit Bay project. I reported that it has been pointed to as an example of the sort of project for which federal money will be spent but which ought to be underwritten locally, if at all.

A lady wrote:

"If you can not [*sic*] be constructive in civic matters – for goodness sakes shut up."

Both Rochester newspapers support the Irondequoit Bay project and have for years. I have spoken for it and signed petitions. So have others at the newspapers.

Having been taxed millions for other projects all over the U.S.A., the Rochester area is entitled to a little, too, including funds for Irondequoit Bay. But let's not try to pretend it isn't any different than a lot of other projects. It isn't.

* * *

Dulles Critics . . . Strangely Quiet

Secretary Dulles appears over the hump in his battle against the savage and often senseless criticism of several weeks.

On Feb. 1, the following appeared in this column:

"It is time for general indignation at much of the criticism of Dulles.

"It is beyond time for the expressions of praise and gratitude that Dulles has earned and which he deserves for a night-and-day effort that has damaged his health and might have killed him."

The critics were strangely quiet after the agreement was worked out, largely by Secretary Dulles for our side, whereby Israel started getting out of the Gaza Strip.

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At least two writers who have not always cheered him, James B. Reston of the New York Times and Roscoe Drummond of this and other newspapers, moved over this week.

Reston wrote: For his tireless and promising diplomacy in recent days, Secretary Dulles is entitled to at least one innocent passage down this narrow corridor (Reston's column) to the bottom of the page . . ."

And Drummond: "It deserves to be said that Secretary Dulles contributed the creative proposal that persuaded Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to agree to comply with the U.N. resolution without advance U.N. guarantees."

As this is written, Dulles has flown off to Australia, continuing the grind that for a man of 69 and with his medical history just can not [*sic*] go on forever. He'll have to quit and let up one of these days. I'll wager it will NOT be under fire.

*** * ***

IF AND WHEN Secretary Dulles does have to step aside, the two best present guesses to succeed him are "Onward Christian" (so-called at last week's Gridiron Dinner) Herter and former SHAPE Commander Alfred Gruenther, now heading the Red Cross.

The Gridiron jingle went as follows:

ONWARD CHRISTIAN HERTER
POUNDING AT THE GATE,
READY TO BE DRAFTED,
SHOULD DULLES ABDICATE.

j. **(B7/f3)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, March 16, 1957

One Place to Cut -- School Aid Bill

By PAUL MILLER

Marion Folsom, one of all Rochester's favorite Rochesterians, is locked in the sort of Washington fracas he probably dreaded most when he became Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

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Here he is, one of the country's best known businessmen, trading punches with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce over the Eisenhower administration's proposed school-building program!

Marion Folsom is a former president of the Rochester Chamber. He has numerous friends in the leadership of the U.S. Chamber, of which he is a former director.

Yet, mild-mannered and self-effacing though he is, Secretary Folsom, as the home folks know, never runs away from a fight. He's far from running away from this one.

* * *

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? Briefly, the Eisenhower administration wants 1.3 billion dollars for school construction. It says there's a big schoolroom shortage and federal aid is the answer. The Chamber says there were more classrooms built in the last decade than actually are required, and that federal aid wouldn't be the answer anyway. Folsom accuses the Chamber of "misleading statements." The Chamber retorts hotly. There you are.

Who's right about the actual number of needed classrooms? Loren Pope, the education expert on our Washington bureau staff, tried to find out. He concluded that nobody knows, for certain. Mr. Pope's conclusion has been reached by other more or less disinterested fact-finders.

How's it going to come out? Some of Washington's best guessers think the school building program is doomed.

First, "Federal aid to education" still isn't a generally popular idea (Eisenhower himself opposed it when he was president of Columbia University).

Second, Congress seems serious about trying to whack the proposed Eisenhower spending some place. This is a fairly safe place to cut, controversy over school aid being what it is.

Note: Even if his bill does lose, as I (and many another of his admirers) have to hope it will, Marion Folsom will remain one of the most highly-regarded men in official Washington.

It IS Eisenhower's Budget

It was largely "politics," but it seems to me that House Democrats were right, at that, when they passed the resolution requesting President Eisenhower to tell 'em how and where to cut his budget.

After all, it is his budget, isn't it?

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At least, it was sent to Congress by the President. Of course it is a compilation of recommendations, themselves whittled by the Budget Bureau, of various bureau and department heads.

Congress can cut the budget, and it will – some. But a budget of record proportions, for peacetime, never should have left the White House in the first place. It should have been cut there, and in the Budget Bureau, just as Mr. Truman's budget was cut by Ike's experts after the Eisenhower administration first took office. It wasn't so difficult when the aim was to show up Truman.

The truth is that the Eisenhower administration has shown a reluctance to cut spending in direct proportion to its tenure; the longer the Eisenhower team stays in office, the more some of them seem to act – money-wise – like the Roosevelt and Truman administrations before them.

Every indication is that the people want the budget cut. The test will come when we see popular reaction to some of the cuts that affect special groups. Will they approve budget-cutting in May as they do in March? Ike's advisers apparently think not.

Off and Running for '58

The Republicans are off and running early, 18 months ahead in fact, for new York's 1958 governorship nomination.

President Eisenhower indorsed Leonard Hall of Oyster Bay, lately retired as Republican national chairman – at least Ike seemed to indorse him; but then Ike toned it down at his press conference this week, saying in answer to our Paul Martin's questions that he'd be for Hall should Hall get the nomination.

"Newsweek" magazine said to watch Nelson Rockefeller . . . .

k. **(B7/f3)**

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Rochester Times-Union
March 23, 1957

Congress Talks Budget Cuts - - Keep on Writing

By PAUL MILLER

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Newspapers will have had a great deal to do with it, if the cut-the-budget talk in Congress results in any real slashes.

Editorial writers across the nation jumped on the Eisenhower budget, and on the howling inconsistency of sending to Congress a budget that even the President admitted ought to be cut, as soon as the wires spread the story on local news desks.

Readers responded with a mail barrage that has exceeded anything seen by many veteran congressmen.

* * *

SINCE THEN:

1. The Budget Bureau, which at first couldn't see a thing to do, now is taking another look.

2. Department heads, who couldn't think of a place to cut before, now are finding some. (First was, of course, bluff old Charlie Wilson. He ordered a 12 per cent cut in the number of civilians and military people working in defense offices in the Washington area.)

3. With Senator Byrd leading the way, as usual, numerous legislators in both houses of Congress are proposing cuts, big and little. They may just possibly add up to something consequential.

Don't be too optimistic.

Do keep writing letters – even to Ken Keating and Harold Ostertag.

The New York World-Telegram put it this way:

"If enough people howl – and howl in writing, in letters addressed to their senators and representatives – the administration's horrifying $71.8 billion budget can be cut to sensible proportions. And dormant recommendations from the Hoover Commission can be activated, for permanent multi-billion economies."

AND BY THE WAY, what ever happened to the One Party Press about which we heard so much a while back?

Will newspapers be hearing that cry now from, say, the Modern Republicans?

One Prediction – and Wrong

I have made only one prediction since starting this weekly column. Noting New York State's pressing need for highways and highway funds, and the

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opposition of Republican Senate Leaders Mahoney and Erwin to the proposed 1-cent gas tax increase, I wrote:

"They'll come around (and be for it) in time."

However, they have persisted in opposition, despite Republican State Chairman Jud Morehouse, who favored it, with the result that any possibility of getting the tax – and the needed revenue – apparently is gone for the year.

Not a very good record, one prediction – and it all wrong.

So here's another try:–

I predict good friends Walter Mahoney and Austin Erwin will be PROVED wrong by coming events.

l. **(B7/f3)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, March 30, 1957

Man of Many Skills --Master of All

By PAUL MILLER

MIAMI BEACH – Norman Vincent Peale, who could incorporate as the General Motors of popular religion, considering all he does, was splashing around the salt water pool of the Sea View Hotel.

"Come on in," he called, squinting in the sunshine.

It looked like an ideal place to turn the tables on a man whose writings and sermons reflect first of all, I think, the work of a truly great reporter.

He's forever interviewing everybody else. I interviewed him. You may "come on in," too.

*** * ***

BUT FIRST, if you don't already know him through his column in The Times-Union (on this page today) – or otherwise – meet Dr. Peale.

This sandy-complexioned, bright-eyed man, of medium height and build, floating there in the pool between speeches on a Southern tour, is –

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Pastor of Marble Collegiate Church in New York City, where he preaches twice each Sunday to overflow crowds.

Editor of a magazine devoted to personal accounts of individual religious experiences.

A columnist whose weekly articles appear in some 180 newspapers.

Author of numerous books and pamphlets including the best selling [*sic*] "Power of Positive Thinking" (well over 2 million copies).

Far-traveling lecturer with a schedule averaging about three a week.

Radio and television personality with – joined often by the attractive Mrs. Peale – his own regular programs.

Conductor of a question and answer page that brings in some 4,000 letters a week to Look Magazine.

I marvel at him as who doesn't? . . . .

m. **(B4/f25)**

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The Quill
for
March , 1957

Rochester Papers Find Formula for Hard Hitting Letters to the Editor

Freeswinging bipartisan policy wins approval during recent national campaign from both parties and helps get the voters to the polls.

By JOSEPH N. FREUDENBERGER

LETTERS to the editor – are they important to a daily newspaper? Is their importance increased when a field is served by only one paper? How can a newspaper attract voices of authority to its letter column?

Most dailies confront a letter problem such as that faced by the Rochester (N.Y.) *Times-Union* when Paul Miller became its editor in 1947. Cranks, crackpots and axe-grinders had enjoyed too free a hand. Many professional men were reluctant to submit letters. Some Democrats scoffed: "What can you expect from the one-party Republican press?" More restrained members of the Democratic organization didn't write letters.

To this problem, Editor Miller offered only this general solution:

"Readers are interested in the opinions of others so letters to the editor make newspapers more interesting . . . .

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"We express the newspapers' opinions on the editorial pages. At the same time, we invite for publication expressions of contrary views.

"The *Times-Union*, for example, printed several pro-Stevenson editorials from other newspapers while itself editorially supporting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon."

LETTER writers applauded. Representing a cross-section of Rochester population and opinion, they came from fields of education, religion, law, industry and the home. In age they ranged from a young college student and an equally young housewife to a retired minister, a retired school superintendent and a professional writer.

Miller's idea of a post-election good will dinner (with pollster Sam Lubell as speaker) captured the imaginations of newspaper executives, politicians and students of government.

New York's Governor Averell Harriman, in a telegram read at the dinner, said:

"This is a unique event and I am sure that it will have a worth-while effect in stimulating even more widespread expression by your readers of their views on public issues.

"As a frequent reader of the 'Letters to the Editor' columns of our newspapers, I appreciate what a valuable open forum they provide for such discussions of important issues by the public. I commend your newspapers for an original idea and I join you in congratulating your guests of honor on their active participation as citizens in the discussion of public affairs."

Wrote Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

"My warmest congratulations to the Gannett Newspapers and to the 'best letter' writers for the distinctive contribution which they have made to broader discussion of the issues before us these critical days. You have set an excellent example in effectively serving the major purpose of American elections – which is to make our people active participants in our political processes, rather than mere sideline observers or spectators."

WROTE Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"This is an outstanding example of public service by the Gannett Newspapers. Your campaign has helped citizens develop and express their political views, enabling them to go to the polls and intelligently vote for the candidates of their choice."

But the "Dear Sir" dinner was more than a get-out-the-vote promotion (though Editor Miller believes in those, too). It was a get-together and get-acquainted meeting for opinion makers from many strata of Rochester society . . . .

n. **(B7/f3)**

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Rochester Times-Union

1970

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April 6, 1957

Mayor Peter Barry
--A Fine Record

By PAUL MILLER

Last Chance to Cut Spending?

People who ridicule major federal economy proposals (and thereby inferentially support more big federal spending) may not know or may not mind that more and more federal spending means (1) more and more federal control, (2) less and less individual liberty and individual opportunity and (3) socialism of which we already have more than many like.

I wish the millions of well meaning [*sic*] Americans who think they can have Uncle Sam do more and more for them, and without unhappy results in time, could hear first-hand from some of the countries that already have gone pretty much all the way. Sweden is a good example.

Advocates of continually-increasing federal spending would stoutly deny that the Big Government philosophy can lead here to what has happened under socialism elsewhere.

On the other hand, many Americans believe that such an end is inevitable if government is not cut down; that the United States may have, right now, this year, its last chance to curb free-spending government and turn around.

That's why they are appalled at the spending turn of the Eisenhower administration.

They feel that if this administration can't or won't cut government programs then we may never see another that can or will.

o. **(B7/f3)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, April 27, 1957

Letters Count
In Budget Cuts

By PAUL MILLER

1971

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NEW YORK – This is Newspaper Week in New York, or has been. It is a good time to congratulate Times-Union readers who write letters to their public servants on what now appears to be a hopeful prospect:

Your letters, along with those of other newspaper readers the nation over, calling for less government spending, are having a continuing effect.

You began getting results several weeks ago. Now even congressmen and appointed officials, who took you lightly at first, are beginning to pay some heed. The cuts in the federal budget will not be as big as they ought to be, but it is clear that nothing short of a national crisis can prevent some saving.

The high point in the changing scene came when President Eisenhower sent up his letter indicating points at which he thought the budget might be trimmed. This letter was inadequate and was a long time coming, but it was a step in the right direction.

* * *

KEEP ON WRITING your senators and congressmen . . . you have good company.

Here is an interesting example , of which I learned only this week, about what is going on in one community – the little city of Mexico, Mo. Representative citizens got together and formed "The Mexico, Missouri Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation." They purchased a full page advertisement in the Mexico Evening Ledger and printed an open letter to Missouri senators and congressmen which they asked other newspaper readers to tear out and mail. After reviewing government spending policies, their message concluded:

"We believe the time has come when we should be more grateful to our chosen representatives for what they SAVE us than for what they get for us. INFLATION MUST BE CURBED."

That page advertisement, by the way, is being circulated throughout the country.

SAD BUT TRUE TAX STORY

Three news stories struck me particularly here this week, as follows:

1 – The speech by our own Marion Folsom in which he defended the Eisenhower budget and its proposed school building program.

2 – The report of the further rise in living costs – two-tenths of 1 per cent in March, making 12 of the last 13 months in which consumer prices have gone up. As the New York Herald Tribune put it: "The buying power of the dollar is being steadily eroded and the end is not in sight."

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It surely isn't. The cost of living went up 3.7 per cent in the last 12 months. It has gone up more than 4 per cent since Eisenhower took office in January, 1953.

3 – Continuing talk about a tax cut in Washington.

We have debated editorially with good friend Marion Folsom over his school building program and will not rehash the arguments here. I will repeat that I find arguments for federal school building programs in 1957 a lot like the past school spending arguments of the New Dealers the Eisenhower administration was going to show up. Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia notes we have had the New Deal and the Fair Deal. Now, says Byrd, we have the Present Deal.

As for the cost of living increases: Government spending contributes to this. Yet the Eisenhower administration still is largely espousing halfway measures or none at all toward the budget.

With all this – more spending programs proposed, only minor budget cuts – it is useless to talk in Congress or anywhere else, about cutting income taxes. Tax cuts under present conditions would only further affect the value of the dollar. It is sad, but it is true.

A New Eisenhower Button

HERE AND THERE: The story in New York is that a company manufacturing campaign novelties is going out bring out a new Eisenhower button. It is to read: "I Like Edgar". . . . It is interesting to a former Washington reporter to read the confessions of FDR's press agent about killing or withholding from distribution, pictures that showed President Roosevelt's true physical condition back in 1944 and 1945. I thought then and I think now that it was wrong and a disservice to the country . . . . One of the points of great and admirable contrast between Roosevelt and Eisenhower is Eisenhower's disarming candor about his health. This is a tribute also to New Yorker Jim Hagerty, Ike's press secretary, who has insisted from the first on giving the public even the most intimate facts about the President's condition.

p. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union
May 4, 1957

Senator McCarthy: The Man or Times?

By PAUL MILLER

1973

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My most intimate recollection of Senator [Joseph] McCarthy [November 14, 1908-May 2, 1957]:

Finding myself seated next to him at a Washington Gridiron Club dinner when he was at the height of his power . . . Marveling that some of the top figures in the government fell over each other coming by to pat the senator on the shoulder and butter him up . . . . Noting that he seemed to take it all in stride, as if homage were his due . . . . Listening to his declaimer of any intention to embarrass the White House, even while he swung low blows at appointments started by Ike himself.

In politics, as in sports, a man may be an idol one day and a lonely, forlorn figure the next. McCarthy, a grandstander always, had it all.

Some of the people who fawned over him a little while ago would not be seen in the same room with him in the months before his death. Others remained loyal throughout, kept expecting a comeback, some form of general public vindication. Some insist it will come even yet.

And the argument will be long continued, whether McCarthy produced the times or the times produced McCarthy . . . .

Niagara Falls Boom and Growth

Have you visited Niagara Falls within recent years? It's worth the drive, whether via the Thruway or along beautiful Route 104. And not for the falls alone.

It's worth it to see and study what is planned and already underway in the city of Niagara Falls, one of the great coming boom and growth areas of the nation.

Niagara Falls city is blessed with much more than beauty. It also has superb natural resources that have attracted major industries and will attract more. It has homes and residential areas fine enough for a community twice the size.

Niagara Falls has community leadership of a high order. Quite a place and quite a prospect . . . .

q. **(B7/f4)**

Rochester Times-Union
May 11, 1957

Economy Tide Is Rolling

By PAUL MILLER

1974

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Too much and too late. That will be the final verdict of many on President Eisenhower's plans to go to the people next Tuesday with a plea for support of his budget.

The budget of $71.8 billions is too much.

The President's radio-TV plea is too late.

Nearly everybody outside Washington seems agreed that the budget ought to be cut sharply. Letters have deluged Congress. The economy tide is rolling. Let it roll.

As for an appeal to all the letter writers and others, it climaxes a series of stop-and-go developments at the White House that appears beyond explanation.

First, after sending his budget to Congress, the President seemed to invite cuts. Later, under growing public pressure, he had a review made which should have been made before the budget went to Congress.

Then the President wrote a letter offering suggestions as to where cuts might be made. Yet, at about the same time, in his press conferences, he seemed to be trying to defend the budget in its entirety.

And now, after a foreign aid economy proposal, he's going on the air to ask public support of the budget with the argument that it's necessary for national security.

The people love Ike but they are not buying more and more government spending by his administration – particularly when many who voted for him thought they were buying something different.

* * *

DISILLUSIONMENT IS APPARENT on all sides. Take the letter written to the President this week by W.H. Doerfner, a General Motors executive, reading:

"I will no longer support you nor will I support the Republican party as long as it condones your proven unsound monetary policies and your New Deal-inspired international WPA."

Perhaps not many would go all the way with Mr. Doerfner, but there's no question – judged from what we read in our mail and hear otherwise at The Times-Union and other newspapers.

People are fed up. They are showing it locally as well as nationally.

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Was there any significance, or is any trend indicated, in the fact that Rochester area communities have voted down three or four major community projects in just the last few days? It could be.

For Morse – In Red Crayon

Oregon's U.S. Senator Wayne Morse, the renegade Republican turned something-or-other, has an Eastern booster.

I've been receiving weekly postcards, postmarked New York City and neither signed nor dated, reading:

WAYNE MORSE for PRESDIENT

. . . in red crayon.

Help That Never Came

There have been questions about it, and concern has been expressed, but we only now are getting direct testimony as to the effect of American propaganda broadcasts on the Hungarian people prior to the uprisings against Russian communism.

Endre Marton, former Associated Press correspondent in Hungary, now in the United States, said the other day that the Freedom Fighters were encouraged to expect help that never came and that the U.S. really never had any intention of sending.

He said:

"The broadcasts of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, particularly the latter, led the people to "expect something – and nothing happened."

The Voice of America is a part of our government's overseas propaganda effort. Radio Free Europe is not government-run; it is supported by contributions. The argument has been made for it that RFE could, therefore, take a stronger, more positive approach than a government-sponsored propaganda service.

* * *

PEOPLE LISTENING IN HUNGARY don't know the difference, Marton said. His testimony will not help the Voice of America with economy-minded congressmen. Nor will it help Radio Free Europe in the fund-raising campaign now going on.

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I am among those, and there may be many, who have supported both in the past but who have been reluctantly reassessing the whole foreign propaganda campaign in their own minds of late. It may be time to modify both.

Would Sinatra Sue Himself?

Times-Union movie expert Hamilton B. Allen has been in Hollywood this week. One of his first reports dwelt on the apparent studio popularity of singer Frank Sinatra.

That led one of Allen's Times-Union associates, who does not share the reported studio attitude toward Sinatra, to review clippings in The Times-Union library files.

"I found, he reported later, "that Frank Sinatra has made enough disgusting news – fights, sensational marital and romance angles and the like – to make me wonder whether even a rehash of those spot news reports wouldn't almost be libelous in itself. What would Sinatra do then? Sue himself?

r. **(B7/f4)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
May 18, 1957

If No Real Economy – What Is Coming?

There Must Be a Start --Will Ike Make It?

By PAUL MILLER

Few can come off anything but second-best in an argument with President Eisenhower over defense spending.

Some tried in Ike's first term when his administration made certain defense cuts. They did not get far.

Now there are senators who would spend even more on defense than Ike's budget proposes – and there are many who would spend less.

There will be compromises, as always. Still it is a good bet that strictly military spending proposals will come through Congress without major cuts.

But –

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The big debate over the Eisenhower administration budget does not center around strictly military spending.

It is not unlikely that he White House speech writers picked that angle for the President's first speech last Tuesday night, because they knew as we all do that the President is less vulnerable in military affairs than in others. Again, who wants to take on General Ike over what's needed to preserve our safety in the Atomic Age?

* * *

THE SPEECH DEALT largely with military matters, with brief bows to others. Sandwiched in was a specific – and vigorous plug – for a "four-year emergency program of schoolroom construction at a cost of $325 million a year."

Just as Roosevelt and Truman used to do, the President argued that this school building program is only temporary.

The American public has learned that emergency programs and emergency tax hikes, almost without exception, go on and on.

Besides, Ike wouldn't be President when the school building program came to the end of its four-year term. He would have no control over it.

What would happen, based on past experience, is this:

If the "emergency" program is passed, the experts will find, at the end of the four years, that there still remains and "urgent need" for its continuance.

They will recommend that it be carried on a while. Then the education lobby will lambaste those "benighted champions of false economy" who want to "scuttle the program." Cynical? No, practical. See if you can name one government "temporary" program that hasn't gone something like that.

* * *

NEXT TUESDAY, the president makes the second and last of his reports to the people.

He did not meet the real economy issue in his first talk. Let's hope he will do so next time.

This real issue, disturbing so many, is what caused the seeming turnabout on the part of the Eisenhower administration? What has come over the President himself?

During the first Ike term, a budget of over $70 billion was cut to $65 billion and there was a $7 billion tax cut.

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Now we casually are handed a $71.8 billion budget, as if the people would take it for granted that in a period of greatest prosperity they are to go on shelling out for more and more government spending with no official mention whatever of any specific plans for change.

Hard to Accept

The President recommended no cuts in his speech. He spoke broadly of programs of Congress. He mentioned none specifically that he would like Congress to abandon.

Already, it is being reported that the next federal budget, now being planned, will be even bigger.

If there is to be no real move toward government economy this year, and none next – when is it coming? There has to be a start some time. That's what people are saying. That's what the President seemed to ignore.

At the President's press conference this week, a reporter reminded the President that some Republicans believe he has "moved to the left politically" since 1952. Ike said:

"If anything, I think I have become more conservative."

On the record, this is hard to accept.

*** * ***

FLASHBACK: In 1951, I interviewed General Eisenhower, then NATO commander, at his Paris headquarters about the possibility that he might be the Republican presidential nominee in 1952.

I told him, "A lot of people back home don't know whether you really are a Republican."

He smiled and replied:

"Of course, I'm a Republican – but I'm an open-eyed Republican" . . . .

s. **(B7/f4)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, May 25, 1957

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They Still Like Ike
--But What About Budget?

By PAUL MILLER

The best thing about President Eisenhower's TV budget speeches was Ike himself.

He looked well, spoke strongly – and the country took a good look and relaxed. They still like Ike.

It remains to be seen whether the President sold his budget. There is no doubt that he re-sold himself to many who were beginning to wonder. While still not agreeing with him about his budget, they felt reassured that Ike himself is honestly convinced of the need for all those billions.

* * *

A PERSONAL APPRAISAL of Upstate New York reaction, based on newspaper mail and fairly varied contacts, may be put in two paragraphs:

First speech – A failure.

Second speech – Stronger, more effective. Still not persuasive to the rank and file who are more opposed to foreign aid than anything else in our federal spending.

* * *

FORTUNATELY, I BELIEVE, for all of us the economy advocates in Congress remain strong.

Newspaper readers noted that both Rochester area congressmen, Kenneth B. Keating and Harold C. Ostertag, still believe not only that the budget in general can be cut but that funds for the armed services can be pruned "without" – as Ken Keating put it – "the slightest impairment of our defense potential."

* * *

SENATOR BYRD OF VIRGINIA hasn't given up.

I telephoned him as this was being written. As readers know, Byrd has urged what his critics call a "meat axe" approach to the budget – he'd whack out $6.5 billion. At President Eisenhower's press conference, a reporter asked comment on Byrd's proposed cuts. Ike said with a smile:

"That is going to be quite a trick, if he can do it."

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Reaching Senator Byrd at his Capitol office, I asked him how about it. He said, well, he still has hopes for his overall cutting program which embraces the following:

3 billion dollars from domestic-civilian expenditures.

2 billions from foreign aid.

1.5 billions from defense appropriations.

"I'm asking that the budget-supporters go back to the presidential budget of just two years ago and explain to the people why we must spend $9 billions more now," said Senator Byrd, adding:

"The United States is better off and foreign countries are certainly no worse off."

MY OWN PERSONAL PREDICTION: Budget cuts all the way, including defense and foreign aid – but nothing even remotely approaching what Senator Byrd is shooting at.

More's the pity.

A fact that emerges from a recent survey, says NEWSWEEK magazine, is that a reaction has set in – even among Democrats – against the welfare-state philosophy of the 30s and 40s. It adds:

"For example, in predominantly Democratic Arizona (but which went for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956) the question – 'Would you vote for the President today? – was usually answered 'No.' But many Arizonians – as well as many others around the country who answered in the negative – allowed that if Adlai Stevenson, Wayne Morse, or G. Mennen Williams (who generally are considered New Dealers) were running against him, they would 'have to go for Ike.'"

Aided Don't Like It Either

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Here's a switch: The very day Secretary Dulles was before the Senate Foreign Relations committee urging (and with considerable encouragement from the senators) that there be no cuts in his program, an Associated press dispatch from Karachi, Pakistan, reported:

Amjad Ali, Pakistan's finance minister, declared "our economic dependence on the United States has grown beyond expectations. The sooner we get to our feet the better for us and the country."

* * *

REMINDED ME of the crusty old captain of the MAURETANIA who more than once told Mrs. Miller and me on an Atlantic crossing 'way back in 1949:

"We British would be better off if we'd never had any of your so-called aid. We'd have worked out our own problems and we'd be coming out on our own now."

I didn't fully agree with him, nor did most of our British friends – but I can see his point better today. And who would have dreamed, back in 1949, that a President of the United States still would be asking for billions more for foreign aid in 1957? It was to have been all over and done with, our foreign friends "put on their feet" and all that, long before now.

Moral: Once a federal spending program is started, scarcely anything short of a major war or depression can stop it.

Far from stopping foreign aid, or even moving to do so, we're getting it better organized and set up for permanent operations now. The new look program presented by Secretary Dulles drew praise. Even Senator Capehart of Indiana, who said he hadn't voted for a foreign aid bill in 10 years, announced he'll vote for this one.

Nevertheless: Foreign aid can, will, and should be cut . . . .

t. **(B7/f4)**

*

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, June 8, 1957

AS I SEE IT

What Are Jury's Rights? Let's Have Final Decision

By PAUL MILLER

1982

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The Times Union and The Democrat and Chronicle have decided to contribute to funds being raised by citizens seeking a conclusive answer to this question:

Has a Monroe County grand jury the right and duty to criticize public officials, if it determines criticism is justified? Or must it keep quiet unless it has enough "on" the officials to indict and bring them to trial?

You may have thought there is no question that a grand jury could call attention publicly to anything it wishes.

But, say some of our judges, not so. They contend a grand jury can praise our public servants. But it mustn't criticize unless it's actually ready to go all the way and indict 'em . . . .

u. **(B7/f4)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, June 15, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Criticism and Political Pro --He Learns to Expect It

By PAUL MILLER

The Monroe County confusion over the rights of a New York grand jury was reviewed here last week in connection with announcement that The Times-Union and The Democrat and Chronicle are contributing to a fund aimed at obtaining a clarifying court ruling.

There has been considerable comment since, including that by one caller who said:

"Some young lawyers don't wish grand juries formally empowered to criticize, because the young men look forward to serving in public office one day, themselves. They wonder how they'd like grand jury criticism directed at them."

One answer is that no one, man or woman, should aspire to public office who isn't prepared for criticism. It's part of the political life, as any political pro can attest . . . .

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v. **(B4/f28)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Monday Evening, July 8, 1957

Nixon Gives Rights Bill Good Chance

Vice President Visitor here; Makes Canada Cruise

By KERMIT HILL

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a visitor here, today gave the Eisenhower administration's controversial civil rights bill "a good chance" of getting through the Senate at the current session.

The measure, which passed the House of Representatives last month by a 286-126 vote, was due to come up in the Senate today. It is expected to touch off a showdown fight and possibly the longest Southern fili[buster] . . . .

Nixon, a staunch supporter of the bill, commented to a reporter:
"I believe there is a good chance the Senate will pass a civil rights bill at this session. Of course, there will be a lot of discussion – I won't call it a filibuster."

"We are not rigid," he stated, "but generally speaking, we feel the bill in its present form is moderate and would not cause the violent reaction which some of its opponents talk about."

He said no amendment has been summited to the administration yet for its approval. Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) has announced he is preparing an amendment which would provide for the right of jury trial in cases of civil rights offenses prosecuted by the federal government. Nixon said he could not comment on any amendment which has not been submitted formally to the Senate . . . .

w. **(B4/f28)**
*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, July 9, 1957

Nixon Appraises Purge As 'Struggles for Power,'

1984

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Warns of Optimism

By BILL BEENEY

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, appraising the political purges in Russia as "an internal struggle for power," yesterday cautioned against a too optimistic evaluation of the Kremlin shakeup.

"We would be naïve to think that the political changes indicate any change in the basic direction of Soviet policy or any softening of the Soviet line of world conquest," Nixon said in an interview here.

"What we are seeing is an internal struggle for power. Khrushchev is simply getting rid of his potential rivals, and we are likely to see more rather than less dictatorship in the future. Khrushchev will be, even more than in the past, the man who calls the signals."

'Not Going Too Well'

But the Moscow maneuvers do indicate, said the vice president, "that things have not been going too well in the Soviet Union or the satellite countries."

The interview was conducted in serene and cloudless skies over Lake Ontario aboard The Gannett Newspapers plane as it brought Nixon and four companions back to Rochester yesterday morning after a weekend of relaxation and golfing in Canada.

With him were his host, Paul Miller, a long-time personal friend and president of The Gannett Newspapers; Carl S. Hallauer, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; Harry F. Byrd Jr., a state senator in Virginia and son of U.S. Senator Harry Byrd; and Rex Smith, vice president of American Airlines.

'Took Life Easy'

The group, concerned strictly with "a few days of relaxation," left Rochester quietly last Friday by boat for a cruise in Lake Ontario. They played golf Saturday and Sunday at the Bay of Quinty [sic], Ont., Canada, "took life easy the rest of the time," and returned to tangle with Oak Hill Country Club's East Course. Nixon and Byrd flew back to Washington last night. Smith flew to California where he has a speaking date today.

Tanned, as trim as a new sailboat, and looking refreshed after what he said was his first weekend off "in a long while," Nixon settled back in his airplane seat and offered his opinions on a variety of subjects:

On the controversial civil rights legislation now before the Senate:

"I believe there's a good chance that some civil rights legislation will be acted upon by the Senate at the current session. You can't tell what direction the debate will take until we get to that point."

On Rep. Kenneth B. Keating and Rep. Harold C. Ostertag:

"Ken and I went into the House together in 1947. I've known and admired him for 10 years. He has reached a position of top leadership in the House, is one

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of the most articulate spokesmen for the administration, and is considered to be one of the most 'solid' of our Congressmen.

"In my opinion, Ken would be a strong candidate for any office for which he might run.

"Harold Ostertag has made a very favorable impression in the House. He has done a fine job; he is, in contrast to some men who might be considered

Continued on Page 19

Nixon Appraises Purge of Russian Leaders

Continued from Page 17

'one-termers,' the kind of a man who should be able to remain in the House as long as he wants the job."

On government spending:

"There has been a great deal of concern about the budget, and defense spending. The answer is that we must, of course, do the job as economically as we can. But we MUST do it. We can't afford to weaken our own defenses – particularly at this time of Russian unrest.

"I don't accept the theory that government spending is needed for a prop to business.

"Once the international situation is such that we can safely make cuts in government spending for defenses, we ought to do so. It is better for the economic health of the country to have individuals spending more and government spending less. Unfortunately, there seem to be no prospects in the immediate future for decreased defense spending."

On income taxes:

"The present level of taxes is not one that should be continued unless it is needed. When we can reduce them, we should. I'm speaking of individual income taxes as well as corporation taxes."

On the American economy:

"There has been too much pessimistic talk about how much goods the American economy can absorb. The pessimists have always been proved wrong. I don't see any ceiling to our economy.

"The rest of the world is growing, too. Asia, Africa and South America are just waking to their potential. They are beginning to produce goods we can use and are developing the need for products we can sell them. The world's economy has a tremendous potential. I believe we will see a great increase in America's markets abroad for many years to come."

On U.S. boom-and-bust possibilities:

"Ours, being a free economy, will have its ups and downs. But I believe that the violence of those upturns and downturns will be greatly cushioned in the future by the government techniques which have been developed.

"I don't see any possibility of a major depression."

In Positive Fashion

1986

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Nixon answers questions carefully yet unhesitatingly. He talks straight-from-the-shoulder in terms that leave no room for misunderstanding. Affable, smiling, he nonetheless concentrates thoughtfully on every question, frames his answers in positive fashion . . . .

x. **(B7/f5)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 27, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Why Go Someplace Else?
New York Has Everything

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Another Grand Jury Criticizes

Another grand jury report has been made public in New York City of a character that presumably would be kept secret in Rochester.

The Manhattan jury recommended an inquiry into the City Department of Buildings, alleging "inadequacies" in department procedures.

Here in Rochester, State Supreme Court Justice Charles B. Brasser is still sitting on a report by Monroe County's April-May Grand Jury.

He sealed it when the jury turned it in to him, saying:

"There is no authority for a grand jury to criticize a public official or department of government unless evidence justifies the finding of an indictment . . ."

The implication was that the presentment was critical of something or somebody in our local government.

Previously, Erie County grand juries regularly had been turning in presentments of a kind that Justice Brasser would and has banned here; likewise, and now again, New York City grand juries.

An organization of Monroe County grand jurors was formed to try to get the sealed report made public. Funds were raised and counsel retained. Legal moves are in the making.

*** * ***

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THIS WEEK, the thing got into politics.

Democrats, warming up for the local campaign, suggest something may be hidden that the public ought to know. Republican County Chairman Fred Parrish retorts that the matter has no place in politics.

In my opinion, it has this small place:

So far as is known, the Republican organization did nothing to seek release of the sealed report or to bring about what is important – a test of Justice Brasser's contention, to the end that uniformity may be established over the state.

True, the Republicans didn't HAVE to get into it.

By not doing so, however, and indeed by seeming to stand aside from the volunteer groups fighting to unseal the report, they left themselves open to the charge, however undeserved, that they hoped the report never would see the light of day.

*** * ***

IT IS INCONCEIVABLE that had the report (whatever its content) been made public promptly, it would have been all but forgotten by now.

It is certain that had appropriate officials and party leaders joined in an effort to get clarification of the question whether grand juries may criticize without indicting, there would now be no "issue."

It still is not too late for some such action.

. . . Newspaper Facts of Life

A Syracuse University researcher studied political reporting of the news magazines: Time, Newsweek and U.S. News for the period of the 1956 political campaign.

Now he has published his conclusions asserting:

"Definite bias" was apparent in the news columns of Time and Newsweek;

U.S. News offered "fairly definite coverage without apparent bias."

*** * ***

THE SURVEY WAS ONE MORE in a widespread look at news media by college researchers and others. Studies sprouted all around after Adlai Stevenson, in his 1952 campaign, complained of a "One-Party Press."

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The surveys and the discussions they generated may possibly have influenced some editors of newspapers as well as of magazines to try even harder in the 1956 campaign for neutral handling of news.

However, most editors and most newspapers were dedicated to unbiased reporting long, long before Mr. Stevenson publicly took note that relatively few preferred him to General Eisenhower.

*** * ***

IT IS NOT ALWAYS EASY to get access to laymen, but newspapers should never cease trying to obtain general public understanding of these newspaper facts of life:

We regard reporting of news as one thing;

And commenting editorially as something else again.

Each has its place in most newspapers. Relatively few intentionally permit editorial expressions mixed in with news reports. Many do encourage today's fine crop of reporters to g beyond and behind the bare facts and give explanation and background.

Even so, what is objective reporting or fair explanation and background to one reader, may look like biased editorializing to another. Correspondence in Rochester only this week has demonstrated that all over again.

It's a problem of performance as well as of public relations. We are committed to the continuing effort to make one match the other.

y. **(B7/f5)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 3, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Booming Connecticut --A Hustling Governor

By PAUL MILLER

HARTFORD, Conn. – This great and growing capital of the Nutmeg State is one of the boom areas of the nation. Expanding industry, particularly United Aircraft, is chiefly responsible.

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Connecticut's efforts to keep ahead in state and local planning is outstanding, its problems typical of those besetting growing communities everywhere.

It is always a pleasure to be in Hartford. I had another look this week on a visit to the Hartford Times, a member of The Gannett Group and one of the finest newspapers anywhere:

A rehabilitation commission is moving in on the nearest thing to a slum with plans for apartments, a park, and low-cost housing;

New bridges are going up to span the Connecticut River in five more places;

Thruway-type street and highway construction is cutting commuting time from new housing developments;

Insurance companies – Hartford is the Insurance City – and local businesses, including the Hartford Times, are deep in expansion plans.

* * *

CONNECTICUT IS COMPACT. The problems of distance and diversity here are less acute than in New York State. Still, any visitor must be impressed by the unity and cooperation apparent in the attack on problems of the age of jets and atomics . . . .

* * *

IN THE MIDDLE HERE, literally and figuratively, is the personable, hustling governor, Abraham Ribicoff, known pretty generally as Abe. A Democrat, he's a former lawyer, former congressman – and the only elected statehouse office-holder not a Republican.

A brief call on Abe Ribicoff is enough to drive home all over again how many now turn to government for the answer to problems . . . .

It's a hard life, but Abe Ribicoff (like most professional politicians) thrives on it.

He has a collection of wood and plastic donkeys on the mantle over the fireplace faced by his desk.

Right in the middle of the donkeys is one lone Republican elephant.

"I put it there on purpose," he tells visitors, "keeps me reminded that I'm governor not of a political party, but of all the people."

Smart fellow and a stimulating one . . . .

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y. **(B4/f28)**
*****

Hartford Times
August 22, 1957

Nixons Give Reception for Gannett Chief

From the Times Bureau

Washington – Vicepresident and Mrs. Nixon entertained at home Tuesday night with a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller of Rochester . . . .

Tuesday, Mr. Miller called on Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), GOP floor leader, and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), a Democratic leader, at the Capitol.

Wednesday he met with Senators Irving M. Ives and Jacob K. Javits, and Representatives Kenneth B. Keating and Harold C. Ostertag of the Rochester area. All are new York Republicans.

Mr. Miller had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Sam P. Gilstrap, director of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs at the State Department.

z. **(B4/f27)**

[See also **(B7/f5):**

Rochester Times-Union,
Saturday, August 10, 1957,

AS I SEE IT

Billy Graham in the Garden --and This Was New York?

By PAUL MILLER]

The Gannetteer
September 1957

A Publisher Goes to Hear Evangelist Graham

Last month President Paul Miller of Gannett Co., Inc. attended a New York rally conducted by the Rev. Billy Graham, evangelist. He reported the experience in the

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following signed editorial published in the Rochester Times-Union, of which he is editor and publisher:

By PAUL MILLER

IT WAS DIFFICULT to believe that this was New York City, quite impossible that it could be the Madison Square Garden I know.

As the choir in the balcony behind the pulpit sang an invitation hymn, "Just As I Am," there was movement here and there along the front rows of the seats that covered all of the vast floor of the Garden up to within about 30 feet of the pulpit.

A Negro woman stepped out alone across the open expanse of floor and stood, as Billy Graham indicated, before his pulpit. She was joined by a small boy, then a girl with a pony-tail hair-do. A young couple followed. Now there was a stirring in the great shadowed reaches of the farthest balconies, and throughout the tiers of boxes just off the floor. All aisles became alive with movement toward the front:–

Adults of all ages and all manner of appearance. A handful of teenage boys who fully fitted the description of gang kids to whom Billy Graham had made a special appeal. Schoolgirls in clusters of three and four.

On they came. They packed the open floor area before and beside the platform. They stretched out in lines back up the aisles.

The choir, at Evangelist Graham's signal, broke into another old revival hymn, "Almost Persuaded." The voices and the piano and organ on the platform, rolled out to fill the Garden where boxing, hockey, horse shows, circuses and basketball are the common fare.

Hundreds had now responded to Billy Graham's appeal for "decisions for Christ."

I SAT MARVELING from a box facing above and to one side of the front row of seats. I could see the expressions of dozens of those who came down the aisles. It was a moving experience.

This was New York?

The tall powerful young evangelist, handsomely attired in a blue-gray Rochester-tailored suit, with gray shirt and lively tie, could have dominated any theater stage in the city had acting rather than the ministry been his career.

But his manner and his preaching and his appeal at "invitation" took many of the thousands hearing him back in memory to "revival meetings" in small towns in the South and West and even here in the East. The hymns were the same:

"I Need Thee Every Hour."
"What a Friend We Have in Jesus."
"Draw Me Nearer."
Lord, I'm Coming Home."

I heard those 40 years and more ago in Claremore, Okla.!

The same songs, the same general appeal, generating the same response among the thousands drawn from the most blasé city on earth.

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An older man sitting next to me whispered, “It’s this way every night. I just can’t believe it.”

APPARENTLY, Billy Graham has difficulty believing it himself. He has lost weight during the meetings, but he says he never felt better in his life. “The Lord is seeing me through.” He looks trim and fit. His color is good.

He speaks with vigor but (I was pleased to note) with less emotion and fewer gestures than one might suspect after hearing him on radio or TV. He follows his prepared sermon rather closely, gripping the pulpit stand with one hand as he points a finger or holds up his Bible with the other hand.

He wears his hair cut full. His eyes are deep-set.

He smiles often, works in frequent humorous anecdotes – there were chuckles and outright laughter from the audience.

I had been in New York on business for a day and decided on the spur of the moment to stay over and hear Billy Graham, one of the great personalities of all time and a controversial one.

As his call for “decisions” was answered by the tide of all kinds and colors, I looked at their earnest faces. I couldn’t help making a resolution or two myself.

Then I thought of those who have criticized and scoffed.

The older man next to me whispered again:

“I’ve lived here and been active in churches all my life. Nothing has ever stirred New York like this.”

I don’t see how any one [*sic*] could attend and not get some spiritual stimulation out of the experience.

aa. **(B7/f5)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 17, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Greater Rochester in 1975: It Will Be MUCH Greater

By PAUL MILLER

. . . A Simple Approach to Heart

The response to a newspaper piece often provides better material than the original.

So it was again this week in letters commenting on the Billy Graham-Madison Square Garden report printed here last Saturday.

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* * *

GEORGE W. COOKE of 4 Lynchford Pk., was reminded of his own experience – when he took his two oldest boys to New York City and concluded a day of sightseeing by attending a Billy Graham meeting before returning home on a late train.

"At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's sermon," Mr. Cooke writes, "my 13-year –old son turned to me and said: 'Dad, don't you think we all ought to go up front?' Growing boys can throw a lot of tough questions at their fathers, but do they come any harder than that? Just as I began to protest mildly that we had a train to catch in a few minutes, my 11-year-old son, who was sitting on the other side, nudged me in the ribs. 'Say, I didn't come to New York just to go to church. When are we going to Broadway to see the bright lights?'"

Mr. Cooke added:

"Although juvenile delinquency, crime, marital breakdown, racial prejudice, war and unrighteousness have never seemed susceptible to easy solutions, I came away from Madison Square Garden feeling that many of us have been looking for overly complicated means of correcting the great ills of our day. Perhaps what we have really needed all the time is just a direct and simple approach to the hearts of individual men, women and children.

"In any event, I can most assuredly agree with you that no one can attend a Graham meeting in New York and not get some spiritual stimulation out of the experience unless it be an 11-year-old boy bent on seeing the bright lights on Broadway."

* * *

A FELLOW EDITOR, Edward M. Perkins of the Le Roy Gazette-News, commented at some length on the Billy Graham report, then concluded:

"I am an old, old dog in this newspaper game, in a small weekly paper capacity and fall far short of knowing all the answers. Looking back upon nearly 62 years as editor and owner of a paper, and reviewing the water that has gone over the dam here and throughout the world, I have very definitely reached the conclusion the philosophy of Christ, as advocated by Billy Graham, is the one and only thing that will straighten out the mess."

Who could sum it up any better?

bb. **(B7/f5)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 24, 1957

1994

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AS I SEE IT

Reuther Runs the Course: Everything Back to Normal

By PAUL MILLER

Walter Reuther apparently enjoys posing as a statesman, complete with broad views and long-range thinking. Sometimes, too, he makes a convincing picture.

Nobody, however, seems to me to shed a pose and revert to type any faster than Reuther-the-statesman after he gets a rebuff.

He ran that course this week. As the statesman, he had proposed in an elaborate presentation timed for Sunday newspapers, that major automobile manufacturers cut $100 off the price of 1958 cars.

The language of the presentation seemed studiedly restrained and respectful.

It was calculated, in my opinion, to muddy the water and put auto makers in a hole public relations-wise prior to contract negotiations with Reuther's union.

* * *

REUTHER MUST HAVE KNOWN that prices of products are not generally regarded as a proper subject for collective bargaining – he's been told that often enough.

Yet, stepping out of the statesman role, he howled as if hot an unexpected wallop when General Motors reminded him all over again, and counter-suggested that if Reuther wants to help fight inflation he get his union to extend the existing contract.

At that, Reuther cried "arbitrary rejection" and "shocking disregard" of public welfare – Chrysler later also rejected the proposal so pending from Ford, everything is back again to what must pass for normal in Detroit.

Reuther, who many suspect has national political ambitions for himself, may be expected to make life tough for the automotive Big Three, and to the accompaniment of publicity for Reuther.

Few, however, will expect him to make any contribution to forces effectively fighting inflation, now or in the future. On the contrary.

. . . Confidence in McClellan

1995

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Young Robert F. Kennedy is most in the limelight, but it's Senator McClellan, the Arkansas Democrat, who gives me the feeling that the rackets investigation is in good hands.

I visited the hearing this week in a room of the Senate office Building at Washington. Senator McClellan is chairman of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field. Kennedy is chief counsel. They're working on labor mostly now. They'll get around to management later.

They sat with other members of the committee behind a long table on a platform backed to the wall at an end of the room. At young Kennedy's side sat his brother, John, the senator.

At a smaller table on the floor below and before their platform this week sat James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters Union and his lawyer, George Fitzgerald.

Reporters and photographers were at tables moved in close about the witnesses. Spectators swamped the chairs that filled the remainder of the high-ceilinged hearing room; standees overflowed around the walls and out the door.

* * *

I HOPE I'M PROVED WRONG, but watching the Kennedy young men, splendid as they are, I couldn't help feeling at times that it was a case of boys trying to do men's work.

Senator McClellan is something else again. The Democrats have many presidential nomination possibilities for 1960. McClellan won't be overlooked as a prospect, if he doesn't stub his toe in the meantime.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN READING and hearing as to the work of the McClellan Committee is only a beginning.

The big job will come after the hearings. Then the committee must draw its legislative recommendations.

Consideration presumably will be given to, among other things, ways to prevent use of union funds for loans to officers and favors to officers' friends; also to preventing the use of union funds for personal empire building by ambitious union officers.

PHOTO
Caption:

Robert Kennedy, counsel for the rackets committee, confers with Senator John McClellan (right), chairman of the committee.

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. . . Apathy on Billboards

Every motorist who objects to defacement of the new 41,000-mile federal interstate highway system should note the names of the seven senators who voted to kill the billboard control law this week.

Bertram Tallamy, former New York State Thruway head, now federal highway administrator, fought to control the billboards, but apathy was the word for the attitude of the Democratic leadership in both houses of Congress and, for that matter, Washington in general.

The Outdoor Advertising Association of America (reports the Washington Post and Times-Herald) put the squeeze on business-minded legislators. Building trades and sign painters' unions pressured labor-oriented lawmakers.

The bill was killed 7-to-6 in the Senate Public Works Committee. Here are the names:

Senators who voted to kill – Kerr, (D) Oklahoma; Kuchel, (R) California; Hruska, (R) Nebraska; Scott, (D) North Carolina; McNamara, (D) Michigan; Revercomb, (R) West Virginia, and Edward Martin, (R) Pennsylvania.

Senators who voted AGAINST killing the bill – Gore, (D) Tennessee; Neuberger, (D) Oregon; Chavez, (D) New Mexico; Carroll, (D) Colorado; Cotton, (R) New Hampshire, and Francis Case, (R) South Dakota.

The issue may be raised again at the next session of Congress. By that time much of the highway route may have been surveyed and prime advertising sites staked out for billboards.

. . . Stalled Rights Bill

As Paul Martin, chief of our Washington Bureau, pointed out in a dispatch this week, the Republicans may take control of the Senate within the next few months.

This prospect explains why some Southern Senators at Washington are working so hard to get the pending Civil Rights legislation approved before Congress adjourns, probably within two weeks.

They fear they'd get a stiffer Civil Rights bill under a Republican-controlled Senate than the one which passed the Senate and is now bottled up in the House Rules Committee.

They're putting all the pressure they can on the chairman of that committee (through which all legislation must pass before reaching the House floor).

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The chairman wants no bill whatever. He doesn't even want to call a meeting of his committee!

cc. **(B7/f5)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, August 31, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Why Can't Republicans Win? It Started with the Budget

By PAUL MILLER

It takes no expert to conclude that there's something wrong some place in the Republican party when –

1. A popular president gets as little from Congress as Mr. Eisenhower has from the 85th.

2. A special election in Wisconsin provides a shattering Democratic upset for an Eisenhower Republican who'd been generally expected to win.

The Democrats were quick to proclaim that Democrat William Proxmire's Wisconsin victory showed growing disapproval of Republican conduct of foreign affairs, or of the Republican farm program or of so-called tight money.

The Republicans were more inclined to believe that a Republican party split in Wisconsin was mainly to blame.

* * *

WHO'S CORRECT? As usual, no one factor was wholly conclusive. The fact is that Republican party splits are not confined to Wisconsin, although they may be worse there than in many states.

Republicans, like the Democrats, are split all over. The dissenters, however, are for the most part mild dissenters. They don't like a lot of what the party seems to be standing for at Washington. They like even that better than the Dealism, both New and Fair, before Ike, yet not enough to become enthusiastic – indeed, in many cases, not enough to vote.

Reports from Wisconsin say that many conservative Republicans and pro-McCarthy people stayed home on election day.

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Whatever the full story, as our Washington bureau chief, Paul Martin pointed out, Eisenhower Republicans have a record of losing elections:

Former Govs. Langlie in Washington, McKay in Oregon, Thornton in Colorado, Peterson in Nebraska; also former Senators Duff in Pennsylvania and Lodge in Massachusetts.

* * *

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, whose own personal popularity goes right on staying high, surely will go down as one of the great exemplars of patience and fortitude.

He doesn't threaten Congress.

He doesn't get mad at the Russians

He doesn't publicly second-guess party leaders over such debacles as that in Wisconsin.

As he kept on taking a buffeting from Congress, a reporter asked him if he might abandon his "friendly persuasion" method of dealing with Congress in favor of "give 'em hell" a la Harry Truman.

No, he said in good-natured reply, he'd just have to go on doing "what is natural for me."

* * *

IS THAT GOOD ENOUGH? Or is even more vigorous White House leadership indicated in developments since the landslide of November 1956?

The politicos and editorial writers will be busy with that question for a long time.

I believe it goes beyond that. I believe the President's influence began slipping in the uncertain back-and-forth over the shocking budget he sent to Congress. It was out of character with what much of the public thought an Eisenhower budget ought to be.

Later, the White House seemed to turn around and help cut a budget which Eisenhower had defended at first. There seemed to be a swing back toward a somewhat more conservative position.

But the budget battle was the beginning of Republican post-election defections and doubt; the beginning but, I think, not the end.

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Captions:

'Congress Just Isn't Giving Us Much Leadership'

'Lopsided Gunfight'

dd. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, September 7, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Rep. Keating of New York: 'Came Fully into His Own'

By PAUL MILLER

I sometimes fear that Congressman Ken Keating may be getting too much publicity for his own good. I am sure he gives out too many statements on too many subjects. Still, with so many Washington legislative balls in the air it's probably inevitable and may do him no harm at that.

This week he received newspaper praise that can only be all to the good.

It came from Arthur Krock, than whom no Washington writer is more respected, in a New York Times column commenting on the fact that in any session of Congress "reputations are made, lost, retained or enhanced to some degree . . . ."

Among those in the House whose reputations were "enhanced," Arthur Krock listed only three and as follows:

"Keating of new York, Cannon of Missouri and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts."

He wrote:

"To Keating goes the principal credit for the legislation that dispelled the threat to the work of the FBI that was inherent in the Supreme Court's decision in the Jencks' case."

(Of course, Keating was active in many other directions legislatively, particularly on Civil Rights.)

* * *

2000

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I HAVE KNOWN Congress and congressmen more or less intimately for a good many years and I believe Congressman Keating is one of the most effective members of the post-war period.

He came fully into his own in the 85th Congress.

If he remains in the House and keeps his health, he will, barring some unforeseeable upset, continue to grow in stature and influence.

If he decides to turn elsewhere, he will find a choice of opportunities in the years ahead – appointive as well as elective.

From now on, he will figure in speculation as to the two major New York State elective offices, governor and senator, every time there's a Republican nominating convention coming up.

And you will see him "mentioned" out of Washington for federal appointments from time to time if and as openings develop – it could be solicitor general, say; or attorney general; or a high State Department desk.

*** * ***

BUT NO MAN EVER APPEARED to enjoy a job more than Keating appears to enjoy what he's doing right now.

The last time I was down there he had just been given the job of clearing the compromise Civil Rights legislation with disagreeing party leaders. At the same time, he had his FBI bill going, he was sounding off in the field of professional sports over something I never quite understood, and his office – staffed heavily with well-known young Rochesterians – was jumping.

He was grinning happily, as he puffed from appointment to appointment, showing no sign of care or strain.

All the while, he was continuing to handle the mail and the visitors from home for all the world as if he had nothing else to do.

PHOTO:

'. . . no man ever appeared to enjoy a job more.'

. . . A Rebuttal from Reuther

It is our custom, and a good one we think, to offer space for rebuttal to persons who may be criticized in these editorial columns.

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So, after the Aug. 24 piece dissecting Walter Reuther's proposal that auto makers cut prices, a copy was sent to him.

* * *

Here without further comment, is the reply from Harry Kranz, administrative assistant to the president of the United Auto Workers, Reuther being in London at the Trades Union Congress:

"I should like to make the following comments on the editorial: . . . .

ee. **(B7/f6)**

*

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, September 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Conference with a Goal: Better Newspapers for You

By PAUL MILLER

Time Will Prove Eisenhower Right

Everybody knows how the Arkansas Affair might have been "better handled."

The second-guessers are having a field day, Gov. Orval Faubus is on a Yell County speaking tour (appropriately); Old Satchmo may go to Russia after all (if asked [he never went]).

Had he acted earlier, it might have been argued successively that Little Rock authorities were not given time enough to get the situation in hand.

Had he waited much longer, even worse incidents than those pictured in your newspapers might have resulted.

ff. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 5, 1957

AS I SEE IT

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Convention or Commission:
The Best Constitution Idea

By PAUL MILLER

Indications are that voters will reject on Nov. 5 the proposal for a state constitutional convention.

There's very little public interest and certainly very little public understanding. This was made clear in a random survey conducted in their localities by New York State newspapers of the Gannett Group this week.

Such interest as has been manifest to date has come largely from the politicians: Democrats are heartily in favor; most Republicans are heartily opposed.

*** * ***

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSAL because I don't think anything worthwhile would come of a convention or that anything could be accomplished in the convention that can't be accomplished without one.

But let me tell you about something, now being informally discussed by some, that it seems to me everybody could get behind –

This is a permanent Constitutional Commission.

Such a commission would be on the job all the time, as needed. It would analyze and research all proposals for constitutional change; then make recommendations to the Legislature for initiation of amendments.

It seems to me that this would represent vast improvement over the present method of putting it up to the voters every twenty years . . . .

Such a commission would have a full-time staff of government experts. It could operate sufficiently in the background to stay reasonably clear of political or other pressure groups. Its recommendations would be factual, leaving debate to the legislative floors or the public forum at the general election when a proposed amendment was submitted.

Amendments proposed by the commission would follow the established legislative procedure for amending the Constitution: Each would have to be approved by two successive Legislatures and be ratified by the voters before taking effect . . . .

All Have the Right
To Have Their Say

2003

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Lord Altrincham, who got headlines by criticizing the Queen, was back this week with an attack on fellow Lords.

Should newspapers ignore this peer who jousts with his pen?

Many Britons, including some British editors, think so. I received an editorial the other day, clipped from a British magazine by a Rochester friend, which contended that the press "showed irresponsibility" in printing the stories quoting the noisy young Lord.

Few American newspaper men would agree.

I believe, for example, that the letter column – in which readers may have their say fully, subject only to some regard for good taste and the libel laws – is one of the most valuable departments in any newspaper . . . .

gg. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 12, 1957

AS I SEE IT

We Can't Laugh Off Sputnik, America Is Running Second

By PAUL MILLER

Something more reassuring than anything heard from official Washington is needed in reply to the beep of Sputnik.

This is no time for panic. Restrained comment is indicated, especially in high places.

But pride and pretense have no place in the sorry picture of America running second. And complacency, or even the appearance thereof, is inexcusable.

*** * ***

AS THIS IS WRITTEN, only Mr. McElroy, the new secretary of defense, has ventured to promise any move for corrective action. And he went little further than to speak of removing bottlenecks in testing and evaluation, and to promise cooperation by all three services.

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All can appreciate President Eisenhower's determination to head off hysteria, yet, bless him, it certainly came as no great comfort when he told his news conference that Russia's release of the Sputnik did not raise HIS apprehensions "one iota." It sure raised mine!

If we know anything at all as a nation, it is that we are in a race for survival.

*** * ***

THAT BEING TRUE, how can we square some of our Washington comment with this appraisal – printed by The Times-Union on Thursday – from Martin Caidan, author and consultant on U.S. missile and satellite programs:

"The conclusion is inescapable that not only do the Soviets have the dreaded intercontinental ballistic missile, but that their war rocket is accurate . . .

"The United States has never even fired in a test a successful ICBM. The Russians have fired theirs repeatedly."

Well, then, what now?

*** * ***

I BELIEVE THE PEOPLE of this country will be satisfied with nothing less than full official information on why we got behind and what we need to do; then, a crash program to regain the lead in this field.

As a starter, we will have to concede humbly and frankly that the U.S. has been terribly remiss, instead of tending to laugh off or minimize our defeat.

And we will have to make other programs and projects give to put the required dollars and brains back of the missile and satellite drive.

All this can be done without calling Congress back. And without hearings where politics would dominate.

But this much appears certain:

You will hear further calls for a special session and definite development of a Congressional investigation if the White House and Pentagon do not themselves take decisive, determined, reassuring action soon . . . .

. . . Teacher's
Freezing Look

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From what we hear at the newspapers, not many Rochester school teachers agree with Kings County Judge Samuel Leibowitz that old-fashioned discipline would cut down juvenile delinquency.

Many parents probably agreed, though, when the judge, eating fire on a TV quiz show, termed progressive education "bunk" and added that it would be well "to get back to the days when the mere look of a teacher was enough to freeze a kid in his tracks."

I wonder if parents, many of them, also would agree with another remark of the outspoken judge.

He said:

"There ought to be a federal program of teaching prospective parents how to bring up children."

But who'd do the teaching?

hh. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 19, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Survival in a Rocket Age --Have We Enough Stamina?

By PAUL MILLER

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. – I stood on the site of the first permanent English settlement in America on nearby Jamestown Island this week and was troubled by thoughts that must trouble many who come here:

Is there, now, any cause for which we Americans of today would or could go through what the colonists endured?

Indeed, have we the stamina to endure what they suffered, or are we too soft already?

In this difficult area, developed as a great park now and the scene of an appearance by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip this week, the population of the first colony shrank from 500 to about 60 in one awful winter because of disease, Indians, and starvation.

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Yet here – only 12 years later in 1619 – the first representative legislative assembly convened to set a pattern for self-government in America!

*** * ***

TODAY, WE ARE IN A RACE for survival as a nation.

Can we remain ahead, and thus live in some security, if we continue, as most of us do, to put pleasure and comfort ahead of nearly everything else?

Dorothy Thompson wrote the other day:

"Complacency and love of ease have ever been the death of nations. And they all too patently characterize American society. If the Russians overtake us, it will be because they are not, as a people complacent, and they do not 'take it easy.'"

*** * ***

WHAT A CONTRAST between life today and that in an early colony.

Today our youngsters, bless 'em, go to school in palaces; get there on rubber tires, have more supervised extra-curricular recreational programs than they (or their parents) can keep up with, get "free" aid for this and that, have to go through a rigamarole [*sic*] of permits and stuff to hold a job, have thousands of dollars of scholarships available, and on and on.

Of course, most of us wanted it that way. We pay for it.

But I wondered, all the same, standing there on Jamestown Island, poking about the hallowed ruins of the old church, gazing across the green meadow down over the broad James River.

"Come on and hurry," some one [*sic*] said then, "or we'll miss the reception for the Queen . . . ."

. . . Soul-Searching in High Places

There may be some complacency, but not where it would hurt, and there is much grave soul-searching in high places at Washington as American scientists continue tracing Sputnik and wonder what next from Moscow.

It may be too many Americans still do not fully comprehend that the blasts which hurtled the little moon [Sputnik. Etymology: Russian, "fellow-traveler"] heavenward also set off a world-wide reaction favorable to the Soviets – peoples remote and not so remote now may conclude that Russia has drawn abreast, if she has not actually gone ahead, of us in the arms race.

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This is not because of the capability of Sputnik itself. It is because of the rocketry the Russians had to develop and utilize in the launching.

Two developments this week may or may not indicate the satellite's propaganda value to Russia:

First, Egypt's astonishing move in dispatching some troops to Syria;

Second, Yugoslavia's recognizing of East Germany.

Thus openly contemptuous of the United States and of U.S. aid, they thumbed their noses at Uncle Sam.

* * *

THERE STILL IS NO OPEN ADMISSION from our leaders that any radical revision of our defense may be indicated.

Senator William Knowland, campaigning for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in California (where he is hearing directly from the people), comes up with an idea:

He proposes:

"Why not a bipartisan review of the entire American defense effort."

Why not; indeed? If not that, it will be intensely partisan, hence more prolonged. Action I needed now.

I believe public opinion, fanned or not by administration critics, will force greater official attention to the rocket and satellite program in time. May the administration take its lumps and act on its own!

. . . Sputnik, Symington

Speaking of partisanship, the Sputnik uproar was made for Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri – a one-time Rochesterian. He has been crying wolf for years, urging great appropriations for air defense and cuts in other areas.

Senator Symington was secretary of the Air Force under President Truman. He knows Washington. He also knows the Pentagon. I, for one, have often suspected that some of the seemingly inside information of which he has made use came direct from undisclosed sources in the Pentagon.

Be that as it may, "Stu" Symington is the one public personality in either party to come even further to the fore in the wake of Sputnik. A great many things can happen between now and the Democratic convention of 1960. One might be that Symington would be a stronger contender than he was at Chicago a year ago.

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Here is a sample of what he is saying today, as quoted by Arthur Krock in the New York Times:

"If and when the rocket system which launched Sputnik is used to fire a hydrogen warhead, our whole outmoded defense system built on the basis of tradition instead of progress, falls to pieces at a waste of billions."

ii. **(B7/f6)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 2, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Reporter's Good Job: Separates Facts and Opinion

By PAUL MILLER

. . . The Robert Frost Rebellion

Robert Frost, the poet, represents at 83 a lone voice for rebellion that a lot of us could heed.

"He is against everything and everybody that want people to rely on somebody else," wrote James B. Reston in the New York Times. "He is against the United Nations. He is against the Welfare State. He is against conformity and easy slogans . . .

*** * ***

"His pet project is to band together all men and women who want to stamp out 'togetherness'. The glory of America," he says, "has been its pioneers who celebrated 'separateness' and who were not always seeking protection."

*** * ***

A GREAT OLD MAN; still one not likely to command much attention in a day when U.S. Army investigators draw some shocking conclusions as to factors that led numbers of our boys captured in Korea to turn up weaklings and worse.

Said a report digested in The New Yorker magazine:

"Collaboration" ran as high as 30 per cent among U.S. prisoners for technical and rather minor collaboration.

More than 13 per cent were guilty of "serious collaboration" – writing disloyal tracts or agreeing to spy or organize for the Communists after the war.

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A U.S. Army doctor, Major Anderson, himself a prisoner, asserted:

"Our soldiers' attitude was not what they might do to help themselves, but what could somebody else do to help them."

Major Anderson concluded that the Americans' attitude was the result in part of the shock of being captured, but he added:

It was also, I think, the result of some new failure in childhood and adolescent training of our young men – a new softness."

*** * ***

I SAY DON'T BLAME the young men. Don't blame the children. It's the kind of world we've been building for them, and for ourselves. We started many years ago, quickened the pace in the depression-ridden 30s, continued even in the post-war prosperity.

Few of our youngsters, bless 'em, have a lick of work to do any time before voting age and often later. They are coddled by schools, by the law and in our homes.

A teacher who really disciplines one may wind up in court. We parents are in and out of the house and in and out of town. We leave 'em up to the school teachers and Sunday school teachers.

So what can we expect but softness from a generation raised to softness among parents who, ourselves, look more and more to the government for the security Americans used to win (or not) by themselves. The wonder is that so many – the great majority – are so fine, so self-reliant, considering the raising we give them.

*** * ***

POET FROST WROTE a couplet awhile back:

"Nature within her inmost self decides
"To trouble men with having to take sides."

I for one am going to try to take sides in large measure with Robert Frost. As a starter I am at least going to try to read some early American history to my younger boys still at home – provided I can get 'em away from "Joe Palooka," "Peanuts" and TV.

jj. **(B7/f7)**

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Rochester Times-Union

2010

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Saturday, November 16, 1957

AS I SEE IT

California: Great Schools And a Political Earthquake

By PAUL MILLER

Biggest story in major league-conscious San Francisco Wednesday and Thursday had to do with Willie Mays and his efforts to buy a house in a white section. The star outfielder of the New York Giants, now to be the San Francisco's team, got the house after having had a turndown because of neighborhood opposition. Such problems aren't limited to the south [*sic*]. . .

kk. **(B4/f27)**

U.S. News & World Report
November 22, 1957

Censorship – A Declaration By Catholic Bishops

Following are excerpts from a statement released Nov. 17, 1957, by the Catholic Bishops of the United States after their annual meeting in Washington, D.C.:

Censorship is today a provocative and sometimes misleading word. It generates controversy by provoking those who would deny in fact any restrictions, legal or moral, upon freedom of expression. It misleads, since few approach the problems of censorship without emotion.

Obviously, the state does have some power of censorship. In times of war or great national danger, few will deny it a preventive power. In normal circumstances, however, the state exercises only a punitive function, placing restraint on those who misuse liberty to deny equal or greater rights to others. The state's power of censorship is not unlimited.

Morally, the Church can and does exercise what is called censorship. This right is hers from her office as teacher of morals and guardian of divine truth. Her decisions bind her people but her sanctions upon them are only spiritual and moral. She does, nevertheless, express her judgments to all men of good will, soliciting their reasoned understanding and their freely given acceptance and support.

Most commonly in civil affairs the particular freedom that is involved in discussions of the subject is freedom of the press, not only in newspapers and other publications but also such dramatic expression as is represented in the theater, motion pictures, radio and television.

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Because in modern times the press has been a major instrument in the development of knowledge and the chief means of its diffusion, freedom of the press is closely bound up with man's right to knowledge. Man's patient, plodding ascent to the heights of truth evidences the spiritual powers given him by God and at the same time their wounding by sin. His search for truth is an enriching and ennobling experience, uniquely proper to man.

The right to know the truth is evidently broad and sweeping. Is the right to express this knowledge, whether through speech or press, equally broad? That man has a right to communicate his ideas through the spoken or written word is beyond challenge. And yet it can be recognized at the outset that expression adds a new element to knowledge. Directed as it is to others, it is an act that has social implications. Society itself must take cognizance of it. Although man must claim and hold to freedom of expression, he must also recognize his duty to exercise it with a sense of responsibility.

This is a freedom that is intimately bound up with other freedoms that man prizes. Freedom of the press is patently a key safeguard of civil liberty. Democracy does not exist without it. The day free expression of opinion is extinguished and all are constrained to fall into a single pattern of political thought and action, democracy has died.

* * *

Because freedom of the press is a basic right to be respected and safeguarded, it must be understood and defended not as license but as true rational freedom. The kind of uncritical claims for and defense of liberty which so often have been made in our day actually places that liberty in jeopardy. For this reason we feel that light must be thrown not only on its meaning but also on its limits.

To speak of limits is to indicate that freedom of expression is not an absolute freedom. Not infrequently it is so presented. It is alleged that this freedom can suffer no curtailment or limitation without being destroyed. The traditional and sounder understanding of freedom, and specifically freedom of the press, is more temperate. It recognizes that liberty has a moral dimension. Man is true to himself as a free being when he acts in accord with the laws of right reason. As a member of society his liberty is exercised within bounds fixed by the multiple demands of social living.

In the concrete, this means that the common good is to be served. It will entail, among other things, a respect for the rights of others, a regard for public order and a positive deference to those human, moral and social values which are our common Christian heritage. It is within this context that freedom of expression is rightly understood.

This recognition of limitations has been given statement in recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States: "We hold that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press." (Roth v. United States, 77 S. Ct. 1304, Alberts v. California, 77 S. Ct. 1304, June 24, 1957.) The decisions touching on this subject are encouraging to those who have been deeply concerned over trends that threatened to destroy the traditional authority exercised by the state over expressions and displays of obscenity.

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Contrary to this trend, the Court has held that there is such a thing as obscenity susceptible of legal determination and demanding legal restraint; that laws forbidding the circulation of obscene literature are not as such in violation of the Constitution; that the Federal Government may ban such publications from the mail; that a State may act against obscene literature and punish those who sell or advertise it.

The decisions reasserted the traditional conviction that freedom of expression is exercised within the defined limits of law. Obscenity cannot be permitted as a proper exercise of a basic human freedom. Civil enactments as well as the moral law both indicate that the exercise of this freedom cannot be unrestrained.

Ideally, we would wish that no man-made legal restraints were ever necessary. Thus, restraint on any human freedom would be imposed rather by one's own reason than by external authority. In any case, restraint's best justification is that it is imposed for the sake of a greater freedom. Since, however, individuals do act in an irresponsible way and do threaten social and moral harm, society must face its responsibility and exercise its authority. The exigencies of social living demand it.

* * *

Although civil authority has the right and duty to exercise such control over the various media of communication as is necessary to safeguard public morals, yet civil law, especially in those areas which are constitutionally protected, will define as narrowly as possible the limitations placed on freedom. The one purpose which will guide legislators in establishing necessary restraints to freedom is the securing of the general welfare through the prevention of grave and harmful abuse. Our judicial system has been dedicated from the beginning to the principle of minimal restraint. Those who may become impatient with the reluctance of the state through its laws to curb and curtail human freedom should bear in mind

Continued from page 77

A DECLARATION ON CENSORSHIP

That this is a principle which serves to safeguard all our vital freedoms – to curb less rather than more; to hold for liberty rather than restraint.

In practice the exercise of any such curbs by the state calls for the highest discretion and prudence. This is particularly true in the area of the press. For here an unbridled power to curb and repress can make a tyrant of government, and can wrest from the people one by one their most cherished liberties.

Prudence will always demand, as is true under our governmental system, that the courts be in a position to protect the people against arbitrary repressive action. While they uphold the authority of government to suppress that which not only has no social value, but is actually harmful, as is the case with the obscene, the courts will be the traditional bulwark of the people's liberties.

Within the bounds essential to the preservation of a free press, human action and human expression may fall short of what is legally punishable and may still defy the moral standards of a notable number in the community. Between the

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legally punishable and the morally good there exists a wide gap. If we are content to accept as morally inoffensive all that is legally unpunishable, we have lowered greatly our moral standards. It must be recognized that civil legislation by itself does not constitute an adequate standard of morality.

An understanding of this truth, together with the knowledge that offensive materials on the stage and screen and in publications have a harmful effect, moved the Bishops of the United States to set up agencies to work in the field – for motion pictures, the National League of Decency; for printed publications, the National Office for Decent Literature.

The function of these agencies is related in character. Each evaluates and offers the evaluation to those interested. Each seeks to enlist in a proper and lawful manner the co-operation of those who can curb the evil. Each invites the help of all people in the support of its objectives. Each endeavors through positive action to form habits of artistic taste which will move people to seek out and patronize the good. In their work they reflect the moral teaching of the Church. Neither agency exercises censorship in any true sense of the word. **[END]**

ll. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 23, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Missiles, Moons, Moscow: The Questions and Answers

By PAUL MILLER

Not since wartime have Americans been beset and bedeviled by more urgent questions and concerns than have flooded in upon us since the Sputniks:

1. **Why did we get behind Russia, anyway?**

2. **Can we catch up?**

3. **What is the real significance of the Soviet moons?**

These are a few.

Beginning with them, this week's column will encompass a series of pertinent questions being raised today – with answers it has been possible to obtain from some in a position to know in science, education, business and government.

1. Answer to No. 1: We made a calculated decision to concentrate on long-range bombers. The Russians built bombers but they went ahead on long-range missiles, too.

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And No. 2. Yes, But what worries some is whether we have the kind of "Buck Rogers" research going in other areas also. Weather, for example. The Russians are working hard there. If they learn to control weather, even over limited areas, the threat could be worse than the missiles.

No. 3. That the Soviets could now probably put The Bomb on Rochester, N.Y. via missile rather than by plane.

* * *

SOME OTHER QUESTIONS:

Q. How long before Sputnik did U.S. government agencies know the Russians would be capable of launching a satellite in 1957?

A. Perhaps as much as 15 months before the event which was Oct. 4, 1957.

Why Were We Beaten?

Q. Then how come we didn't move faster, ourselves, in anticipation of the Russian launching?

A. We didn't comprehend the implications or the shock Sputnik would produce in the Free World. Actually, anybody who could read the newspapers, and remember, knew how Russia was progressing. We did not "integrate the totality" of their effort.

Q. Khrushchev says the big bombers might as well be scrapped now. Has Russia done so?

A. No. but she may be producing fewer now.

Q. What's the main reason our radical weapons programs sometimes seem slow?

A. Principally because of our complicated decision-making machinery. It takes years for our military planners to make up their collective minds, more time to negotiate contracts. We took eight years to develop the B52 (heavy bomber); the Russians developed a comparable plane in four.

Q. What can we do to speed up decision-making?

A. We must transfer the development of radical new weapons-planning and development from the military services to an independent civilian-dominated agency. Moreover, we must make it profitable for private companies to work in government radical weapons programs

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Q. How can we make it profitable?

A. Perhaps by figuring the return on some base other than cost of production. Most contractors earn only 3 or 4 per cent on government contracts now.

Who Is To Blame?

Q. Is there any hopeful aspect of the Sputniks?

A. Putting up the satellites now may very well be recorded in history as Khrushchev's colossal blunder. He thus awakened and unified our country.

Q. What's the history of our lagging missile program? Who's to blame?

A. We gave Convair a study contract in 1946. Then we cancelled it in 1947. If Convair, interested by then, hadn't gone ahead on its own we'd be worse off even than we are now.

Q. What will the coming congressional investigation of the U.S. missile program probably disclose?

A. First, that we got behind simply because we started late, on a calculated decision. Second, that the U.S. now is making a massive effort in this field. Third, that U.S. programs are effective programs. Fourth, that if we continue to provide the necessary funds, there is no reason the U.S. needs to stay behind.

Q. What's the hope for federal tax reduction?

A. Forget it.

Q. Why all the administration fuss for continued and even expanded U.S. aid to the uncommitted underdeveloped countries?

A. The U.S. is no longer self-sufficient. The underdeveloped countries hold the still undiscovered natural deposits of the world. They have vast potential resources; they will provide vast markets. Somebody is going to develop them; they must not be developed behind the lowering curtain of Soviet communism.

Q. What are some current world danger spots from the U.S. viewpoint?

A. 1. Guatemala – once Communist dominated, now threatened anew.

2. Laos.

3. Indonesia.

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Q. What bad effect did the events of Little Rock actually produce in the free and uncommitted nations outside the U.S.?

A. Less than some anticipated. Very little really.

Q. What about space travel?

A. In the next two or three generations , if we work hard enough, we will have the means of visiting other planets.

Q. Can the U.S. beat the Soviets while doing business-as-usual?

A. (By a scientist with a sense of humor). When I am feeling blue and pessimistic, I think the Russians could be ahead of us in everything within five years. When I am on the optimistic side, I think 10 years!

What Must We Do?

Q. What must we do to bring the full strength of our Free Enterprise system to bear upon regaining the lead, then remaining ahead?

A. Many things. Here are a few: Give a clear right-of-way to pending missile programs, as now being done. Toughen up our educational system – and ourselves! Whittle down the domestic benefits programs of all kinds in favor of what has to be done to keep our country from falling into a position where she could be blackmailed into surrender by a stronger Russia.

*** * ***

COMMENT: All this will be hard. If those who should know do know (and how can we afford to doubt them?) nothing comes ahead of the necessity of improving our entire national posture vis a vis the Communist world.

Vice President Nixon said publicly Thursday in Washington:

"We are at war now as surely as in 1942."

Fletcher Knebel, The Times-Union's Washington paragrapher, summed it up thus – with tongue in cheek – this week:

"Oh for the good old days when the Russians were trying to steal our secrets."

*** * ***

A FINAL NOTE: It seems to me almost providential that Richard Nixon instead of one less able is the vice president at this time.

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He is necessarily carrying much of what ordinarily might be the presidential load. He also is supplying some of the direction. For example, he saw – apparently long before most White House advisors – that Sputnik was more than a "glittering bauble," as one White House aide put it a few days after the launching of Sputnik I. Nixon is close to the public. He knew at once that Sputnik had shocked the country and the Western World. He knew the scientific reasons why. And he knew prompt, positive, dramatic action was indicated. He apparently could not get his view across for a while; it clearly is prevailing now.

mm. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 30, 1957

AS I SEE IT

The Eisenhower Question: Shall he Remain in Office?

By PAUL MILLER

White House denials to the contrary, it seems only logical that President Eisenhower and his intimates would have considered whether he should continue in office and, if so, under what conditions.

If they have not done so, they should have; ordinary prudence would dictate it.

Few presidents have enjoyed the prestige and popularity that are deservedly Eisenhower's. Still, while most Americans undoubtedly hope and pray that the President can serve out his term, they don't want him to attempt it at the possible cost of his health.

And there's more to it than that.

If it is at all likely that the President is to be even partly incapacitated for any length of time, it can only be hoped that he will officially put somebody else in charge for the period.

A more or less headless White House is something that the United States can ill afford at any time, certainly not now.

So, while White House aides may continue to insist there's no discussion there of any change, it's certainly the subject of major speculation elsewhere the world over.

*** * ***

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THREE POSSIBILITIES are generally discussed:

1. The powers of the President would be exercised in fact, though not in name, by the White House staff. This was done during Eisenhower's past illnesses.

2. The President would resign, explaining health would not permit him to continue.

3. The President would continue in office, but would designate the vice president as acting president for the period of convalescence only.

Based on reported comment in Washington and throughout the country, I believe sentiment would favor the President's remaining in office as long as possible but lightening his burdens.

If that does represent popular will, and if the President chooses to follow it, the best bet would seem to be that Vice President Nixon (Possibility No. 3) will be designated.

There was much criticism at the political level and otherwise of Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, in other Eisenhower absences from the White House.

This Adams criticism has not lessened in recent months.

Nixon, contrarily, has grown steadily in stature and public regard – though he still has not silenced all of his critics.

It is generally felt that Nixon was well ahead of the White House in correctly appraising the grave significance of Russia's earth satellites.

* * *

TO CHECK REACTION to the President's illness The Wall Street Journal queried more than 100 industry officials, housewives, shoppers, and others coast-to-coast.

The Journal concluded as follows:

"Businessmen are worried by Ike's upset, but expect no serious national complications, economic or political . . . A goodly number of people believe Ike might do well to resign if his health doesn't improve. Few express concern over the prospect of Vice President Nixon's growing voice in administration affairs."

* * *

THE SITUATION CLEARLY CALLS for new looks at Vice President Nixon.

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Here is mine:

Dick Nixon has come a long way since 1952. He was probably his party's best political campaigner even then, at 38. Now there's no question about it.

No man could work harder at a job than he has at being vice president. In so doing, he has learned much and matured fast.

He knows that there must be compromises in politics, but he has hardened even so in his own convictions. One example: He is a more outspoken champion of continued large-scale foreign aid even than the President, although some of his closest party friends and supporters do not fully agree with him, including yours truly.

He has enormous energy. On political or on government goodwill tours, he is never too weary to meet and talk with any and all who want to meet and talk with him.

He is articulate. No member of the Eisenhower team can more skillfully discuss administration policy and attitudes whether with critics or friends.

He is a warm and friendly person who tries to like and be liked. And the same for his attractive wife, Pat. Together, they are a pair we are lucky to have on the job for us in Washington and in the world at large, whether or not the future holds still greater tasks for them than those they are, separately and together, discharging now.

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE HANDLING of the President's illness reports – slow, evasive and incomplete for hours – emphasizes anew the folly of trying to cover up important facts.

Whether in government or business, the best rule for dealing with the public on matters of public interest and concern is this:

Tell the truth, promptly and fully, however distasteful the telling.

The truth will become known eventually in any event.

Doubts and false reports grow from delays and misrepresentations. Then they have to be overtaken. So tell the truth and get it over with – it's the No. 1 rule of good public relations.

* * *

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ONCE THE LID WAS TAKEN OFF at the White House, information about the President's illness flowed freely; public tension and doubt subsided.

Despite lapses, I often reflect, we scarcely know what White House "secrecy" is today, recalling that of 1944-45.

President Roosevelt was a haggard shell, and looked it, but any suggestion that he was ailing brought cries of reproach, wrath, and indignation from those around him. They suppressed facts, destroyed photos, and fought to maintain the myth to the end, even through his shaky report to Congress after the Yalta Conference.

I sat in the press gallery that February day in 1945 with a copy of the advance text of what was given out as FDR's own Yalta report. Actually, of course, it had been prepared for him. He appeared unable even to read it straight. He made so many mistakes, changes, and husky-voiced interpolations that trained stenographers were required to keep the advanced text corrected as he droned along.

nn. **(B4/f29)**

National Press Photographer
November, 1957

Moeller Charges Govt. Interferes with Press

The charge that the federal government is actively interfering with the processes of freedom of information was made in Rochester by journalism professor Leslie G. Moeller, director of the State University of Iowa's School of Journalism, who said that administrators learned that "the handout, and a tight rein on subordinates, is a method of controlling the flow of information."

"For the first time in its history," Moeller told the Rochester Photo Conference, the federal government has begun to espouse formally the theme that "the public does not have a right to know."

Moeller cited executive sessions totaling one third of all congressional committee hearings and the absence of information from the Atomic Energy Commission on atomic fall-out as examples of what he termed "the right of suppression" being practiced in areas of our government.

The Iowa educator said freedom of information or "the right of access," is perhaps under greater challenge in this country now than it ever has been and that the real beneficiaries of freedom of information are its weakest defenders.

"Mr. and Mrs. Every-Day Citizen," he said, "give the strong impression of not bothering much with this sort of thing. In general, Mr. Average Citizen seems to

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feel that, so long as things go moderately well, freedom in the abstract is somebody else's business," he added.

Moeller urged that educators and professionals in the media of mass communications bend every effort to bring to the public a sense of personal identification with freedom. He said a national climate favorable to freedom is built on information about freedom: "The citizen cannot act in darkness," he declared.

The Iowa journalism school head called for research into the question of how to interest the average citizen in the news items which should be of interest to him. "The mass media ought also to know much more about what the public most vigorously dislikes in the media . . . a type of news coverage, or a kind of picture, or a type of advertising."

"The mass media," he said, "need more research about the impact of their content." They are "the greatest educational force" we have for the one hundred twenty million citizens beyond school age. "The media do well in the cause of freedom," he said in conclusion, "but they need to be much better."

PHOTO
Caption:

HAPPY CREW at conference get together after dinner. L. to r.: Mrs. Oscar N. Solbert, Gannett Newspapers President Paul Miller, Mrs. Don McMaster, Gen. O. N. Solbert, Mrs. Frank Gannett, Don McMaster, Vice President-General Manager of Eastman Kodak.

oo. **(B4/f26)**

Time
December 16, 1957

THE PRESS
The Chain That Isn't

To upstate New York's Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* in 1886 came an indignant letter from one of its newsboys. Protesting that he had been billed $.06 too much for his papers, ten-year-old Frank Ernest Gannett demanded that the error be "rectified," added in his boyish scrawl: "I have always meet my bills."

From this aggressive faith in the rewards of enterprise, hardheaded Newsboy Gannett (accent on the net) never wavered. It led him, frustratingly, into politics, notably as the highly unsuccessful "businessman's candidate" for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940, into angel and pamphleteer for the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government and sundry other ultraconservative pressure groups. Through industry and acumen, round-faced, open-headed Frank Gannett also built one of the nation's biggest and most profitable newspaper empires. When he died last week in Rochester at 81, long-ailing Frank Gannett not only owned the 125-year-old *Democrat and Chronicle*

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(circ. 125, 405), but 21 other papers as well – more than any other U.S. publisher has ever acquired without the help of inheritance.

Tolerant Teetotaler. Frank Gannett was a chain publisher who hated chain papers. Instead of cultivating a deadening conformity, papers in the Gannett "group," as the publisher preferred to call it, were encouraged to vary their typography, choose their own features, mold editorial policies to suit their own communities. Boasted Publisher Gannett: "Nothing ever goes out of my office with a 'must' on it." Example: though Gannett and his flagship paper, Rochester's evening *Times-Union* (circ. 128, 147), zealously promoted the St. Lawrence Seaway, his Albany *Knickerbocker News* (circ. 53, 870) doggedly fought the project as an economic threat to Albany.

Publisher Gannett, whose name appeared as editor only on the *Times-Union* masthead, always sent his political pronouncements to his other editors with the notation: "For your information and use, if desired" – and editors were free to ignore them.

In 1948, when other Gannett papers (nearly all in solid Republican territory) supported Tom Dewey for President, Gannett's Independent Democratic Hartford (Conn.) *Times* (circ. 120, 182) backed Truman; in 1952, when Gannett backed Taft, the Times and most other papers in the group boomed Eisenhower. His Independent Republican Binghamton (N.Y.) *Press* (circ. 64,562), one of the best small-city newspapers in the U.S., has lately made a habit of supporting Democrats for mayor. During a state election campaign in which several of his papers had gone counter to Gannett's publicly expressed views, F.E.G., as he was called, sighed to Vice President (now President) Paul Miller: 'You know, Paul, sometimes I don't know about this autonomy." Tolerant Teetotaler Gannett's only inviolate command: his papers must never accept liquor ads.

Responsibility. The Gannett papers, nonetheless, share distinct family traits that go beyond sound management or geographical proximity. (Except for Illinois' Danville *Commercial-News,* New Jersey's Plainfield *Courier-News* and the Hartford *Times,* all are published in New York cities and small towns.) Conservative in news judgment as in politics, they have little use for exposes, play down stories of sex and crime. "A newspaper, to suit me," said Gannett, "must be one that I would be willing to have my mother, my own sister or daughter read." Many readers, particularly in the 15 cities where Gannett has a monopoly, complain that the modern mothers would not object to livelier coverage or sharper writing.

On the other hand, most of the papers are enthusiastic home-town boosters, campaign busily for local improvements, sponsor dozens of community enterprises. In keeping with this sense of community responsibility – and to perpetuate his newspapers – Publisher Gannett in 1935 gave two-thirds of his Gannett Company common stock to a philanthropic foundation administered by his executives.

The Great Hyphenator. For his career of building profitable provincial dailies, farm-born Frank Gannett was prepared by a maxim-minded mother ("Little strokes fell big oaks") and the example of a father who was a failure as a farmer and hotelkeeper. After working his way through Cornell, Newsman Gannett had

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risen to managing editor of the Ithaca *News* before he bought a half share of the ailing Elmira *Gazette* in 1906 (for $20,000), later merged it with the rival *Evening Star*. Gannett started looking for other money-losing dailies to buy and merge – and soon won fame as the busiest newspaper hyphenator in upstate New York. From Rochester, where he merged the *Union & Advertiser* with the *Times*, he went on to combine Utica's *Herald-Dispatch* and *Observer*, Elmira's *Telegram* and *Advertiser*, Ithaca's *News* and *Journal*. He fought Hearst in Rochester (where W.R.H. spent $8,000,000 in a hopeless stab at putting F.E.G. out of business), and was himself driven to the ropes in Brooklyn, where he bought the old *Eagle* in 1929 and shucked it at a loss of $2,000,000 three years later. He never founded a paper, but he bought with an auditor's sure eye; in all, Publisher Gannett acquired 30 papers (plus a string of TV and radio stations) in 51 years, merged ten, unloaded only three.

In politics, Gannett backed Franklin Roosevelt in his early years, but by 1940 was billing himself as The Man Who Stopped the New Dealers. While he was denounced by F.D.R. as an "isolationist" – and by the late Andrei Vishinsky as a "warmonger" – Gannett in his political philosophy was always animated by the same abhorrence of waste that made him a successful publisher. Though he suffered from diabetes for 33 years, Frank Gannett did not slow perceptibly until 1948, when he had a stroke. Bouncing back, he ran his empire until 1955, when he fractured his spine in a fall. Management and the presidency of the Gannett group has since gone into the hands of able, Gannett-groomed Paul Miller, 51, onetime Washington bureau chief for the Associated Press, who believes as firmly as F.E.G. in giving his editors free rein.

For man who has done so much in a field where the tools of self-promotion are so irresistibly at hand, Gannett was a surprisingly little-known man, even in the communities he served. "Although he owned the *Times* for 30 years," said a Hartford *Times*man, "if he walked through the business section it is doubtful whether two people would have recognized him." But one measure of Frank Gannett's success was the fact that his papers last week ran their own staff-written editorials on their publisher's death.

PHOTO:

PUBLISHER GANNETT (LEFT) & FRIENDS*
Papers that mother can read.
* Editorial Director Vincent S. Jones, President Miller.

pp. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 28, 1957

AS I SEE IT

1957: It Was Year When . . .

2024

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1958: May Be Even Better

By PAUL MILLER

1957 doesn't look so good in some respects on its way out, but wait a minute – 1957 was the year when:

Russia exposed the superior power of its rocketry as it launched Sputnik I and thereby woke us up to a peril of which we might not otherwise have learned in time.

Wall Street slipped enough to alarm, but not enough to ruin. We thus got a valuable new reminder that nothing, but nothing, goes up, up, and up, without something coming down.

The crucial need for better educated men and women brought our whole educational system under review. Our schools need a lot more money. Indeed, money should be secondary to reorganization for better utilization of personnel and facilities available right now. (What do your children do? Ours go to school from 8:30 to 2:30 and come skipping home at 3 p.m. with not enough assigned work to keep them busy half an hour.)

Changes and illnesses in our national government brought us into closer touch with new men coming up and we found them good. Examples: McElroy will certainly outshine Wilson at Defense; Anderson is a worthy successor to Humphrey at Treasury.

Congress finally waded into union messes which many had suspected for years but walked gingerly around for political reasons. Proposed corrective legislation will be watered down, but it will be better than none. Some big union bosses who had the run of Washington for two decades are either keeping blessedly quiet or showing a humility and a regard for the welfare of members and public undreamed of only a few years ago.

No matter for what reason – whether because we were scairt (as the cynics say) or more socially minded (as others say) or in trouble and hence more basic (as it seems to me) – we turned long new looks on religious matters.

We got reacquainted with national humility after Russia's triumphs and our busts in the missile field. For the first time in the memory of living negotiators, we went into an international conference with more to ask than to give. There were signs that the new experience was good for us.

* * *

1957 FOSTERED some reassuring recollections:

2025

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While worried by the Sputniks, we recalled that in 1942, we had nothing ready to match the Jap Zero fighter in the Pacific, and before that little to aid the staggered heroes of Britain's sky battle. Yet soon the great U.S. production tide was started; soon our aircraft had established clear superiority; soon our supremacy was apparent.

Business slumped in 1957, but the nation's money managers – right or wrong – had the courage to take unpopular deflationary steps at a time when they thought them necessary, the Patmans and Kefauvers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yes, 1957 was a good year in many ways.

*** * ***

WHAT ABOUT 1958? There are many indications that it will be even better.

Better as we confidently join the life or death battle, unhappily neglected awhile, for control of outer space.

Better as we profit from temporary setbacks and go on to sounder business and industrial achievements.

Better as we take a searching look at our whole educational system, not neglecting an especially close look at that key factor, ourselves as parents.

And certainly, better as we recall again, facing into the new Year:

"For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

This is still America.

Luke 11:10 is still true.

(2) PHOTOS
Captions:

WALL STREET '. . . nothing goes up, up, and up'

BILLY GRAHAM '. . . long new look at religious matters'

11. 1958

Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate
(Box # 1, 5, 6, 28)

2026

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Even a cursory examination of the four boxes listed above for this topic revealed more than enough material for at least a peer-reviewed journal article. Combined with the material contained in other boxes relating to Miller's Cold War journalism, postwar conservative philosophy, 1962 trip to East Berlin, and 1972 trip to Communist China, there may very well be enough documentation for a thoughtful and perceptive monograph of Miller's relationship with one of the most polarizing political figures of the twentieth century.

1. 1954

a. **(B3a/f73)**
*****

The AP World
January [?] 1954

'TONY DONE MADE THE GRADE!' AS NATIONAL PRESS CLUB HEAD

Vaccaro Installed President At Washington Shindig

WASHINGTON – *"Mistuh Tony done made the grade!"*

Thus was Tony Vaccaro's installation as National Press Club president wrapped up in fellow-staffer Don Whitehead's story noting country-wide recognition . . . .

NOT all contributors were newsmen.

Included was a letter from President Eisenhower addressing Tony as "Dear Mr. President" and expressing the wistfully fiscal request that Tony let him know if he found a way to "reduce club dues, balance the club deficit and serve bigger and better meals "in the club" at drastically lower prices." There was a letter from former President Truman expressing high regard for Tony and the job he had done during his seven years as White House correspondent. The Eisenhower letter appears at right.

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Vice President Richard Nixon (see cover), a top notable among the 700 members and guests present, took an active part in the proceedings. He read a list of suggested pledges to Tony and swore him in.

All in all, it was a big event for Executive Representative Vaccaro, one of the biggest since he entered the service at Nashville in 1929, thence going to Memphis and on to Washington where he has been since 1938.

THE photo shows Tony (2nd from l.) with Vice President Nixon, General Manager Frank Starzel and Paul Miller, now a Gannett Newspapers executive, but at one time Tony's superior as Washington chief of bureau . . . .

b. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, March 28, 1954

1,500 Turn Tables, Honor Carl Hallauer At Testimonial Fete

The role was reversed for Carl S. Hallauer last night. An outstanding civic leader whose affability and amiable wit have caused him to be drafted as toastmaster at scores of testimonial dinners for others, found himself guest of 1,500 persons who gathered in his honor at the Sheraton Hotel.

Persons prominent in the business and political life of the nation, state and city attended the dinner, which was sponsored by the Lincoln Republican League.

Chief speaker was Rep. Jacob K. Javits of New York City, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Javits arraigned Republican congressional foes of certain phases of President Eisenhower's program for the nation, among them Sen. Joseph McCarthy. These men, he held, endanger chances of the Republicans winning congressional elections next fall. (Details, Page 1-A.)

Other speakers, introduced by Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett newspapers and toastmaster for the affair, were . . . .

Miller read numerous telegrams from prominent friends of Hallauer who were unable to attend.

Included was a letter from Governor Dewey, who, letting the bygone of the 1952 convention be a bygone, as Miller pointed out, hailed Hallauer as a leader in every good cause and a man who never let creed, race or color stand in the way of his friendships.

Other letters were from former President Herbert Hoover, Vice President Richard M. Nixon [James A.] Farley (who cabled his regrets while enroute to France), Frank Gannett, Spyros Skouros, president of Twentieth Century-Fox; Ralph S. Damon, president of Trans-World Airlines; Leonard W. Hall, chairman

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of the Republican national Committee; Senator Styles Bridges and Joseph M. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House . . . .

c. **(B3a/f73)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Tuesday, April 20, 1954

AP Elects Two from Midwest

NEW YORK (AP) – Members of The Associated Press re-elected four directors and elected two new ones at the annual AP meeting yesterday.

(Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, is a member of the AP board.) . . . .Four AP staffers participated in a panel discussion at the annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday following an address by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to the AP membership.

The four staff men, who answered questions from publishers about foreign affairs, were:

Frank Noel, Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer captured by the Communists in Korea.

Relman Morin, who won a Pulitzer Prize for reporting of the Korean War.

John Hightower, a Pulitzer Prize winner for international reporting.

Thomas Whitney, who spent seven years in Moscow as an AP correspondent.

Moderator of the discussion was Benjamin M. McKelway of the Washington Star, an AP director.

Noel told the AP members that there is a schism between the Chinese Reds and the Russians and he expressed hope that the United States would exploit it. Noel, who was released last year after the Korean truce, said the schism began developing about two years ago.

The Chinese Communists, he said, “want the Russians to get out.”

“But instead of getting out,” he added, “they are bringing their wives and children in. The Chinese don’t like it.”

Noel was asked his opinion of “Fifth Amendment Communists” in the United States. His answer was: “I don’t care how they dig the Commies up. I think the best way to deal with Commies is at the open end of a .45.” A person either is or is not an American, he declared.

Whitney told the gathering that he believes American possession of the H-bomb has confronted Russia with something of a dilemma. He explained it this way: Communist dogma always has held that there will be world revolution entailing conflict; and now the Kremlin faces the proposition that conflict would mean destruction of the Soviet Union.

Hightower, answering a question said he did not know whether Vice President Nixon was speaking for the administration or for himself when he said U.S.

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troops might have to be sent to Indochina. Either way, he said, Nixon's remarks were in line with the thinking of many Washington officials.

Morin told the gathering that he believes the South Korean army will be developed within a reasonable time to a point where U.S. troops can be withdrawn to a reserve area – possibly outside Korea.

McKelway jibed a so-called "off the record" talks and "news leaks."

His comment, made in opening the discussion session, was in obvious reference to Nixon's "off the record" talk before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last week.

2. 1955

a. **(B4/f1)**

Times-Union
May 25, 1955

PHOTO
Caption:
Vice President Nixon

Nixon Lays It on the Line:

If We Are Strong, We Survive; Show Weakness, We're Done For

By PAUL MILLER

Vice President Richard Nixon, a veteran himself, told us the facts of life last night about the why and wherefore of peacetime military service.

If, he said, the United States had possessed an adequate military establishment in the late '30s there might never have been a World War II.

And, he added, if we hadn't dismantled our mighty military machine at the end of that war, there might never have been a Korea.

The vice president, here to accept a gold award from the Military Chaplains' Association in a ceremony attended by all too few at Eastman Theater, laid it on the line in a fashion some don't like.

Some would rather believe that we should get along with a minimum defense system and rush into preparedness only when we are threatened or actually attacked.

That may have been good enough in the old days – before airplanes, say – though many doubt it was good enough even then.

2030

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Certainly it isn't good enough today when the United States has (and Russia probably has) the capability of building and delivering a hydrogen bomb packing more explosive force than all the bombs dropped by all the air forces engaged in the second [sic] World War.

What Mr. Nixon told the Eastman audience last night was this:

1. We can be effective in maintaining world peace only so long as we are militarily strong.

2. The way to assure that strength is to see to it that our young are trained and ready all the time.

So Mr. Nixon urged some form of Universal Military Service. Lacking that, he hopes we oldsters will do all we can to encourage young men to get into the armed forces and serve, understanding that in so doing they may preserve not only their own lives but the peace of the world in the process.

He conceded, unhappily, that a soldier is a hero in wartime but apt to be regarded as something else again in time of peace.

Let us, then, he urged, make clear to our youth that we appreciate their willingness to serve and honor them for it. Let us do that in every way we can, personally and through organizations set up for the purpose, like the U.S.O.

First, though, a lot of us need to get the blinders off: The blinders that shut out the facts of life which, ignore them though we may, press in on us from every side in today's troubled world.

Realize, Mr. Nixon was saying, that 1955 is as simple as this: If we are strong, we should be able to survive. One big slip to weakness, and we are done for.

May this message get home to millions!

b. **(B4/f1)**

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1955

Dear Paul:

This is just a note to thank you for sending me the editorial you wrote concerning your six-footer and his current life in the Marines as well as

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the one about the speech I gave in Rochester recently. I appreciated your thoughtfulness in calling both of them to my attention.

I would like to borrow the last line of the one concerning my speech - - "May this message get home to millions" - - and add it to the one about your son, Ranne. It seems to me that your thoughts would help thousands of our fellow Americans who have sons or daughters in the Armed Forces.

It was good to see you in Rochester and I am looking forward to having a visit with you the next time you are in Washington.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Dick (signed)
Richard Nixon

Mr. Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
The Gannett Newspapers
Rochester 14, New York

c. **(B4/f1)**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[SEAL]:
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 10, 1955

MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you very much for the two articles from the Rochester Times-Union which you sent me following my brief visit to Rochester with the Vice President.

I enjoyed both of the articles you wrote and have taken the liberty of reproducing the magnificent article about your son and his departure for the Far East. I think your article carries more impact in saying the things we feel in the military than any article I have ever read.

Please let me know if and when you come to Washington.

Sincerely yours,
Henry Du Flon (signature)

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Henry Du Flon
Deputy Assistant Secretary

Paul Miller
Executive Vice President
Gannett Newspapers
Rochester, New York

2. 1956

a. **(B4/f5)**

The Caracas Daily Journal
January 26, 1956

Newsman Talks
U.S. Politics

Mr. Paul Miller, now in Venezuela as a guest of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, said yesterday that he believed Eisenhower would run again for president.

Mr. Miller, a Republican, and Executive Vice President of the Gannett newspapers in the United States, had some very clear ideas on the subject of the coming presidential election campaign now currying force in the country.

His personal guess was that Eisenhower would run "but," he said, "the next few weeks naturally will decide that issue. It will depend principally on the professional opinion of Dr. White, his personal physician."

"Eisenhower," he continued, "has earned high personal prestige not only in his own party but also among the Democrats. He is also well-liked abroad. During his administration he has developed the best executive organization to date in U.S. Government. It would be too bad if he didn't run again.

In remarking on the opposition, he said that Stevenson had the best organization. He still had the organization that was left from the last campaign year and it was evident that he had more universal prestige than either Harriman or Kefauver, the two principal Democratic contenders for the nomination. He also predicted a little more "noise" from Governor Lausche of Ohio.

In the event that Eisenhower didn't run, he said, the Republican Party still had several strong candidates from which to select. The important names on this potential list were Vice President Nixon, Chief Justice Warren, Senator Knowland, Governor Herter of Massachusetts and, though not seriously considered as a candidate, Milton Eisenhower. He also added that if Eisenhower (Ike) were to run again, his running mate would probably still be Nixon.

Nixon, he said, came through the period of Eisenhower's illness with great credit. Although considered by some as immature politically, it was to be taken into account that he is only 43 but has already had ten years in congress, plus the years of his vicepresidency [sic]. He is a vigorous personality and, though he was

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put – or put himself – on the spot, he came out of those 47 days of Ike's illness with little serious criticism. "He is without doubt, a very controversial figure," he concluded.

Mr. Miller, who is also a director of the Associated Press, is here with his wife, Mrs. Louise Miller. During their seven-day, they will visit oilfield areas in both Eastern and Western Venezuela and the iron mining regions in Bolivar. As an "added attraction," Creole has arranged for them to begin their tour with a sightseeing flight over Angel Falls in the Gran Sabana.

There are 22 papers in the Gannett newspaper chain located in cities in New York, New jersey, Connecticut and Illinois. The home office is in Rochester, N.Y., where the Millers have their residence.

Shortly after the Arbenz overthrow in Guatemala, Mr. Miller made a trip to that country. When he leaves Venezuela, he expects to stay several days there again and then proceed to Mexico, where he will also spend some time.

He declared that Venezuela was receiving excellent publicity in the United States and the fact that he had heard so much about it prompted him to make the visit.

"We were not prepared for what we found," both Mr. and Mrs. Miler declared yesterday.

After a personal visit with the President of the Republic next Sunday, Mr. Miller will continue his trip north.

b. **(B4/f13)**

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(1.) *Democrat and Chronicle*
March 21, 1956

Keating Lauded by Colleagues, Remains Mum on Senate Offer

Rep. Martin Sees Ike Sweep,
Page 5

By JAKE UNDERHILL

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating's friends praised him with speeches and applause last night, but the Rochester Republican's decision on running for the U. S. Senate remained unannounced.

Declaring he did not know whether Keating wants to go to the Senate, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass) said he was "selfish" but that he wants Keating "to stay with me" and become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee next year . . . .

The top-ranking Republican in the House recalled that in 1936 he had been offered an opportunity to run for the Senate, but turned it down because he believed that in the House of Representatives he best could serve the country.

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President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon sent their praise for Keating in two of the scores of letters and telegrams received at the dinner. The President said he was happy to join in praise of Keating's "outstanding public service."

"They don't come any better than Ken Keating," read the message from Nixon . . . .

Congressmen Introduced

Paul Miller, executive vice president of The Gannett Newspapers, toastmaster for the dinner, introduced the prominent political, legal and clerical figures at the speaker's table . . . .

PHOTO:
Caption:

SALUTE TO KEATING—Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, above, acknowledges ovation of more than 700 who jammed the Chamber of Commerce last night to honor Rochester Republican at testimonial. House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., at left, was speaker. Martin lauded Keating's leadership in capital.

(2.)

Martin Predicts Ike-Nixon Sweep

Friends Laud Keating. Page 1

November's election will bring an Eisenhower-Nixon sweep and a "substantial" Republican majority in the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House predicted here yesterday.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass) said no Democratic candidate for president "has a chance" of beating President Eisenhower in November. The Republican leader shrugged off questions on who will receive the Democratic nomination. He expected Vice President Nixon again to be a candidate.

In the event of a republican majority in the House, Martin would be returned to the speaker's chair. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester would become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Martin pointed out.

Keating will have to choose between the House chairmanship, "a very, very important and very splendid job," and running for the U. S. senate, Martin said.

The minority leader and a delegation of other House Republicans arrived here yesterday afternoon for the Rochester Bar Assn.'s testimonial dinner for Keating, who represents the 38th District. Martin was principal speaker at the banquet attended by about 700 in the Chamber of Commerce.

With Keating and Martin in The Gannett Newspapers airplane which flew from Washington were Reps. Hugh D. Scott Jr. (R-Pa), former Republican national chairman; Harold C. Ostertag, 39th District Republican, and William R. Williams, Cassville Republican.

A former Virginian, but an outspoken advocate of civil rights legislation, Scott said hopes of civil rights legislation were "blasted" by the naming of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) as chairman of the influential Senate Judiciary

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Committee. Eastland became chairman on the death of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa).

The Pennsylvania congressman said he recently told Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler that he had seen no evidence that Southern Democrats would give any consideration to civil rights legislation.

Bills protecting civil rights will get out of the House Judiciary Committee, said Scott, who was dubious about their success in the Senate Committee. He revealed that he has an appointment today with Deputy Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to discuss possible civil rights bill. – **UNDERHILL.**

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

SPEAKERS' TABLE – Camera shows focal point of speakers' table. Dining from the left are Rep. Harold C. Ostertag, Martin, Keating and Paul Miller, the executive vice president of Gannett Newspapers, who last night served as toastmaster. The Bar Assn. held the testimonial dinner in Keating's honor.

FELLOW LAWYERS – Rep. Frank Traynor, at right, president of Bar Assn., gives a warm handclasp to fellow attorney, Rep. Keating, after presenting him a plaque.

OLD FRIENDS – Mrs. Charles W. Weiss Jr., national committeewoman from Rochester, confers at dinner with Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr., ex-national GOP chairman.

o. **(B4/f16)**
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Times-Union
March 21, 1956

(1.) **Keating Mum on Senate Run**
As 700 Pay Tribute at Dinner

By KERMIT HILL

Rep. Joseph Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Republican leader and former speaker of the House of representatives, last night told 700 friends of Rep. Kenneth B. Keating that the Rochester legislator "would be a great credit to this great Empire State" as a United States senator . . . .

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

GUEST OF HONOR – Rep. Kenneth B. Keating waves in response to tributes.

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"MR. SPEAKER" – Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House in GOP congresses, delivers main speech and high praise of Keating to more than 700 of Keating's friends who gathered in main hall of Chamber of Commerce last night.

LEADS IN TRIBUTE – J. Frank Traynor, president of Rochester Bar Assn., leads applause for Rep. Keating. Traynor presented legislator a silver plaque on behalf of association.

(2.)

Posner Explains Refusal To Attend Keating Dinner

William N. Posner, Monroe County Democratic chairman, said today he refused to attend the testimonial dinner for Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester last night because he did not want to participate in the "political build-up" of a Republican who might be running against Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, in November.

Posner said in a written statement today:

"Keating is being actively advanced by Republican leader Fred Parrish as a candidate for the senator nomination to oppose Sen. Lehman next fall. The dinner, I reasoned, and, judging from the newspaper accounts I reasoned correctly, would obviously be a Republican political buildup of Mr. Keating and we Democrats simply would not lend ourselves to any movement against Sen. Lehman, a great public servant who has the respect and affection of all real Democrats and also a multitude of Republicans. Any self-styled Democrat who helped launch Keating in his senatorial venture could hardly hope to stand up and be counted as loyal to his party."

(Joseph S. Rippey, candidate of the anti-Posner Monroe County Democratic Political Committee for the Democratic county chairmanship, was seated at the head table at the Keating affair. He was introduced as "a Rochester Democratic leader" and a member of the bar association which sponsored the Keating testimonial dinner.)

Posner added that he also felt "the bar association should not be partisan since it obviously is made up of both Democratic and Republican lawyers." The association "would do well to ponder the ethics of their action," he said.

p. **(B7/f1)**

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Rochester Times-Union
August 17, 1956

Ike's Health, Nixon: Adlai Lays It on Line

By PAUL MILLER

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CHICAGO – Adlai E. Stevenson has laid it on the line.

Vice President Richard Nixon will be a focal point of violent attack in the coming campaign.

Linked will be the health of President Eisenhower.

The man from Illinois boldly disclosed this campaign concept last night within an hour after the Democratic National Convention nominated him . . . .

Adlai Stevenson, 1956 model, is a long, long way from the reluctant dragon of 1952. He stormed the country in the primaries. Here he triumphed also in the smoke-filled rooms. He's as polished, as gentlemanly, as ingratiating as ever. But there's a toughness and a drive and a determination there today that was absent, or less apparent in 1952.

This is going to be a campaign with a capital "C."

Dick Nixon will be under constant attack. President Eisenhower will be handled differently, but aggressively as well. Both, further health setbacks or no, will have their hands full this time.

Adlai Stevenson is moving out fast.

q. **(B7/f1)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
August 19, 1956

Pro, Anti-Nixon Forces Skirmish In Battle of Polls at San Francisco

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President of The Gannett Newspapers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 – Preconvention skirmishing, such as it was for there's mighty little of it, developed into a battle of polls today. (See details on Page 12A.)

First, Harold Stassen, boosting Gov. Christian Herter, called a press conference to present his "latest nationwide study of voter opinion." It showed, of course, that Richard Nixon WILL be a handicap to President Eisenhower in the campaign.

Next, Sen. Styles bridges, immediately following Stassen before the same reporters in the same hall – the Knob Room at the Fairmount Hotel – handed out leaflets reporting a different poll. It showed, of course, that Richard Nixon will be NO handicap to President Eisenhower in the campaign.

The delegates could take their choice . . . .

I VISITED FORMER President Hoover this morning. He looked well and spry in the usual blue double-breasted suit, seated at his desk in the presidential suite at

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the Mark Hopkins. The desk was covered by letters and telegrams. He's still digging out of the greetings received on his 82nd birthday Aug. 10. "Guess I must have received 25,000," he said smilingly.

Hoover addresses the convention Tuesday night. Otherwise, he's taking no apparent part. Doesn't even expect to go out there on opening night, Monday. He asked to be remembered to his old friend Frank Gannett and other friends in Rochester. I said I'd relay his greetings by wire. Here it is . . . .

r. **(B7/f1)**

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Rochester Times-Union
August 22, 1957

Stassen's Efforts: What of Effects?

By PAUL MILLER
Editor and Publisher, The Times-Union

SAN FRANCISCO – [Harold] Stassen's dump-Nixon drive has had some effect on delegates at the Republican National Convention.

1. It caused a conscious, if largely casual, appraisal of other possible candidates.

2. It raised among some top party pros a nagging question: "What if Stassen SHOULD turn out to be right?"

As for the first, delegates had an opportunity to get a good look at Sen. William F. Knowland of California. As temporary chairman, he ran the convention until the permanent chairman, Joe Martin, took over.

They have also seen much of Goodwin (Goodie) Knight, popular governor of California. He tried mightily to keep the California delegation from endorsing Nixon for renomination . . . .

Many delegates appeared to believe they'd made a new discovery in Sen. Knowland, who took over from his friend and sponsor, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, as Republican leader of the Senate. Whatever the future may hold, Knowland clearly improved his party position here.

After looking them all over, if random comment is any gauge, the conventioners more or less contentedly came back to where they started – with Dick Nixon for vice president . . . .

KNIGHT'S OPPOSITON

The apparent enmity between Gov. Knight and Vice President Nixon becomes somewhat more understandable out here. Knight has strong union labor support in California. Organized labor leaders here oppose Nixon.

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There are personal animosities, including professional jealousies, perhaps. But the division of labor loyalties adds up to the major element in Knight's continuing anti-Nixonism.

In the lighthearted banter of this lighthearted convention, a new story makes the rounds daily. The latest:

"A Truman-Stassen third party is being formed," one delegate tells another. "Their slogan is 'We mess up everybody.'"

s. **(B7/f1)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 25, 1956

The Plight of Harold and Harry

Stassen: Frisco's HST

By PAUL MILLER
Editor and Publisher,
The Times-Union

SAN FRANCISCO – Harold E. Stassen wound up as the Harry S. Truman of San Francisco.

The parallels are equally pointed, equally perplexing – and almost equally painful.

In Chicago, Truman rode the wrong horse, Gov. Harriman, until it was too late to get off gracefully.

Stassen, though himself a veteran of 25 years in politics, let himself in for approximately the same general fate in San Francisco, fighting Vice President Richard Nixon.

DEAL OF DOING

From here on, it will take a deal of doing for Stassen to regain anywhere near the party standing he's enjoyed nationally since 1940 when, billed as the "boy governor" of Minnesota, he keynoted the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia and was Wendell Willkie's floor manager.

Since then, Stassen has had his ups and downs. But he always managed to regain an earnest, if small, group who boosted him for anything and everything, with the White House clearly their ultimate goal.

Now look:

1. – For all his protestations of acting for the party's good, he's pure poison to just about everybody close to Richard Nixon – with, for the moment at least, the very considerable exception of President Ike.

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2. – In striving to clamber back aboard the party train, he almost won as many hoots and "how now" smiles in convention corridors as sincere welcomes for his pains. He was spared boos when he addressed the convention. The leadership had passed the word to delegations please not to greet him impolitely.

The President told a press conference that he had no other thought than that Stassen would return to the official family as White House disarmament assistant.

Later, Stassen himself said that he would be back on the job Monday morning. He took a leave to carry on his fight to nominate somebody other than Nixon for Vice President.

"I owe Mr. Nixon all-out support from this point," Stassen blandly said.

Yet, like Truman, who will be quoted throughout the campaign on his Chicago statement that "Adlai Stevenson can't win," Stassen will be quoted by Democratic campaigners on his oft-repeated prediction that Nixon will cost the ticket "millions of votes."

Some anti-Stassen republican leaders fear that a Republican defeat in November, or even a close squeak, would open the door for an "I told you so" from Harold Stassen.

Most, however, grew stronger for Nixon during Stassen's attack than they were before.

And it was clear that rank and file delegates, having looked over the crop of possibilities to replace Nixon, turned to him with confidence that he is, as President Eisenhower said, as good a man as they could pick for the vice presidency.

2 RESULTS

So Harold Stassen's solo uprising, his calm but insistent urging that Nixon be replaced, finally produced this situation:

Nixon is back, stronger than ever.

Stassen is out in left field; nobody knows quite where.

Some say of Stassen, "he MEANT well . . ." but political leaders shun a loser like the plague and "he meant well" is seldom an acceptable excuse for one who bolts the organizational fold for an excursion of his own.

t. **(B7/f1)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Monday Evening, August 27, 1956

WE SUPPORT IKE

GOP Stronger

2041

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After Frisco

* * * * * *

Ike Shows Surprising Vigor, Nixon Wins New Friends

By PAUL MILLER
Editor and Publisher of The Times-Union

After two weeks of the sound and fury of the two national conventions, the 1956 American political prospect is just what it was before:

President Eisenhower will be reelected unless he suffers another illness.

Actually, the republicans may be in a more favorable position now than before Chicago and San Francisco. There are two main reasons:

1. Eisenhower appears stronger physically and more vigorous than his most fervent well-wishers had dared hope.

2. Richard Nixon came out of the Cow palace with more friends and supporters than he took in.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATED the ticket most republican leaders expected. It is a good one. But Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, without some now unforeseen break, would have to do the impossible to beat Ike.

Readers saw the pictures of the President in the newspapers , and perhaps on TV. Neither did justice to his unexpectedly radiant and ruddy appearance up close in the flesh at San Francisco.

Nor could this have been a surface impression only. What Ike went through at Frisco could have knocked out almost any reader of these reflections!

To wit:

Within 48 hours, Ike submitted himself to tumultuous welcomes, parades, handshaking, dozens of conferences including the climactic meeting with Harold Stassen, the first presidential press conference ever conducted “live” on TV, more parades, more handshaking, the acceptance speech, and a train ride to his holiday at Pebble Beach.

He was up next day at 7:30 a.m. and banging out golf balls at 9 a.m.

Again: What reader of this report could take on that schedule, with or without a heart condition?

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* * *

NOW, ABOUT NIXON. He could not have come out of the convention any better if the party high command had planned it that way.

Harold Stassen's attack strengthened Dick Nixon. Stassen knocked out only himself.

I heard many delegates , who had not seen or known much of Nixon intimately prior to the convention, praise him after his speech at San Francisco. They expressed wonderment that they'd heard so much against him before they got there. They asked themselves what was back of the anti-Nixon talk. (Read the explanation of the attacks on Nixon, by C. Lynn Fox, on Page 18 today.)

Governor Christian Herter of Massachusetts was Stassen's No. 1 candidate to dump Nixon. Herter is a great public servant. Yet it was clear – off the respective performances of Herter and Nixon in the Cow Palace – that Nixon would be a more vigorous, a more attractive and a more persuasive campaigner than Herter could ever be. This was common comment out there.

Putting the spotlight on Nixon led to a careful examination by many of the substance behind the Nixon criticism of which we have heard so much.

After sorting it out, delegates clearly came to the conclusion that the main thing against him seemed to be that he's a hard-hitting campaigner such as the Republicans have not been able to boast in years. No wonder his opponents don't like him. He has grown in public esteem. That grow will continue.

Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver will run an exhaustive campaign. Stevenson showed at Chicago that he is a much more able politician than in 1952 – and he was good then. It will not be enough, however, against the greatest public personality since FDR at his best; that's Ike.

* * *

NOTES ON THE DEMOCRATS: In young **Sen. Jack Kennedy** of Massachusetts, the Democrats have a new political star of national appeal. He may well reach the top in time. Many hope so. Some republicans are happy that he is not the Democratic vice presidential nominee right now – they think he'd have attracted more votes than Estes Kefauver . . . Young **Sen. Gore** of Tennessee is another democrat certain to be heard from further . . . .

The Rochester Times-Union will, of course, support Eisenhower and Nixon. They are more able, more experienced and more needed now even than they were in '52.

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The nation, however, is fortunate indeed that Adlai Stevenson is again the Democratic nominee.

u. **(B4/f15)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
October 8, 1956

U.S. Election Intrigues Foreigners, Says Miller

By PAUL MILLER
Executive Vice President of The Gannett Newspapers

Everybody abroad wants to know about Ike.

Foreign government officials, of course, are striving mightily to preserve a position of impartiality. They hasten to say so even as they ask a U.S. visitor for the latest election forecast from America.

A number of foreigners I saw on a quick trip to Britain and Egypt assumed President Eisenhower would be re-elected. Yet they wondered – even as you and I – how he's feeling healthwise now. They asked about this man Nixon who is running on the sane ticket or something, and whether some of the things Stevenson and former President Truman say can possibly be true.

Campaign speeches in the United States get little attention abroad. There are brief reports, however, of major campaign efforts here. There is some general idea in the street that the man named Stevenson and also Mr. Truman, who is well known and well liked overseas, are saying some awful things about the man best known abroad as commander in chief of the Allied war effort in Europe.

Most officials clearly believe that Washington is trying desperately to keep things on an even keel internationally during the election campaign.

Many in England who favored a strong policy toward Egypt's President Nasser in the Suez crisis think the U.S. toned down its own stand, after what seemed to be a bold start, to avoid any criticism in the campaign.

They think, in short, that we ran out on them instead of strongly backing them up when they mobilized troops and talked of using force, if necessary, to wrench the Suez Canal back out of Nasser's sole grasp and put it under international control.

They think we softened up for political reasons.

It is known that President Eisenhower has stated many times, and to Secretary of State Dulles, that political considerations here must have no place in our approach to foreign affairs.

I never missed an opportunity to tell this to our foreign friends and critics.

Probably few believed me. Few of them would work that way. Why, they think, should we?

But they're all interested in Ike.

Paul Miller recently

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Made a 10-day flying trip to London and Cairo to find out first-hand about the Suez crisis. He has compiled his observations into a series of five articles. Written "like a letter home," this informative new series will begin today in The Times-Union.

v. **(B4/f23)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Sunday, October 7, 1956

Letters to the Editor on . . . .
Why They Still Like Ike . . . . or Favor Adlai

She Likes Dick

Anybody but an optimistic Eisenhower would be scared to his death by the declarations such as those given out in the newspapers by Justin Wroe Nixon, Dean Margaret Habein and Sol Linowitz.

And what have they, specifically, against Dick Nixon?

I have never heard a criticism of him as presiding officer in the Senate. And he was credited with efficiency and modesty in his pinch-hitting when President Eisenhower was ill.

Thursday evening on TV, his answers to questions from newsmen all over the country were frank, fearless and confident.

Does Dr. (Justin) Nixon want to see a Democratic Congress with its most important committees again headed by veteran states-righters and Negroe-wrongers? Just now they are trying to prove that integration in the District of Columbia is unworkable and a failure.

RUTH L. GREENE

Pittsford

He Likes Adlai

MAY I express the views of an independent voter on one issue in this election. For years I have cast my vote for president, primarily on the issue of foreign policy. On that issue more than upon any other has it depended whether we would have enough order in the world for us to carry on satisfactorily our domestic life.

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I voted for Dewey in ’48 and for Eisenhower in ’52 on this issue, believing that it was important for the Republicans to become responsible for our bipartisan foreign policy.

But now our foreign policy needs serious overhauling. The new developments in Russian policy alone call for it. What is called a “peace” is, to a considerable degree, chaos in a temporary equilibrium. The internal workings of the State Department where Scott McLeod, Senator McCarthy’s friend has a dominant position; our attitudes toward Germany, Japan and the neutral nations; our contacts with the Iron Curtain countries and China; and above all, the aims of our policy – all need candid and thorough re-appraisal.

In spite of the President’s fine character, the Eisenhower administration, if re-elected, cannot do this. It will be weakened in influence by the President’s ineligibility for re-election. It will be limited in maneuvering by the party’s powerful right wing which will not face the century we are living in. It will be tied to the personality and methods of Secretary Dulles who tries to handle everything himself.

No commission can do this re-appraising. Only a President can do it who is elected by all the people, and who will use the powers of his high office as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson did, to appeal to the minds and hearts of our people for advance all along the line.

It is because I believe that Gov. Stevenson understands that this job needs to be done and is able and willing to do it, that I am for him.

JUSTIN WROE NIXON

93 Beverly St.

w. **(B4/f23)**

Democrat and Chronicle
October 8, 1956

Letters to the Editor
‘Adlai Is Not in Ike’s League’

EDITOR’S NOTE: Every letter must be signed with full name and address of the writer. In cases involving danger of severe personal hardship or questions of professional ethics, signatures may be withheld at our discretion. Space limitations may require editing of those letters which are printed; brevity by writers will be a guarantee of least possible editing.

IT beats me how a wonderful man, Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon, can get so much bum information as he makes clear HE has got in his letter in Sunday’s Democrat and Chronicle.

For example, he repeats that Scott McLeod has a “dominant position” in the State Department. This is not true. McLeod did a pretty good job in a very tough spot, but to say he is in a “dominant position” is to misrepresent.

*** * ***

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THEN DR. NIXON is critical of Secretary Dulles for doing so much work himself. This can be argued either way, of course, and my guess is that those who yack about Dulles doing too much are, by and large, the same ones who say Eisenhower is a part-time president. They can't win.

Yet what a contrast from years past when the State Department wasn't even permitted to function. Secretary Stettinius once told me, in 1945, with the glee of a schoolboy, that President Roosevelt had decided henceforth to let his Secretary of State see "most" of the messages he, FDR, was exchanging with foreign powers! I take it that sort of operation suited Dr. Nixon.

Much of the remainder of his letter is the 1956 Democratic party line. It has been debated and debated and more of the same is to come.

Yet I must comment on Dr. Nixon's comparing Stevenson and Eisenhower.

Stevenson was a fine man in various secondary appointive jobs in Washington during and after the war. He became a good governor of Illinois. He means well.

* * *

BUT – the irresponsible charges and impossible promises Stevenson has got off in 1956 should have disqualified him in the minds of all of us as a candidate for president.

Stevenson is going to have more to apologize for, after he takes his licking on Nov. 6, than any campaigner for major public office since Tom Dewey in 1950.

Moreover, Stevenson personally is of course not in the same league with Ike. Perhaps few ever seriously contended he was, but it is a matter of opinion and Dr. Nixon is entitled to his.

One expects expressions like Dr. Nixon's from those who don't know or who have an axe to grind. A man who has to be in the public eye as much as Dr. Nixon ought to know the facts. I find it disappointing.

PAUL MILLER

5455 Clover St.
Pittsford

x. **(B4/f23)**

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

THOMAS H. HAWKS
PRESIDENT

October 9, 1956

2047

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Mr. Paul Miller
The Gannett Company
Times Square
Rochester 14, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

There have been many interesting and informative editorials and letters to the Editor appearing in the Democrat and Chronicle and the Times Union during the past several weeks. This, we all agree, is a very healthy thing, and I certainly hope they will continue throughout the balance of the campaign.

This letter is merely to tell you that I think one of the most outstanding letters was your reply in yesterday's Democrat to Dr. Nixon's letter which appeared on Sunday. True to your form it was a fine job, and I commend you.

Most sincerely,
Tom (signed)

THH/b

y. **(B4/f23)**

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
ROCHESTER 2, NEW YORK

M. H. EISENHART
HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 10, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Gannett Co., Inc.
55 Exchange Street
Rochester 14, New York

Dear Paul:

I am simply astounded at the attitude with regard to this election on the part of men like Justin Nixon. I have read his comments and reasons for voting for Stevenson and I do want to tell you how pleased I was to read your reply. I think you did a fine job.

How some of our so-called intellectuals, and particularly a minister, can even consider voting for Stevenson in contrast to President Eisenhower is beyond my imagination.

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Keep up the good work!

Most sincerely,
Herb (signed)

MHE H

z. **(B4/f23)**

THE SENATE
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

GEORGE T. MANNING
52nd DISTRICT
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON EXCISE

October 10, 1956

Mr. Paul Miller
Managing Editor
Rochester Times Union
Rochester, New York

Dear Paul:

The "amens" that were surely sounded by thousands of Rochesterians after reading your letter to Dr. Nixon must still be reverberating!

Your reply was a masterpiece and bespoke eloquently many thoughts a lot of us have had and hesitated to voice because we were loath to tangle with the "cloth."

Nice work on a job that badly needed doing.

Sincerely,
George (signed)
George T. Manning

GTM:VM

aa. **(B4/f23)**

Democrat and Chronicle
October 10, 1956

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Letters to the Editor
Dr. Nixon Replies; Is Replied to!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Every letter must be signed with full name and address of the writer. In cases involving danger of severe personal hardship or questions of professional ethics, signatures may be withheld at our discretion. Space limitations may require editing of those letters which are printed; brevity by writers will be a guarantee of least possible editing.

I APPRECIATE the compliment when my friend Paul Miller, publisher of The Democrat and Chronicle, replies personally to my letter of Oct. 7 on the campaign. It is like seeing your opponents send in their first team when their goal is threatened.

The points Paul raises I must discuss very briefly. He accuses me of following the "Democrat party line." I suppose he is thinking of my reference to the Republican party's "powerful right wing which will not face the century we are living in." Let me say that if he will read Donovan's "Eisenhower: The Inside Story," he will find that the President himself has been worried about conditions within his party that grow out of the power of the conservative elements in it. At one time he even considered whether he should organize a new party.

* * *

MY REFERENCE to Secretary Dulles was no reflection on either his character or his intentions. I wrote a letter to the papers in his behalf when he ran against Senator Lehman. My point is now that he has become so identified with our policy as it is, that he can hardly reappraise himself.

Paul's main charge against me is that I have operated on the basis of "bum information." Let us see how "bum" it is, as tested by my reference to Scott McLeod's "dominant" position in the State Department which Paul says I "misrepresent."

I hold no brief for "dominant." "Highly influential" will do as well. Scott McLeod is of course a symbol of the influence of Senator McCarthy, the baleful effects of whose activities, as Senator Cain recently discovered, continue on after McCarthy has lost his personal prestige.

We had a devastating revelation of these effects on the State Department in the letter published on January 17, 1954, signed by five former ambassadors and career officials of the department, Norman Armour, Joseph Grew, R. W. Bliss, William Phillips and G. H. Shaw.

In its summary of the letter the New York Times said, "Attack seen aimed at Senator McCarthy and department security officer S. McLeod. Letter charges a foreign service officer reporting honestly may later find loyalty and integrity challenged." In my experience abroad last year (1955) I found confirmation of what these former State Department officials had said. Can we wonder that many of our able young people hesitate to seek employment in the department?

* * *

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NO, AFTER rereading my letter in the light of Paul Miller's criticism I do not find anything substantial in it I want to withdraw. It is based on what I believe is adequate information. Nor do I have any "ax to grind" beyond seeing my country have a foreign policy that will help bring order in the world – a desire which goes back to experiences in France during the first World War.

I know that others will estimate both issues and candidates differently. And our political campaigns are such as to make the stoutest American heart quail. However, this is our American way, and after viewing some other ways, I am for ours.

But it is the business of independents to see to it that the big issues are not lost sight of in the political hassle. That is why I have lifted out the issue of foreign policy. I believe that a serious re-appraisal of our foreign policy is due, if we are to avoid the calamity of another great war.

With malice toward none and charity for all.

JUSTIN WROE NIXON

93 Beverly St.

bb. **(B4/f23)**

*****

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
October 11, 1956

Letters to Editor: Political Pot Comes to a Boil

Attention Letter Writers!

THIS page is happily engulfed in letters to the editor. We like them. We hope they keep coming. For the people are really speaking up.

But as in past election seasons, we now find it necessary to remind writers that there is no place for the wordy and long letter. We will edit all letters to a reasonable length consistent with our space, preserving as best we can the writer's main points. We confidently expect only agreement with this technique, for it is the only way to achieve fairness for all writers. And needless to say, brevity at the source will make editing unnecessary!

(1.) It is extremely difficult for me to understand how an outstanding Christian gentleman, scholar and statesman like Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon can enlist under the banner of Adlai Stevenson and sing and march to "Onward Christian Soldiers" beside Talmadge, Eastland and thousands of other Southern demagogues, reactionaries, rabble-rousers, hate-mongers, city bosses and racketeers.

Indeed, it puzzles me to understand how any ordinary Christian can support Stevenson so long as he cheerfully accepts and solicits such support in his campaign to become the President of the United States . . . .

C.T. LUNSFORD, M.D.
574 Clarissa St.

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(2.) ***The Language?***

I am confident that Paul Miller, in his recent rejoinder to Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon, did not intend to show any disrespect to him, because in calling him "a wonderful man' Mr. Miller obviously meant to register his own sincere agreement with the high estimate in which Dr. Nixon is held by our community.

Nevertheless, it seems to me that Mr. Miller did unwittingly use in several instances "the language of disrespect" which detracted from the force of his letter as a whole, employing such phrases as "bum information," "to misrepresent," "those who yack about Dulles," and "much of the remainder of his letter is the 1956 Democrat party line."

Surely, Dr. Nixon, who has been widely known as a political independent, never as a follower of any party line, and who habitually makes a conscientious effort to inform himself before he speaks on any subject, deserves better treatment than the above phrases connote. Mr. Miller's letter could have been written hurriedly and under the strain of political emotion – a strain which most of us probably have to undergo whenever we prepare to exercise our right of suffrage.

Seldom are we for any one candidate 100% and zero percent for his opponent. The rivals may rate, in our judgment, more like 60% to 40% or even as closely as 51% to 49% -- but when we cast our ballot, we must vote 100% for the one and zero percent for the other and in order to make this necessarily distorted judgment, we have to call in the help of our emotions.

Perhaps a man who has to be in the public eye as much as Mr. Miller, may want to consider – not necessarily the logical content of his recent letter, but at least some of its disparaging connotations.

DAVID RHYS WILLIAMS
69 Highland Ave.

Editor's Note: Mr. Miller has been out of the city and out of reach for consultation. Therefore this is our own comment, not his. We think the Miller letter assailed Dr. Nixon's political thinking, not his person. And it is our own belief that when a cleric deals in politics he cannot expect to be protected by his cloth.

(3.) ***Ike Dedicated***

On an evening news broadcast of Oct. 5, I heard Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon quoted as saying he was not only in favor of the policies professed by Mr. Stevenson, but that he did not want to see Mr. Richard Nixon become President.

What right has Dr. Nixon to assume that President Eisenhower is not going to live? As a religious leader doesn't Dr. Nixon believe in a higher power in the matter of life and death?

If Dr. Nixon voted for President Eisenhower in 1952 why doesn't he support him now . . . .

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The great majority of the people of our country and around the world know that President Eisenhower has dedicated his entire life to his country in war and in peace, always with an abiding faith in God . . . .

MRS. E. B. BROWN

57 Calumet St.

(4.) ***'Ike Has Character'***

Astonishment and dismay filled my heart after reading Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon's article in Sunday's Democrat and Chronicle.

As a church leader in this community one would naturally expect Dr. Nixon's endorsement of President Eisenhower because of his integrity, his active support and attendance at church services, his firm belief in prayer and open avowal of its use in governmental deliberations, his devotion to his family – in contrast to Mr. Stevenson's divorce – and his above board dealings and truthfulness. Any person with such a character and religious background deserves and should have the active support of all church people, whether Catholic, Jewish or Protestant.

One cannot build a golden age with men of lead . . . .

EDITH A. HAGLUND

9 Cypress St.

(5.) ***For Dr. Nixon***

The opinions of Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon are well respected in Rochester as elsewhere. Evidence of this is in letters appearing in this column. One such letter comes from the very heart and head of The Democrat and Chronicle itself, Paul Miller (Oct. 8), in reaction to Prof. Nixon's published decision to support Adlai Stevenson for president (Oct. 7).

That Mr. Miller's response appeared so quickly is testimony enough to his respect, even if he had not called Dr. Nixon "a wonderful man."

Like many Rochesterians I not only appreciate Dr. Nixon's thinking, I seek it out. Hence, I am grateful for his considerate move in making his decision public. All who know Dr. Nixon know that he does not make decisions easily. He has gained our respect because of his own deep respect of evidence and his ability to weigh it carefully.

Mr. Miller claims that Dr. Nixon has been subjected to "much bum information." Yet, there is only one fact in Dr. Nixon's letter which he attempts to refute – Scott McLeod's position in the State Department.

Dr. Nixon's letter emphasizes "the issue of foreign policy." The three major objections he has to the Eisenhower administration in that regard are left untouched by Mr. Miller.

Though Mr. Miller admits that Dr. Nixon is entitled to his own opinion he ends his reply with the view that Dr. Nixon's opinion could only be expected from "those who have an axe to grind," and that he is disappointed that Dr. Nixon doesn't know the facts.

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The clear implication is that if one knows the facts he is led to one clear-cut irrefutable decision. Only prejudice leads us to such decisions. A rational weighing of evidence demands an appreciation of at least two sides of an argument: a rational decision is invariably a compromise.

I am sure that if Dr. Nixon's full argument were known we would see that his decision has been hard earned – arrived at not through ignorance of the facts but careful evaluation of their import.

Those of us who consider our vote as "independent" are in great need of the rational thinking which Dr. Nixon represents whether we finally agree with him or not. There will be "wonderful men" voting both ways on Nov. 6. To make a decision surely does not mean ignorance of the facts!

J. A. SANDERS

191 Highland Parkway

cc. **(B4/f23)**

(2) PHOTOS:
1956-6 A
1956-6 B

PM and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1956

[PM, Richard Nixon and 2 unidentified men]

3. 1957

a. **(B4/f24)**

(1.) *In honor of*
The President of the United States and Mrs. Eisenhower
and
The Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon

The Inaugural Committee
requests the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller
at the

Inaugural Ball
Monday evening the twenty-first of January
One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven
at nine o'clock
Washington, District of Columbia

(2.) *In honor of*

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The Governors of the States
and
Special Distinguished Guests

The Inaugural Committee 1957
requests the pleasure of your company
at a Reception
Sunday afternoon the twentieth of January
from three-thirty until six o'clock
at The Statler
in the City of Washington

(3.)

The honor of your presence
is requested at the ceremonies
attending the Inauguration of the
President and Vice President
of the United States
January twenty-first
Nineteen hundred fifty-seven

(4.) (2) PHOTOS:

1957 4a
1957 4b

Mrs. Walter Cronkite, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller & Mrs. Gannett
Inaugural Ball
Park Sheraton, Washington, D. C.
January 21, 1957

b. **(B4/f27)**
*****

Bay of Quinte
COUNTRY CLUB
LIMITED

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Please . . . RAKE THE BUNKERS
and
REPLACE YOUR DIVOT

DICK NIXON – 94
CARL HALLAUER – 102
HARRY BYRD – 116

2055

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Signed *Paul Miller* (signed)
Attested *Dick Nixon* (signed)
Date 7 / 6 – 57

c. **(B4/f28)**

(18) PHOTOS:

1957-3 A-Q +1

d. **(B7/f3)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
March 8, 1957

Probes and No-Fear Politics

- - - Will 'Liberalism' Last? . . Dulles and His Critics

By PAUL MILLER

Kennedy, Nixon – and 1960

The Republicans – Modern Republicans, that is – appear set to out-Deal the Dealers in the drive to elect Vice President Nixon as president in 1960.

The Democrats – Modern Democrats, that is – are fighting to keep the GOP out of the "liberal" position.

Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts predicted this week that Dick Nixon will be the 1960 Republican nominee and "hard to beat." Hence, young Kennedy seemed to urge, the Democrats need to hustle up some giveaways and get ahead again in this contest which nobody minds but us taxpayers.

Kennedy didn't put it quite that way. He said:

"Congressional Democrats must shape a responsible progressive record with deeds that match our words. For it is precisely this gap between rhetoric and the record that casts doubt on the new liberalism of the Republicans."

Kennedy is one of the comers in American politics. He's only 39, smart, personable and wealthy. He'll be very much in the 1960 picture himself, likely for vice president . . . .

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d. **(B4/f28)**

Rochester Times-Union
Friday Evening, July 5, 1957

PHOTO
Captions

Vice President Relaxes on Lake Ontario

Vice President Richard M. Nixon came quietly into Rochester today to join Publisher Paul Miller in a weekend of relaxation on Lake Ontario. Plans included fishing and golf. The vice president (right) and the president of The Gannett Newspapers are shown about to set sail from the Rochester Yacht Club.

e. **(B4/f28)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
July 6, 1957

PHOTO
Caption:

HERE TO RELAX – Vice President Richard M. Nixon is pictured with Publisher Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, at Rochester Yacht Club yesterday before they boarded a boat for weekend cruise on Lake Ontario. Trip is strictly for relaxation purposes, will include fishing [and] golf.

f. **(B4/f28)**

Rochester Times-Union
Monday Evening, July 8, 1957

(1.)

Nixon Gives Rights Bill Good Chance

Vice President Visitor here; Makes Canada Cruise

By KERMIT HILL

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a visitor here, today gave the Eisenhower administration's controversial civil rights bill "a good chance" of getting through the Senate at the current session.

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The measure, which passed the House of Representatives last month by a 286-126 vote, was due to come up in the Senate today. It is expected to touch off a showdown fight and possibly the longest Southern fili[buster] . . . .

Nixon, a staunch supporter of the bill, commented to a reporter:

"I believe there is a good chance the Senate will pass a civil rights bill at this session. Of course, there will be a lot of discussion – I won't call it a filibuster."

"We are not rigid," he stated, "but generally speaking, we feel the bill in its present form is moderate and would not cause the violent reaction which some of its opponents talk about."

He said no amendment has been summited to the administration yet for its approval. Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) has announced he is preparing an amendment which would provide for the right of jury trial in cases of civil rights offenses prosecuted by the federal government. Nixon said he could not comment on any amendment which has not been submitted formally to the Senate.

*** * ***

THE VICE PRESIDENT offered his hopeful evaluation of the measure's chances as he prepared to tee-off on Oak Hill Country Club's east course for a final round of golf before returning to Washington.

Nixon, guest of Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers, spent the weekend sailing on Lake Ontario and golfing and sightseeing on the Canadian side. He golfed Saturday and Sunday after a sail across the lake through choppy waters.

The party, which included Carl S. Hallauer, president of Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rex Smith, American Airlines executive, and Harry F. Byrd Jr., son of Virginia's senator, made unannounced visits to several spots, including Picton, Ont. Hallauer said when Nixon was recognized there the mayor and a delegation of Picton residents showed up with syrup, cheese and other gifts from the community.

Nixon went unrecognized in some places. At one spot, a waiter stepped up to the table and asked:

"By any chance are you the vice president of the United States?"

When Nixon confirmed his identity, the waiter hurried to the kitchen, returning shortly to report that other employes [*sic*] of the establishment didn't believe the U.S. vice persident [*sic*] was a customer. Nixon accompanied the waiter to the kitchen to greet the workers.

The party was returned to Rochester at 9:30 a.m. today in a flight in the Gannett Newspapers airplane piloted by Russell F. Holderman, chief pilot. Holderman met the party at the Royal Air Force station in Trenton, Ont. On

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landing here, the group unloaded golf clubs and headed immediately for Oak Hill Country Club.

The vice president rode to the country club with Mrs.

(Please turn to Page 10)

Nixon Winds Up Holiday with Golf

(Continued from Page 1)

Frank Gannett, who met the party at the airport.

* * *

SURPRISED GOLFERS and a number of youngsters crowded around the vice president as he alighted at Oak Hill. Several women golfers asked him to sign their golf score cards.

Nixon, dressed in a yellow knit golf shirt and pearl gray slacks, flashed the famous campaign smile as he waved to caddies and golfers on the club grounds. He borrowed a No. 5 wood from Charles McKenna, club golf professional.

The vice president displayed a talent for putting on the practice green adjacent to the clubhouse. He dropped in three out of three four-footers and two out of three five-footers before heading for the first tee. He recalled that the world's top golfing talent played last year's National Open over the rolling, lush green east course.

A flip of the coin paired Nixon with Hallauer in the foursome. Miller and Byrd paired up for the round.

After Byrd and Miller each drove off, taking a second ball – a "Mulligan" – after poor first drives, Nixon stepped to the tee. About thirty [or] forty spectators stood around watching as he lined up his ball. The vice president took an easy swing, driving a straight drive that soared over the 200-yard marker. Hallauer followed with a shorter, straight drive down the middle of the fairway.

Nixon was scheduled to return to Washington this evening after a reception at the Miller home on Clover road, Pittsford.

(2.) (2) PHOTOS

Captions:

OAK HILL golf course appealed to Nixon, here putting on third green of East Course. He liked it so well he extended to 18 what was to have been 9 hole game.

GREETING from Mrs. Frank Gannett is given Vice President Nixon at Roch-Ester-Monroe County Airport, after weekend of yachting, golfing, sightseeing.

(3.) ***Ike Beats Him At Golf – Nixon***

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Vice President Nixon shoots in the high 80s on the golf course but he's usually not good enough to beat President Eisenhower, he disclosed today.

The President shoots in the low 80s, Nixon said. The President seldom discloses his golf score, which is a subject of much speculation among golfers.

"The President is at least three or four strokes better than I am," Nixon said. "He has broken 80 on occasion."

g. **(B4/f28)**

*****

Democrat and Chronicle
Tuesday, July 9, 1957

Nixon Appraises Purge As 'Struggles for Power,' Warns of Optimism

By BILL BEENEY

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, appraising the political purges in Russia as "an internal struggle for power," yesterday cautioned against a too optimistic evaluation of the Kremlin shakeup.

"We would be naïve to think that the political changes indicate any change in the basic direction of Soviet policy or any softening of the Soviet line of world conquest," Nixon said in an interview here.

"What we are seeing is an internal struggle for power. Khrushchev is simply getting rid of his potential rivals, and we are likely to see more rather than less dictatorship in the future. Khrushchev will be, even more than in the past, the man who calls the signals."

'Not Going Too Well'

But the Moscow maneuvers do indicate, said the vice president, "that things have not been going too well in the Soviet Union or the satellite countries."

The interview was conducted in serene and cloudless skies over Lake Ontario aboard The Gannett Newspapers plane as it brought Nixon and four companions back to Rochester yesterday morning after a weekend of relaxation and golfing in Canada.

With him were his host, Paul Miller, a long-time personal friend and president of The Gannett Newspapers; Carl S. Hallauer, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; Harry F. Byrd Jr., a state senator in Virginia and son of U.S. Senator Harry Byrd; and Rex Smith, vice president of American Airlines.

'Took Life Easy'

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The group, concerned strictly with "a few days of relaxation," left Rochester quietly last Friday by boat for a cruise in Lake Ontario. They played golf Saturday and Sunday at the Bay of Quinty [*sic*], Ont., Canada, "took life easy the rest of the time," and returned to tangle with Oak Hill Country Club's East Course. Nixon and Byrd flew back to Washington last night. Smith flew to California where he has a speaking date today.

Tanned, as trim as a new sailboat, and looking refreshed after what he said was his first weekend off "in a long while," Nixon settled back in his airplane seat and offered his opinions on a variety of subjects:

On the controversial civil rights legislation now before the Senate:

"I believe there's a good chance that some civil rights legislation will be acted upon by the Senate at the current session. You can't tell what direction the debate will take until we get to that point."

On Rep. Kenneth B. Keating and Rep. Harold C. Ostertag:

"Ken and I went into the House together in 1947. I've known and admired him for 10 years. He has reached a position of top leadership in the House, is one of the most articulate spokesmen for the administration, and is considered to be one of the most 'solid' of our Congressmen.

"In my opinion, Ken would be a strong candidate for any office for which he might run.

"Harold Ostertag has made a very favorable impression in the House. He has done a fine job; he is, in contrast to some men who might be considered

Continued on Page 19

Nixon Appraises Purge of Russian Leaders

Continued from Page 17

'one-termers,' the kind of a man who should be able to remain in the House as long as he wants the job."

On government spending:

"There has been a great deal of concern about the budget, and defense spending. The answer is that we must, of course, do the job as economically as we can. But we MUST do it. We can't afford to weaken our own defenses – particularly at this time of Russian unrest.

"I don't accept the theory that government spending is needed for a prop to business.

"Once the international situation is such that we can safely make cuts in government spending for defenses, we ought to do so. It is better for the economic health of the country to have individuals spending more and government spending less. Unfortunately, there seem to be no prospects in the immediate future for decreased defense spending."

On income taxes:

"The present level of taxes is not one that should be continued unless it is needed. When we can reduce them, we should. I'm speaking of individual income taxes as well as corporation taxes."

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On the American economy:

"There has been too much pessimistic talk about how much goods the American economy can absorb. The pessimists have always been proved wrong. I don't see any ceiling to our economy.

"The rest of the world is growing, too. Asia, Africa and South America are just waking to their potential. They are beginning to produce goods we can use and are developing the need for products we can sell them. The world's economy has a tremendous potential. I believe we will see a great increase in America's markets abroad for many years to come."

On U.S. boom-and-bust possibilities:

"Ours, being a free economy, will have its ups and downs. But I believe that the violence of those upturns and downturns will be greatly cushioned in the future by the government techniques which have been developed.

"I don't see any possibility of a major depression."

In Positive Fashion

Nixon answers questions carefully yet unhesitatingly. He talks straight-from-the-shoulder in terms that leave no room for misunderstanding. Affable, smiling, he nonetheless concentrates thoughtfully on every question, frames his answers in positive fashion.

He was dressed in vacation style, wearing a bright yellow short-sleeved shirt and gray flannel slacks when he boarded the plane at the Royal Air Force station in Trenton, Ont. The boat was brought back to the Rochester Yacht Club by its crew.

As for the vice president's golf, it's in the late 80s. "I never swung a club until 1951," he admitted. "And I don't get as much chance to play now as I'd like to." But he is a serious linksman.

At Oak Hill, where an impromptu gallery congregated at the first tee to watch the foursome – Nixon and Hallauer, paired after a coin toss against Miller and Byrd – hit off, the vice president passed up his chance to take a "Mulligan" (a second tee shot). With good reason: His drive was straight and true, 210 yards down the middle of the fairway. He caught the creek in front of the green when he hooked his second, but came out with a six.

Played in Showers

Throughout the round, the latter part of which was played through brief, intermittent showers, Nixon was in the 200-yard vicinity off the tees, but his putter was misbehaving on Oak Hill's slick greens, and he settled for a 92. That included three strokes lost to the creek, and unfamiliarity with the course could be blamed for a few other shots, although the vice president didn't alibi – he was happy enough with the round "except for that darned putting." And he was lavish in his praise for the course: "It's a tough one all right, but a real challenge. And beautiful."

The "match" officially wound up "all even," because Hallauer had to leave after the first nine holes were played, and his place was shared on the second nine by his son-in-law, Arnie Johnson, for four holes, then Russell Holderman,

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Gannett pilot, for the last five holes. Miller was the low man in the foursome with an 88.

At Oak Hill, as at the golf club in Canada, Nixon obligingly signed autographs and shook hands with scores of folks who stepped up to say hello. Before leaving Oak Hill to attend a reception at Miller's home in Clover Road, Pittsford, the vice president stopped to talk with a number of young people who were at the course, and chatted with the caddies at the request of one of their number who, earlier, had advised Nixon that "the caddies would sure like to meet you Mr. Vice President."

Nixon's bagtoter, 17-year-old Liddon Bullock, of 288 Baden St., said: "He's a wonderful man, all right. And a pretty good golfer, too."

Without Bodyguards

This was the first trip the vice president has made "in several years," he said, without a Secret Service bodyguard. He experienced no difficulty, and in Canada – where his visit was entirely unofficial and unannounced – the reception from those who met him was a high point of the weekend.

The mayor of Picton, Ont., where the group stopped, brought gifts of maple syrup and cheese. At the City Hotel in Belleville, the group sat [at] a corner table when one man in the room, after eyeing Nixon for several minutes, approached and said: "Mister, have you ever been mistaken for the Vice President of the United States? You sure look like him."

Nixon nodded, said he could understand that because he was the vice president. The man who had asked him was convinced, went back to report his findings to his companions. But they having looked on in obvious doubt, were unconvinced. Nor were they converted while the group was present. "I've seen those fellows who look like somebody else before," was the way one man dismissed the incident.

(3) PHOTOS
Captions:

THOUGHTFUL FORE-SOME – Preparing to tackle Oak Hill's East Course yesterday, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, right, and his playing partners consider the task confronting them. Others from left: carl S. Hallauer, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; Harry F. Byrd Jr., Virginia state senator, and Paul Miller, president of The Gannett Newspapers. Miller's son, Kenper, is standing next to him. Nixon was a guest of Miller over the last weekend.

TRAP TROUBLES – Vice President Richard M. Nixon explodes from trap on second hole of East Course. He shot a 92, found course "tough but wonderful."

AUTOGRAPHER – The Vice president's autograph was sought by many folks yesterday – and graciously given to Mrs. Ray H. Larrabee, right, Mrs. Francis Collins.

h. **(B4/f28)**

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The Picton Times
Picton, Ontario
Tuesday, July 9, 1957

Vice-President of United States Visits Picton

A surprise visitor to Picton on Saturday evening was United States Vice-President Richard Nixon. Mr. Nixon arrived at Prince Edward Yacht Club dock aboard the huge sailing yacht "Widgeon" of Rochester, N.Y. Accompanied by Paul Miller, president of Gannett newspapers, and Carl Hallauer, president Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., both of Rochester, he walked uptown and covered the business district on foot. Returning to the Yacht Club, he chatted with a group of Picton children and signed autographs . . . .

i. **(B4/f27)**

Editor & Publisher
July 13, 1957

Nixon on Cruise

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Paul Miller, president of Gannett Newspapers, entertained Vice President Richard M. Nixon on a weekend cruise aboard the Gannett yacht on Lake Ontario. Golfing stops were made at Canadian and New York links. Also in the party were Harry F. Byrd Jr., editor of the Winchester (Va.) Star; Carl S. Hallauer, president of Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., and Rex Smith, American Airlines executive.

j. **(B7/f5)**

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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, July 20, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Will Sen. Ives Run Again?
It Could Be Ken Keating

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Backseat for McCahill and Miller

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Almost any story about photographs – even one highly personal – must be appropriate in Rochester.

This one concerns a weekend with Charles F. McCahill, former Rochester publisher, now an executive of the Cleveland News and the Plain Dealer.

* * *

HE WAS TELLING, even while driving us to his home from the airport, about the Kodak color picture he'd made of the Pope on a Vatican visit a few weeks ago. He was proudly showing it before we'd unpacked.

I had along some prints of pictures made of Vice President Nixon on his visit to Rochester a week ago. I promptly produced them.

Charlie McCahill was polite, but it was clear that he was a bit condescending when he suggested that he'd take his picture and I could bring the Nixon shots to a dinner with some friends.

* * *

WE'D SCARCELY ARRIVED and joined three or four other couples when Mr. McCahill said, "Paul, they'd probably like to see our pictures before dinner." As I began opening the photo envelope, another guest, a Clevelander I'd just met, reached for his inside coat pocket.

"That reminds me," he said quietly. I just happen to have a picture with me that you all might like to see."

He passed it around. One look, and Messrs. McCahill and Miller were ready to concede defeat.

The picture exhibited by our friend, taken last spring on the front steps of his Georgia place, showed him and his wife greeting distinguished visitors for lunch **– President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.**

k. **(B4/f28)**

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Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
August 17, 1957

Millers Invited To Nixon Party

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (GNS) – The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon sent out invitations today for a reception at their new home on Tuesday evening honoring Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller of Rochester . . . .

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l. **(B4/f28)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 19, 1957

Nixons to Honor
Mr., Mrs. Miller

Times-Union's Own Bureau

WASHINGTON – The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon have sent out invitations for a reception at their new home on tomorrow evening honoring Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller of Rochester. Miller is president of the Gannett Co.

Nixon's office said that a number of Miller's newspaper friends in Washington are being invited.

m. **(B4/f28)**

Rochester Times-Union
August 21, 1957

Nixons Fete
Mr. and Mrs.
Paul Miller

Times-Union's Own Bureau

WASHINGTON – The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon entertained at home last night with a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Miller of Rochester. Miller is president of Gannett Co., Inc.

The party was attended by approximately 40 newspaper men and their wives, most of them old friends from the days when Miller served in Washington as chief of the Associated Press bureau during World War II.

The Millers received guests with the Nixons at the front door.

Nixon took the guests on a personally conducted tour of the vice president's new home, showing his collection of gifts from the heads of states in countries the Nixons have visited in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

*** * ***

FOLLOWING THE RECEPTION, THE Millers dined with the Nixons and Mr. and Mrs. B.M. McKelway at the Metropolitan Club. McKelway is editor of the Washington Evening Star.

Miller played golf in a foursome with the vice president this morning at the Burning Tree Country Club.

n. **(B4/f28)**
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The Washington Post
Wednesday, August 21, 1957

Stitches Saved Sophia's Day
A Sneeze Was Not Her Undoing

By Maxine Cheshire

STATUESQUE Sophia Loren finally met a man who made her "feel small" when introduced to six-footer Sen. Jack Kennedy (D-Mass.) yesterday, but he shook hands and bolted out of camera range before they could get acquainted.

"If that shy young man didn't want his picture taken with me, then why did he come HERE?" she inquired, gesturing toward a mob scene of jostling photographers and leering admirers who jammed the Italian Embassy for a late afternoon reception in her honor. Sen. Kennedy's bashful behavior left her with a puzzled expression on her face, in view of the fact that crowds of other Congressmen had been stepping on each others [*sic*] toes to have their meeting with the film star recorded by the cameras.

Sophia's first reaction was to pout good-naturedly. "I feel so small," she told Sen. Kennedy's less-reticent and also tall companion, Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.). But she didn't mean her ego had been deflated. Buckling her knees, she stooped to something like 5 feet and added: "I have to look up to him. All afternoon , I have been looking down at everybody else" . . . .

SOPHIA even figured, indirectly, at a reception given yesterday by Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon in their Forest Lane home for friends in the newspaper world. Guests of honor Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller and other newsmen and their wives watched the Nixon's daughter, Tricia open a box containing two Italian dolls sent to her and her sister, Julie, by the film star.

It was part of the tour of the Nixon's new and spacious Wesley Heights home which the Millers and other guests were given. Old friends of the Nixons since the days when Miller was chief of the Washington Bureau, he and Mrs. Miller were in town from Rochester, N. Y., where he's president of the Gannett News Service.

Besides the dolls from Sophia Loren, Tricia Nixon proudly exhibited a litter of 3 small kittens, two days old . . . .

o. **(B4/f28)**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
August 22, 1957

Nixon Reception
In Capital Home
Honors Millers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (GNS) -- Vice President and Mrs. Nixon entertained at home last night with a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Rochester.

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This morning Miller played golf at the Burning Tree Club in a foursome including the vice president; William P. Rogers, deputy attorney general, and Rep. Jack Westland (R-Wash), a former national amateur national golfing champion. The reception was attended by approximately 40 newspapermen and their wives, most of them old friends from the days when Miller served in Washington as chief of the Associated Press Bureau during World War II.

Following the reception, the Millers dined at the Metropolitan Club with the Nixons and Mr. and Mrs. B. M. McKelway and Mr. and Mrs. Walker Stone. McKelway is editor of the Washington Evening Star and Stone is editor in chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

p. **(B4/f28)**

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Hartford Times
August 22, 1957

Nixons Give Reception for Gannett Chief

From the Times Bureau

Washington – Vicepresident and Mrs. Nixon entertained at home Tuesday night with a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller of Rochester . . . .

Tuesday, Mr. Miller called on Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), GOP floor leader, and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), a Democratic leader, at the Capitol.

Wednesday he met with Senators Irving M. Ives and Jacob K. Javits, and Representatives Kenneth B. Keating and Harold C. Ostertag of the Rochester area. All are New York Republicans.

Mr. Miller had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Sam P. Gilstrap, director of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs at the State Department.

q. **(B4/f28)**

August 23, 1957

Private Memorandum - - Nixon Visit

When he left here, after his Rochester visit in July, Vice President Nixon told me he had never had a better time in his life. He said he wanted to try to repay it in some way. However, I never expected him to go quite as far as he did when Louise and I were in Washington Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

He and Mrs. Nixon had asked to give a reception for us at their new home in Wesley Heights, not very far from our old Spring Valley home in Washington,

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and we had, of course, said this would be wonderful and we would enjoy it very much. The reception was arranged for Tuesday evening, August 20.

I had arranged to work in a number of appointments in connection with our Washington trip, starting at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, shortly after we arrived down there. This first appointment was with Senator Knowland of California who, of course, is a much older friend than Vice President Nixon. Indeed, I believe Bill Knowland introduced me to Dick Nixon at Chicago in 1952. Anyway, I had a very good visit with Senator Knowland. He has planned an arduous speaking trip throughout California the latter part of September and continuing into October; thereafter, he will announce his candidacy for Governor of California. He plans, of course, I believe, to be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960, if all goes well in his race for California and the ensuing administration.

Louise and I went to [the] Nixons' home, which really is quite similar to our former Washington home, a little early so that we could have a visit before the guests began to arrive and make our plans for receiving, etc.

Both the Nixons met us at the front door and we all went on a tour of the house; they showed us how they have been redecorating and fixing it up – they have been in it only a few months. It has a large center hall leading straight out to steps that go down to a big screened-in porch overlooking a back lawn that slopes down to the woods. There is no house back of them for some distance. Moreover, they are on a dead-end street on a circle with two other homes, and so have much more privacy than they had at their old house.

Off the center hall to the left is a stairway and, under that, stairs leading to a full basement, which includes a rumpus room and bar, and a utility room. Double doors to the dining room lead off the center hall to the left between the front stairway and the back porch. To the right of the center hall, just inside the entrance, is a sunken living room, quite large. Doors lead on to the back porch from the living room and also to a small study back of the fireplace at one end of the living room. I am not going to go into detail about the whole house. I just wanted to give you this general idea of the first floor layout, which, as you can see, opens up beautifully and will enable them to entertain large groups such as they had for us without any problem. The house is of stone and stucco, with a slate roof.

They had about forty members of the Gridiron Club and their wives, 70 or 80 in all. In addition to Gridiron Club members, they had invited at my request the Walker Stones, the Paul Martins and, of course, Jean and Larry Smith. Larry and Jean happily came a little early also and joined us on the tour.

It was great fun, of course, to see all of our old friends for a couple of hours. We had learned, meantime, that dinner had been arranged in a room at the Metropolitan Club downtown for the McKelways (editor of Washington Star) and

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the Stones (editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers) added to the Nixons and Millers – eight of us.

After the cocktail party broke up, the Nixons and their 11-year old daughter 'Tricia and Louise and I sat down to review the doings on the back porch for awhile before going down to the Metropolitan Club. When we arrived down there, in the Nixon's [*sic*] limousine – the driver turned out to be one I had known when he was chauffer for old Tom Connolly years ago – we found the Stones and the McKelways waiting and everything all set in a beautifully appointed room, the Anderson room. We had a very pleasant evening and still got back to the Statler at a decent hour – something I had planned for the reason that Dick had arranged for his car to pick me up at 8:15 the following morning, Wednesday, and I didn't want to be tired with that early morning golf match coming up.

I got up and got out on time, to find the car – license number 111 – waiting. Dick was all set when we got to the Nixon house. We were at Burning Tree a little before 9:00. He had invited Jack Westland, now serving his third term as congressman from Everett, Washington, and a former national golf champion, and William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, also a good golfer. We had a little coffee while we were getting into our golf things and matched to see who would play whom and for how much. As it wound up, Bill Rogers, who is a friend of mine, and I teamed up against Nixon and Westland. On the basis of our handicaps, Westland (a scratch player) figured I should get four strokes a side. That's the way we played.

I have played Burning Tree many times before and often have got into trouble in the woods along the narrow fairways. On Wednesday morning, happily, I started off well and was never in any major difficulty all the way 'round. Indeed, I played the best golf I have played all year. Happily, too, the same was true of both Dick Nixon and Bill Rogers. Westland had a 37 on the first nine, but played the kind of golf he is noted for on the second to get a 34, a 71 total. Dick had 84, Bill 80, and I an 82. All of us were very pleased to have done as well as we did, even including Westland, I guess, and we had a wonderful time in perfect weather, except that Bill Rogers had to answer the phone a time or two on the Civil Rights matter – he is Acting Attorney General in the absence in London of Herb Brownell.

We finished our round a little after 1 and I had a luncheon engagement with Sam Gilstrap, a former college roommate from Oklahoma who now is head of the department of Far Eastern Affairs at the State Department. I rode up to the Capitol from Burning Tree with Dick Nixon in his car, so that we could get in a little more talk. Then he let me have his car and I went down to the Metropolitan Club to meet Gilstrap. Rex Smith of American Airlines happened to be in town and he was along also, with Walker Stone; four of us.

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After lunch, thanks to the help of Paul Martin in making some speedy arrangements, I called on the Rochester Congressmen, both New York Senators, and also looked in on the Hoffa hearing for the better part of an hour before joining Louise back at the Statler for dinner with Jean and Larry Smith and the Stones.

So much for a long-winded resume, which I have put down for my own edification as much as for that of anyone else.

Summing up, we were very much impressed with the Nixons in their new home – Louise particularly – by the way they are trying to raise their two little girls and by the way Mrs. Nixon runs her house, with no more help than Louise has. Indeed, I believe she doesn't have any full time permanent help at the moment. They had caterers in for our party and Nixon's aide helped on the door. As for my personal views of Nixon, I believe he is the best campaigner the Republicans have had for many years, and has grown a very great deal indeed, as of course he should have, in recent years. I also think a great deal of Bill Knowland and was pleased to see Bill looking in better health and spirits than I have seen him in two or three years.

PM

r. **(B4/f28)**

MUNICIPALITY OF THE
TOWN OF PICTON
MAYOR'S OFFICE

September 13th, 1957

Mr. Paul Miller, President,
The Gannett Newspapers,
Rochester 14, New York.

Dear Mr. Miller: –

I take pleasure in enclosing some copies of photographs that were taken during your recent trip to the County of Prince, Town of Picton; taken at the Prince Edward Yacht Club when you had as your guest here Vice-President Nixon.

I trust these will be of interest to you, and I have also forwarded other copies to Vice-President Nixon which I trust he will receive in good order.

With kind personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

2071

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MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF PICTON,
H J McFarland (signature)
H. J. MCFARLAND

MAYOR.

HJM:nf

Encls.

s. **(B4/f28)**

Rochester Times-Union
Monday, August 26, 1957

Sports Gossip

* * *

Cot Deal Now Knows How Reds, Cards Pilots Feel

By MATT JACKSON
Times-Union Sports Editor

Manager Cot Deal of the Rochester Red Wings, Birdie Tebbetts of the Cincinnati Reds and Freddie Hutchinson of the St. Louis Cardinals have something in common . . . The trio have seen their charges collapse in the stretch drive . . . If such things prove nothing else, they vouch for the honesty of the national pastime.

Deals' club has lost seven in a row and 12 of the last 15 contests . . . It will take something like a major miracle if the Wings go all the way to the playoffs . . . But Deal, in his misery has company . . . Take the St. Louis Cardinals. . . . A few weeks ago the team was leading the league, then nine (count 'em) straight losses just about wrote the swan song of the Cards' pennant chances.

But the fellow who really must be suffering is Tebbetts, boss of the Redlegs . . . His charges have lost 12 of the last 13 contests . . . It is practically the same team that battled down to the wire with the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Milwaukee Braves last year.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN JACK WESTLAND, a former national amateur champion (1952), proved that a tour of duty in the capital need not ruin a golfer with outstanding talents.

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Westland paired with Vice President Richard Nixon against Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and Times-Union publisher Paul Miller at Burning Tree Club, Bethesda, Md., last Wednesday, shot a one-under par 71.

> "It was just about perfect golf," stated Miller . . . Westland had four bogies on the front nine, recorded a birdie and had an eagle 3 on the par 5 9th hole . . . Then, coming back, he had two more birdies to go with seven pars. Rogers had an 80, Miller an 82 and Nixon an 84.

t. **(B4/f28)**

Editor & Publisher
August 31, 1957

Reception for Millers

WASHINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller of Rochester, N. Y. were entertained by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Mrs. Nixon Aug. 21. The Millers stood at the front door with the Nixons to receive guests, about 40 newspapermen and their wives whom Mr. Miller knew when he headed the AP bureau in Washington. Mr. Miller is president of the Gannett Company.

u. **(B7/f6)**
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Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, October 26, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Week of Good News --All Around the World

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Notes from a Day at Washington

The administration appears content (though amid many dissents within ranks) to undertake no major defense shakeup to put more emphasis on missiles.

The ruling thinking seems to be that Secretary McElroy, new defense boss, as one of the best propagandists for soap while at Proctor and Gamble, can improve public relations for the Pentagon. And there's always the hope that our scientists may themselves pass a miracle soon.

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Others feel a prompt reappraisal and realignment is indicated – Vice President Nixon, for example, of whom the Wall Street Journal reported:

"His (Nixon's) view of the Russian missile developments, while by no means alarmist, is definitely a more serious one than that suggested by the official statements in Washington. By implication at least he suggested there should be some changes in the allocation of funds and efforts of the defense program toward more research and development of new weapons, always with an eye on the government's fiscal integrity."

I believe the public at large holds with Nixon, is distressed at administration failure to react with strong measures (though heartened by Secretary McElroy's more-information policy), still hopes for something in line with Nixon's reported thinking.

Meanwhile, it seems likely that there will be a thorough but private investigation of the entire defense program by the full Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

There are hints, though, that we have hope of some surprise developments on our side before too long that will be encouraging and reassuring to the United States – and bad news to the Soviets.

v. **(B7/f7)**

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Rochester Times-Union
November 9, 1957

AS I SEE IT

A Public relations Lesson: Tell Truth, Frankly and Fully

By PAUL MILLER

. . . The Man They WON"T Forget

The Democrats now find themselves with about as many potential presidential candidates as New York has possible Republican candidates for governor.

New Jersey's Governor Meyner received a big push in his re-election victory last Tuesday.

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Already much in the picture were Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, Governor Williams of Michigan and Senator Symington of Missouri; plus, and don't write him off, twice-defeated or not, Adlai Stevenson.

None of these is a clear standout. A free-for-all is the 1960 Democratic convention prospect . . . .

*** * ***

AGAINST THE RASH of Democratic presidential hopefuls, Vice President Nixon rates a clear standout in the GOP. He is the best campaigner the Republicans have had in years – a reputation not dimmed by the trouncing Jersey Republicans took this week despite two days of speech-making by Nixon.

Republican politicians the nation over will not soon forget that Nixon had the courage to go in and fight for a Republican candidate few gave much of a chance.

. . . Missile Double-take

The Eisenhower administration clearly did a double-take in the missiles field. Only two weeks ago, top strategy was reported to be:

Sit tight, let the new defense secretary, Mr. McElroy, improve the information and publicity program; and see what comes from the inevitable congressional investigations.

There were those at Washington who did not think this adequate. They wanted a dramatic move by the President after Sputnik I. But they felt they getting scant encouragement before Sputnik II.

There is no way to assess the effect of the Sputniks on the elections, if any. It is apparent, however, that the country at large wanted something more than it was getting from the President himself prior to his Thursday night statement.

The question still not answered fully by the administration, and certain to be raised repeatedly from here on, is: How did Uncle Sam get behind Russia in the first place?

v. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 23, 1957

AS I SEE IT

Missiles, Moons, Moscow: The Questions and Answers

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By PAUL MILLER

Not since wartime have Americans been beset and bedeviled by more urgent questions and concerns than have flooded in upon us since the Sputniks:

1. Why did we get behind Russia, anyway?

2. Can we catch up?

3. What is the real significance of the Soviet moons?

These are a few.

Beginning with them, this week's column will encompass a series of pertinent questions being raised today – with answers it has been possible to obtain from some in a position to know in science, education, business and government.

Answer to No. 1: We made a calculated decision to concentrate on long-range bombers. The Russians built bombers but they went ahead on long-range missiles, too.

And No. 2. Yes, But what worries some is whether we have the kind of "Buck Rogers" research going in other areas also. Weather, for example. The Russians are working hard there. If they learn to control weather, even over limited areas, the threat could be worse than the missiles.

No. 3. That the Soviets could now probably put The Bomb on Rochester, N.Y. via missile rather than by plane.

*** * ***

SOME OTHER QUESTIONS:

Q. How long before Sputnik did U.S. government agencies know the Russians would be capable of launching a satellite in 1957?

A. Perhaps as much as 15 months before the event which was Oct. 4, 1957.

Why Were We Beaten?

Q. Then how come we didn't move faster, ourselves, in anticipation of the Russian launching?

A. We didn't comprehend the implications or the shock Sputnik would produce in the Free World. Actually, anybody who could read the newspapers, and remember, knew how Russia was progressing. We did not "integrate the totality" of their effort.

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Q. Khrushchev says the big bombers might as well be scrapped now. Has Russia done so?

A. No. but she may be producing fewer now.

Q. What's the main reason our radical weapons programs sometimes seem slow?

A. Principally because of our complicated decision-making machinery. It takes years for our military planners to make up their collective minds, more time to negotiate contracts. We took eight years to develop the B52 (heavy bomber); the Russians developed a comparable plane in four.

Q. What can we do to speed up decision-making?

A. We must transfer the development of radical new weapons-planning and development from the military services to an independent civilian-dominated agency. Moreover, we must make it profitable for private companies to work in government radical weapons programs

Q. How can we make it profitable?

A. Perhaps by figuring the return on some base other than cost of production. Most contractors earn only 3 or 4 per cent on government contracts now.

Who Is To Blame?

Q. Is there any hopeful aspect of the Sputniks?

A. Putting up the satellites now may very well be recorded in history as Khrushchev's colossal blunder. He thus awakened and unified our country.

Q. What's the history of our lagging missile program? Who's to blame?

A. We gave Convair a study contract in 1946. Then we cancelled it in 1947. If Convair, interested by then, hadn't gone ahead on its own we'd be worse off even than we are now.

Q. What will the coming congressional investigation of the U.S. missile program probably disclose?

A. First, that we got behind simply because we started late, on a calculated decision. Second, that the U.S. now is making a massive effort in this field. Third, that U.S. programs are effective programs. Fourth, that if we continue to provide the necessary funds, there is no reason the U.S. needs to stay behind.

Q. What's the hope for federal tax reduction?

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A. Forget it.

Q. Why all the administration fuss for continued and even expanded U.S. aid to the uncommitted underdeveloped countries?

A. The U.S. is no longer self-sufficient. The underdeveloped countries hold the still undiscovered natural deposits of the world. They have vast potential resources; they will provide vast markets. Somebody is going to develop them; they must not be developed behind the lowering curtain of Soviet communism.

Q. What are some current world danger spots from the U.S. viewpoint?

A. 1. Guatemala – once Communist dominated, now threatened anew.

2. Laos.

3. Indonesia.

Q. What bad effect did the events of Little Rock actually produce in the free and uncommitted nations outside the U.S.?

A. Less than some anticipated. Very little really.

Q. What about space travel?

A. In the next two or three generations, if we work hard enough, we will have the means of visiting other planets.

Q. Can the U.S. beat the Soviets while doing business-as-usual?

A. (By a scientist with a sense of humor). When I am feeling blue and pessimistic, I think the Russians could be ahead of us in everything within five years. When I am on the optimistic side, I think 10 years!

What Must We Do?

Q. What must we do to bring the full strength of our Free Enterprise system to bear upon regaining the lead, then remaining ahead?

A. Many things. Here are a few: Give a clear right-of-way to pending missile programs, as now being done. Toughen up our educational system – and ourselves! Whittle down the domestic benefits programs of all kinds in favor of what has to be done to keep our country from falling into a position where she could be blackmailed into surrender by a stronger Russia.

*** * ***

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COMMENT: All this will be hard. If those who should know do know (and how can we afford to doubt them?) nothing comes ahead of the necessity of improving our entire national posture vis a vis the Communist world.

Vice President Nixon said publicly Thursday in Washington:

"We are at war now as surely as in 1942."

Fletcher Knebel, The Times-Union's Washington paragrapher, summed it up thus – with tongue in cheek – this week:

"Oh for the good old days when the Russians were trying to steal our secrets."

*** * ***

A FINAL NOTE: It seems to me almost providential that Richard Nixon instead of one less able is the vice president at this time.

He is necessarily carrying much of what ordinarily might be the presidential load. He also is supplying some of the direction. For example, he saw – apparently long before most White House advisors – that Sputnik was more than a "glittering bauble," as one White House aide put it a few days after the launching of Sputnik I. Nixon is close to the public. He knew at once that Sputnik had shocked the country and the Western World. He knew the scientific reasons why. And he knew prompt, positive, dramatic action was indicated. He apparently could not get his view across for a while; it clearly is prevailing now.

w. **(B7/f7)**

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, November 30, 1957

AS I SEE IT

The Eisenhower Question: Shall he Remain in Office?

By PAUL MILLER

White House denials to the contrary, it seems only logical that President Eisenhower and his intimates would have considered whether he should continue in office and, if so, under what conditions.

If they have not done so, they should have; ordinary prudence would dictate it.

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Few presidents have enjoyed the prestige and popularity that are deservedly Eisenhower's. Still, while most Americans undoubtedly hope and pray that the President can serve out his term, they don't want him to attempt it at the possible cost of his health.

And there's more to it than that.

If it is at all likely that the President is to be even partly incapacitated for any length of time, it can only be hoped that he will officially put somebody else in charge for the period.

A more or less headless White House is something that the United States can ill afford at any time, certainly not now.

So, while White House aides may continue to insist there's no discussion there of any change, it's certainly the subject of major speculation elsewhere the world over.

*** * ***

THREE POSSIBILITIES are generally discussed:

1. The powers of the President would be exercised in fact, though not in name, by the White House staff. This was done during Eisenhower's past illnesses.

2. The President would resign, explaining health would not permit him to continue.

3. The President would continue in office, but would designate the vice president as acting president for the period of convalescence only.

Based on reported comment in Washington and throughout the country, I believe sentiment would favor the President's remaining in office as long as possible but lightening his burdens.

If that does represent popular will, and if the President chooses to follow it, the best bet would seem to be that Vice President Nixon (Possibility No. 3) will be designated.

There was much criticism at the political level and otherwise of Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, in other Eisenhower absences from the White House.

This Adams criticism has not lessened in recent months.

Nixon, contrarily, has grown steadily in stature and public regard – though he still has not silenced all of his critics.

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It is generally felt that Nixon was well ahead of the White House in correctly appraising the grave significance of Russia's earth satellites.

* * *

TO CHECK REACTION to the President's illness The Wall Street Journal queried more than 100 industry officials, housewives, shoppers, and others coast-to-coast.

The Journal concluded as follows:

"Businessmen are worried by Ike's upset, but expect no serious national complications, economic or political . . . A goodly number of people believe Ike might do well to resign if his health doesn't improve. Few express concern over the prospect of Vice President Nixon's growing voice in administration affairs."

* * *

THE SITUATION CLEARLY CALLS for new looks at Vice President Nixon.

Here is mine:

Dick Nixon has come a long way since 1952. He was probably his party's best political campaigner even then, at 38. Now there's no question about it.

No man could work harder at a job than he has at being vice president. In so doing, he has learned much and matured fast.

He knows that there must be compromises in politics, but he has hardened even so in his own convictions. One example: He is a more outspoken champion of continued large-scale foreign aid even than the President, although some of his closest party friends and supporters do not fully agree with him, including yours truly.

He has enormous energy. On political or on government goodwill tours, he is never too weary to meet and talk with any and all who want to meet and talk with him.

He is articulate. No member of the Eisenhower team can more skillfully discuss administration policy and attitudes whether with critics or friends.

He is a warm and friendly person who tries to like and be liked. And the same for his attractive wife, Pat. Together, they are a pair we are lucky to have on the job for us in Washington and in the world at large, whether or not the future holds still greater tasks for them than those they are, separately and together, discharging now.

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* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE HANDLING of the President's illness reports – slow, evasive and incomplete for hours – emphasizes anew the folly of trying to cover up important facts.

Whether in government or business, the best rule for dealing with the public on matters of public interest and concern is this:

Tell the truth, promptly and fully, however distasteful the telling.

The truth will become known eventually in any event.

Doubts and false reports grow from delays and misrepresentations. Then they have to be overtaken. So tell the truth and get it over with – it's the No. 1 rule of good public relations.

* * *

ONCE THE LID WAS TAKEN OFF at the White House, information about the President's illness flowed freely; public tension and doubt subsided.

Despite lapses, I often reflect, we scarcely know what White House "secrecy" is today, recalling that of 1944-45.

President Roosevelt was a haggard shell, and looked it, but any suggestion that he was ailing brought cries of reproach, wrath, and indignation from those around him. They suppressed facts, destroyed photos, and fought to maintain the myth to the end, even through his shaky report to Congress after the Yalta Conference.

I sat in the press gallery that February day in 1945 with a copy of the advance text of what was given out as FDR's own Yalta report. Actually, of course, it had been prepared for him. He appeared unable even to read it straight. He made so many mistakes, changes, and husky-voiced interpolations that trained stenographers were required to keep the advanced text corrected as he droned along.

x. **(B7/f7)**
*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 7, 1957

AS I SEE IT

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‘The Treatment’ for Nixon; It Recalls Truman Contrast

By PAUL MILLER

James B. Reston, writing in the New York Times, reports that Vice President Nixon is getting “The Treatment” in Washington these days.

“The Treatment” may be Washingtonese for many things. In Nixon’s particular case, with his role in government continuing to grow, it means:

Being played up to by people who were only casual a few months ago.

Having to voice opinions, take a stand, in groups which have appeared somewhat less eager for his advice and counsel heretofore.

Becoming literally snowed under by social invitations and requests for speeches and autographs, beset at every turn by willing, outstretched hands.

* * *

THE SITUATION RECALLS a contrast, and an impression at the time, in the case of Harry S. Truman.

Just before the death of President Roosevelt on the afternoon of April 12, 1945, I was at a reception given by the late Joseph Farrington, the delegate from Hawaii, in his Washington home.

The Trumans were there, milling with the other guests, when one of the best known and most highly regarded foreign ambassadors in wartime Washington arrived impressively with his attractive wife.

They instantly became the center of attention, circling the room with a perfunctory handshake here and another there.

It was noted that they spent no more time and effort on Harry and Bess Truman than on any other. Then they departed for some other party.

When next I thought about it, was at 2 a.m. of the morning after President Roosevelt’s death in Warm Springs, Ga. There had been scarcely time for more than a bite until that late hour. I came out of my Associated Press office in the Washington Star building and hailed a taxi.

Driving out Massachusetts avenue past the great, still-lighted embassy of the ambassador who’d had no time for the Trumans at the Farrington party, I

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imagined him reproaching himself in a restless, wakeful night – perhaps with some help from his wife.

"Why didn't I take the opportunity for a more cordial contact with Mr. Truman? But how could I know he was going to become President of the United States almost the very next day!"

The Trumans never forgot those with whom they had been close when he was "just the vice president," helping with the dishes in a modest apartment. They remained the same Harry and Bess to the old friends and were, rightly of course, choosy about the new.

* * *

ONLY THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS, and that happily light, plus his insistence from the start that the vice president be given greater duties and responsibilities, figure, we can be thankful, in Dick Nixon's increasing prominence.

But the parallel with Truman stands all the same. He's doubtless hearing from new admirers every day where he was conscious only of critics before.

That's life, I guess. It's politics, I know.

y. **(B4/f29)**

Rochester Times-Union
December 10, 1957

City-Inspired, City-Made

Tale of Nixon's Glasses

By BILL STRUBLE

Vice President Nixon is wearing glasses today because he had trouble reading a golf card during a holiday last summer in Rochester.

Furthermore, his glasses – lenses and frames – were made in Rochester.

It started the weekend of July 6 when the vice president was the guest of Paul Miller, presidnt [*sic*]of The Gannett Newspapers, for a three-day holiday that included voyaging across Lake Ontario and golfing at Belleville, in Canada.

* * *

DURING the golf game, Carl S. Hallauer, a member of the party, noticed that Nixon was holding his scorecard at arm's length while attempting to read it.

Hallauer, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., said today that he asked Nixon:

"What are you going to do with your arms? You're about at the end of them."

From then on during the weekend, Nixon was kidded by Hallauer and others of the group.

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Hallauer said he told the vice president:

"I think it's bad. The Democrats could put something in front of you and you could sign it without knowing what it said."

HALLAUER advised Nixon to have an eye examination, and about two weeks after the holiday he received a letter from Nixon requesting a list of persons who might perform the examination.

Hallauer complied and also told Nixon to send his prescription to Rochester, saying the vice president should have B&L products because he could be sure then of getting good quality.

Subsequently, representatives from the Bausch & Lomb branch in Washington called on Nixon with frames in various styles so he could select an appropriate set.

*** * ***

HALLAUER ADDED a footnote to the story of Nixon's difficulty in reading a citation presented to the King of Morocco at a recent White House dinner.

Nixon, without glasses, told friends after the dinner that the candlelight was poor and that his arm length was not great enough to permit him to read the exact wording of the citation. He admitted he extemporized a bit.

Hallauer, in Washington at the time, chided the vice president severely because by then Nixon had already received his glasses from Bausch & Lomb.

"I forgot them. I left them on my desk," Nixon explained to Hallauer.

But he promised Hallauer that he would wear them. I'll prove it to you," he said.

Hallauer asked, "How?"

"You wait and see," Nixon replied.

The vice president appeared yesterday for the first time wearing his new glasses.

The subsequent news item, appearing in newspapers across the country and in Rochester, apparently was Nixon's method of proving to Hallauer that he hadn't forgotten his glasses.

z. **(B7/f7)**

*****

Rochester Times-Union
Saturday, December 14, 1957

AS I SEE IT

We Could Take a Licking On NATO Missile Base Plan

By PAUL MILLER

. . . Reflections on Transatlantic Flight

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If the Eisenhower administration has an adequate program for catching and overhauling Russia in the intercontinental missiles race, it still hasn't been well presented to ease popular doubts and misgivings.

The President's illness interfered with his own speaking program. It had been planned to restore confidence and win back slipping popular support. The fact that Administration speakers appeared to be riding off in all directions did not help.

Vice President Nixon was the first, and for some days the only top Administration figure, to concede the gravity of our situation and urge prompt action.

* * *

NIXON HIMSELF GOT THE SHOE on the wrong foot this week. He told reporters:

"Let's get away from our wailing walls and act like Americans. We've got work to do. Let's get on with it like Americans."

Where this misses is that people aren't "wailing" because Russia has a missile that can put an atomic bomb on New York. People are wailing because the administration has been slow and awkward in putting together a convincing response.

Inez Robb, a pretty lady columnist who can swing like Marciano with her typewriter, delivered the most biting rebuttal to the vice president's "wailing wall" remark. She wrote in the New York World Telegram and Sun:

"There's a wailing wall from New York to San Francisco. It is not crowded with cowards or sunshine patriots or quitters, but with honest citizens who are crying aloud for an Administration alert to the present crisis, imbued with a sense of urgency and capable of formulating a program for action.

"In the meantime, about the only thing the average citizen can do is pay his taxes and pray, and among the things he prays for is leadership from Washington and relief from political claptrap."

Nixon, who can take it as well as dish it out, probably enjoyed Miss Robb's rejoinder himself. It should be required reading by some of his associates . . . .

Paul Miller: Cold War Journalist, 1958-1979

Titles

Chronological

Paul Miller: Oklahoma's 'Boy Sportsman,' 1906-1932
2086

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Paul Miller and the Associated Press, 1932-1978
The War Years: Paul Miller's Confidential Files, 1941-1946
Paul Miller and the Gannett Co., Inc., 1947-1979

Thematic

Paul Miller and the American Presidents, 1943-1979
Trips, 1945-1976
Paul Miller and Postwar Conservatism, 1945-1979
Paul Miller and Richard Nixon: From Ike to Watergate, 1952-1974

Chapters:

ONE
Introduction

TWO
Oklahoma's "Boy Sportsman," 1906-1932

THREE
Paul Miller: Rising Star, 1932-1942

FOUR
World War II and the Origins of the Cold War, 1942-1947

FIVE
Containment, The Marshall Plan and Korea, 1948-1953

SIX
MADness: Massive Retaliation and Brinksmanship, 19-1962

SEVEN
Into the Darkness: LBJ and the War in Vietnam, 1963-1968

EIGHT
New Directions: Nixon, Kissinger and Ford, 1969-1975

NINE
American Malaise: The Carter Years, 1976-1979

TEN
Epilogue: America "Reborn Hard"

1958

Box 4

2087

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Folder #31: Scrapbook Contents, January – April 1958

1. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, (n.d.).

2. *The AP World* (n.d.): "Post-War Correspondent," By Robert Bunnelle

3. *Winchester* (VA) *Evening Star* (1-2-58): "Is There a Need for a New Secretary of State?"

4. *Rochester* (NY) *Times-Union* (1-2-58): "Editor Appointed to Prize Panel"

5. Alfalfa Club 45th Anniversary Dinner Menu (1-18-58): The Statler, Washington, D.C.

6. Hon. Harry F. Byrd invites Paul Miller to the 45th Annual Alfalfa Club Dinner

7. *Rochester* (NY) *Democrat & Chronicle* (1-25-58): "Miller Predicts U.S. Space Win"

8. *Binghamton Press* (1-25-58): "Gannett Group Head Hopeful On Space Race"
   Elmira Star-Gazette (1-25-58): U.S. Beating Space Deficit, Gannett President Declares"

9. *Danville* (IL) *Commercial-News* (1-25-58):
   "Gannett President Optimistic About Space Race Chances"

10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (2-4-58): "Panel Told Russ Excel Only in Satellite Field"

11. *Times-Union* (2-4-58): "Soviet Know-How 'Was Surprise'"

12. *Times-Union* (2-14-58): Gannett Co. Buys Coast TV Station"
    Democrat & Chronicle (2-14-58): TV Deal Closed By Gannett Firm"

13. *Times-Union* (3-6-58): "You Should Get into Politics: 'Worthwhile Service to Public'"

14. *Times-Union* (3-12-58): "T-U Editorial Hailed, Inserted in 'Record'"

15. *The Gannetteer* (April 1958): "Congressman Lauds Editorial in Rochester T-U"

16. *Danville* (IL) *Commercial-News* (3-19-58):
    "Gannett President Hails Nixon; 'U.S. Fortunate He's Vice President'"

17. *Danville* (IL) *Commercial-News* (3-20-58):
    "GM Discloses New Orders Which Will Up Employment"

18. PHOTO – 1958 -5D – (3-19-58): *Paul Miller at GM's 50th Anniversary Dinner*

19. Danville Chamber of Commerce "Salute to General Motors" (3-19-58): Program/Menu

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20. PHOTO – 1958-5E – (March 1958): *Taken by Ranne at Chapel Hill, Carolina Inn, March 1958*

21. *Times-Union* (3-31-58):
"Rockefeller Talk to Jaycees Sellout: Speech Tonight Expected to Deal With National Defense"

22. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-1-58): "Cut Taxes to Fight Dip, Rockefeller Says Here"

23. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-1-58): "'Not a Candidate' Says Rockefeller On Visit to City"

24. *Times-Union* (4-1-58):
"Cut Taxes to Fight Slump, Rockefeller Recommends"
"Rockefeller Talks Politics"

25. *Albany* (NY) *Knickerbocker News* (4-8-58):
"Citizens Would Be in Real Trouble If Press Only Spoke for Politicians"
"Don't Blame the Mirror If It Shows The Blemishes Along with Beauty"

26. (Utica, NY) *Beacon News* (4-9-58): "Opportunity for Press"

27. (*Newspaper and Date Unknown*): "Light Where Light Is Needed"

28. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-13-58): "Mrs. Roosevelt, Sen. Kennedy Set For Israel Talks"
Times-Union (4-12-58): "Sen. Kennedy Due At Israel Salute"

Folder #32: Scrapbook Contents, April – June 1958

1. Dwight Eisenhower, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, New York, April 28, 1958.

2. (*Newspaper and Date Unknown*):
"Hall Accepts Invitation To Speak Here on June 11"
"Kennedy Proposes Allies Help Develop Mid-East"

3. Richard Nixon, Washington, D.C., to Fred Herman, Rochester, NY, April 23, 1958.

4. Averell Harriman, Albany, NY, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, April 28, 1958.

5. Peter Barry [Mayor], Rochester, NY, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, April 25, 1958.

6. Kenneth B. Keating, Washington, D.C., to Frederick A. Herman, Rochester, NY, April 29, 1958.

7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (5-2-58): "Chest-Red Cross Launch Drive for 4 Million"

8. Rochester Citizens Committee for Israel's Tenth Anniversary Celebration Invitation (5-12-58)

9. Memorandum (n.d.):
City-Wide Luncheon Sponsored by the Rochester Citizens' Committee

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For Israel's Tenth Anniversary Celebration [Guest Speaker: Senator John F. Kennedy]

10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (5-13-58):
"New Mid East Plan Urged by Kennedy At City Israel Fete"
"Young Senator Mum on Ambitions"

11. *Times-Union* (4-12-58): "Kennedy's Own Profile in Courage"

12. *Elmira* (NY) *Star-Gazette* (5-13-58): "You Couldn't Blame HST"

13. *Democrat & Chronicle* (5-13-58): "In Retrospect"

14. *Times-Union* (4-12-58): "How Did It All Happen? What Can We Do About It?"

15. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-8-58):
"Susan B. Anthony Club Names Hostesses For Hall Fete"
"GOP Club Garden Party Set"

16. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-8-58): PHOTO: *Distinguished Visitors*

17. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-14-58):
"It's a new Alliance: Daughter of Japanese Diplomat Married Here to German Native"
(2) PHOTOS – 1958-7A/7B – (6-13-58): Paul Miller with Mieko Tsuda

18. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-14-58): "Four Rochester Leaders To Visit French 'Twin'"

Folder #33: Scrapbook Contents, July – November 1958

1. Thousand Island Club [Golf] Scorecard (7-12-58): Paul Miller (76) and Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (106)
PHOTO – 1958-13A – (7-12-58): *July 12, 1958 Thousand Island Club*

2. PHOTO – 1958-13F – (7- 1958): *Taken by P.M. aboard _____ July 1958.* [Richard Nixon]

3. [Invitation] "In honor of Madame Chiang Kai-shek: A reminder that The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon are expecting the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller's company at luncheon on Friday, July eighteenth, one o'clock, 4308 Forest Lane, N.W."

4. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-17-58): "Henry W. Clune's 'Seen and Heard'"

5. Walker Stone, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, 8-1-58.

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-14-58): "Mayor Barry Etudie for Trip to France"

7. Frank Devans, Rochester, NY, to Paul Miller, 8-28-58.

8. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Newport, RI, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, 9-5-58.

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9. *Times-Union* (9-10-58): “Jessica Weis’ Nomination for Congress Sure”

10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (11-10-58): “Throngs Cheer Champ Keating In Homecoming”
PHOTO – 1958 15 – (n.d.): *Kenneth B. Keating et al*.

11. *Times-Union* (11-10-58): “Keating Comes Home To Hero’s Welcome”

Folder #35: Rennes (France) Correspondence. Trip Plans. October 1958

Folder #36: Rennes (France) Scrapbook Contents, October 1958

Folder #37: Scrapbook Contents, 1958. Rochester Party Leaves for France on the Liner Liberte

1. *Times-Union* (9-10-58): “Rennes Asks About Our Town”

2. *Times-Union* (9-22-58): “Rennes Awarded Civic Medal”

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (9-24-58): “City Strengthens Ties With Rennes, France”

4. *Times-Union* (9-27-58): “A Mission of Goodwill: From Rochester to Rennes” By Paul Miller

5. *Times-Union* (10-1-58): “4 Rochester ‘Ambassadors’ Sail for Rennes”

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-1-58): “City Delegation to Sail Today On Goodwill Trip to France”

7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-2-58): “City Goodwill Ambassadors Set Sail for Rennes, France”

8. *Times-Union* (10-4-58): “A Mixup on Quemoy Letters – Critics land on Nixon” By Paul Miller

9. *Times-Union* (10-6-58): “Pupils’ Paintings Due for Rennes”

10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-8-58): “Rochesterians Welcomed By French City Delegates”

11. *Times-Union* (10-8-58): “Delegates Tour Ageless Rennes”

12. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-9-58): “Formal Ceremony Links City and France ‘Twin’”

13. *Times-Union* (10-9-58):
“Rennes U. Honors De Kiewiet: Rochesterians Witness Presentation of Degree in French City”

14. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-10-58): “Rochester-Rennes Union Blessed”

15. *Times-Union* (10-10-58): “Historic France Seen by Visitors”

16. *Times-Union* (10-11-58):

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"A Letter From Rennes: A Mixture of the Old and New -- With Modern Civic Problems"

17. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-11-58): "Linowitz Proposes Formosa Formula in Rennes Speech"

18. *Times-Union* (10-11-58):
"Dateline: Rennes, France – Rochester's New Twin City"
"City's Twin Becoming Sextuplet"
"Delegation Members Get Hand-Made Gifts"

19. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-14-58): "Rochesterians Offer Future Rennes Links"

20. *Times-Union* (10-14-58): "Rennes Visitors Overwhelmed"

21. *Times-Union* (10-16-58): "French Friends Won by Barry"

22. *Times-Union* (10-16-58): "Long-Settled Rennes Is City of Old and New"

23. *Times-Union* (10-18-58):
"A Better Feeling in Europe – Credit general De Gaulle" By Paul Miller

24. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-22-58): "Rochester Group Arrives in Israel"

25. *Times-Union* (10-23-58): "The Contrasts of Israel: Barbed Wire and Progress" By Paul Miller

26. *Times-Union* (10-24-58): "City Group Widens South Israel Tour"

27. *Times-Union* (10-27-58): "'Rennes Delegation' Ends Israel Tour"
Photo: "Tel Aviv Interview –
Publisher Paul Miller of Rochester talks with Premier David Ben-Gurion . . . ."

28. *Times-Union* (10-29-58): "Rochesterians in Jerusalem"

29. *Times-Union* (10-31-58): "Delegates Return From Rennes Visit"

30. *Times-Union* (11-1-58):
"French Confident Under DeGaulle, Rochester's Rennes' Delegation Reports"
"Scenes and Experience . . . Rennes, Israel and Rome" By Paul Miller

31. *Times-Union* (11-8-58): "Rockefeller a Vote Getter – Ken Keating Is Too" By Paul Miller

32. PHOTO – 1958-19a/SB15 – (October 1, 1958): *Rochester Party Leaves For France*
(2) PHOTOS – 1958-19b/19c/SB15 – (n.d.)
PHOTO – 1958-20/SB15 – (n.d.)

33. Mary Golding, Rochester, NY, to Paul Miller, Geneva, Switzerland, n.d.
"Fred Forman requests reassure you no festivities plenty rest in Israel no Rennes repetition."

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34. *Rennes Plan-Guide*

35. *Times-Union* (12-22-58): "Rennes: A City Torn, Rebuilt"

36. *Le Musee de Rennes* (n.d.)

Folder #39: Israel. Scrapbook Contents, October 1958 (folder 1 of 4)

1. (8) PHOTOS – 1958-9A/9B/9C/9D/9E/9F/9G/9H – (n.d.)

2. (3) PHOTOS – 1958-9I/9J/9K – (October 26, 1958)

3. Reuven Dafni, Jerusalem, Israel, to Sol Linowitz, Rochester, NY, November 19, 1958.

4. "Your Tour Through Israel" (n.d.)

5. *Democrat & Chronicle* (11-8-58): "Israel: A Pressure Cooker"

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (11-11-58): "Israel's Progress Told By Returned Travelers"

7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (11-13-58): "Tour Highlights, Sidelights Sketched for Chamber Unit"

8. (*Newspaper and Date Unknown*): "Overflow Crowd Hears Delegation"

9. *Times-Union* (11-11-58): "Israel: 'New Land Risen from Ashes'"

10. *Touring Map of Israel* (n.d.)

11. (3) Picture Postcards

12. United Jewish Welfare Fund Invitation to "Eyewitness Report on Israel" (November 10, 1958)

13. Picture Postcard: "Rome – Monument to Victor Emanuel II" (n.d.)

14. (24) PHOTOS – 1958-10A-10X – SB15 (n.d.)
(24) PHOTOS – 1958-11A-11X – SB15 (n.d.)
(23) PHOTOS – 1958-12A-12V – SB15 (n.d.)

Folder #40: Israel Scrapbook Contents, Background Information (2 of 4)

1. "The Arab World Today: Some Basic Facts"

2. *American Bar Association Journal* (Vol. 43, June 1957): pp. 522-525.
"Analysis of a Tinderbox: The Legal Basis for the State of Israel" By Sol Linowitz

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3. "From a *Democrat and Chronicle* Writer in Smouldering Middle East" By Homer W. King (Reproduced from the *Democrat and Chronicle* Editorial Pages, August 1958)

4. *The New York Times* (November 5, 1958):
"Arabs in Israel Shun New Homes"
"Israeli Position Found Improved"

5. *The New York Times Magazine* (November 16, 1958):
"Still They Come to Israel" By Gertrude Samuels

Folder #41: Israel Scrapbook Contents, Tenth Anniversary (3 of 4)

1. *Israel's Peace Offers to the Arab States, 1948-1958: The Record* (1958)

2. *Highlights in the Life of Israel:*
Chronology of Israel's Struggle to Be Born, Survive and Grow, 1947-1958 (1958)

Folder #41a: Israel Scrapbook Contents, Israel's 10th Anniversary World Committee (3 of 4)

1. *Israel Today: The Israel Defence Forces* (August 1958)

2. *The Histadrut* (1958)

3. *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem* (n.d.)

4. *Ein Gev: Israel's Rural Music Center* (n.d.)

1959

Folder #45: Scrapbook Contents, January – March 1959

1. (2) PHOTOS – 1959-1A/1B: "AP Board – January 1959"

2. *The Gannetteer* (December 1958):
"Newspaperboy Winner Meets Group President At Party in France"

3. *Nieman Reports* (January 1959): "A Glance Backward at the Press"

4. William H. Hudnut, Jr., Rochester, NY, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, February 13, 1959.

5. *Northern Allegany* (Fillmore, NY) *observer* (February 15, 1959): "Letter to the Editor"

6. *The Oklahoma* (Norman, OH) *Daily* (February 18, 1959): "Paul Miller Will Speak At J-Day"

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7. *Times-Union* (2-23-59): “County Aides Told 3 Main Problems of Government”

8. *Democrat & Chronicle* (3-7-59): “Masons to Aid Students In Mailing ‘Voices’ Home”

9. *Democrat & Chronicle* (3-8-59): “Freedom Key To Judgment, Says Publisher”

10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (3-15-59): “Hopefuls for ’60 Get Razzing at Gridiron Dinner”

11. [Invitation] “In honor of His Excellency The President of Ireland and Mrs. O’Kelly. To remind: The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon request the pleasure of the company of Mr. and Mrs. Miller at dinner on Wednesday, March eighteenth at eight o’clock. Chinese Room, The Mayflower, Seventeenth Street Entrance, Washington, D.C. White Tie.”
Dinner Menu

Folder #46: Scrapbook Contents, April – June 1959

1. *Times-Union* (4-14-59): “Challenge To AP Noted By Directors”

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-21-59): “Treasury Chief Calls for Surplus As Nation’s Aim”

Folder #47: Scrapbook Contents, July – December 1959

1. PHOTO – 1959-6 – (July 1959): *Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller [and] Paul Miller*

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-28-59): “Women Find Philip Is Prince Charming”

3. (7) PHOTOS – 1959-8a/8b/8c/8d/8e/8f/8g – (July 25, 1959):
Governor Rockefeller, Don U. Bridge, Paul Miller, Carl Hallauer

4. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Albany,, NY, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, July 14, 1959.

5. *Times-Union* (7-24-59): “Crime Termed No. 1 Menace: Atty. Gen. Calls It ‘Most Serious’”

6. (3) PHOTOS – 1959-9a/9b/10 – (July 24, 1959):
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Rogers
S. Farnham, C. Williams, Atty. Genl. Rogers, PM

7. Thousand Islands Club Score Card (July 25, 1959)

8. William P. Rogers, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, July 27, 1959.

10. Sherman Farnham, Rochester, NY, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, July 28, 1959.
Lincoln Rochester Trust Company (check for $2.25)

11. William P. Rogers, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, (n.d.).

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12. *The* (New Bedford, MA) *Standard-Times* (9-1-59):
"Paul Miller Says Khrushchev's Visit May Open Premier's Eyes on U.S."

13. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Albany, NY, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, October 1, 1959.

14. *Binghamton* (NY) *Press* (9-28-59):
"Too early for '60 Choice, Gannett President Believes"
"GOP Presidential Win Forecast by Newsmen"

15. *Times-Union* (10-1-59):
"Khrushchev Report Rated Good: Sen. Kennedy Delayed; Club Hears Miller"

16. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-2-59): "Khrushchev Settled Nothing, Kennedy Warns in Talks Here"

16. *The Bumblebee* (10-3-59):
"Paul Miller Wins Acclaim of Ad Club In Substituting For Senator Kennedy"

17. Frank Devans, Miami, FL, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, November 15, 1959.

18. *The Miami* (FL) *Herald* (November 15, 1959):
"Voters Are Entitled to Hear Debate By GOP Hopefuls"

1960

Box 5

Folder #1: Scrapbook Contents, January – June 1960

1. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., invites Paul Miller to the 47th Annual Dinner of the Alfalfa Club, 1-23-60

2. [Business card]: Sun Fun III: Sport Fishing (February 1960)

3. [Postcard]: "Havana, Cuba" (February 26, 27, 1960)

4. Paul Martin, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Pompano Beach, FL, February 24, 1960.
"Vice president Nixon wants to have lunch with you Monday. . . ."

5. *Times-Union* (2-29-60): "Publisher Pays Visit to Cuba"

6. *Law Day USA* (5-1-60)

7. *Times-Union* (5-13-60): "Rennes Maps Cultural Center"

8. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "Nixon Says Summit Collapse Did Not Dim Peace Hopes"

9. [Rear Admiral] H. A. Yeager, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, June 10, 1960.

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10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-10-60): “Press Institute Renames Miller”

11. *Congressional Record* (6-16-60):
“Outstanding Example of International ‘Sister Cities’ Exchange”

12. Richard Nixon, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, June 16, 1960.

13. Richard Nixon, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, June 24, 1960.

Folder #2: Cuba. Trip File, February 1960

1. *American Opinion: An Informal Review* (October 1963)

2. *Times-Union* (12-21-59): “Castro Operating Huge Spy System”

3. *The New York Times* (2-14-60): “Havana: The New Sugar Daddy From Moscow”

4. *Times-Union* (3-8-60): “Castro said Dec. 20, 1959, on TV: ‘The People will defend us. . . .’”

5. Associated Press, New York, NY, to Rochester Times-Union, March 8, 1960.

6. *The New York Times* (3-8-60): “Text of Herter Protest to Cuba Envoy”

7. *Worldgram: From the Capitals of the World* (Volume XLVIII-No. 10, n.d., 1960):
“Havana, Bonn, London, Cairo, Rome”

8. Harold K. Milks, Habana, Cuba, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, March 10, 1960.

9. *The Wall Street Journal* (3-9-60):
“‘Don’t Cut Cuba’s Sugar Quota,’ Say Western Beet Growers”

10. *Habana Lunes* (8 De Febrero, 1960): “Respalda Puerto Rico . . . Denuncio Venezolana”

11. *Times-Union* (3-5-60): “Report on Cuba Today: ‘Saddening’ . . . ‘Disturbing’”

12. Letter to the Editor (March 7, 1960): “Dear Mr. Miller. . . .”

13. *The New York Times* (n.d.): “Cuban Tragedy”

14. *Times-Union* (3-9-60): “Nixon Plans Strategy: Republicans See Kennedy Choice”

15. *The* (Tucson) *Arizona Daily Star* (3-10-60): “Some Facts About Cuba – I”

16. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-11-60): “Castro Speeds Up Property Seizures”

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17. William H. Hudnut, Jr., Rochester, NY, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, March 12, 1960.

18. *The* (Tucson) *Arizona Daily Star* (3-11-60): "Some Facts About Cuba – II"

19. Inter American Press Association (3-10-60): *Special Bulletin No. 1: Cuba*

20. "An Open Letter to President Kennedy" (n.d.)

Folder #3: Scrapbook Contents, July – December 1960

1. Richard Nixon, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, September 10, 1960.

1961

Folder #4: Scrapbook Contents, January – June 1961

1. Richard Nixon, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, January 3, 1961.

2. [Invitation]: "A reminder that The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon are expecting the pleasure of the company of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller's company at dinner. . . ."

3. Richard Nixon, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, January 17, 1961.

4. [Invitation]: "Mr. Harry Flood Byrd, Jr. requests the pleasure of the company of Mr. Paul Miller at the 48 Annual Dinner of the Alfalfa Club. . . .'

5. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Winchester, VA, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, February 6, 1961.

6. *Times-Union* (2-27-61): "On World's Fair Board"

7. *Times-Union* (2-28-61): "City's 'Twin' Gets Cultural Center"

8. *Democrat & Chronicle* (3-13-61): "Young GOP Board to Meet"

9. [Program]: "Washington Gridiron Weekend, March 10-12, 1961"

10. [Menu]: "The Gridiron Club Annual Dinner, Saturday, March 11, 1961"

11. *Democrat & Chronicle* (3-24-61): "Young GOP Plans Conference Here"
Times-Union (3-24-61): "State Young Republicans Meet Here"

12. *Democrat & Chronicle* (3-26-61): "Metro 'Musts' Given Young GOP"

13. *Times-Union* (3-27-61): "Metropolitan Setup Called Inevitable"

14. *Democrat & Chronicle* (3-27-61): "'Politics as Usual' Not Good Enough"

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15. Theodore C. Sorensen, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, April 12, 1961.

16. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-6-61): "Publisher to receive Award For 'Sister Cities' Role"

17. *Times-Union (*6-13-61): "Publisher Accepts International Award made to T-U"

18. PHOTO – 1961-18a – (June 13, 1961): *People-to-People Award*

19. "The United States Peace Dollar"

20. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-14-61): Freedom to Write"

21. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-14-61): "Publisher Lists Benefits From Twin Program"

22. *Camden* (NJ) *Courier-Post* (6-14-61): "Head of C-P Gets Award Of President"

23. *Times-Union* (6-15-61): "Visitor from Rennes: French Newsman Pays Respects to 'Twin City'"

Folders #5-6: Globester Around the World Flight [see also Box 3, Folders # 44, 47]

Folders #7: Russia Trip. Correspondence, 1962

1. A. Vishnevskiy (TASS), Moscow, U.S.S.R., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, October 2, 1959.

1962

2. Loose Leaf Outline Route Map of Paul Miller's Russia Trip (n.d.)

3. "Suggested Questions for Newspaper Interview with Soviet Premier Khrushchev . . . ."

4. Walker Stone, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, May 16, 1962.

5. *Times-Union* (6-18-62): "Miller To Tour Russia With Group of Editors"

Folders #8: Russia Trip. Correspondence, 1962

1. *Everyday Information for Visitors to Russia* (n.d.)

2. *Welcome to Moscow: A Guide for Visitors* (American Embassy, Moscow, 1961)

3. *Review of Exchanges* (April 15, 1962):
"A Report on the United States Exchange Program with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe"

4. Alexander Pirnie, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, August 6, 1962.

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5. *Geography as a Factor in the Problems of Russia* (October 1948)

6. *It Works . . . But Barely* (n.d.): "A Superficial View of Russian Communism in Action"

Folder #9: Ten Days Behind The Iron Curtain, by Robert Hirschman, 1961

1. Robert W. Hirschman, Frankfurt/Main, FRG, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, January 11, 1963.

2. *Ten Days Behind The Iron Curtain* (1961)

Folder #10: Russian Trip. Scrapbook Contents, 1962 [see also Box 5/f 17, and Box 5/f 20-24]

1. *AP LOG* (July 12-18, 1962)

2. PHOTO – 1962-1D – (7-24-62): *Interview on Berlin*

3. PHOTO – 1962-2L – (7-16-62): *Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev shakes hands with PM*

4. *Phonetic Russian* (n.d.)

5. American Express Company/ASNE: Tour of the U.S.S.R. (June23 – July21, 1962)

6. "Impressions of Russia" Open Luncheon (August 13, 1962)

7. "Report on Soviet Russia" (August 13, 1962)

8. Pierre Salinger, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, August 15, 1962.

9. "Views of Russia" (September 20, 1962)

10. *Russia: 1962*

Folder #11: Souvenirs, menus, maps, and stamps. Scrapbook Contents, 1962

Folder #12: Russia Trip. News Articles by Paul Miller, June – July 20, 1962

1. *Times-Union* (6-18-62): "Miller To Tour Russia With Group of Editors"

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-19-62): "Miller to Join Other Editors In Extended Soviet Union Tour"

3. *Times-Union* (6-23-62): "Amid Throb and Bustle, Preparation for Long Trip"

4. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-26-62): "Off To Russia"

5. *Times-Union* (6-27-62): "News Executives Fly to Moscow"

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6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-28-62): “U.S. Editors Arrive In Moscow”

7. *Times-Union* (6-30-62): “Report From Russia”

8. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-2-62): “Touring Editors Leave Moscow”

9. *Times-Union* (6-29-62): “Cameraman Watches Thoroughfare Come Alive, Start Busy Day”

10. *Times-Union* (6-30-62):
“Wisecracks from Mr. K’s Son-in-Law And a Stroll Through Kremlin Grounds”

11. *ASNE Bulletin* (7-1-62): “Editors Tour Russia”

12. *Times-Union* (7-7-62): “On Tour from Moscow to Tashkent: Speeches, ‘Shashlik’ and Surprises”

13. *Binghamton* (NY) *Press* (7-3-62): “Soviet Wisecracks Needle U.S. Editors”

14. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): “Editors Meet Khrushchev”

15. *Times-Union* (7-14-62):
“Anti-U.S. Propaganda Floods Moscow; Our Side Doesn’t Get a Hearing”

16. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-17-62): “Nikita Stresses Berlin As Core of Cold War”

17. *Times-Union* (7-17-62):
“2 1/2 Hours with Mr. K: Premier Takes Half-Hour To Answer One Question”

18. *Binghamton* (NY) *Press* (7-17-62):
“Miller Views Moods Of Man in Kremlin”
“May Ease Curbs on American Tourists, Not Books, Says Nikita”

19. *Buffalo* (NY) *Courier-Express* (7-17-62):
“Nikita Claims Soviet Rocket Can Hit Fly in Outer Space”

20. *Columbus* (OH) *Citizen-Journal* (7-17-62):
“Khru Talks, Twists And Taunts, Tells American Editors Nothing”

21. *Columbus* (OH) *Dispatch* (7-17-62):
“Khru Indicates Reds May Accept Nuclear Ban Following Next Tests”

22. *Nashville Tennessean* (7-17-62): “Move berlin Troops: Nikita”

23. *New York Herald Tribune* (7-17-62):
“U.S. Editors and K Interview”
(PHOTO): *Paul Miller, of the Gannett Newspapers, greets Premier Khrushchev . . . .*

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24. *New York Times* (7-17-62): “Khrushchev Says Missile Can ‘Hit a Fly’ in Space”

25. *Philadelphia* (PA) *Inquirer* (7-17-62):
“Berlin Is Focal Point Of East-West Dispute, Khrushchev Insists”

26. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-18-62): “U.S. Editors Taste Soviet ‘Freedom’”

27. *Times-Union* (7-18-62): “Russia’s Shortages Are Our Surpluses”

28. *The* (Binghamton, NY) *Evening Press* (7-18-62): “Propaganda for Editors”

29. *Columbus* (OH) *Dispatch* (7-18-62): “Khru Is Seen As Against War But Favoring Crisis”

30. *Stars and Stripes* (7-18-62): “Nikita Boasts Unstoppable Missile”

31. *Times-Union* (7-20-62): “Soviet Hospitality Praised”

32. *Wall Street Journal* (7-20-62):
“A New Dispute Reflects Basic Differences Between Russian and American Societies”

Folder #13: Russia Trip. News Articles by Paul Miller, July 21 – July 31, 1962

1. *Times-Union* (7-21-62):
“Transcript Hassle Mars Soviet Tour – Then On to ‘A Different World’”

2. *Times-Union* (7-24-62): “Open Letter to Khrushchev: ‘Come, Look at the Wall’”

3. *New York World Telegram & Sun* (7-24-62):
“Even East Germans Say: ‘In 30 Days Reds Would Gobble Up Berlin’”
“Letter Handed In at Kremlin”

4. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-25-62):
“Newsmen’s Challenge To Khrushchev . . . ‘Have a Look At the Wall’”
“An Open Letter to Khrushchev”
“Friendly Rivals Miller, Classmate Take Pen in Hand”

5. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-26-62): “Miller Home, Reports; K’s Hospitality Masks Aim”

6. *Times-Union* (7-26-62):
“West Berliners Hail Wall Plea to Mr. K”
“U.S.-Russia Dialogue Drones On and On”

7. *Times-Union* (7-28-62):
“A Shaggy ‘Little Joe’ Visits Sweden”
“. . . 3rd Signature on Letter to Mr. K”

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8. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-29-62): "Religion in the Soviet Union"

9. *Times-Union* (7-30-62):
"Road block To Peace: U.S. Soviet Tension; Problem of Easing It"
"Boss Man In the Kremlin"

10. *Newsweek* (7-30-62): "Da? Nyet!"

11. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-31-62):
"Despite Hospitality and Friendliness of Russian People . . .
'Their Leaders Aim Is to Rule the World'"

12. *Times-Union* (7-30-62): "The Face of Russia"

Folder #14: Russia Trip. News Articles by Paul Miller, August 1 – August 15, 1962

1. *Times-Union* (8-1-62): "You Wait for Waiters But Not for Maid Service"

2. *Times-Union* (8-2-62):
"'We'll Tell Truth' About Tour of Russia"
"Kennedy, Rusk Get Report On Editors' Russia Trip"

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-3-62): "4 Newsmen Confer with JFK, Aides"

4. *Times-Union* (8-3-62): "Russia's Housing Boom: Apartments Crowded; Some Poorly Made"

5. *Columbus* (OH) *Citizen-Journal* (8-3-62): "Editors Report On Trip"

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-4-62): "Russ Yearn for Peace, Newsman Visitor Says"

7. *Times-Union* (8-4-62):
"Russians Pour Millions into Communications"
"Readers Have Their Say, Pro and Con, On Editor's Russia Trip Articles"
"'Nyet' Expected To New Proposals For A-Test Ban"
"Russia Revisited: Changes in Four Years – 'Life Is a Little Easier'"

8. *Editor & Publisher* (8-4-62):
"Editors' Letter to K Unanswered"
"U.S. Editors Caught in Soviet Squeeze"
"Even Mr. K Obliged For Soviet Portrait"

9. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-5-62):
"Religion in the Soviet Union – (2): They Couldn't Find the Baptist Church"
"Communist Propaganda Tours Keep Moscow Hotels Busy"

10. *Times-Union* (8-7-62):

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"Miller To Tell Impressions Of Russia at Chamber"
"Red Hosts: 'Agreeable and Suave'"
"World wants Effective End To A-Weapon Testing"

11. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-8-62):
"Paul Miller Reports on Moscow Visit: Red Security Sometimes Laughing Matter"

12. *Times-Union* (8-8-62): "Prices Keep Russians Poorly Dressed"

13. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-9-62): "Moscow Foods, Prices Compared with Ours"

14. *Times-Union* (8-9-62):
"Vast Land of Contrast"
"U.S. Educational Expert Revisits Russian Schools-Once-Admired System Gets Radical Shakeup"

15. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-10-62):
"Communist Empire Getting Weaker, Allen Dulles Believes"
"Kremlin Reins Loosening Up: Glimmer of Hope in Moscow Moves"

16. *Times-Union* (8-10-62): "A Silk Factory Deep in Ukraine"

17. *Times-Union* (8-11-62): "Tourist's Guide to Soviet Union – Friendly People, Beautiful Buildings"

18. *Editor & Publisher* (8-11-62): "The Editor of Pravda. . . ."

19. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-12-62):
"Soviet lacks Skilled Labor: Sidewalk Repair Is Sloppy, Bricks Fall Off Buildings"

20. *Times-Union* (8-13-62):
"Red Feat Supports Moonshot Forecast"
"Chamber Hall Packed for Talk on Russia"
"Midnight in Moscow – City of 7 Million"
"The Communist Party: They Run It Like a Lodge"

21. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-14-62): "Russ Scene Assessed In Talk, Pictures"

22. *Times-Union* (8-14-62): "Miller Cites Where Reds Lag, Lead"

23. *Times-Union* (8-15-62): "Photographer Hickey Scores for Our Side"

Folder #15: Russia Trip. News Articles by Paul Miller, August 16 – December 1962

1. *Times-Union* (8-16-62): "K's Farm Program Fine, But It Doesn't Work"

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-19-62):
"Behind the Wall: "The Reds Dig Trenches; East Berlin Is Drab City"

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3. *Times-Union* (8-22-62): “T-U Picture Story: Hickey Visits Red Hospital”

4. *Times-Union* (8-24-62): “Focus On Russia”

5. *Times-Union* (8-31-62): “Focus On Russia”

6. *Times-Union* (9-6-62): “Focus On Russia”

7. *Columbus* (OH) *Dispatch* (10-31-62): “Russia Has Building Boom But Housing Still Problem”

8. *Brockton* (MA) *Daily Enterprise* (11-13-62): “Keen Look Behind the Iron Curtain”

9. *Brighton-Pittsford* (NY) *Post* (12-13-62): “Paul Miller Reports On Life in Russia”

Folder #16: Russia Trip. News Articles by Paul Miller from other than Gannett Newspapers, 1962

1. *Knickerbocker* (Albany, NY) *News* (8-6-62): “Seeing Russia (1): Barriers to Reducing Tension”

2. *Knickerbocker* (Albany, NY) *News* (8-7-62):
“Seeing Russia (2): A Woeful Shortage of Skilled Labor”

3. *Knickerbocker* (Albany, NY) *News* (8-8-62): “Seeing Russia (3): Reds Spend Millions on TV”

4. *Knickerbocker* (Albany, NY) *News* (8-9-62): “Russia’s Monotone Construction”

5. *Knickerbocker* (Albany, NY) *News* (8-10-62): “Housewives Face Food Problems”

6. *Boston (*MA) *Herald* (1-20-63):
“Report From Russia: Visitors Trade Quips With Editor of Izvestia”

7. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-21-63):
“Report From Russia: How Soviet People are Kept in Uproar Over U.S. Testing”

8. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-22-63):
“Report From Moscow – III: Khrushchev Ad Libs His Arguments”

9. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-23-63): “Newsman Reports from Russia”

10. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-24-63):
“Report From Russia: “Editors Take Note of Startling Contrasts”

11. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-25-63):
“Report From Russia: “Soviet Police ‘Control’ Still Strong”

12. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-27-63):

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"'Report From Russia:' Few Well-Dressed, Prices Up – Quality Down"

13. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-28-63): "Report from Russia – No. 8: Communist party Is Kept Small"

14. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-28-63):
"Report from Russia – No. 9: "Reds Use Church to Attack Religion"

15. *Boston* (MA) *Herald* (1-30-63):
"Report From Russia: Editor Sees Signs Soviet relaxing Iron Rule"

16. "Russia: Khrushchev Interview (1962)"

Folder #17: Russia Trip, 1962. Pravda and Other Foreign Language Newspapers

1. *Soviet News* (7-19-62):
"Nikita Khrushchov Gives Interview to Group of American Journalists (Full Text of Interview)"
"Disappointing Western Reaction to New Soviet Disarmament Proposals"
"US President Sees Soviet Ambassador"
"'We Must Make Culture an Instrument of Peace'"

Folder #18: Russia Trip, 1962. Departure Photographs from Russia, Sweden, and Berlin

Folder #19: Russia Trip, 1962. Photographs: Family at Airport, White House, Public Appearances

Folder #20: Travel Brochures: USSR, Crimea, Caucasus, Leningrad, Moscow, Samarkand, Sochi

Folder #21: Travel Brochures, 1962: Tashkent, Tbilisi, Uzbek Republic, Volgograd (Stalingrad)

Folder #22: Berlin. Pamphlets and Materials, 1962

1. *It* [The Berlin Wall] *began August 13th* . . . (n.d.)

2. *Berlin: fate and mission* (n.d.)

3. *Leading Men in the Soviet-Occupied Zone of Germany* (3-1-60)

4. *The* (Hamburg, F. R. G.) *German Tribune* (8-4-62): "A Weekly Review of the German Press"

5. *The Divided City* (January 1962)

Folder #23: Newspaper Reports from Russia. Correspondence, 1962

Folder #24: Newspaper Reports from Russia. Correspondence, 1963

Folder #25: Original Notes taken on Trip to Russia, 1962

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Folder #26: *Russia, 1962*. Editorial Notes (book cover removed to oversize)

Folder #27: *Russia: 1962*. Distribution List

Folder #28: *Russia: 1962*. Acknowledgement Letters

Folder #29: *Russia: 1962*. Acknowledgement Letters [see also Box 1/f 28]

Folder #30: Scrapbook Contents, July 1961 – April 1963 (folder 1 of 4)

1961

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-7-61): "Quiet Newsman Covers World's Top Hot Spot – Moscow"

2. *Times-Union* (7-7-61): "How Things Look From 'Diplomatic Ghetto' in Russia"

3. *Utica Daily Press* (9-26-61): "Rochesterian On Land-Grant College Panel"

4. PHOTO – 1961-5 – (September 1961): *Cooperstown – Sept. 1961*

5. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-17-61): "Greater Coverage Of Foreign News Advocated"

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-25-61): "More Humor in Industry Urged by Publisher"

7. *Niagara Falls* (NY) *Gazette* (10-25-61):
"Humor Keeps Things in Focus, Gannett Head Tells Club Here"

8. *Editor & Publisher* (11-4-61): "SDX Votes to Admit Chapters Overseas"

Folder #31: Scrapbook Contents, July 1961 – April 1963 (folder 2 of 4)

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-25-61): "Newsmen Are Guests Of Kennedy"

1962

2. [Press Release]: "Washington, Jan. 23 (UPI) – President Kennedy has invited 12 leading newspaper figures to a White House lunch today. . . ."

3. [Press Release]: "Washington, Jan. 23 (AP) – President Kennedy gives another of his series of luncheons for news executives today. . . ."

   Democrat & Chronicle (1-24-62): "Paul Miller Lunches with President"

4. [Menu]: "The White House, Tuesday, January 23, 1962"
[Name Tag]

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5. *Times-Union* (1-24-62): “Miller Is Kennedy Guest AT White House Luncheon”

6. *The Washington Post* (1-24-62): At White House After JFK Order: Lone Glass of Milk on Table”

7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (1-31-62): “Miller Named Again To Brotherhood Post”

Folder #32: Scrapbook Contents, July 1961 – April 1963 (folder 3 of 4)

1. *Brotherhood Week* (February 18-25, 1962): “Brotherhood is Democracy at Work”

2. PHOTO – 1962-9 – (3-17-62): *Gridiron Dinner, Washington, D.C.*

3. LUNCHEON FOR THE PRIME MINISTER (April 27, 1962)

4. TOP PHOTO OF ’61 – “This photo of Presidents Kennedy, Eisenhower. . . .”

5. [Associate Justice] Tom C. Clark, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, May 9, 1962.

6. *Times-Union* (6-5-62): “Cornell Spotlights Land Grant Act”

7. *Times-Union* (6-15-62): “Briton Cites Benefit Of Common Market”

8. [Program]: “Land Grant Centennial Convocation, June 14-15, 1962”

9. *Times-Union* (6-16-62): “Paul Miller Talks at Cornell U.”

10. The Inland Valley Press Association (9-11-62):
“‘Press Conference’ at Oct. 16 Luncheon: 3 Top Editors Answer Your Questions on Russia Tour”

11. *Democrat & Chronicle* (9-18-62): “An Outline of Hopes and Goals Of Responsible Newspapers”

12. *Inland Bulletin* (9-26-62):
“Press Conference: Three Top Editors Answer Your Questions on Their Russia Tour”

13. PHOTO – 1962-13 – (n.d.): [*Nelson Rockefeller and Paul Miller*]

14. *Utica* (NY) *Daily Press* (9-28-62): “K Could Win Free Election In Russia, Editor Tells Press”

15. *The Pontiac* (MI) *Press* (9-28-62): “Russia Doesn’t . . . We Must Treasure Freedom”

16. *Chicago* (IL) *Daily Tribune* (10-17-62): “Nuclear War Not Probable, Editors Told”

17. Elmira (NY) Star-Gazette (10-25-62): “Most Russians Abhor War, Miller Tells Service Clubs”

18. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): “Miller Says Red Objective Still Is World Conquest”

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Folder #33: Scrapbook Contents, July 1961 – April 1963 (folder 4 of 4)

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (11-10-62): "Henry W. Clune's Seen and Heard"

2. The Inland Daily Press Association (11-13-62):
"Press Conference: Three Top Editors Answer Questions on Their Russia Tour"

3. *Trinity-Pawling* (NY) *Times* (11-14-62):
"Mr. Paul Miller Gives Lecture On Summer Tour of U.S.S.R."

4. *The Tulsa* (OK) *Tribune* (11-15-62):
"'Bigger' Government Makes News Job Harder"
"Miller To Talk On Russia to Sigma Delta Chi"
"News Dean Urges Truth About Crisis"
"U.S. Cuba Move Lauded in Talk By Paul Miller"

5. *Rock Hill* (SC) *Evening Herald* (11-17-62): "Stand Straight – America"

1963

6. *The Washington Post* (3-10-63): "Onward! Onward! Sails the Ship of State – on Stage"

7. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "Ole Miss, CIA, JFK In-Laws All Roast in Gridiron"

8. *Hartford* (CT) *Times* (11-27-62): "Definite U.S. Action Needed, Gannett Chief Tells Leaders"

9. *Editor & Publisher* (4-20-63): "Publishers to Hear About Implications of Space Age"

10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-23-63): "'Fat American' Chided by Glenn"

11. *The New York Times* (4-23-63):
"Glenn Asks Establishment of Space-Data Center in U.S. to Speed Use of Knowledge"

Box 6

Folder #4: Scrapbook Contents, April 1963 – January 1964 (folder 1 of 3)

Folder #5: Scrapbook Contents, April 1963 – January 1964 (folder 2 of 3)

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-20-63):
"Religious 'Freedom' In Soviet Union"
"The Vietnam Mess"

2. *Times-Union* (11-23-63): "No Man Could Meet Him Without Liking Him"

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (12-3-63): "Editorial on Tragedy and Prayer"

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4. Funeral Services of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Late President of the United States
November 25, 1963 at Twelve Noon. Saint Matthews Cathedral, Rhode Island Avenue NW.

5. The Mass on the Day of Burial for John Fitzgerald Kennedy.
Born May 29, 1917. Died November 22, 1963. At Saint Matthews Cathedral, Washington, D.C.
May he rest in peace.

6. John Fitzgerald Kennedy. President of the United States. May 29, 1917-November 22, 1963.
Dear God, Please take care of your servant John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (12-3-63): "Miller Guest of Johnson At White House"

Folder #6: Scrapbook Contents, April 1963 – January 1964 (folder 3 of 3)

1. Dinner of the Inter American Press Association in honor of
The Honorable John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States, on
Monday, the eighteenth of November, nineteen hundred and sixty three.
The Hotel Americana, Miami, Florida.

2. (23) PHOTOS – 1963-16-20d – (November1963):
Miami, Florida – November 1963 (Miami Herald reception – I.A.P.A. convention)

1964

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (1-10-64): "LBJ Accepts Bid to Speak At AP Meet"

Folder #8: Scrapbook Contents, January – October 1964 (folder 1 of 2)

1. *Times-Union* (1-15-64): "Paul Miller Sees Nixon as GOP Choice"
Democrat & Chronicle (1-15-64): "Nixon Likely Choice of GOP, Miller Says"

2. *San Diego* (CA) *Evening Tribune* (2-7-64): "AP President Commends Reporting of Assassination"

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (2-7-64): "Kennedy Slaying Coverage Praised"
Times-Union (2-7-64): "Newspaper Coverage Of JFK Slaying Lauded"

4. *The* (New Orleans, LA) *Times-Picayune* (1-14-64):
"Nixon Likely GOP Choice, Says AP President"

5. *The Hartford* (CT) *Courant* (4-11-64): "AP News Service Given Credit for Helping U.N."

6. *Times-Union* (4-20-64):
"U.S., Reds Cut Output Of Nuclear Materials: LBJ, Khrushchev Announce Plans Simultaneously"

7. PHOTO – 1964-10 – (April 20, 1964): *CBS Telecast of AP Luncheon*

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8. *Editor & Publisher* (4-25-64): "LBJ Tells AP Of Nuclear Cuts"

9. (8) PHOTOS – 1964-11a-12b – (April 20, 1964): *AP Luncheon*

10. *The New York Times* (4-21-64):
"U.S. And Soviet To Curtail Atomic Arms Materials; Johnson Sees Peace Step"

Folder #9: Scrapbook Contents, January – October 1964 (folder 2 of 2)

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-12-64): "White House News Plan Draws Fire"

2. *Editor & Publisher* (August 1964): "What Can a Newspaper Do When Its City Is Torn by Riots?"

3. *The New York Times* (August 28, 1964): "President Johnson Attends Service for Mrs. Byrd"

Folder #10: Mexico (Gustavo Diaz Ordaz) Correspondence, November 1964

1965

Folder #11: Churchill, Winston. Funeral. Clippings, January 1965

Folder #12: Scrapbook Contents, October 1964 – April 1965 (folder 1 of 2)

1. *Times-Union* (1-30-65): "Churchill Journeys Into History"

2. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "Millers Fly To Inaugural"

3. [Invitation]: Mexican Luncheon [for] President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz (November 29, 1964)

4. [Invitation]: Ambassador of the United States of America and Mrs. Freeman (November 30, 1964)

5. [Invitation]: The President [U.S.A.] for discussion of Radio Free Europe (December 2, 1964)

Folder #13: Scrapbook Contents, October 1964 – April 1965 (folder 2 of 2)

1. [Invitation]: LBJ Inaugural Ball (1-20-65)

2. Ceremonial to be Observed at the Funeral of The Right Honourable Sir Winston Spencer Churchill (1-30-65)

3. *Times-Union* (1-28-65): "Paul Miller To Be at Rites For Churchill"
Democrat & Chronicle (1-29-65): "Paul Miller Flies to London For Funeral"

4. The Order of Service for the Funeral of The Right Honourable Sir Winston Spencer Churchill (1-30-65)

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5. *Democrat & Chronicle* (2-1-65):
"Churchill Rites Spectacular in Vast Grandeur"
"Funeral Followed Exact Schedule"

6. [London, England] Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (1-27-65):
"World Press Converging On London"

Folder #14: Scrapbook Contents, April 20, 1965 – December 31, 1965 (folder 1 of 4)

1. *The New York Times* (April 20, 1965):
"Romney Decries Johnson's Plans"
"U.P.I. Clients Are Told Parleys On Vietnam Offer Best Way Out"

2. *Editor & Publisher* (August 24, 1965):
"AP Hits Restriction On Viet Nam News"
"UPI Men Give Views On Viet Censorship"

3. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "AP, Gannett Chief Refutes Sen. Dodd's Press Criticism"

4. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "Foundation Stones"

Folder #15: Scrapbook Contents, April 20, 1965 – December 31, 1965 (folder 2 of 4)

1. *The Cocoa* (FL) *Tribune* (6-3-65): "Two Astronauts Take Off With Brilliant Launch From Cape"

2. PHOTO – 1965-14 – (June 6, 1965): *Robert Kennedy at [Rochester] Airport*

3. *Times-Union* (6-5-65): "Sight of Gemini-4 Launch Heart-stopping Thrill of a Lifetime"

4. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-7-65): "Make Most of Space Age, Miller Urges Union Grads"

5. *Times-Union* (6-7-65): "An Age To 'Soar' Miller Tells Grads"

6. *Times-Union* (6-16-65): "Continuing Needs Cited In Race Relations Field"

7. *Times-Union* (7-3-65): "Space Experts Look beyond Moon At Huge Cape Kennedy Wonderland"

Folder #16: Scrapbook Contents, April 20, 1965 – December 31, 1965 (folder 3 of 4)

1. *Times-Union* (7-28-65): "Notables Meet Here for P.M. Day"

2. (7) PHOTOS – 1965-17a-18b – (July 28, 1965): *'PM Day' Pictures*

3. William P. Rogers, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, August 3, 1965.

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4. Harry F. Guggenheim, to Carl S. Hallauer, Rochester, NY, July 14, 1965.

5. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D.C., to Carl S. Hallauer, Rochester, NY, July 14, 1965.

6. *Times-Union* (7-28-65): "Nixon Here, Urges U.S. To Shun Ground War"

7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-29-65): "Nixon Urges U.S. Push Air, Sea Strikes in Viet"

8. *Times-Union* (7-29-65): "Sabotage N. Viets, Ex-Diplomat Urges"

9. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-26-65): "Gannett Co. Men Humphrey Guests"
Times-Union (8-26-65): "Humphrey Host To 2 Executives"

10. *Times-Union* (8-28-65):
"U.S. Moves To Close Gap (If Any) For Superiority Over Russia in Space"

Folder #17: Scrapbook Contents, April 20, 1965 – December 31, 1965 (folder 4 of 4)

1. PHOTOS – 1965-24a/24b – (October 1, 1965): Paul Miller and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson

1966

Folder #26: Scrapbook Contents, January 1, 1966 – April 15, 1968 (folder 1 of 5)

1. PHOTO – 1966-3 – (January 10, 1966):
Harry Byrd's Swearing In – January 10, 1966 – Taken at reception in Hubert Humphrey's Office

2. *Santa Barbara* (CA) *News-Press* (1-17-66):
"AP Head Cites Space Age Demands on News Agencies"

3. *Santa Barbara* (CA) *News-Press* (1-18-66):
"Rapport of Newspapermen Evident at Party for Senator"

4. *Ventura County* (CA) *Star-Free Press* (1-18-66):
"Vietnam Correspondents Praised By News Executive During Ojai Visit"

5. *Santa Barbara* (CA) *News-Press* (1-20-66):
"UC Students Were Right in Rebelling Against Rules, Kerr Tells AP Group"

6. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Eighty-first Annual Dinner (March 1966)

7. *Today* (4-3-66): "Promote the Cape, Says HHH"

Folder #27: Scrapbook Contents, January 1, 1966 – April 15, 1968 (folder 2 of 5)

1. PHOTO – 1966-10 – (May 3, 1966): "To Paul Miller – with best wishes. Hubert H Humphrey"

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2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-26-65): "U.S. Must Prove to Reds Viet War Costly: Humphrey"

3. (9) PHOTOS – 8b-9e – (April 25, 1966):
To Paul Miller – Distinguished Journalist and great American with warm regards

4. *The Miami* (FL) *Herald* (10-19-66): "Inter American Press Faces A Full Agenda"

Folder #28: Scrapbook Contents, January 1, 1966 – April 15, 1968 (folder 3 of 5)

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (1-22-67): "LBJ Looks Well, Publisher Says"

2. [Menu]: The Gridiron Club Winter Dinner (December 3, 1966)

1967

3. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Eighty-second Annual Dinner (March 11, 1967)

4. *The Washington Post* (3-13-67): "Gridiron Club Sizzles Over LBJ's Guam Trip"

5. *Washington Sunday Star* (3-19-67): "Lord Snowden Vents Ire on Rumors"

6. *World Journal Tribune*, New York (4-23-67): "AP Meeting To Feature Viet Panel"

7. *Ithaca* (NY) *Journal* (4-25-67):
"Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) shakes hands with Gen. William Westmoreland. . . ."

8. (8) PHOTOS – 1967-26a-26g – (4-24-67):
Sen. Charles Percy, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Gen. William Westmoreland, Paul Miller, et al.

9. *Time* (May 5, 1967): "The War"

Folder #29: Scrapbook Contents, January 1, 1966 -- April 15, 1968 (folder 4 of 5)

1. *Times-Union* (6-24-67): "Press Freedom Broadened By High Court in Gen. Walker Case"

2. Mrs. George Romney, E. Lansing, MI, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, Oct. 14, 1967.

3. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Extraordinary Dinner (November 11, 1967)

1968

Folder #30: Scrapbook Contents, January 1, 1966-April 15, 1968 (folder 5 of 5)

1. PHOTO – 1968-14 – (n.d.): *To Paul Miller – with best wishes, Hubert H. Humphrey*

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Folder #20: Pan American Inaugural Flight – New York to Moscow

Folder #23: Scrapbook Contents, April 22, 1968 – September 19, 1968 (folder 1 of 3)

1. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "Clifford Expects Saigon To Take On More Of Fighting"

2. *Salt Lake City* (UT) *Tribune* (5-25-68): "AP Chief Praises Viet Reporting"

3. *Salt Lake City* (UT) *Tribune* (5-25-68):
"Students Have No Right to Riot, AP Chief Says at Westminster"

4. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-2-68): "Conserve Society, Samuels Urges"

Folder #24: Scrapbook Contents, April 22, 1968 – September 19, 1968 (folder 2 of 3)

1. Inaugural Flight Certificate . . . direct Jet Clipper Service New York to Moscow

2. *Air Travel, Official Airline Guide* (July 1968): "Bridging Two Worlds"

3. *The New York Times* (7-8-68): "Moscow Air Link To Open Monday"
Democrat & Chronicle (7-9-68): Moscow-New York Air Link to Open Monday"

4. *Inaugural Flight: New York – Moscow, July 15, 1968*

5. *The Denver* (CO) *Post* (7-15-68): "U.S. Russia Begin Airliner Services"

6. *The New York Times* (7-16-68):
"Russian Jetliner Inaugurates Direct Soviet-U.S. Passenger Flights"

7. *Times-Union* (7-16-68): "Pan Am VIP lands in Moscow"

Folder #25: Scrapbook Contents, April 22, 1968 – September 19, 1968 (folder 3 of 3)

1. [Envelope]: Russian Stamps

2. PHOTO – 1968-31 – (July 15, 1968): *Vladimir Paranov (Russian journalist) and Paul Miller*

3. (2) PHOTOS – 1968-32a/32b – (n.d.): *Moscow – Pan Am Group*

4. Guest List: Jet Clipper Inaugural Flight, New York to Moscow, July 15, 1968

5. *Times-Union* [?] (8-24-68): "The Russians Don't Want A 2nd Hungary"

6. PHOTO – 1968-37 – (August 1968): *Republican National Convention*

7. *Editor & Publisher* (August 17, 1968): "Watchdog will bark if campaign's dirty"

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8. *AP World* (Summer 1968):
"Vietnam AP Photographer Henri Huet crosses a Mekong Delta stream. . . ."
"Some of the 150 AP men at the Republican National Convention. . . ."

9. *Chicago Tribune* (8-27-68):
"At the [Democratic] Convention . . . Paul Miller. . . ."
"Kennedy Name May Be Placed Despite Plea"
"LBJ Birthday. . . ."

Folder #31: Scrapbook Contents, September 21, 1968 – September 14, 1969 (folder 1 of 4)

1. PHOTO – 1968-16 – (n.d.): *Anthony Eden's visit to Rochester at Rochester Club luncheon*

2. Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, to Louise Miller, Pittsford, NY, August 31, 1968.

3. *Times-Union* (9-21-68):
"Humphrey Underdog in Campaign – Can He Achieve Another Truman Upset?"

4. *Times-Union* (9-28-68): "Criticism of News Is One Thing, Official Regulation Is Quite Another"

5. (5) PHOTOS – 1968-19a/19b/19c/19d1/19e – (October 17, 1968):
[Richard Nixon] at Rochester Airport

6. *Times-Union* (10-5-68): "What Happened to Hubert Humphrey Is a Puzzler of the '68 Campaign"

7. Frank Devans, Rochester, NY, top Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, October 9, 1968.

8. *Times-Union* (10-26-68):
"Humphrey-Javits Pairing Aimed At Strengthening Weak HHH Position"

9. *Times-Union* (11-2-68):
"What Kind of Man Is Dick Nixon? Campaign Obscures Personal Qualities"

10. *Times-Union* (11-9-68):
"The Bombing Halt in Retrospect – And What Nixon Can and Can't Do Now"

11. *Times-Union* (November 1968): "Rocky Names 3 from City To Urban Development Unit"

12. [New Year's Card]: Richard Nixon and Family at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, November 6, 1968

13. *Times-Union* (12-21-68): "Nixon Off to a Strong Start Toward Goal of Uniting the Country"

14. *Times-Union* (12-28-68):
"An Incredible Space Achievement – But Still Only a Step into Vast Space"

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15. *Times-Union* (1-4-69): "What Business Can-and-Can't-Do In Helping to Solve Urban Problems"

16. *Times-Union* (1-4-69): "Rioting Students and Teachers Deserve Crackdown, Not 'Understanding'"

17. *Times-Union* (1-18-69):
"LBJ Attacked Nation's Problems But Leaves Legacy of 'Big Government'"

18. [Sunday Church Service]: The White House, Sunday, January 26, 1969

19. [Invitation]: The Fifty-sixth Anniversary Dinner of The Alfalfa Club, January 25, 1969

20. *Times-Union* (n.d.): "Inauguration Day's Effect: A Good Start, Calm and Businesslike"

21. *Democrat & Chronicle* (2-1-69): "Wallis Foresees New Pressures"

22. [Invitation]:
Mrs. Richard M. Nixon to Mrs. Paul Miller, White House Dinner, Saturday, March 15, 1969

23. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "White House Party Lights Will Blaze Next Week"

24. *Times-Union* (n.d.): "Nixon Wins Praise in U.S., Europe – Former Foes Now 'Discover' Him"

25. PHOTO – 1969-21 – (August 13, 1969): *Nixon Introduces [Neil Armstrong] the Celebrity. . . .*

Folder #32: Scrapbook Contents, September 21, 1968 – September 14, 1969 (folder 2 of 4)

1. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Eighty-fourth Annual Dinner, March 15, 1969

Folder #33: Scrapbook Contents, September 21, 1968 – September 14, 1969 (folder 3 of 4)

1. *Daily News* (4-22-69): "Vows Smaller Role in Viet"

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-22-69): "Rogers on Ending War: 'Both Sides Withdraw'"

3. *The New York Times* (4-22-69):
"Rogers, Here, Warns That Enemy May Not Want a Negotiated Settlement"

4. *The* (Lynchburg, VA) *News* (4-22-69): "Rogers Says U.S. Expects Peace Talks Will Succeed"

5. (3) PHOTOS – 1969-13a/13b/13c – (July 1969):
Patrick AF Base/L.J.M's luncheon/Lady Bird Honored Guest/Tuesday before moon launch

Folder #34: Scrapbook Contents, September 21, 1968 – September 14, 1969 (folder 4 of 4)

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1. *Times-Union* (7-16-69): “Apollo Men Fit, Ready”

2. *The* (Washington, D.C.) *Evening Star* (7-15-69):
“Wheeler Off to Study War Lull”
“Apollo Countdown Runs Smoothly”
“Trip May Lead To Changes in U.S. Tactics”
“Army Queried On Nerve Gas Production Plan”
“Edgewood Will End Gas Tests”

3. (2) PHOTOS – 1969-14a-15e – (July 15, August 13, 1969):
Cape Kennedy
Dinner with the astronauts
L.J.M.’s luncheon

4. [Welcome]: Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, CA, to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, August 12, 1969.
“. . . President and Mrs. Nixon’s dinner in honor of the Apollo astronauts.”

5. *Today* (7-16-69): “Very Important Luncheon”

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-22-69): “Lyndon Paces for ‘Baby’ Apollo”

7. *The New York Times* (7-15-69): “Thousands Flock to Be ‘There’”

8. *Today* (n.d.): [PHOTO] “LBJs Arrive at Patrick”

9. [Postcard]: “Apollo 11”

10. [Invitation]: “The President and Mrs. Nixon . . . on Wednesday Evening, August 13, 1969”

11. [Plaque]: “Here Men From the Planet Earth First Set Foot Upon the Moon. . . .”

Box 27

Folder #1: Scrapbook Contents, October 1, 1969 – July 10, 1970 (folder 1 of 2)

1. Pat Nixon, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, October 10, 1969.

2. [Invitation]: “The President and Mrs. Nixon . . . at dinner on Sunday, October 12, 1969”

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-14-69): “Executives Of AP at Nixon Fete”

4. [Dinner Menu]: “The White House, Monday, December 1, 1969”

5. *The Washington Post* (12-2-69): “Nixon’s Ties: Boys’ Club Board Honored”

1970

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6. Alfalfa Club 57th Anniversary Dinner Seating Chart (1-24-70): The Statler, Washington, D.C.

7. *The* (Washington, D.C.) *Sunday Star* (1-25-70): "It's Humphrey for '70 At Alfalfa Club Dinner"

8. [Menu]: "State Luncheon . . . By The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers, February 25, 1970"

9. Spiro Theodore Agnew, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, February 13, 1970.

Folder #2: Scrapbook Contents, October 1, 1969 – July 10, 1970 (folder 2 of 2)

1. [Invitation]: "The President and Mrs. Nixon . . . at dinner on Sunday, April 22, 1970"

2. *Times-Union* (4-21-70): "Defense Secretary and AP Officials"

3. *The Washington Post* (4-21-70): "Laird Sees Risks In Missile Delays"

4. PHOTO – 1970-10a – (4-20-70):
With Secretary of Defense Mel Laird Speaker at A.P. Annual Luncheon Waldorf, April 20, 1970

5. *Times-Union* (6-27-70): "Victories of Heath and Jacklin Give British a New Lift of Spirit"

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-10-70): "Nixon Names Miller TO UN Commission"

Folder #4: Iron Curtain Countries. Scrapbook Contents, June 21 – July 21, 1970

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-21-70): "AP Mission Takes Miller To Europe"
Times-Union (7-23-70): "Paul Miller Guest At 10 Downing St."

2. (9) PHOTOS – 1970-17-1970-19d – (6-25-70): *Prague, Czechoslovakia. . . .*

3. [Invitation]:
"The Ambassador [to Czechoslovakia] . . . Mr. Miller at lunch on Friday, June 26th [1970]. . . ."

4. *Times-Union* (7-3-70): "Courageous Czechs Repressed By Tighter Communist Clamps"

5. PHOTO – 1970-22 – 6-26-70): *PM received by President of Romania*

6. [Invitation]:
"The Ambassador [to Romania] . . . Mr. Miller at luncheon on Monday, June 29, 1970. . . ."
[Guest List]: In honor of Mr. Paul Miller, President . . . of Associated Press"

7. *Times-Union* (7-11-70):
"Friendly, Bustling Romania Tries For Some Independence from Soviet Union"

8. [Invitation]:

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"The Ambassador [to Hungary] . . . Mr. Miller at a reception on Friday, June 3, 1970. . . ."

9. *Transylvania* (1966)

10. *Times-Union* (7-22-70): "Tough Hungarians Reach Out For More Contact with Free World"

Folder #5: Iron Curtain Countries. Scrapbook Contents, June 21 – July 21, 1970

1. *Times-Union* (7-25-70):
"Red Maverick Yugoslavia Thrives – But What happens After Tito Departs?"

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-26-70): "Douglas-Home: Talks To Be Mideast Choice"

3. PHOTO – 1970-25a – (7-23-70):
PM & British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Whitehall, London

4. (Danville, IL) *Commercial News* (7-26-70):
"High British Official Says Egypt, Israel, Think Negotiations Best Course:
Douglas-Home Airs Views to Paul Miller, Chairman of Gannett Newspapers"

5. *Hartford* (CT) *Times* (7-26-70): "What Is Yugoslav Future When Marshall Tito Dies?"

6. (Elmira, NY) *Sunday Telegram* (7-26-70): "Britain Sees Mideast Foes Set to Negotiate"

7. *Niagara Falls* (NY) *Gazette* (7-26-70): "Egypt, Israel Talks Might Develop Soon"

8. (Rockford, IL) *Sunday Register-Star* (7-26-70): British are optimistic on Mideast"

9. *The* (Utica, NY) *Observer-Dispatch* (7-26-70): "Egypt, Israel Ponder Talk"

10. *The* (Binghamton, NY) *Sunday Press* (7-26-70):
"Douglas-Home Believes Egypt, Israel Ready to Negotiate"

11. (20) PHOTOS – 1970-26a-29e – (July 1970): "Dubrovnik Palma"

12. (2) PHOTOS – 1970-30/31 – (July 1970): "Mallorca"

13. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-27-70): "Miller Reviews His Tour"

14. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-28-70): "Influential Romanian Editor Helps make Party Policy"

15. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-29-70): "U.S. Campus Unrest Closely Watched in East Europe"

16. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-30-70): "Space Program Earns Great Goodwill for U.S. Abroad"

17. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-31-70): "East Europeans Crazy About Cars But Wait Is Long"

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18. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-1-70): “Tourists Change World of Socialist Resort Dwellers”

19. “A Confidential Report to Directors of The Associated Press” (August 11, 1970)

Folder #6: Europe Trip. Clippings, Correspondence, Reports, 1970

Folder #7: London. Photographs, Correspondence, 1970

Folder #8: Prague, Czechoslovakia. Pamphlet, Correspondence, 1970

Folder #9: Bucharest, Romania. Pamphlets, Correspondence, 1970

Folder #10: Budapest, Hungary. Correspondence, 1970

Folder #11: Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Portugal and Spain. Correspondence, 1970

Folder #12: Scrapbook Contents, July 1970 – July 1971 (1 of 2)

1. *Times-Union* (9-12-70): “Stop Trying to Solve Problems With Federal laws, Agencies, Money”

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (9-19-70): “UN Anniversary Hearing in City”

3. *Times-Union* (10-17-70): “War Is Declared On U.S. Society”

4. *Times-Union* (10-24-70): “Rochester Hearing to Review What’s Wrong – and Right – With UN”

5. *Democrat & Chronicle* (10-25-70): “Cooper to Lead U.N. Hearing”

6. *Times-Union* (10-26-70): “Wadsworth Admits U.N. Flaws; Pleased by Public Backing”

7. *Times-Union* (10-31-70):
“How Times-Union Editorial Board Arrived at Buckley, Rocky Endorsements”

8. PHOTO – 1970-33 – (n.d.): *Paul Miller and Nelson Rockefeller*

9. (2) PHOTOS – 1970-34b/34c – (n.d.):
[*Spiro Agnew and Paul Miller*] *AP Managing Editors Convention, Ilikai Hotel, Honolulu*

10. *Honolulu* (HI) *Advertiser* (n.d.): “Agnew speaks kindly of the press”

11. *Times-Union* (n.d.): “Passing of Portugal’s Salazar Challenges Country to Move into New Day”

1971

12. *Times-Union* (1-9-71): “Full Investigation Is Needed Of Abuses in Welfare Administration”

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13. *Times-Union* (1-16-71): “How Presidential Press Conferences Have Grown Through the Decades”

14. Times-Union (1-30-71): “Cape Kennedy Fights to Keep Its Role as America’s Top Spaceport”

15. *A Prayer* (Given by Paul Miller . . . in the early hours of the Apollo 14 moon mission)

16. *Times-Union* (2-6-71): “Higher State Taxes Unavoidable – But Spend for Real Needs, Cut Others”

Folder #13: Scrapbook Contents, July 1970 – July 1971 (2 of 2)

1. *Times-Union* (2-20-71): “Russian Navy Visits to Cuba Point up Soviet Threat to America”

2. *Times-Union* (2-27-71):
“T-U Reporters Dig into Welfare To Find What’s Wrong with the System”

3. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Eighty-sixth Annual Dinner (March 13, 1971)
[Menu]: The Gridiron Club Annual Dinner (March 13, 1971)

4. *Times-Union* (3-20-71):
“Rocky Makes Remarkable Turnaround In Asking Budget Cuts, Welfare Reform”

5. *Times-Union* (3-27-71):
“Search for Economies in State Aid Hits All Areas, Even Nursing Schools”

6. *Times-Union* (4-17-71):
“U.S. Newsmen, Table Tennis Team ‘Open the Door’ Again into Red China”

7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-18-70): “Rocky to Discuss Welfare at AP Lunch”

8. PHOTO – 1970-10 – (April 1, 1971): *UN Commission Dinner, White House*

9. *Times-Union* (4-24-71): “Manhattan Façade Still Shines, But Problems Plague City Behind It”

10. *Times-Union* (5-15-71):
“. . . New Hope for SST”
“. . . Tax on Losses?”
“. . . Slaughter in Pakistan”

11. Lyndon B. Johnson, Austin, TX, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, June 15, 1971.

12. Lyndon B. Johnson. National Historic Site, TX. LBJ Birthplace. LBJ Boyhood Home.

13. [Invitation]:
“The President and Mrs. Nixon . . . at the marriage of their daughter, Patricia. . . . June 12, 1971”

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14. (2) PHOTOS – 1971-11a/11b – (June 2, 1971)

15. *The Columbus* (OH) *Evening Dispatch* (7-1-71): "Centennial Good Wishes Are Received"

Folder #14: Richard M. Nixon. Rochester Trip. Cloverstone Reception. Clippings, June 18, 1971

Folder #15: Guests at Malacanang Palace, Philippines, July 1971 (1of 2)

Folder #16: Guests at Malacanang Palace, Philippines, July 1971 (2of 2)

Folder #18: Pacific Trip. Scrapbook Contents, July 9 – August 4, 1971

1. *Times-Union* (5-29-71):
"The Bust Lives of LBJ and Lady Bird: New Library, Writing, Ranch, Visitors"

2. *The Daily Yomiuri* (7-28-71):
"Sato Hopes Emperor Will Visit The US"
"Apollo 15 Heads For Moon Landing"
"Kimura: Sato For One-China Policy, Recognizing Peking"

3. *Times-Union* (7-19-71): "A Report from Asia: Hope and Optimism Prevail"

4. PHOTO – 1971-17 – (Summer 1971): *Manila Stopover*

5. *Times-Union* (7-21-71): [PHOTO]: "Philippine President On Nixon China Visit"

6. *Times-Union* (7-24-71): "Nixon, Rogers, Kissinger: 'Pros at Work for U.S.'"

7. (3) PHOTOS – 1971-13a-13c – (July 1971): *PM and Premier Sato, Tokyo, Japan*

8. (7) PHOTOS – 1971-14a-15b – (July 1971): *Seoul, Korea*

9. *Times-Union* (7-27-71): "China Trip 'Welcome,' Prime Minister Says"

10. *Honolulu* (HI) *Star-Bulletin* (7-27-71): "Sato Suggests Emperor Should Make U.S. Trip"

11. *The Washington Post* (7-28-71): "Japan Seeking U.S. Invitation For Emperor"

12. *The Japan Times* (7-28-71): "Sato Expresses Hope Emperor May Make Visit to United States"

13. *The Japan Times* (7-29-71): "Visit Unlikely Soon"
Asahi Evening News (7-30-71): "AP's Paul Miller Honored"

14. *Times-Union* (7-31-71):
"Talk with Japan's Prime Minister Centered on Visits by Emperor, Nixon"

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15. *The Gannetteer* (October 1971): "On Tour of the Far East"

1972

16. *Times-Union* (4-15-72):
"Apollo Flights Regrettably Ending – Will U.S.S.R. Succeed U.S. on the Moon?"

17. *Times-Union* (6-24-72): "Discussion and Information Can Resolve Grievances, Misunderstanding"

Folder #19: Pacific Trip. Correspondence, July 9 – August 4, 1971

Folder #20: Scrapbook Contents, July 1971 – May 6, 1972

1. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Eighty-seventh Annual Dinner (April 8, 1972)

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-16-72): "Nixon Recalls Trip Across Lake Ontario"

3. *Times-Union* (4-24-71): "AP Chiefs, Price Boss Chat"

4. PHOTO – 1972-8b – (4-24-72): *PM, Wes Gallagher, and C. Jackson, Grayson, Jr.*

Folder #22: China Trip. Correspondence, notes, 1972

Folder #23: U.S. Department of State. People's Republic of China Fact Book, February 1972

Folder #24: China Trip. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse Tung. Paul Miller's Notebook, 1972

Folder #25: First China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, July 19 – August 1[?], 1972 (1 of 4)

1. (3) PHOTOS – 1972-12a/12b/12c – (n.d): *Arriving in China*

2. *Times-Union* (7-18-72):
"AP, China Seek News Exchange"
"Cordial First Step For a Long Journey"

3. *Times-Union* (7-19-72): "Mission to China"

4. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-24-72):
"Egypt's Soviet Snub Tickles Peking"
"China's Cooling It on Mao Cult"

5. *Times-Union* (7-24-72): "Visit to China Unlike Any Visit Elsewhere"

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-31-72): "AP, Chinese To Swap News"

7. *Times-Union* (7-31-72): "AP Agreement Opens a News Link to China"

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8. *Times-Union* (8-3-72): "'People Traffic Jam' in China"

9. *Times-Union* (8-4-72): "Health Improves, Red Chinese Says"

10. *Times-Union* (8-7-72): "China Impression: Poor but on the Move"

11. *Times-Union* (8-8-72): "How China Wiped Out Drug Problem"

12. (8) PHOTOS – 1972-14a-15d – (n.d.): *PM in China*

13. *Times-Union* (8-9-72): "Acupuncture – For a Brain Tumor! His Scalp Was Open . . . No Reaction"

14. (3) PHOTOS – 1972 – 16a-16c – (July 20, 1972): *Arrival in Peking*

Folder #26: First China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, July 19 – August 1[?], 1972 (2 of 4)

1. *Times-Union* (8-12-72):
"Payoff on Nixon Journey to China: Door Opened Wider, Tensions Eased"

2. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "Miller Greets China Leader . . . and Children"

3. (3) PHOTOS – 1972-17a/17b/17c – (n.d.): *Photos showing the friendliness of Chinese children*

4. *Times-Union* (8-18-72): "Nation of Acrobats?"

5. *Times-Union* (8-19-72): "How the Small Average Family Lives"

6. *Times-Union* (8-22-72): "Women's Togs: Plain, Clean"

7. (2) PHOTOS – 1972-18a/18b – (n.d.): *Photos showing curiosity over Kodak Pocket Instamatic*

8. PHOTO – 1972-19 – (July 30, 1972):
Premier Chou En-lai's Dinner Honoring Prince Sihanouk at the Great Hall of the People

9. Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at [Prince Sihanouk's] Reception, July 30, 1972

10. *Times-Union* (8-23-72): "Free Birth Control Pills Commonplace"

11. PHOTO – 1972-20 – (August 26, 1972): *Sampans . . . crowd into a dock in Soochow*

12. (3) PHOTOS – 1972 – 21-23 – (n.d.): *Scenes from life in China*

13. *Times-Union* (8-24-72): "Shanghai Editor Keeps in Touch by Working Like Peasant"

14. PHOTO – 1972-24 – (n.d.): *AP Photographer Horst Faas*

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15. *Times-Union* (8-25-72): “About a Steep Wall . . . And Missing Dogs”

16. (2) PHOTOS – 1972-25a/25b – (n.d.): *PM, Wes Gallagher, and wives at the Great Wall*

17. *Times-Union* (8-26-72):
“Real Message from China – We, Too, Must Work Harter to Achieve Goals”

18. (8) PHOTOS – 1972-26a-27d – (n.d.): *Photos showing various sightseeing tours*

19. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-27-72):
“Aim of China Is to Change People”
“Veteran newsman Paul Miller [and] his three-week, 4,000 mile trip within Communist China”

Folder #27: First China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, July 19 – August 1[?], 1972 (3 of 4)

1. (4) PHOTOS – 28a-28d – (n.d.): *The Millers and Gallaghers meet Premier Chou En-lai*

2. *Times-Union* (8-28-72): “Food Usually Superb And Lodgings Good”

3. *Times-Union* (8-29-72): “Volunteer Army Chinese Style”

4. (2) PHOTOS – 1972-29a/29b – (n.d.): *The Millers and Gallaghers witness Chinese Army training*

5. *Times-Union* (8-29-72): “Critique on Bathrooms, Barber Shops, Hotels”

6. *Times-Union* (8-30-72): “China Visitor’s Notes Along the Way”

7. *Times-Union* (9-2-72): “Overpopulated Countries Struggle For More Effective Birth Control”

8. *Editor & Publisher* (August 26, 1972): “U.S. – China resume news exchange after 22 years”

9. (5) PHOTOS – 1972-30a-30e – (July 1972): *Associated Press Dinner for the News Agency*

10. PHOTO – 1972 31 – (n.d.): *News Agency ladies group with editor of Hsinhua*

11. (4) PHOTOS – 1972-32a-32d – (n.d.): *Photos showing departure from Peking*

12. *Gannett News Service* (n.d.): “China Today”

13. James G. Stahlman, Nashville, TN, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, August 16, 1972.

14. Jack Purcell, White Plains, NY, to Paul Miller, August 17, 1972.

15. Homer W. King, to Paul Miller, (n.d.): *Miller Greets China Leader . . . and Children*

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16. *Times-Union* (9-23-72):
"Q – How Much Did They Let You See? A – About All We Had Time to See"

17. *Stillwater* (OK) *New-Press* (10-19-72): "Red China Editor's Life Not Easy"

Folder #28: First China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, July 19 – August 1[?], 1972 (4 of 4)

1. *The Gannetteer* (10-18-72): "OSU Graduate Tours In China"

2. *The Conference Board Record* (November 1972): "To China, on Business"

3. (7) PHOTOS – 1972-39a-39g – (n.d.): *Chinese Acupuncture*

Folder #29: Applications for entry. Correspondence, 1972

Folder #30: Articles on China by Paul Miller, 1972 (folder 1 of 3)

Folder #31: Articles on China by Paul Miller, 1972 (folder 2 of 3)

Folder #32: Articles on China by Paul Miller, 1972 (folder 3 of 3)

Folder #33: *China Opens the Door*. Mailing Lists, 1972

Folder #34: *China Opens the Door*. Draft, speech, 1972

Folder #35: *China Opens the Door*. Correspondence, 1972 [see also Box 1, folder #28]

Folder #36: Photographs [Not of Paul Miller], 1945 --?

Box 28

Folder #1: China Photographs, 1972

Folder #2: China. Slide Presentation. Notes, 1972

Folder #3: Scrapbook Contents, June 1972 – February 1973 (folder 1 of 2)

1. Frank Horton, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, August 29, 1972.

2. *Times-Union* (10-7-72):
"Nixon Team Remembers Truman Upset And Vows to Take Nothing for Granted"

3. *Times-Union* (10-14-72):
"Gannett Papers Are 'on Their Own' In Making Election Endorsements"

4. *Times-Union* (10-26-72): "A Woman's View Of Red China Today"

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5. *Times-Union* (10-28-72):
"Limit President to a Six-year Term? Much Talk But No Action on Proposal"

6. *Times-Union* (11-4-72):
"Outcome Would Be Even Less in Doubt Without Nixon's 'Well-meaning Friends'"

7. PHOTO – 1972-45 – (n.d.): *LBJ Ranch*

Folder #4: Scrapbook Contents, June 1972 – February 1973 (2 of 2)

1. *Times-Union* (12-2-72):
"Nearly All Rochester Policemen Do Tough Job Efficiently, Honestly"

2. [Invitation]:
"NASA Cordially Invites You to Attend an Apollo Launch, December 6, 1972"

3. *Today* (12-6-72): "Apollo . . . a beginning"

4. *Today* (12-7-72):
"First Chinese Watchers"
"Apollo Brought Forth Panorama of Emotions"

5. *Times-Union* (12-2-72):
"U.S. Space Program Will Thrust Ahead With Skylab After Apollo's Ending"

6. [Invitation]:
". . . Inauguration of Richard M. Nixon . . . and Spiro T. Agnew . . . January 20, 1972"

7. *Times-Union* (12-30-72):
"Harry S Truman's Fighting Spirit Secured His Honored Place in History"

8. PHOTO – 1973-13 – (n.d.): *PM, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Rogers, and Robert McCloskie*

9. *Exchanges of Notes regarding . . . the Owen Falls Dam, Uganda* (Cairo, 5-30-49 to 3-20-50)

10. *English-Russian Foreign Phrase Quick Spotter with Self Pronunciation* (n.d.)

1973

11. *New York* (January 1, 1973); "Media Power – Beside Nixon, Who?"

Folder #5: Scrapbook Contents, February 1973 – July 1, 1973

1. *The* (Oklahoma City, OK) *Daily Oklahoman* (3-6-73):
"Gaylord Challenges Legislature on His Century Day"

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2. *Congressional Record – Senate* (March 8, 1973): "Order of Business: Mr. Harry F. Byrd, Jr."

3. (Binghamton, NY) *Sun-Bulletin* (3-17-73): "A half-century of newspaper work"

4. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Eighty-eighth Annual Dinner (March 10, 1973)

5. *Times-Union* (4-23-73): "Kissinger Reveals New Atlantic Plan"

6. *Democrat & Chronicle* (4-24-73): "Kissinger: Reds 'Cynically' Violate Pact"

7. *The New York Times* (4-24-73): "A.P. Meeting Here on U.S. Relations With Europe"

8. *Publishers' Auxiliary* (6-9-73): "Associated Press Annual Luncheon – NYC – April 23, 1973"

9. (5) PHOTOS – 1973-15a-15e – (n.d): PM, *Wes Gallagher, and Henry Kissinger*

10. PHOTO – 1973-16 – (4-22-73): *ANPA Week: PM and Senator William F. Knowland*

11. (2) PHOTOS – 1973 -17a/17b – (4-23-73): *Gannett Party: PM and Secretary William P. Rogers*

12. [Invitation]: "President and Mrs. Nixon . . . Mr. and Mrs. Miller at dinner . . . June 18, 1973"

13. [Guest List]: "Dinner at the White House: Monday, June 18, 1973 at eight o'clock . . ."

14. *Seattle* (WA) *Post-Intelligencer* (6-14-73): "U.S. Can Learn From China, AP Chairman Says"

Folder #6: European Trip Correspondence, 1973

Folder #7: Scrapbook Contents, July -- December, 1973

1. [Memo]: Calvin Mayne, to Paul Miller, November 11, 1973

2. (8) PHOTOS – 1973-5a-5h – (December 1973): *Guam*

Folder #10: Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Scrapbook Contents, August – October, 1973

1. *Gannett News Service* (n.d.): "White House Dinner in honor of William P. Rogers . . ."

2. *Times-Union* (8-28-73): "Rogers Says Watergate Hasn't Hurt Image Yet"

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-29-73): "Watergate Hasn't Hurt, Yet . . ."

4. (4) PHOTOS – 1973-8a-8e – (August 1973): *PM and William P. Rogers*

5. [Invitation]: "President and Mrs. Nixon . . . Mr. and Mrs. Miller at dinner . . . October 15, 1973"

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6. *The Washington Post* (10-15-73): GNS Special by Dorothy McCardle: "White House Dinner"

7. *Columbus* (OH) *Dispatch* (10-21-73):
"White House Farewell Dinner For Rogers Memorable One"

1974

Folder #11: Scrapbook Contents, January – June 1974

1. The Alfalfa Club of Washington, D.C. 61st Anniversary Dinner (January 26, 1974)

2. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Eighty-ninth Annual Dinner (April 6, 1974)
[Menu]: The Gridiron Club Annual Dinner (April 6, 1974)

3. George [H.W.] Bush, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, June 25, 1974
PHOTO – 1974-4a – (n.d.)

1975

Folder #12: China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, 1975

1. *Democrat & Chronicle* (5-24-75):
"Domino Theory Vindicated; Now U.S. Has Diplomatic Work To Do"

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (5-27-75): "U.S. has strong tie to Far East: Miller"

3. *Times-Union* (5-27-75): "U.S. Doing 'Fabulous' Job Helping Refugees on Guam"

4. *Newspaper unknown* (5-31-75):
"A Surprise Call Reopens Doors To People's Republic of China"

5. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-3-75): "Chinese can wait on Taiwan, touring U.S. editors are told"

6. *Times-Union* (5-27-75): "Second Look At China"

7. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "China labels Soviet Union chief threat to world peace"

8. (*Newspaper and date unknown*): "Taiwan the Biggest Sore Point In U.S. – China Relationship"

9. *Times-Union* (6-7-75): "Romance Pops Out in China"

10. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-9-75): "Pass the bear's paws?"

11. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-10-75): "Red China believes in atheism"

12. *Times-Union* (6-11-75):"Red Chinese Relaxed With Foreign Visitors"

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13. *Times-Union* (6-12-75): “U.S. Gains in Foreign Headlines”

14. *Times-Union* (6-13-75): “Some Observations on a 2d Visit to China”

15. *Times-Union* (6-19-75): “Peking’s Views Are a Jolt After Cordiality of the Hosts”

16. *Times-Union* (6-20-75): “Grime Does Not pay in Singapore; Neither Does Long Hair”

17. *Times-Union* (6-23-75): “Chinese Haven’t Brightened Up Fashions Much”

18. *Times-Union* (6-24-75): “Dental Work, Chinese Style”

19. *Democrat & Chronicle* (6-28-75): “‘Pitiless Penalties’ Wipe Out Drug Problem in Red China”

20. (18) PHOTOS – 1975-3A-3R – (n.d): *China Trip*

Folder #13: China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, 1975 (2 of 4)

1. *Peking Review* (April 18, 1975):
“Criticize the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat”

2. *Peking Review* (May 9, 1975): “Peking Rally Celebrates Complete Liberation of South Viet Nam”

Folder #14: Tourist Guides, 1975

Folder #15: Negatives, 1975

Folder #16: China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, 1975 (3 of 4)

1. *Statement of the Government of the People’s Republic of China* (October 7, 1969)

Folder #17: China Trip. Scrapbook Contents, 1975 (4 of 4)

1. *The Constitution of the People’s Republic of China* (1975)

2. *Inside a People’s Commune* (1974)

3. *Pioneer: Singapore Armed Forces News* (May 1975)

Folder #18: Trip File, 1975 +

1. *Times-Union* (8-9-75): “Officials Go Back to the Farm To Keep in Touch with the People”

2. *Times-Union* (10-11-75): “Daniel Moynihan Isn’t the First To Speak Bluntly to Diplomats”

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3. *Times-Union* (12-4-75): “Untimely Overtures to China”

4. *Times-Union* (12-6-75): “Tiny Vice Premier Teng In Middle of Things Now”

1976

5. *Times-Union* (5-29-76): “The Astonishing Contrasts of the Two Chinas”

6. *Times-Union* (6-5-76): “As Mao Fades, Factions Battle”

7. *Times-Union* (8-7-76): “Visitors Are Handled With Care in China”

Folder #19: China [Trip] File. 1975-1979

1. *Sino-U.S. Joint Communique* (1972)

2. Two Views of China (1978)

3. [Invitation]:
“The Chief of the Liaison Office of the [PRC] . . . Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller . . . September 11, 1974”

4. “Brief History of AP Relations with the People’s Republic of China” (October 2, 1974)

5. (*Magazine and date unknown*): “What’s China’s Track?”

6. [Invitation]:
“In honor of His Excellency . . . Prime Minister of The Republic of Singapore . . . May 12, 1975”

7. George (H.W.) Bush, Peking, PRC, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, March 26, 1975.

8. Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, to George H. Bush, Peking, PRC, April 18, 1975.

9. *The St. Petersburg* (FL) *Times* (n.d.): “Report From China”

10. [Paul Miller’s] “China Diary” (May 30 – June 3, 1975)

11. Paul Miller, Shanghai, PRC, to Teng Hsiao-ping, Peking, PRC, June 6, 1975.

12. PM, Rochester, NY, to Goh Keng Swee [Deputy PM and Defence Minister], Singapore, 6-16-75.

13. *The Los Angeles Times* (3-2-79): “‘Peking’ Turns to ‘Beijing’ in New Times Usage”

Folder #27: Pacific Trip. Taiwan. Scrapbook Contents, May 1976

1. *The* (Taipei, Taiwan) *China News* (5-22-76):
“Moslems, PLO Leftists Agitate for Syrian Pullout From Lebanon”

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2. *JAL* [Japan Air Lines] *Flight Guide*

3. *This Month in Taiwan* (May 1976)

4. *The Grand Hotel Shopping Arcade and Gourmet Restaurants* (n.d.)

Folder #28: Pacific Trip. Hong Kong. Scrapbook Contents, May 1976

1. *An Introduction to Hong Kong* (n.d.)

2. *Hong Kong: You'll wish you could stay longer* (n.d.)

3. *Hong Kong: The Facts* (n.d.)

4. *Hong Kong's New Territories* (April 1975)

5. *A-O-A Businessman's Handbook* (April-May 1976)

6. (12) PHOTOS – 1976-7A-7L – (n.d.)

7. (4) Chinese Newspapers (May 25, 1975 – May 25, 1976):
Sing Tao (HK); *Yuet Wah Daily News* (HK); *People's Daily* (PRC); Chan Troi Moi (Guam)

Folder #29: Scrapbook Contents, July 1974 – August 1976 (folder 1 of 4)

1. Columbus (OH) Citizen-Journal (9-21-74): "Ford Asks $20 billion spending cuts"

2. "Introduction of Dr. Billy Graham by Paul Miller" (September 16, 1974)

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (8-9-74): "Nixon visits to Monroe County were of another era"

4. (Springfield, MO) *Sunday News & Leader* (8-4-74): "Over-Government Is Problem"

5. The Alfalfa Club of Washington, D.C. 62nd Anniversary Dinner Seating Chart (1-25-75)

Folder #30: Scrapbook Contents, July 1974 – August 1976 (folder 2 of 4)

1. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Ninetieth Annual Dinner (March 22, 1975)

2. *Columbus* (OH) *Dispatch* (4-10-75): "U.S. Urged to Determine Responsibilities in World"

3. *U.S. News & World Report* (April 21, 1975): "Annual Survey: Who Runs America?"

Box 29

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Folder #1: Scrapbook Contents, July 1974 – August 1976 (folder 3 of 4)

1. [Invitation]: "On the Occasion of the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Founding of the [PRC] . . . The Chief of the Liaison Office of the [PRC] Mr. Huang Chen requests the . . . October 1, 1975"

2. [Invitation]:
"In honor of . . . The Emperor and Empress of Japan . . . The White House . . . October 2, 1975"

3. *U.S. News & World Report* (April 19, 1976): Annual Survey: "Who Runs America?"

Folder #2: Scrapbook Contents, July 1974 – August 1976 (folder 4 of 4)

1. William P. Rogers, to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, April 26, 1976.

2. PHOTO – 1976-12 – (Spring 1976): *At The White House: Gerald Ford and PM*

3. (10) PHOTOS – 1976-13b/13d-15d – (n.d.): *Daniel Patrick Moynihan and PM*

Folder #3: Scrapbook Contents, August 1976-October 1976

1. Official Program: Republican National Convention (Kansas City, MO, 1976)

2. *Honolulu* (HI) *Star-Bulletin* (10-11-76): "U.S. News Media Urged to Exercise Restraint"

3. PHOTO – 1976-18 – (10-31-76): *Rochester Welcomes President Ford*

4. *Times-Union* (11-1-76): "Ford's Airport Greeting Said Proof of 'Momentum'"

1977

Folder #4: Scrapbook Contents, November 1976-April 1977

1. *Times-Union* (1-10-77): "Carter Backs Rejection of 3 Church Applicants"

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (1-11-77): "Miller, other AP officials visit Carter in Plains, Ga."

3. The Alfalfa Club of Washington, D.C. 64th Anniversary Dinner (January 29, 1977)
[Menu]: The Sixty-fourth Anniversary of The Alfalfa Club

4. PHOTO – 1977-10 – (n.d.): *Paul Miller and Louise J Miller in London*

5. *Oakland* (CA) *Tribune* (4-26-77): "Economy Climbing, Lance Tells Press"

6. *Times-Union* (4-26-77):
"Solving Inflation, Energy Woes Tied Together, Lance Says"
"Miller: Satellites Could Move news"

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7. *Democrat & Chronicle* (1-11-77): “Rupert Murdoch preaches media for the masses”

Folder #6: Scrapbook Contents, May-November 1977

1. *Editor & Publisher* (August 6, 1977): “What is Paul Miller really like?”

2. *Nashville* (TN) *Banner* (5-2-77): “Paul Miller Selected Key Decision-Maker”

3. *Congressional Record – Senate* (May 10, 1977):
“Tribute to Paul Miller, Chairman of the Board, Gannett Newspapers”

4. *Democrat & Chronicle* (5-11-77): “Miller honored in Senate for AP role”

5. *Democrat & Chronicle* (7-14-77): “White House Visit” [PM, Jimmy Carter, and Helmut Schmidt]

6. *Times-Union* (8-22-77): “Paul Miller Golfs With Gerald Ford”

7. *Newspaper unknown* (8-25-77): “you can bank on it”

8. (2) PHOTOS – 1977-3E/3F – (n.d.): *PM and Gerald Ford golfing in Idaho*

9. (11) PHOTOS – 1977-4A-4K – (October 1977): *Hong Kong*

10. PHOTO – 1977-6B – (July 14-1977): *PM and Jimmy Carter at The White House*

Folder #7: Scrapbook Contents, November 1977-June 1978

1. The Alfalfa Club of Washington, D.C. 65th Anniversary Dinner (January 21, 1977)

Folder #8: Paul Miller. Retirement from Gannett. Scrapbook Contents, December 31, 1978

1978

1. *Nashville* (TN) *Banner* (1-13-78): “Paul Miller – A Man For All Seasons”

2. *Democrat & Chronicle* (12-17-78): “Reflections on a wide-ranging man”

3. *The* (Santa Fe, NM) *New Mexican* (12-17-78):
“Gannett newspapers’ chairman ending distinguished career”

4. *The* (Utica, NY) *Observer-Dispatch* (12-17-78): “Paul Miller Retiring As Gannett Chairman”

5. *Gannetteer* (December 1978):
“Paul Miller’s World . . . unabashed involvement, unsurpassed performance”

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1979

6. *Editor & Publisher* (January 20, 1979): "Some impressions of Paul Miller"

Folder #9: Scrapbook Contents, 1979-1980

1. The Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. Ninety-fourth Annual Dinner (March 24, 1979)

2. [Menu]:
"Dinner in honor of H.E. The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mohamed Anwar El-Sadat"

1980

3. *Democrat & Chronicle* (1-13-80): "Miller Hospitalized"

Folder #10: England. Pamphlet, map, clippings, 1979

Folder #11: Scrapbook Contents, January-June 1981

1981

1. George (H.W.) Bush, Washington, D.C., to Paul Miller, Rochester, NY, January 30, 1981.

2. Palm Beach Dinner Dance (February 1, 1981):
New York University's Gold Medal presented to Walter Cronkite

3. The Gridiron Club Annual Spring Dinner (March 28, 1981): *PM and LJM attended*

4. American Eagle Award Dinner (May 12, 1981): *PM and George H.W. Bush recipients*

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