

Association are predominantly and primarily used for news dissemination, and incidentally for the collection of news, but for this last purpose they are supplemented by the use of ordinary commercial telephone and telegraph facilities; he further says that, while the preceding table lists the number of editorial employees of the two press associations, he does not undertake to interpret or comment on the significance of the relative magnitude of forces of the two associations with respect to their adequacy for news collecting purposes; but shows only the relative quantity of news-disseminating facilities available for news processing, or editorial employees. Here again greater facilities are available per [fol. 1554] editorial employee in the case of The Associated Press than in the case of United Press Associations.

(Signed) Manfred K. Toeppen, *Affiant*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public duly commissioned and qualified for the City and District aforesaid this 24th day of May, 1943.  
(Signed) Lenah J. Ferro, *Notary Public*. My Commission expires December 16, 1945. (Seal.)

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EXHIBIT A

This document has been omitted in printing.

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EXHIBIT B

This document has been omitted in printing.

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EXHIBIT C

This document has been omitted in printing.

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AFFIDAVIT OF EDWIN MOSS WILLIAMS

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
County of New York, ss.:

Edwin Moss Williams, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is vice president and general business manager of United Press Associations, a New York corporation,

hereinafter referred to as UP; that he is informed and believes that as of August 31, 1942 the UP had the following domestic bureaus and the following regularly assigned customary hours of employment (exclusive of overtime) in said bureaus:

1. In each bureau there is a manager who is responsible for news coverage twenty-four hours of each day and whose hours in the office are not regular.

2. Bureaus and customarily regularly assigned hours of employment (exclusive of overtime) of editorial employees exclusive of bureau managers and office boys were as follows:

[fol. 1555]

|                        | Regularly assigned hours of<br>employment (exclusive of<br>overtime) of editorial em-<br>ployees exclusive of bureau<br>managers and office boys | Exclusive of the possible<br>presence of the bureau<br>manager or office boys<br>the bureau had only<br>one editorial employe<br>on duty for the follow-<br>ing hours-- |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Albany.....            | 9:00 a. m.-1:00 a. m.....  | 6:00 p. m.-1:00 a. m.<br>5:00 a. m.-8:00 a. m.  |
| Atlanta.....           | 5:30 a. m.-1:30 a. m.....  | 5:30 p. m.-1:30 a. m.<br>6:00 a. m.-8:00 a. m.  |
| Austin.....            | 9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.....  | 9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.   |
| Birmingham.....        | Manager.....   |   |
| Boise.....             | 7:30 a. m.-3:00 p. m.....  | 7:30 a. m.-3:00 p. m.   |
| Boston.....            | All 24 hours.....  | 10:30 p. m.-4:30 a. m.  |
| Buffalo.....           | 8:00 a. m.-1:00 a. m.....  | 6:00 p. m.-11:00 a. m.<br>6:00 a. m.-2:00 p. m.   |
| Charleston, W. Va..... | 11:00 a. m.-8:00 p. m.....   | 11:00 a. m.-8:00 p. m.  |
| Chicago.....           | All 24 hours.....  |   |
| Cleveland.....         | 6:00 a. m.-12:40 a. m.....   | 5:00 p. m.-12:40 a. m.<br>6:00 a. m.-1:40 p. m.   |
| Columbia.....          | Manager.....   |   |
| Columbus.....          | 6:30 a. m.-8:00 p. m.....  | 6:00 p. m.-8:00 p. m.<br>6:45 a. m.-7:00 a. m.  |
| Dallas.....            | 6:00 a. m.-7:00 p. m.....  | 6:00 p. m.-7:00 p. m.<br>6:00 a. m.-7:30 a. m.  |
| Denver.....            | 7:00 a. m.-1:00 a. m.....  | 5:00 p. m.-1:00 a. m.<br>4:00 p. m.-5:00 p. m.  |
| Des Moines.....        | 7:00 a. m.-12:00 noon.....   | 3:30 p. m.-12:00 n.<br>7:00 a. m.-9:00 a. m.  |
| Detroit.....           | 7:00 a. m.-2:00 a. m.....  | 5:00 p. m.-2:00 a. m.   |
| Fort Wayne.....        | Manager and boy.....   |   |
| Fresno.....            | Manager and boy.....   |   |
| Harrisburg.....        | 8:00 a. m.-8:00 p. m.....  | 7:00 p. m.-8:00 p. m.<br>8:00 a. m.-9:00 a. m.  |
| Hartford.....          | 7:00 a. m.-2:40 p. m.....  | 8:00 a. m.-4:00 p. m.   |
| Helena.....            | Manager and boy.....   |   |
| Herrin.....            | Manager and boy.....   |   |
| Houston.....           | Manager.....   |   |
| Indianapolis.....      | 3:00 a. m.-1:00 a. m.....  | 7:00 p. m.-9:00 p. m.<br>3:00 a. m.-6:00 a. m.  |
| Jacksonville.....      | Manager.....   |   |
| Jefferson City.....    | Manager and boy.....   |   |
| Kansas City.....       | 7:00 a. m.-1:00 a. m.....  | 6:00 p. m.-1:00 a. m.<br>7:00 a. m.-9:00 a. m.  |

|                     | Regularly assigned hours of<br>employment (exclusive of<br>overtime) of editorial em-<br>ployees exclusive of bureau<br>managers and office boys | Exclusive of the possible<br>presence of the bureau<br>manager or office boys<br>the bureau had only<br>one editorial employe<br>on duty for the follow-<br>ing hours— |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Lansing.....        | 7:00 a. m.-3:30 p. m.  | 7:00 a. m.-3:30 p. m.  |
| Lincoln.....        | 7:00 a. m.-3:00 p. m.  | 7:00 a. m.-3:00 p. m.  |
| Little Rock.....    | 6:00 a. m.-3:00 p. m.  | 8:00 a. m.-2:00 p. m.  |
| Los Angeles.....    | All 24 hours   |  |
| Madison.....        | 7:00 a. m.-3:00 p. m.  |  |
| Memphis.....        | 6:00 a. m.-4:00 p. m.  | 6:00 a. m.-4:00 p. m.  |
| Miami.....          | 1:30 p. m.-1:15 a. m.  | 8:30 p. m.-1:15 a. m.  |
| Milwaukee.....      | 7:00 a. m.-1:00 a. m.  | 4:00 p. m.-1:00 a. m.  |
|                     |  | 7:00 a. m.-4:00 p. m.  |
| Minneapolis.....    | 6:00 a. m.-12:00 m. n.   | 10:00 p. m.-12:00 m. n.  |
| Monterey.....       | Manager  |  |
| Nashville.....      | Manager  |  |
| New Orleans.....    | 6:00 a. m.-9:30 p. m.  | 6:00 a. m.-1:45 p. m.  |
|                     |  | 2:00 p. m.-9:30 p. m.  |
| Oklahoma City.....  | 6:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.  | 6:30 a. m.-8:30 a. m.  |
| Olympia.....        | Manager  |  |
| [fol. 1556]         |  |  |
| Omaha.....          | 4:30 a. m.-10:00 p. m.   | 4:30 a. m.-6:10 a. m.  |
|                     |  | 2:20 p. m.-10:00 p. m.   |
| Philadelphia.....   | 5:30 a. m.-1:00 a. m.  | 11:30 p. m.-1:00 a. m.   |
| Phoenix.....        | Manager  |  |
| Pittsburgh.....     | 4:00 a. m.-1:15 a. m.  | 6:00 p. m.-1:15 a. m.  |
| Portland.....       | 6:00 a. m.-12:00 m. n.   | 6:00 a. m.-1:30 p. m.  |
|                     |  | 3:00 p. m.-9:00 p. m.  |
| Raleigh.....        | 11:00 a. m.-1:00 a. m.   | 11:00 a. m.-12:00 m.   |
| Reno.....           | Manager  |  |
| Richmond.....       | Manager  |  |
| Sacramento.....     | 8:00 a. m.-9:40 p. m.  | 6:00 a. m.-9:00 a. m.  |
|                     |  | 4:40 p. m.-9:40 p. m.  |
| Salem.....          | Manager and boy  |  |
| Salt Lake City..... | 6:00 a. m.-10:00 p. m.   | 6:00 a. m.-7:30 a. m.  |
|                     |  | 4:00 p. m.-10:00 p. m.   |
| San Diego.....      | All 24 hours   | 5:00 p. m.-12:00 m. n.   |
|                     |  | 1:00 a. m.-8:00 a. m.  |
| San Francisco.....  | All 24 hours   |  |
| Seattle.....        | 6:00 a. m.-3:30 p. m.  | 6:00 a. m.-8:00 a. m.  |
|                     |  | 1:30 p. m.-3:30 p. m.  |
| Spokane.....        | Manager  |  |
| Springfield.....    | 7:00 a. m.-4:10 p. m.  | 7:00 a. m.-8:30 a. m.  |
|                     |  | 4:10 p. m.-5:00 p. m.  |
| St. Louis.....      | All 24 hours   | 4:30 p. m.-12:00 m. n.   |
|                     |  | 5:00 a. m.-7:30 a. m.  |
| Washington.....     | All 24 hours   |  |
| New York.....       | All 24 hours   |  |

(S.) Edwin Moss Williams.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public  
of the state and county aforesaid, this 14th day  
of May 1943. (S.) Carl B. Molander, Notary Pub-  
lic. Notary Public, Queens Co. Clks, No. 1547,  
Reg. No. 141-M-5. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.  
Clk. No. 385, Reg. No. 283-M-5. Commission ex-  
pires March 30, 1945.

## AFFIDAVIT OF EDWIN MOSS WILLIAMS

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
County of New York, ss:

Edwin Moss Williams, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is vice president and general business manager of United Press Associations, a New York corporation, hereinafter referred to as UP; that the books and records of UP are in his custody and control; that he has personally [fol.1557] examined the same; that he has personal knowledge of the following facts; and that the following facts are true as he verily believes:

As of August 1, 1942, UP furnished its news directly to a total of 1,921 subscribers (the figure "1,921" does not include those Canadian clients of UP's wholly owned subsidiary, British United Press, which serves 47 daily, weekly, and semi-weekly newspapers and 36 radio stations), consisting of the following:

Eight hundred and seventeen (817) daily newspapers published in the English language in the United States;

Twenty-three daily newspapers published in a foreign language in the United States;

Four hundred and eighty-one (481) radio stations located in the United States;

Six hundred (600) newspapers, publications, and radio stations in foreign countries; and domestic publications other than daily newspapers, business organizations, government offices and other persons.

Of the 2,004 UP and British United Press Canadian subscribers, 1,102 domestic subscribers receive delivery of news by leased wire, 139 receive delivery by a form of wire service less than full leased wire, and 680 receive delivery of the news report by various other methods, including radio and leased wire.

The 2,004 UP and British United Press Canadian subscribers are correctly set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof. Those served by British United Press in Canada are marked with a red asterisk.

The 665 daily evening newspapers published in the English language in the United States which subscribed to UP's service on August 1, 1942, are correctly set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

The 152 daily morning newspapers published in the English language in the United States which subscribed to UP's services on August 1, 1942, are correctly set forth in Exhibit C, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Of the 23 daily newspapers published in a foreign language in the United States, twelve are evening newspapers and eleven are morning newspapers.

[fol. 1558] There is attached to the complaint of the Government in the case of U. S. v. The Associated Press, et al., a list of newspapers marked Exhibit F. During the year 1942, UP collected from papers appearing on said Exhibit F for UP's services furnished to them, more revenue than UP collected from all other newspapers published in the United States subscribing to UP's services.

As of August 1, 1942, of the 665 daily English language evening newspapers published in the United States which subscribe to UP's services, at least 246 are listed in said Exhibit F. Of the 152 daily English language morning newspapers published in the United States which subscribe to UP services, at least 96 are listed in said Exhibit F.

As of August 1, 1942, 69 morning newspapers published in the English language in the United States and 493 evening newspapers published in the English language in the United States were obligated according to the terms of their contracts with UP, to furnish to UP nonexclusively such local news as they may have collected in their respective territories. These newspapers are listed in Exhibit D, attached hereto and made a part hereof. In addition, ten morning newspapers published in a foreign language in the United States and twelve evening newspapers published in a foreign language in the United States were likewise so obligated. None of the newspapers was under any obligation to UP which prohibited the newspaper from furnishing, or which restricted its right to furnish, such news to other news agencies. Of the 481 radio stations located in the United States, 457 were similarly obligated to furnish local news collected by them to UP. Of these 69 morning newspapers, the names of seventeen (17) thereof appear on said Exhibit F. And of the 493 evening newspapers, the names of 82 appear on said Exhibit F.

As of August 1942, UP maintained 61 news bureaus in the United States, including its principal office located in New York City. The names and addresses of these 61 bu-

reaus are correctly set forth in Exhibit E, attached hereto and made a part hereof. At these 61 offices in the United States, UP condenses, classifies, and rewrites its news report for the purpose of furnishing a condensed, classified and rewritten report of the news to UP subscribers. In [fol. 1559] addition, such condensation, classification, and rewriting has from time to time been done at other points as exigencies of particular news events required. As of August 1942, UP maintained a total of 33 news bureaus outside of the United States.

Of the 61 UP bureaus located in the United States, as of August 1942, eight had staffs of more than nine and less than 30 full time employees and three had staffs of more than 30 full time employees. The number of all UP employees at each UP bureau as of August 31, 1942, the classification of each such employee, the aggregate amount of compensation paid such employees figures on an annual basis at each of the eleven largest UP bureaus in the United States for the year 1942 and the aggregate amount of such compensation figured on an annual basis during the year 1942 received by all other bureau employees in the United States shown for each of seven districts of the United States in which the bureaus in which they were employed are located, are correctly set forth in Exhibit F (1), attached hereto and made a part hereof.

As of August 1, 1942, UP had arrangements in the United States with 2,088 "string men." The number of such "string men" located in each state, with the total amount of compensation UP paid such "string men" by states during the year of 1942, is correctly set forth in Exhibit G, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

As of August 1, 1942, the total number of full time employees amounted to 1,326. Seven hundred and ninety-seven (797) were employed in the United States and 529 were employed full time outside the United States. Of the 797 full time employees in the United States, 761 worked on UP's services to both newspaper subscribers and other UP subscribers (including radio stations). Of the 529 full time employees outside of the United States 519 worked on UP's services to both newspaper subscribers and other UP subscribers (including radio stations). Of these 519 employees outside of the United States, approximately 331 were reporters or correspondents.

During the year 1942, UP paid to its full time employees in the United States for work on UP's services to both newspaper subscribers and all other subscribers (including [fol. 1560] radio stations), a total of \$2,378,308.43, and to full time employees outside of the United States for work on UP's services to both newspaper subscribers and all other subscribers (including radio stations) a total compensation of \$567,041.65. During the year 1942, UP paid to part time employees in the United States who worked on UP services to all classes of UP subscribers a total compensation of \$75,041.03.

During the year 1942, the total expenses of UP, exclusive of Federal taxes, in conducting its business of gathering and distributing news to its 1,921 subscribers amounted to \$6,065,412.24, which figure does not include radio leased wire charges or \$151,493.51, salaries of salesmen and executives allocated to our sales expense.

During the year 1942, the total expenses of UP, exclusive of Federal taxes, in conducting its business of gathering domestic news in the United States for all its subscribers and to the distribution of all of its news to all UP's subscribers of every character located in the United States amounted to \$4,896,003.36, which figure does not include \$151,493.51, salaries of salesmen and executives allocated to our sales expense.

During the year 1942, the total expenses of UP, exclusive of Federal taxes, in conducting its business of gathering all news for all of its 1,921 subscribers and to the distribution of all of its news to all UP subscribers of every character located in the United States, amounted to \$5,974,587.45, which figure does not include \$151,493.51, salaries of salesmen and executives allocated to our sales expense.

The revenue collected by UP during the year 1942 from its daily English and foreign language newspaper subscribers located in the United States amounted to 69.37 percent of the total revenue collected by UP from all of its subscribers located in the United States.

During the first six months of 1942, the average number of words furnished by UP daily to newspapers in Chicago subscribing to its services was 264,400 in the case of morning newspapers and 126,000 in the case of evening newspapers. The average number of words furnished by UP daily to newspapers in Washington, D. C., subscribing to

[fol. 1561] its services, was 115,200 in the case of morning newspapers and 93,600 in the case of evening newspapers. In each of the foregoing instances, additional wordage was available to subscribers if they wished it.

On August 1, 1942, UP was furnishing news services to 215 newspaper subscribers publishing in 25 different states of the United States under and pursuant to contracts substantially in the form of Exhibit H, attached hereto and made a part hereof. The names of these 215 newspaper subscribers are correctly set forth on Exhibit I, attached hereto and made a part hereof. Exhibit J, attached hereto and made a part hereof, correctly sets forth 25 subscribers receiving services from UP under and pursuant to such contracts and the amount payable under the "asset value" clause of such contracts in the case of each of said 25 subscribers as of August 1, 1942.

A list of all UP bureaus and UP subscribers located in the United States which sent or received news on wires leased by UP, as of December 31, 1942, the wires or circuits used by each, whether the wire was a trunk, regional or state wire, its use by UP, its wordage capacity, the hours of the day it customarily remained open at each station, a list of control points and split points where UP could, by mechanical means, split the circuit and operate separate relays, and a list of all points on trunk wire circuits, are correctly set forth on Exhibit K, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

United Feature Syndicate, Inc., is a corporation, all of the stock of which is owned by UP. It is engaged in the business of purchasing, promoting and selling newspaper features in the United States and in foreign countries. Some, but not all, newspapers subscribing to its feature services also subscribe for the news services of UP. Some, but not all, of the newspapers subscribing for the UP news services also subscribe for the feature services of United Feature Syndicate, Inc. The features it furnishes include daily comic strips (including "Li'l Abner," "Nancy," "Abbie an' Slat," "Tarzan," and others), color pages, daily panels, columns (including those written by Westbrook Pegler, Raymond Clapper, Eleanor Roosevelt, Ernie Pyle, Drew Pearson, and others), daily magazine page, daily page of news pictures, daily short stories, serial [fol. 1562] stories, crossword puzzles, patterns, ready print color page service, sport cartoons, editorial cartoons,



special articles, fashions, beauty features, health features, etiquette features, food features, love features, football features, astrology features, serialization of popular books, publication of comic magazines, war maps and magazine sections. During the year 1942 the total expenses of United Feature Syndicate, Inc., exclusive of Federal taxes, in conducting its business of obtaining and furnishing its feature services was \$1,223,139. These expenditures include salaries of employees amounting to \$368,713.51, of which amount \$253,836.73 was paid for services of employees rendered in New York City and \$114,876.77 for services of employees rendered outside of New York City. The salary figures do not include all amounts expended by United Feature Syndicate, Inc., in the purchase of features.

During 1942 British United Press Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of UP, served the following daily newspapers published in the Dominion of Canada: Amherst, N. S., News; Edmonton, Alberta, Bulletin; Halifax, N. S., Herald; Hamilton, Ontario, Spectator; Lindsay, Ontario, Daily Post; Montreal, Quebec, LeMatin; Montreal, Quebec, La Patrie; Montreal, Quebec, La Presse, Montreal, Quebec, Star; New Westminster, B. C., British Columbian; Ottawa, Ontario, Journal; Port Hope, Ontario, Guide; Quebec, Que., Chronicle Telegraph; Quebec, Que., L'Action Catholique; Regina, Sask., Leader Post; St. Catherines, Ont., Standard; Saskatoon, Sask., Star Phoenix; Sudbury, Ontario Star; Toronto, Ontario, Chinese Times; Toronto, Ontario, Evening Telegram; Toronto, Ontario, Star; Vancouver, B. C., Chinese Times; Vancouver, B. C., News Herald; Vancouver, B. C., Sun; Victoria, B. C., Colonist; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Free Press.

(S.) Edwin Moss Williams.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public of the State and County aforesaid, this 12th day of May 1943. (S.) Carl B. Molander, Notary Public. Notary Public, Queens Co. Clks. No. 1547, Reg. No. 141-M-5, Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. Clk. No. 385 Reg. No. 283-M-5. Commission expires March 30, 1945.

[fol. 1563]

EXHIBIT A

This document has been omitted in printing.

EXHIBIT B

This document has been omitted in printing.

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EXHIBIT C

This document has been omitted in printing.

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EXHIBIT D

493 evening English language newspapers and 69 morning English language newspapers published in the United States, receiving UP news service, obligated to furnish local news to UP.

Evening Papers

Alabama:

Anniston Star.  
Birmingham Post.  
Mobile Press.  
Talladega Daily Home.

Arizona: Yuma Sun.

Arkansas:

Arkadelphia Siftings Herald.  
Batesville Guard.  
Blytheville Courier-News.  
Jonesboro Tribune.  
Magnolia Banner-News.  
Mena Star.  
Newport Independent.  
Paragould Press.  
Rogers Daily News.

California:

Alameda Times Star.  
Anaheim Bulletin.  
Antioch Ledger.  
Berkeley Gazette.  
Brawley News.  
Burbank Review.  
[fol. 1564] Burlingame Advance.

Coalinga Record.  
Colusa Sun Herald.  
Corning Observer.  
Corona Independent.  
El Centro Press.  
Escondido Times-Advocate.  
Eureka Humboldt Standard.  
Fullerton News-Tribune.  
Gilroy Dispatch.  
Hayward Review.  
Hanford Sentinel.  
Hollister Free Lance.  
Hollywood Citizen-News.  
Huntington Park Signal.  
Inglewood Daily News.  
Los Angeles News.  
Madera Tribune.  
Martinez Contra Costa Gazette.  
Merced Sun Star.  
Monterey Herald.  
Napa Register.  
Oakland Post-Enquirer.  
Oakland Tribune (SN only).  
Oceanside Blade-Tribune.  
Ontario Report.  
Orange News.  
Oxnard Press-Courier.  
Pasadena Star News.  
Pittsburgh Post Dispatch.  
Pomona Progress Bulletin.  
Porterville Recorder.  
Red Bluff Daily News.  
Redlands Facts.  
Richmond Independent.  
Riverside Press.  
Salinas Californian.  
San Bernardino Telegram.  
[fol. 1565] San Diego Tribune Sun.  
San Francisco News.  
San Jose Evening News.  
San Luis Obispo Telegram Tribune.  
San Mateo Times.  
San Rafael Independent.  
Santa Ana Register.

## California—Continued

Santa Cruz Sentinel-News.  
 Santa Maria Daily Times.  
 Santa Paula Chronicle.  
 Santa Rosa Republican.  
 Turlock Journal.  
 Vallejo Evening Chronicle.  
 Ventura Star-Free Press.  
 Watsonville Register Pajaronian.  
 Whittier News.  
 Willows Journal.  
 Wilmington Press.

## Colorado:

Alamosa Courier.  
 Canon City Record.  
 Durango Herald-Democrat.  
 La Junta Daily Democrat.  
 Lamar News.  
 Loveland Reporter-Herald.  
 Montrose Press.  
 Salida Mail.  
 Walsenburg World Independent.

## Connecticut:

Greenwich Time.  
 Middleton Press.  
 Naugatuck News.  
 Waterbury Democrat.  
 Winsted Citizen.

## District of Columbia:

Washington News.  
 Washington Times-Herald.

## [fol. 1566] Florida:

Deland Sun News.  
 Lake Worth Leader.  
 Miami News (SN only).

## Georgia:

Americus Times Recorder.  
 Dublin Courier Herald.  
 La Grange News.  
 Marietta Journal.

## Idaho:

Boise Capital News.  
Coeur D'Alene Press.  
Moscow Daily Idahonian.  
Nampa Free Press.  
Twin Falls Times.

## Illinois:

Beardstown Illinois Star.  
Belleville News-Democrat.  
Belvidere Republican.  
Casey Reporter.  
Charleston Courier.  
Chicago Drivers Journal.  
Danville Commercial News.  
DeKalb Chronicle.  
Duquoin Call.  
East St. Louis Journal.  
Edwardsville Intelligencer.  
Freeport Journal-Standard.  
Galesburg Register-Mail.  
Harrisburg Register.  
Herrin Journal.  
Hoopeston Chronicle Herald.  
Kankakee Republican News.  
Lawrenceville Record.  
Lewiston Record.  
Litchfield News-Herald.  
Marion Post.  
Morris Herald.  
[fol. 1567] Mt. Carmel Republican-Register.  
Murphysboro Independent.  
National Livestock Reporter.  
Paris Beacon-News.  
Pekin Times.  
Peoria Star.  
Pontiac Leader.  
Robinson News.  
Rock Island Argus.  
Savanna Times-Journal.  
Shelbyville Union.  
Watseka Iroquois County Times.  
West Frankford American.

## Indiana:

Alexandria Times Tribune.  
Auburn Star.  
Bluffton News-Banner.  
Brazil Times.  
Clinton Clintonian.  
Columbia City Commercial-Mail.  
Columbia City Post.  
Columbus Republican.  
Decatur Democrat.  
Elwood Call Leader.  
Evansville Press.  
Gary Post Tribune.  
Goshen News-Democrat.  
Greencastle Banner.  
Hammond Times.  
Hartford City News-Times.  
Huntington Herald-Press.  
Indianapolis Times.  
Kendallville News-Sun.  
Kokomo Tribune.  
La Porte Herald-Argus.  
Lebanon Reporter.  
Linton Citizen.  
[fol. 1568] Logansport Pharos-Tribune  
Martinsville Reporter.  
Michigan City News-Dispatch.  
Monticello Herald-Journal  
Mt. Vernon Democrat.  
Peru Tribune.  
Plymouth Pilot.  
Portland Sun.  
Princeton Clarion News.  
Princeton Democrat.  
Sullivan Times.  
Terre Haute Tribune.  
Valparaiso Vidette-Messenger.  
Wabash Plain Dealer.  
Warsaw Times.

## Iowa:

Ames Tribune.  
Boone News Republican.  
Clinton Herald.

Davenport Times.  
Ft. Madison Democrat.  
Keokuk Gate City.  
Oelwein Register.  
Oskaloosa Herald.  
Shenandoah Sentinel.  
Washington Journal.

Kansas:

Kansas City Kansan.  
Liberal Southwest Times.  
Wichita Eagle.

Kentucky:

Ashland Independent.  
Middlesboro News.  
Paducah Sun Democrat.

Louisiana: Opelousas World.

Massachusetts:

Brockton Enterprise Times.  
[fol. 1569] Holyoke Transcript Telegram.  
Hyannis Cape Cod Standard.  
Lynn Telegram News.  
Marlboro Enterprise.  
Quincy Patriot Ledger.  
Southbridge News.  
Springfield News.  
Waltham News-Tribune.

Michigan:

Albion Recorder.  
Alpena News.  
Battle Creek Enquirer News.  
Big Rapids Pioneer.  
Cadillac Evening News.  
Cheboygan Tribune.  
Coldwater Reporter.  
Detroit Times.  
Dowagiac News.  
Greenville News.  
Holland Sentinel.  
Lansing State Journal.

## Michigan—Continued

Manistee News Advocate.  
Marshall Chronicle.  
Midland News.  
Petoskey News.  
Pontiac Press.  
Royal Oak Tribune.  
South Haven Tribune.  
Sturgis Journal.  
Three Rivers Commercial.  
Traverse Record Eagle.  
Ypsilanti Press.

## Minnesota:

Brainerd Dispatch.  
Moorehead News.  
New Ulm Journal.  
Red Wing Republican Eagle.  
[fol. 1570] South St. Paul Reporter.  
Stillwater Gazette.

## Mississippi:

Clarksdale Press.  
Grenada Star.  
Jackson News.  
McComb Journal.

## Missouri:

Brookfield Argus.  
Columbian Missourian.  
Excelsior Springs Standard.  
Independence Examiner.  
Kansas City Drovers Telegram.  
Kirksville Express.  
Lexington Advertiser News.  
Mexico Ledger.  
Neosho Democrat.  
Rolla New Era.  
St. Louis Star Times.  
Warrenburg Star Journal.

## Nebraska:

Columbus Telegram.  
Falls City Journal.



Hastings Tribune.  
 McCook Gazette.  
 Nebraska City News Press.  
 Omaha Journal Stockman.  
 Plattsmouth Journal.  
 York Daily News-Times.

Nevada:

Carson City Appeal.  
 Elko Free Press.  
 Ely Times.  
 Las Vegas Review Journal.  
 Tonopah Times Bonanza.  
 Winnemucca Humboldt Star.

[fol. 1571] New Jersey:

Camden Courier.  
 Hoboken Observer.  
 Paterson News.  
 Redbank Standard.  
 Vineland Journal } Consolidated.  
 Vineland Times }  
 Woodbury Times.

New Mexico:

Albuquerque Tribune.  
 Portales News.  
 Roswell Record (SN only).

New York:

Brooklyn Citizen.  
 Brooklyn Eagle.  
 Catskill Mail.  
 Cohoes American.  
 Dunkirk Observer.  
 Hempstead Newsday.  
 Herkimer Telegram.  
 Jamaica Press.  
 Long Island City Star-Journal.  
 Middletown Times Herald.  
 New York PM.  
 New York World Telegram.  
 Newburgh-Beacon News.  
 Niagara Falls Gazette.

## New York—Continued

North Tonawanda News.  
 Olean Times Herald.  
 Oneida Dispatch.  
 Staten Island Advance.

## North Carolina:

Greensboro Record.  
 Hendersonville Times-News.  
 Kinston Free Press.  
 Reidsville Review.  
 Statesville Record.

## North Dakota: Fargo Forum.

## [fol. 1572] Ohio:

Ashland Times Gazette.  
 Ashtabula Star Beacon.  
 Bellaire Leader.  
 Bellevue Gazette.  
 Bucyrus Telegram Forum.  
 Cambridge Jeffersonian.  
 Celina Standard.  
 Cincinnati Post.  
 Cleveland Press.  
 Columbus Citizen.  
 Conneaut News-Herald.  
 Coshocton Tribune.  
 Dayton Herald.  
 Delaware Gazette.  
 Delphos Herald.  
 East Palestine Leader Press.  
 Elyria Chronicle Telegram.  
 Fostoria Review.  
 Fremont News Messenger.  
 Galion Inquirer.  
 Gallipolis Tribune.  
 Greenville Advocate.  
 Kenton Democrat.  
 Lancaster Eagle-Gazette.  
 Lorain Journal.  
 Mansfield News-Journal.  
 Marietta Times.  
 Martins Ferry Times.

Marysville Tribune.  
 Middletown Journal.  
 Niles Times.  
 Norwalk Reflector-Herald.  
 Painesville Telegraph.  
 Piqua Call.  
 Ravenna Record.  
 Sandusky Register Star News.  
 Tiffin Advertiser Tribune.  
 [fol. 1573] Troy News.  
 Wapakoneta News.  
 Zenia Gazette.

Oklahoma:

Altus Times-Democrat.  
 Alva Review Courier.  
 Anadarko News.  
 Blackwell Journal.  
 Clinton News.  
 Cushing Citizen.  
 Duncan Banner.  
 El Reno Tribune.  
 Elk City News.  
 Frederick Leader.  
 Henryetta Free Lance.  
 Hobart Democrat-Chief.  
 Holdenville News.  
 Hugo News.  
 Lawton Constitution.  
 Mangum Star.  
 Norman Transcript.  
 Okemah Leader.  
 Pawhuska Journal Capital.  
 Perry Journal.  
 Sapulpa Herald.  
 Sayre Headlight Journal.  
 Seminole Producer.  
 Vinita Journal.  
 Wewoka Times-Democrat.  
 Woodward Press.

Oregon:

Albany Democrat-Herald.  
 Asland Tidings.

## Oregon—Continued

Astoria Astorian Budget.  
 Bend Bulletin.  
 Eugene Register Guard.  
 La Grande Observer.  
 Marshfield Coos Bay Times.  
 [fol. 1574] Medford Mail Tribune.  
 Portland Oregon Journal.

## Pennsylvania:

Altoona Mirror.  
 Ambridge Citizen.  
 Ashland News.  
 Beaver Times.  
 Berwick Enterprise.  
 Bradford Star & Record.  
 Butler Eagle.  
 Cannonsburg Notes.  
 Carlisle Sentinel.  
 Charleroi Mail.  
 Chester Times.  
 Columbia News.  
 Connellsville Courier.  
 Du Bois Express.  
 Easton Express.  
 Erie Times.  
 Franklin News Herald.  
 Greensburg Tribune.  
 Harrisburg News.  
 Homestead Messenger.  
 Huntingdon News.  
 Jeannette News-Dispatch.  
 Jersey Shore Herald.  
 Kittanning Simpsons' Leader Times.  
 Latrobe Bulletin.  
 McKeesport News.  
 Mahanoy City Record-American.  
 Milton Standard.  
 Monessen Independent.  
 Monongahela Republican.  
 Mount Carmel Item.  
 New Kensington Dispatch.  
 Norristown Times Herald.  
 Philadelphia News.  
 Pittsburgh Press.

[fol. 1575] Pittston Gazette.  
 Pottsville Journal.  
 Ridgeway Record.  
 Sayre Times.  
 Shamokin News-Dispatch.  
 Sharon Herald.  
 Shenandoah Herald.  
 Sunbury Item.  
 Tamaqua Courier.  
 Uniontown News Standard.  
 Washington Reporter.  
 West Chester Local News.  
 Williamsport Sun.

South Dakota:

Madison Leader.  
 Pierre Dakotan.  
 Redfield Journal-Observer.

Tennessee:

Athens Post Athenian.  
 Chatanooga News-Free Press.  
 Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle.  
 Cleveland Banner.  
 Columbia Herald.  
 Kingsport Times.  
 Knoxville News-Sentinel.  
 Memphis Press-Scimitar.

Texas:

Bay City Tribune.  
 Bonham Favorite.  
 Breckenridge American.  
 Brenham Banner-Press.  
 Brownwood Bulletin.  
 Childress Index.  
 Cleburne Times-Review.  
 El Paso Herald Post.  
 Ennis News.  
 Ft. Worth Press.  
 [fol. 1576] Gladewater Times-Tribune.  
 Gonzales Inquirer.  
 Goose Creek Sun.

## Texas—Continued.

Henderson News.  
 Houston Press.  
 Kilgore News-Herald.  
 Mexia News.  
 Mineral Wells Index.  
 Nacogdoches Sentinel.  
 Odessa American.  
 Palestine Herald & Press.  
 Port Arthur News (SN only).  
 Ranger Times.  
 Sweetwater Reporter.  
 Taylor Press.  
 Terrell Tribune.  
 Tyler Courier-Times.  
 Victoria Advocate.  
 Waco Times Herald.  
 Waxahachie Light.

## Utah:

Logan Herald-Journal.  
 Provo Herald.

## Vermont: Burlington News.

## Virginia:

Alexandria Gazette.  
 Clifton Forge Review.  
 Lynchburg Advance.  
 Martinsville Bulletin.  
 Radford Star.

## Washington:

Anacortes Mercury.  
 Bremerton Sun.  
 Mt. Vernon Herald.  
 Seattle Star.  
 Seattle Times.  
 Tacoma Times.

## [fol. 1577] West Virginia:

Charleston Mail (SN only).  
 Moundsville Journal.  
 Parkersburg Sentinel.  
 Weirton Times.  
 Wheeling News Register.

## Wisconsin:

Ashland Press.  
 Baraboo News-Republic.  
 Beaver Dam Citizen.  
 Deloit News.  
 Eau Claire Telegram.  
 Kenosha News.  
 Madison Wisconsin State Journal.  
 Merrill Herald.  
 Neenah News-Times.  
 Portage Register-Democrat.  
 Racine Journal Times.  
 Sheboygan Press.  
 Stoughton Courier-Hub.  
 Watertown Times.  
 Waukesha Freeman.

## Morning Papers

Alabama: Mobile Register.

Arkansas: Hope Journal.

## California:

Chico Record.  
 Hanford Journal.  
 Lodi News Sentinel.  
 Long Beach Morning Sun.  
 Los Angeles News.  
 Oroville Mercury Register.  
 Pasadena Post.  
 Pittsburg Independent.  
 Richmond Record Herald.  
 Riverside Enterprise.  
 San Diego Union.  
 [fol. 1578] San Francisco Commercial News.  
 San Francisco Wall Street Journal.  
 Santa Rosa Press Democrat.  
 Vallejo Times Herald.

## Colorado:

Denver Rocky Mt. News.  
 Trinidad Light.

District of Columbia: Washington Times-Herald.

Florida: Ocala Banner.

## Illinois:

Chicago Journal of Commerce.  
Chicago Sun.  
Clinton Journal-Public.  
Peoria Journal-Transcript.

## Indiana:

Marion Leader-Tribune.  
Shelbyville Republican.  
Terre Haute Star.

Kansas: Abilene Chronicle.

Kentucky: Lexington Herald.

Maryland: Baltimore Record.

Massachusetts: Boston News Bureau.

Mississippi: Tupelo Journal.

Missouri: Carthage Democrat.

Montana: Havre News.

## Nebraska:

Beatrice Times.  
North Platte Bulletin.

Nevada: Reno State Journal.

## New Jersey:

Atlantic City World.  
Camden Post.

## New York:

Hudson Star.  
Kingston Leader.  
New York Daily Mirror.  
New York Daily Worker.  
[fol. 1579] Plattsburg Republican.  
Schenectady Gazette.

## North Carolina:

Greensboro News.  
Greenville News Leader.  
Kannapolis Independent.

## Oregon:

Oregon City Enterprise.  
Portland Journal of Commerce.



## Pennsylvania:

Danville News.  
 Du Bois Courier.  
 Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.  
 Scranton Tribune.

Oklahoma: Muskogee Phoenix.

## Tennessee:

Johnson City Times.  
 Memphis Commercial Appeal.

## Texas:

Marshall American.  
 Tyler Telegraph.  
 Waco News-Tribune.

Utah: Brigham Box Elder News-Journal.

Washington: Seattle Journal of Commerce.

Wisconsin: Eau Claire Leader.

## Wyoming:

Cheyenne Wyoming Eagle.  
 Laramie Bulletin.  
 Rawlins Republican-Bulletin.  
 Rock Springs Rocket.  
 Worland News.

[fol. 1580]

## EXHIBIT E

Location of all U. P. news bureaus in the United States  
 and respective districts covered:

| Location   | District and territory of<br>which it reports news:                  |
|--|--|
| U. P. A., 48-50 State St., Albany N. Y.          | Most of New York State.  |
| U. P. A., 522 Western Union Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  | All of Southern States.  |
| U. P. A. State House, Austin, Tex.               | Texas Capitol.   |
| U. P. A., Post Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.           | State of Alabama.  |
| U. P. A., Capital News Bldg., Boise, Idaho.      | State of Idaho.  |
| U. P. A., 262 Washington St., Boston, Mass.      | State of Massachusetts and<br>all of New England.                    |
| U. P. A., 1739 Rand Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.        | Local and western part of<br>New York State.                         |
| U. P. A., 428 Morrison Bldg., Charleston, W. Va. | State of West Virginia.  |
| U. P. A., Daily News Bldg., Chicago, Ill.        | All of Central and Mid-west<br>States.                               |
| U. P. A., Press Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.          | Northern section of Ohio.  |
| U. P. A., 1811 Main St., Columbia, S. C.         | State of South Carolina.   |
| U. P. A., Citizen Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.         | State Capitol and remainder<br>of State not covered by<br>Cleveland. |

| Location   | District and territory of<br>which it reports news:     |
|--|---|
| U. P. A., 1003 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.                | Divisional headquarters for<br>all Southwestern States. |
| U. P. A., Symes Bldg., Denver, Colo.                         | Colorado, Wyoming and New<br>Mexico.                    |
| U. P. A., Register-Tribune Bldg., Des Moines,<br>Iowa.       | State of Iowa.  |
| U. P. A., 813 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich.             | State of Michigan.                                      |
| U. P. A., Journal Gazette Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind.             | Local.  |
| U. P. A., Bee Bldg., Fresno, Calif.                          | Local.  |
| U. P. A., 403 Patriot Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.                 | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., 650 Main St., Hartford, Conn.                      | State of Connecticut.                                   |
| U. P. A., 1306 11th Ave., Helena, Mont.                      | State of Montana.                                       |
| U. P. A., Daily Journal Bldg., Herrin, Ill.                  | Southern section of Illinois.                           |
| U. P. A., Press Bldg., Houston, Tex.                         | Local.  |
| U. P. A., Times Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.                    | State of Indiana.                                       |
| U. P. A., Times-Union Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.              | Local.  |
| U. P. A., Post Tribune Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.            | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., Journal Post Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.               | State of Kansas and Western<br>Missouri.                |
| U. P. A., 402 Hollister Bldg., Lansing, Mich.<br>[fol. 1581] | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., Journal Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.                      | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., 328 Gazette Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.               | State of Arkansas.                                      |
| U. P. A., Daily News Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.              | Southern California.                                    |
| U. P. A., 115 S. Carroll St., Madison, Wis.                  | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., Commercial-Appeal Bldg., Memphis,<br>Tenn.         | Western section of Tennessee.                           |
| U. U. A., Herald Bldg., Miami, Fla.                          | State of Florida.                                       |
| U. P. A., 540 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.                | State of Wisconsin.                                     |
| U. P. A., Star-Journal Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.             | Northwestern States.                                    |
| U. P. A., Peninsula Herald Bldg., Monterey, Calif.           | Local.  |
| U. P. A., Third National Bank Bldg., Nashville,<br>Tenn.     | State Capitol and Eastern<br>Tennessee.                 |
| U. P. A., 734 Union St., New Orleans, La.                    | Louisiana and Mississippi.                              |
| U. P. A., 220 East 42d St., New York, N. Y.                  | General headquarters.<br>World-wide coverage.           |
| U. P. A., c/o Station WTAR, Norfolk, Va.                     | Local.  |
| U. P. A., 5 North Hudson St., Oklahoma City,<br>Okla.        | State of Oklahoma.                                      |
| U. P. A., New Capitol Bldg., Olympia, Wash.                  | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., World Herald Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.                   | State of Nebraska.                                      |
| U. P. A., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.                  | Eastern section of Pennsyl-<br>vania.                   |
| U. P. A., 709 Heard Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.                    | State of Arizona.                                       |
| U. P. A., Press Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.                       | Western section of Pennsyl-<br>vania.                   |
| U. P. A., Journal Bldg., Portland, Oreg.                     | State of Oregon.  |
| U. P. A., 116 W. Martin St., Raleigh, N. C.                  | State of North Carolina.                                |
| U. P. A., State Journal Bldg., Reno, Nev.                    | State of Nevada.  |
| U. P. A., c/o Radio Station, WRVA, Richmond,<br>Va.          | State of Virginia.                                      |
| U. P. A., 221 State Capitol, Sacramento, Calif.              | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., Capital Journal Bldg., Salem, Oreg.                | State Capitol.  |
| U. P. A., 410 Tribune Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.           | State of Utah.  |
| U. P. A., Union Bldg., San Diego, Calif.                     | Local.  |
| U. P. A., 814 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.             | Entire Pacific Coast.                                   |
| U. P. A., Star Bldg., Seattle, Wash.                         | State of Washington.                                    |
| U. P. A., 200 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Wash.                   | Local.  |
| U. P. A., State Journal Bldg., Springfield, Ill.             | State Capitol and Illinois.                             |
| U. P. A., Star Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.                   | Eastern Missouri.                                       |
| U. P. A., National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.            | National Capital.                                       |

[fol. 1582]

## EXHIBIT F

United Press domestic news staff as of August 31, 1942

| Bureau  | Full-time employees | Annual aggregate pay | Classification                              |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| Atlanta.....  | 10                  | \$31,367.00          | 2 managers.<br>7 newsmen.<br>1 boy.         |
| Boston.....   | 12                  | 23,816.00            | 1 bureau manager.<br>8 newsmen.<br>3 boys.  |
| Chicago.....  | 34                  | 98,424.00            | 2 managers.<br>31 newsmen.<br>1 boy.        |
| Dallas.....   | 10                  | 26,601.00            | 2 managers.<br>5 newsmen.<br>3 boys.        |
| Los Angeles.....  | 13                  | 32,604.00            | 1 bureau manager.<br>10 newsmen.<br>2 boys. |
| Philadelphia.....   | 11                  | 22,542.00            | 1 bureau manager.<br>9 newsmen.<br>1 boy.   |
| Pittsburgh.....   | 10                  | 20,956.00            | 1 bureau manager.<br>7 newsmen.<br>2 boys.  |
| San Francisco.....  | 15                  | 56,112.00            | 2 managers.<br>13 newsmen.                  |
| St. Louis.....  | 10                  | 19,110.00            | 1 bureau manager.<br>5 newsmen.<br>4 boys.  |
| Washington.....   | 64                  | 197,522.00           | 1 bureau manager.<br>57 newsmen.<br>6 boys. |
| New York.....   | *174                | 682,665.00           | 153 newsmen.<br>21 boys.                    |
| Eastern District  |                     |                      |   |
| Covered by Albany, Buffalo, Harrisburg, and Hartford.   | 16                  | 38,012.00            | 4 bureau managers.<br>11 newsmen.<br>1 boy. |
| Southeast District  |                     |                      |   |
| Covered by Birmingham, Columbia, Jacksonville, Memphis, Nashville, Miami, New Orleans, Raleigh, and Richmond. | 16                  | 31,200.00            | 9 bureau managers.<br>7 newsmen.            |
| Great Lakes District  |                     |                      |   |
| Covered by Charleston (West Virginia), Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Fort Wayne, and Lansing.                 | 26                  | 47,616.00            | 7 managers.<br>17 newsmen.<br>2 boys.       |

\* Some of these newsmen are subject to outside assignments, in the U. S. A., but work in New York when not on such assignments.

[fol. 1583]

| Bureau   | Full-time employees | Annual aggregate pay | Classification                              |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| Central District   |                     |                      |   |
| Covered by Des Moines, Herrin, Indianapolis, Lincoln, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Springfield. | 40                  | \$77,064.00          | 9 bureau managers<br>29 newsmen.<br>2 boys. |
| Southwest District   |                     |                      |   |
| Covered by Austin, Denver, Houston, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Little Rock, and Oklahoma City.               | 23                  | 48,958.00            | 7 bureau managers<br>14 newsmen.<br>2 boys. |
| Pacific Northwest District   |                     |                      |   |
| Covered by Boise, Helena, Olympia, Portland, Reno, Salem, Salt Lake City, Seattle, and Spokane.                | 22                  | 41,600.00            | 9 bureau managers<br>9 newsmen.<br>4 boys.  |
| Pacific Southwest District   |                     |                      |   |
| Covered by Fresno, Monterey, Phoenix, Sacramento, and San Diego.   | 12                  | 20,592.00            | 5 bureau managers<br>5 newsmen.<br>2 boys.  |
| Total.....   | 518                 | 1,516,761.00         |   |

Hours: All work 40 hours per week except Bureau Managers and except where overtime is necessary and compensated for.

## EXHIBIT G

|  | Number of string correspondents as of Aug. 1, 1942 | Amount paid during 1942 |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Alabama.....                                   | 6  | \$1,442.84              |
| Arizona.....                                   | 19   | 517.00                  |
| Arkansas.....                                  | 4  | 404.00                  |
| California.....                                | 138  | 4,802.05                |
| Colorado.....                                  | 48   | 1,907.00                |
| Connecticut.....                               | 10   | 383.75                  |
| Delaware.....                                  | 2  | 14.50                   |
| Florida.....                                   | 25   | 1,813.10                |
| Georgia.....                                   | 13   | 2,672.61                |
| Idaho.....                                     | 29   | 378.70                  |
| Illinois.....                                  | 161  | 4,225.68                |
| Indiana.....                                   | 130  | 2,935.20                |
| Iowa.....                                      | 135  | 2,624.47                |
| Kansas.....                                    | 85   | 22.15                   |
| Kentucky.....                                  | 12   | 40.65                   |
| Louisiana.....                                 | 8  | 1,751.67                |
| Maine.....                                     | 10   | 395.93                  |
| Maryland (including District of Columbia)..... | 13   | 2,213.01                |
| Massachusetts.....                             | 64   | 4,380.34                |
| Michigan.....                                  | 103  | 2,669.57                |

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|  | Number of<br>string corre-<br>spondents as of<br>Aug. 1, 1942 | Amount<br>paid<br>during<br>1942 |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Minnesota.....                             | 100   | \$2,729.16                       |
| Missouri.....                              | 8   | 2,004.73                         |
| Mississippi.....                           | 6   | 205.50                           |
| Montana.....                               | 76  | 10.00                            |
| Nebraska.....                              | 90  | 1,713.74                         |
| Nevada.....                                | 17  | 735.50                           |
| New Hampshire.....                         | 2   | 46.50                            |
| New Jersey.....                            | 8   | 133.60                           |
| New Mexico.....                            | 2   | 25.50                            |
| New York.....                              | 104   | 10,464.97                        |
| North Carolina.....                        | 49  | 1,829.08                         |
| North Dakota.....                          | 7   | 33.15                            |
| Ohio.....                                  | 135   | 3,165.85                         |
| Oklahoma.....                              | 20  | 677.69                           |
| Oregon.....                                | 46  | 925.25                           |
| Pennsylvania.....                          | 98  | 4,155.74                         |
| Rhode Island.....                          | 4   | 34.15                            |
| South Carolina.....                        | 8   | 148.00                           |
| South Dakota.....                          | 6   | 27.15                            |
| Tennessee.....                             | 4   | 998.29                           |
| Texas.....                                 | 25  | 2,679.84                         |
| Utah.....                                  | 32  | 308.08                           |
| Vermont.....                               | 2   | 19.50                            |
| Virginia.....                              | 9   | 661.00                           |
| Washington.....                            | 57  | 2,264.00                         |
| West Virginia.....                         | 62  | 1,180.42                         |
| Wisconsin.....                             | 90  | 1,444.30                         |
| Wyoming.....                               | 6   | 2.15                             |
| Total number of string correspondents..... | 2,088   |                                  |
| Total amount paid.....                     |   | 74,217.06                        |

## EXHIBIT H

## Asset Value Agreement

Made this ..... day of ..... A. D. 19...,  
at New York, N. Y., between United Press Associations, a  
New York Corporation, (hereinafter called United Press)  
and ..... a ..... corporation,  
(hereinafter called the Publisher), Witnesseth

That for and in consideration of one (\$1.00) dollar by  
each to the other in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby  
acknowledged, and of the mutual agreements herein stated,  
the parties mutually agree as follows:

Article 1. United Press hereby bargains and sells to the  
Publisher the right and privilege of publishing in the .....  
[fol. 1585] ....., a newspaper printed in the English  
language, at ....., its regular .....

report, and agrees as far as practicable to deliver said News Report to the Publisher at .....

Article 2. (a) The Publisher agrees to accept said News Report and to pay to United Press at its New York office during the initial term of five (5) years from ..... to ....., the sum of \$. .... payable weekly in advance as follows:

.....  
 .....  
 per week thereafter during the life of this Agreement (subject to revision if any under Article 2 (e)). United Press agrees that the sum of \$. .... shall be the Asset Value of this Agreement during said initial five (5) year period; provided, however, that if the Publisher makes payments hereunder (including additional payments under Article 4 hereof) during such initial five (5) year period in excess of twice said Asset Value, then said basic Asset Value, as such excess payments are made, shall be increased at the end of each contract year during such initial five (5) year period by fifty percent (50%) of such excess payments made during any such year. The said Asset Value shall be increased at the end of each contract year after the said initial term of five (5) years by ten percent (10%) of the total annual payments made in such year by the Publisher for such service during all succeeding years of the life of this contract, except as hereinafter set forth. If United Press shall, at any time after the date of this agreement (except as provided in Article 2 (c) hereof), sell its above-mentioned News Report to an English language morning/evening newspaper not receiving such Report (or any part thereof) at the date hereof, and not issued by the Publisher, and located within the corporate limits of the City of the Publisher, United Press agrees, as one of the conditions of such sale of service, to collect from the owner of such other newspaper a sum equal to the then Asset Value under this agreement at the date of such sale of service; provided that such sum collected by United Press under this Article 2(a) or under Article 2(b) of this agreement, shall not exceed ten (10) times the total [fol. 1586] annual payment made by the Publisher to United Press during the last calendar year immediately preceding date of such sale. United Press agrees to pay over to the Publisher the funds so collected, said payment to be made in cash at least five (5) days prior to the commencement of

service to such other daily newspaper. Said payment shall be made by United Press and received by the Publisher in complete liquidation and payment of the Asset Value under this agreement up to and including the date of commencement of service to such other daily newspaper.

(b) Thereafter, beginning with the date of commencement of service to such other daily newspaper as above stated, a new Asset Value shall accrue hereunder. Such new Asset Value at the end of any year of the next succeeding five years beginning with said date of commencement of service to such other daily newspaper, shall equal fifty (50%) per cent of the total payments made by the Publisher to United Press hereunder during all preceding years of such period of five years. At the end of each succeeding year after the expiration of said period of five years, there shall be added to said new Asset Value ten (10%) per cent of the total annual payment made during any such year. Payments on account of such new Asset Value shall be made and received as above set forth in Article 2 (a) in the event said News Report, or any part thereof, is sold by United Press (except as provided in Article 2(c) hereof) to any other English language morning/evening newspaper not receiving such report (or any part thereof), at the date of re-commencement of accrual of Asset Value under this Article 2 (b), and thereafter new Asset Value shall accrue hereunder and be liquidated in the same manner as set forth in this Article 2 (b).

(c) In the event any morning/evening newspaper now receiving said News Report, or any part thereof, and located within the corporate limits of the City of the Publisher, discontinues publication or discontinues receiving said News Report, then United Press may sell and deliver said Report for publication to any morning/evening newspaper located within the corporate limits of the City of the Publisher whether or not such newspaper is receiving such Report (or any part thereof) at the date of said discontinuance of publication or said discontinuance of receiving such Report, without any obligation on United Press to collect and/or pay any Asset Value to the Publisher under this agreement.

(d) In the event the Publisher makes additional payments under Article 4 hereof, the amount thereof shall be

added to and included in the total annual payments to be used in determining Asset Value under this agreement. In the event the Publisher at any time is in default or fails to fulfill any obligation under this agreement, or notifies United Press of Publisher's desire to terminate this agreement, or terminates this agreement under the provisions in Article 3 (a) hereof, then the Publisher shall not be entitled to any Asset Value or to receive anything from United Press hereunder.

(e) Not less than six (6) months prior to the expiration of the initial term of five (5) years and of each succeeding five (5) year period of this agreement, United Press, if it so elects, may submit to the Publisher, in writing, a schedule of weekly rates to be in effect and payable to United Press for the above-mentioned News Report for each year during the next succeeding five (5) year period. In the event any such schedule of rates is submitted and is objectionable to the Publisher, the Publisher shall, within ten (10) days of the date of receiving such schedule so notify United Press, and thereupon each party shall, within ten (10) days thereafter select one arbitrator, and the two thus selected shall select a third within ten (10) days after receiving notice of their selection. The said three arbitrators shall accept or reject such new schedule of rates within thirty (30) days after the selection of the third arbitrator, and the decision of any two of them shall be binding on both parties to this agreement. In the event of the rejection of the new schedule by any two of said arbitrators, United Press shall submit successive schedules until one is accepted by the majority of said arbitrators, it being agreed that the new schedule of rates shall date from the beginning of the period for which the schedule is fixed, as provided in this agreement (irrespective of the date of the decision), and that until a new schedule is accepted by a majority of the arbitrators the rate immediately theretofore in effect shall be paid and credited on account.

(f) The Parties agree that, at the date of this agreement, the circulation of the ..... is ..... [fol. 1588] and the City of ..... has a population of ..... within the limits of said City, as such limits are defined and/or used by the Audit Bureau of Circulations in its accounting for newspapers, and growth in circulation



and/or population shall be one of the factors taken into consideration in establishing any future rates.

Article 3. (a) This agreement shall continue for the period of five (5) years beginning with the date specified in Article 2 (a) hereof and shall thereafter renew itself continuously for periods of five (5) years each, unless the Publisher notifies United Press by registered letter received by United Press at least one year before the beginning of the first five (5) year renewal period, or any subsequent five (5) year renewal period, of its desire to terminate this Agreement; in which event this Agreement shall terminate at the beginning of the next renewal period which would have commenced thereafter; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect, subject to all the terms and conditions hereof.

(b) In event of the sale, transfer or consolidation of the above-mentioned newspaper property of the Publisher, the Publisher hereby agrees and guarantees that his or its successor or assignee shall fulfill the terms and conditions of this agreement.

Article 4. The Publisher agrees to provide typewriter and necessary quarters for wire and operator or telephone-typewriter machines or other necessary transmission equipment and necessary wire, installation and power required for operation of telephone-typewriter machines or other necessary transmission equipment, and agrees to receive and accept said News Report and pay without deduction to United Press at its New York office, during the term of this agreement, as provided in Article 2 of this agreement; provided (1) that if the transmission companies, to which tolls are paid on behalf of the Publisher by United Press, raise the tolls on said News Report or increases the rental rate on telephone-typewriter machine equipment supplied by them; or if the wage scale for union employees is increased, said Publisher shall also pay the increases in such tolls, rental or union wages to the United Press; (2) that if said News Report or any wire or other facilities used [fol. 1589] in the transmission thereof shall be hereafter made subject to any Federal or State tax of any kind payable either directly or indirectly by United Press, the Publisher shall reimburse United Press for the proportion thereof, as determined by United Press, properly applicable to said News Report; (3) that in case of a war or any other

extraordinary event requiring an additional or extraordinary expenditure of \$1,000.00 or more weekly by United Press in securing and delivering the news of the same, United Press may assess and the Publisher shall pay United Press an additional sum of not to exceed 25% of the Publisher's regular weekly payment, for a period coincident with such extraordinary expenditure by United Press.

Article 5. The Publisher agrees not to furnish or permit to be furnished by its employees or from its office, any portion of the United Press report or any news tips therefrom to any other person, corporation, publication or publisher, or make any other use thereof than in the above-mentioned newspaper, without the written consent of United Press; and further agrees to respect all release pledges on advance matter and to carry copyright lines on all copyrighted matter, and to carry the United Press credit line wherever it appears in the service copy.

Article 6. The Publisher agrees to furnish to United Press, at the office of the Publisher, all the local news and special service from tributary news territory collected by the Publisher, without cost to United Press, and to make no subsequent news service arrangements which will interfere, in any way, with the fulfillment of all of the Publisher's obligations under Article 6 of this Agreement.

Article 7. It is mutually agreed that United Press reserves the right to make working arrangements and exchanges of news and transmission facilities with other press associations, publishers or persons, and to sell said News Report to any other party or parties.

Article 8. It is further mutually agreed that United Press shall in no event be liable for any loss or damage arising to the Publisher by reason of the publication of any of the news received by the Publisher from United Press.

Article 9. This agreement is made subject to the ability of the transmission companies to furnish facilities, and the [fol. 1590] continuance of intermediate clients now on the circuit, unless United Press is satisfied with the rate named in this agreement or same can be mutually readjusted.

Article 10. It is further mutually understood and agreed that time, both as to delivery of said News Report and to

said weekly payments, is of the essence of this agreement; that a waiver of any breach shall not be construed to effect a waiver of any future breach of this agreement.

Article 11. This written agreement comprises the entire understanding of the parties hereto on the subject matter herein contained; any and all oral representations or agreements of any agent of either party shall be null, void and of no effect whatsoever.

Article 12. This contract shall bind and benefit the respective executors and administrators, successors or assigns of the parties hereto.

Article 13. The Board of Directors of the United Press, by resolution marked "Exhibit A," attached hereto and made part hereof, has authorized its President or Vice-President to sign this agreement on its behalf and affix its corporate seal; and the Board of Directors of the Publisher, by resolution marked "Exhibit B," attached hereto and made part hereof, has authorized its President to sign this agreement on its behalf and affix its corporate seal hereto.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto signed their names and affixed their corporate seals, in pursuance of authority duly granted each at New York, N. Y., this — day of —, 19—.

United Press Associations, By — —, President;  
By — —, President.

Signed and delivered in presence of: — — As to  
U. P. A. — —, As to Publisher.

[fol. 1591]

# EXHIBIT I

U. S. Newspapers Having Asset Value Contracts With UP

## *Paper*

Alabama:

Anniston Star.

Anniston Sunday Star.

Mobile Press.

Mobile Register.

Arizona :

Phoenix Gazette.  
Phoenix Republic.  
Tucson Citizen.

California :

Bakersfield Californian.  
El Centro Press.  
Eureka Standard.  
Fresno Bee (Day leased).  
Fresno Bee (Nite leased).  
Fresno Bee (Sat. night).  
Hanford Sentinel.  
Hanford Journal.  
Inglewood News.  
Long Beach Press Telegram (Day lsd.).  
Long Beach Press Telegram (Sat. nite).  
Los Angeles Herald Express.  
Modesto Bee (Day lsd.).  
Modesto Bee (Nite lsd.).  
Napa Register.  
Pasadena Star News.  
Pasadena Post.  
Richmond Independent.  
Riverside Press.  
Sacramento Bee.  
San Bernardino Telegram.  
San Jose News.  
[fol. 1592] San Mateo Times.  
Santa Monica Outlook.  
Santa Rosa Republican.  
Santa Rosa Press Democrat.  
Stockton Record.  
Vallejo Times Herald.  
Ventura Star-Free Press.  
Watsonville Reg-Pajaronian.  
Vallejo Chronicle.

Colorado : Pueblo Chieftain.

Connecticut :

Bridgeport Post.  
Hartford Times.  
Waterbury Democrat.

## Delaware:

Wilmington Journal Evening.  
Wilmington Morning News.

## Florida:

Miami News.  
Miami Herald.  
Miami Beach News.  
Orlando Morning Sentinel.  
Orlando Reporter Star.  
St. Petersburg Times.  
Tampa Tribune.

## Georgia:

Savannah Press.  
Savannah News.

## Idaho:

Boise Daily Statesman.  
Boise Evening Statesman.  
Twin Falls Times.

## Illinois:

Bloomington Pantagraph.  
Champaign News Gazette.  
Champaign (Urbana) News Gazette.  
Chicago Daily News.  
[fol. 1493] Peoria Star.  
Peoria Sunday Star.  
Peoria Transcript.  
Rockford Morning Star.  
Rockford Register-Republic.  
Springfield States Register.

## Indiana:

Columbus Republican.  
Ft. Wayne News Sentinel.  
Gary Post Tribune.  
Hammond Times.  
Hammond Sunday Times.  
Peru Tribune.  
South Bend Tribune (Day lsd.).  
South Bend Tribune (S) Sat. nite.  
Terre Haute Star (Nite lsd.).  
Terre Haute Tribune (Day lsd.).

## Indiana—Continued

Terre Haute Tribune & Star (Sat.).  
Wabash Plaindealer.

## Iowa:

Cedar Rapids Gazette (Day lsd.).  
Cedar Rapids Gazette (Nite lsd.).  
Cedar Rapids Gazette (Sat. nite).  
Des Moines Register Tribune.  
Des Moines Register.  
Dubuque Telegraph Herald (Day lsd.).  
Dubuque Telegraph Herald (Nite lsd.).  
Waterloo Courier (Nite lsd.).  
Waterloo Courier (Day lsd.).

## Louisiana:

Baton Rouge State Times.  
Shreveport Times.  
Shreveport Sunday Times.

## Maine:

Portland Express.  
Portland Press Herald.

## [fol. 1594] Massachusetts:

Fall River Herald News.  
Lawrence Tribune.  
New Bedford Standard Times.  
Worcester Gazette.

## Michigan:

Alpena News.  
Battle Creek Enquirer News.  
Lansing State Journal (Day lsd.).  
Lansing State Journal (Sat. nite).  
Pontiac Press.  
Port Huron Times Herald.

## Mississippi:

Meridian Star (Sat. nite).  
Meridian Star (Day lsd.)

## Missouri:

St. Joseph News Press.  
Springfield Leader Press (Day lsd.).  
Springfield News & Leader Press (Nite).  
Springfield News & Leader (Sat. nite).

## Montana:

Great Falls Leader.  
Great Falls Tribune.

## Nebraska:

Lincoln State Journal (Day lsd.)  
Lincoln Sunday Journal & Star (Sat.).  
Omaha World Herald (Nite lsd.).  
Omaha Sunday World Herald (Sat. nite).  
Omaha World Herald (Day lsd.).

## New Jersey:

Camden Evening Courier.  
Camden Morning Post.  
Passaic Herald News.  
Paterson Evening News.  
Trenton Gazette.  
Trenton Times & Advertiser.  
Trenton Times.

## [fol. 1595] New York:

Albany Knickerbocker News.  
Auburn Citizen Advertiser.  
Jamestown Post Journal.  
Niagara Falls Gazette.  
Rochester Democrat & Chronicle (Nite).  
Rochester Democrat & Chronicle (Sat.).  
Rochester Times-Union.

## North Carolina:

Asheville Citizen.  
Asheville Citizen-Times.  
Asheville Times.  
Durham Sun.  
Greensboro Daily News.  
Greensboro Record.  
Winston-Salem Sentinel.

## Ohio:

Akron Beacon Journal (Day lsd.).  
Akron Beacon Journal (Sat. nite).  
Canton Repository.  
Lorain Journal.  
Mansfield News Journal.  
Toledo Blade.

## Ohio—Continued

Youngstown Vindicator-Telegram (Sat.).

Youngstown Vindicator-Telegram (Day lsd.).

## Oklahoma:

Enid Eagle &amp; News.

Muskogee Phoenix &amp; Times Dem.

Tulsa Tribune.

## Oregon:

Eugene Register Guard (Day lsd.).

Eugene Morning Register &amp; Guard (Nite).

Marshfield Coos Bay Times.

Medford Mail Tribune.

Salem Capital Journal.

## [fol. 1596] Pennsylvania:

Allentown Chronicle &amp; News.

Allentown Morning Call.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Harrisburg Evening News.

Johnstown Democrat.

Johnstown Tribune.

McKeesport News.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette.

Reading Eagle.

Reading Times.

## Rhode Island:

Pawtucket Times.

Providence Bulletin.

Providence Journal.

Providence Sunday Journal.

## South Carolina:

Charleston Evening Post.

Charleston News &amp; Courier.

Greenville News.

Greenville Piedmont.

## Tennessee:

Chattanooga News Free Press.

Chattanooga Sunday Times.

Nashville Banner.

## Texas:

Abilene Reporter News.

Amarillo Globe.



Austin Statesman.  
 Austin American.  
 Beaumont Enterprise.  
 Beaumont Journal.  
 Corpus Christi Caller.  
 Corpus Christi Times.  
 Dallas News.  
 Dallas Sunday News.  
 El Paso Sunday Times.  
 [fol. 1597] El Paso Times.  
 Galveston News Tribune.  
 Houston Post.  
 Houston Sunday Post.  
 Kilgore News Herald.  
 Port Arthur News.  
 Texarkana News & Gazette.  
 Tyler Courier Times.  
 Waco News Tribune.  
 Waco Times Herald.  
 Waco Tribune Herald.

Utah:

Ogden Standard Examiner.  
 Salt Lake City Telegram.  
 Salt Lake City Tribune.

Washington:

Aberdeen World.  
 Bellingham Herald.  
 Everett Herald.  
 Spokane Chronicle.  
 Vancouver Columbian.  
 Walla Walla Union Bulletin.  
 Olympia Olympian.

West Virginia:

Charleston Mail.  
 Charleston Sunday Mail.

Wisconsin:

Eau Claire Telegram.  
 Green Bay Press Gazette.  
 Kenosha News.  
 Madison State Journal (Day lsd.).  
 Madison State Journal (Sat. nite).

Wisconsin—Continued  
Oshkosh Northwestern.  
Racine Journal Times.  
Sheboygan Press.

[fol. 1598]

## EXHIBIT J

| Paper                               | Present<br>asset<br>value | Type of<br>service |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Akron Beacon Journal.....           | \$49,153.42               | Day lsd.           |
| Camden Evening Courier.....         | 7,017.80                  | Sat nite.          |
| Chicago Daily News.....             | 26,980.20                 | Day lsd.           |
| Dallas News.....                    | 50,000.00                 | Day lsd.           |
| Des Moines Register Tribune.....    | 36,676.04                 | 6 Nite lsd.        |
| Des Moines Register.....            | 73,134.49                 | Day and Sn.        |
| Fort Wayne News Sentinel.....       | 19,148.98                 | Nite lsd.          |
| Harrisburg Evening News.....        | 18,000.00                 | Day lsd.           |
| Hartford Times.....                 | 41,325.25                 | Day lsd.           |
| Houston Post.....                   | 33,150.00                 | Day lsd.           |
| Los Angeles Herald Express.....     | 25,844.00                 | 6 Nite lsd.        |
| Miami Herald.....                   | 90,387.50                 | { Day lsf.         |
| Nashville Banner.....               | 30,965.65                 | { Nite drop.       |
| Omaha World Herald (M).....         | 48,150.97                 | Nite lsd.          |
| Omaha World Herald (E).....         | 13,973.76                 | Day lsd.           |
| Pittsburgh Post Gazette.....        | 42,920.23                 | 6 Nite lsd.        |
| Providence Bulletin.....            | 44,540.00                 | Day lsd.           |
| Rochester Democrat & Chronicle..... | 41,672.00                 | 6 Nite lsd.        |
| Rochester Times-Union.....          | 19,500.00                 | Sat Nite.          |
| Sacramento Bee.....                 | 9,750.00                  | Day lsd.           |
| Salt Lake City Tribune.....         | 57,590.00                 | Day lsd.           |
| Shreveport Times.....               | 28,422.52                 | 7 Nite lsd.        |
| Toledo Blade.....                   | 21,564.94                 | Nite lsd.          |
| Worcester Gazette.....              | 11,199.05                 | Day lsd.           |
| Youngstown Vindicator-Telegram..... | 48,753.64                 | Day lsd.           |
|                                     | 23,133.04                 | Sat nite.          |
|                                     | 7,179.12                  | Day lsd.           |
|                                     | 61,854.11                 |                    |

## EXHIBIT K

This document has been omitted in printing.

[fols. 1599-1600] IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED  
STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

[Title omitted]

**Affidavits Filed in Behalf of Defendants, Tribune Company  
and Robert Rutherford McCormick, in Opposition to  
Motion of Plaintiff for Summary Judgment**

[fols. 1601-1602] AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT RUTHERFORD Mc-  
CORMICK, DEFENDANT

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
County of Cook, ss:

I have read the affidavit of Alfred McClung Lee dated May 20, 1943, in which he gives his opinion concerning the First Amendment and its application to this case and in which he also purports to give my views concerning the First Amendment. To qualify as one entitled to express here an opinion on the First Amendment, I submit my experience as follows:

Born 1880; 1889-1893 in Europe with parents; 1893-1899 lived with my grandfather, Joseph Medill. As his grandson I have been interested in the newspaper press and its problems since childhood. 1901 toured Europe with my father, then Ambassador to Austria, later Ambassador to Russia and France; 1899-1903 at Yale University where I received an academic degree, specializing in literature and history; in the last year there I spent five hours weekly in the study [fol. 1603] of law. 1904 entered Northwestern Law School in Chicago and was law clerk in the office of Isham, Lincoln and Beale. 1904-1906 alderman of City of Chicago. 1906 left law school to become President of the Sanitary District, which delayed my admission to the bar of Illinois until 1908; 1908 became partner in law firm Shepard & McCormick, now Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis, from which I retired in 1920.

1910 elected Treasurer of Tribune Company and in 1911 President; co-editor of the Tribune Company with Joseph Medill Patterson until 1926, when he removed to New York, having started the New York Daily News in 1919; thereafter until now, editor and publisher of Chicago Tribune.

1915 war correspondent to England, France, Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Sweden

and Norway and created an organization of war correspondents. Later, 1919, I converted this organization into a foreign news service, that part of it in Europe being organized around the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. I inspected this organization yearly until the depression of 1929 and I have always kept in touch with each of its members and their work.

Returning from service as a war correspondent, lectured at the Plattsburg training camp and other camps. 1916 commissioned Major in the First Cavalry Illinois National Guard; commanded the Second Battalion in the Army on the Texas border; June 1917 appointed to General Pershing's staff in France; October 1917 sent to the Artillery School of the First Artillery Brigade; January 1918 assigned to command of First Battalion Fifth Field Artillery and conducted this battalion to the front in Alsace-Lorraine and Picardy until after the battle of Cantigny when I was hospitalized; July 1918 commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and assigned as Brigade Adjutant of the 26th Artillery [fol. 1604] Brigade, and then as instructor in the 33rd Division. Thereafter promoted to the rank of Colonel and assigned to command a detachment at Fort Sheridan consisting of several thousand men of mixed arms. I was commanding the 63rd Field Artillery en route to France when the Armistice was declared. After honorable discharge joined the Officers Reserve Corps and was placed upon the list of officers suitable for general staff duty and service as general officer; retired from Reserve at the age of fifty.

In 1925 Vice-President of The Associated Press and a Director of The Associated Press since 1926.

My early interest in freedom of the press was increased by the case of *Henry Ford v. Tribune Company*, started in 1916, tried in 1919, involving the freedom of the press to comment on utterances of public men; *William Hale Thompson v. Tribune Company* tried in 1922 involving same issue; *City of Chicago v. Tribune Company*, 307 Ill. 595 (1923), in which I participated of counsel; *Journal of Commerce Publishing Company v. Tribune Company*, 286 Fed. 111 (1922) and *Reeda v. Tribune Company*, 218 Ill. App. 45 (1920) in both of which it was sought to impress The Chicago Tribune with a public interest. The comprehensive historical studies in *City of Chicago v. Tribune Company* were used in *Near v. Minnesota*, 283 U. S. 697 (1931), in which case I partici-

pated and which was handled by my former law partners at my request in the Supreme Court of Minnesota and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the pendency of the latter case, elected Chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and from that time until the present I have known of and followed closely almost every important case involving freedom of speech and of the press in the United States. As chairman of this Committee I made several reports to the American Newspaper Publishers Association and delivered a number of lectures, which were finally compiled into one volume and published by D. Appleton-Century Company, 1936, under the name "The Freedom of the Press."

I have studied the origins of freedom of speech in England and partially financed a trip of an eminent scholar there to make further research. As traveler and foreign correspondent, I have studied the correlation of press and government in foreign countries, notably England, France (where the Tribune maintained a Paris edition during and after World War I) and Russia (pre-revolution).

In 1933 I had an opportunity in Germany to examine the methods through which the press in Germany had been and was being suppressed. As Chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press I collaborated with the American Newspaper Publishers Association in securing an amendment to the NRA code respecting the liberties of the press; this is mentioned in the pamphlet adverted to by Lee. I have made many speeches and broadcasts in an effort to popularize the concept of freedom of speech and press and other constitutional principles. I have built up a library which contains briefs of counsel in most of the modern significant freedom of speech and freedom of the press cases.

Books written are: With the Russian Army, The Macmillan Company, 1915; The Army of 1918, Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920; What Is a Newspaper, Public Service Bureau, Tribune Company, 1924; The Sacking of America, Tribune Company, 1932; Ulysses S. Grant, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1934; The Freedom of the Press, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1936; How we Acquired Our National Territory, Tribune Company, 1942, and The

Powers of the National Government and The Rights of American Citizens, Tribune Company, 1943.

[fol. 1606] Lee has taken a quotation from a portion of one of my pamphlets which had special reference to aspects of the NRA Code relating to the freedom of the press and has used it as indicative of my general views on the subject applicable to the instant case. With respect to the instant case, my study and experience warrant the expression of the following opinions:

*First.* Save for the Wide World Merger (Complaint p. 51, par. 108 also Motion for Summary Judgment, page 3, par. 7; and the Canadian Press contract, Motion for Summary Judgment, p. 3), the sole acts of the defendants charged by the government to be unlawful are the inclusion of three provisions in the AP by-laws, contractual in nature, which are alleged to be in unreasonable restraint of trade contrary to the anti-trust laws of the United States.

*Second.* These three contractual restrictions or restraints are:

*Restraint One.* The by-law provision or contract that members of AP will not sell or give its service to nonmembers prior to publication (Complaint p. 33, par. 78; Motion for Summary Judgment p. 4, par. 2 et seq.).

*Restraint Two.* The by-law provisions contractual in nature which are alleged to have the effect of restraining AP from furnishing its service to a newspaper (i.e. from admitting a newspaper to membership) published in the field of a member without the consent of that member (Complaint p. 33, par. 78; Motion for Summary Judgment p. 4, par. 2 et seq., pp. 12-16).

*Restraint Three.* The by-law provision or contract that members of AP will furnish local news of spontaneous origin solely to AP (*idem.*).

All of the purported evils which the government wishes to rectify are stated to result from these three restraints. [fol. 1607] No other acts of the defendants—save only the Wide World merger and the Canadian Press contracts—are alleged to have accomplished the putative evils here sought to be rectified.

*Third. Restraint One*—i.e. “The by-law provision or contract that members of AP will not sell or give its service to nonmembers prior to publication”—is the usual, customary, normal and almost universal obligation imposed by contract on all those who receive matter later to be published. Without this contractual restraint on the right of the recipient at will to distribute matter thus communicated to him, no news-agency or feature service could function; for the first subscriber not so restrained would be entitled prior to general publication to resell the matter to whomsoever he might wish and thus to steal the efforts of the initiator and render them valueless.

Whatever may be the views on protection of matter subsequent to general publication, the contractual imposition of confidence prior to publication has been universally held reasonable. In my opinion, based upon my experience, this prepublication contractual confidence cannot constitutionally be impaired by court, legislature or executive: it cannot be impaired by criminal punishment, injunction, civil suits for damages, or by any other means without abridgment of the freedom of the press.

*Fourth. Restraint Two*—i.e. “The by-law provisions contractual in nature which are alleged to have the effect of restraining AP from furnishing its service to a newspaper (i.e. from admitting to membership) published in the field of a member without the consent of that member.” For the purpose of this discussion I am assuming that the so-called three barriers (Complaint p. 40, par. 92 et seq.; Motion for Summary Judgment p. 12 et seq.) [i.e., *First*, the majority vote of the members for election; *Second*, the pay-[fol. 1608] ment by the applicant for the benefit of members in the field of a sum equal to 10% of the total amount of the regular assessments received by AP from such field; *Third*, the relinquishment by the applicant of exclusive news or photo service] amount to a contractual restraint that AP shall not furnish its service to the competitor of a member without that member’s consent. I am also assuming that admission to membership is tantamount to furnishing the news service.

This contractual restraint is the normal, customary, usual, proper, and reasonable means to give value to news matter, features, photographs and other literary efforts furnished to the purchaser thereof. Without such restraint

~~the matter sold would be of little or no value to the purchaser.~~ The restraint is reasonable not only in the field of publishing but also in the field of manufacturing and has been so held by the courts. The heart and core of competition between newspapers is the struggle for exclusiveness,—"beats" and "scoops," in news content, exclusiveness of features, white paper, writers, type and all other matters.

In my opinion, based upon my experience, this contractual exclusiveness, ancillary to the purchase and sale of literary matter, cannot constitutionally be impaired by court, legislature or executive. To do so is to deny to the newspaper press the right to contract for that degree of self-protection allowed to manufacturers, distributors, moving picture manufacturers and distributors and others. Discrimination against the press is an abridgment of freedom of the press in respect of any natural, normal, necessary and reasonable contractual obligations.

*Fifth.* Restraint Three—i. e. "The by-law provision or contract that members of AP will furnish local news of spontaneous origin solely to AP." The members of AP who bind themselves to send local spontaneous news solely to AP per-[fol. 1609] form the functions of stringmen. From the earliest time gatherers and reporters of news for newspaper publication have customarily if not universally bound themselves by agreement to send their reports to only one newspaper in a given newspaper field. This agreement or restraint is ancillary to the sale and purchase of the stringmen's literary efforts, necessary to give value to the same. There are literally thousands of stringmen throughout this country and the world most if not all of whom are bound by this contractual obligation. It is natural, normal, reasonable, proper and necessary for the members of AP to be contractually obligated to the same extent in so far as they perform the functions of reporters of news.

In my opinion, based upon my experience, to inhibit by injunction, by criminal prosecution, by civil suits for damages or by other means any publisher or news-agency from entering into such a contract is to abridge the freedom of the press.

*Sixth.* If AP (or for that matter, Reuters, UP, INS, New York Times Service, Los Angeles Service, Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, Chicago Tribune Press Service and others) has waxed in size through the excellence of



its service and the imposition of these three reasonable restraints, the size to which AP has grown is not an evil remedial by government. If size alone is unlawful (and I am advised size alone is not unlawful), the size of AP can be limited by a reduction of membership, allowed, I am informed, by the laws of the State of New York; but to invalidate any one or more of the three restraints in the case of AP (or in the case of any other news-agency or syndicate) is to abridge the natural functioning of an integral part of the press, contrary to the guaranty of the First Amendment.

[fol. 1610] *Seventh:* If the said three restraints "create a condition under which like barriers against competitors may be erected by those receiving the news service and the other two general news-agencies" (Motion for Summary Judgment p. 16), the remedy for the violation, if it is a violation, is to enjoin or punish the violator—he who has tied up the three other news-agencies. Of course, there are more than three general news-agencies. To prohibit AP from imposing the three contractual restraints because some publisher may buy up all of them is not unlike forbidding farmers to contract to sell their growing corn because a cornerer may buy all the corn.

*Eighth:* The government in this motion for summary judgment has not expressly asked this court affirmatively to order AP to furnish its services to Field and Patterson, or to every applicant who (a) is the sole owner of a newspaper, (b) files proof of such ownership and of his field, or (c) signs the membership roll (Motion for Summary Judgment p. 2, par. 4; Complaint, Demand IV, pp. 52-53). Demand IV and Prayer 4 merely request this court to hold null and void all present by-laws of AP which impose eligibility requirements other than (a), (b) and (c),—thus leaving the corporate entity free not to admit anybody or to admit on other conditions not presently incorporated in the by-laws. But whatever the formal demands and prayers may be, the whole tenor and object of this suit is by indirection to force AP to render its service to all applicants conforming to standards deemed reasonable by the government, thus transforming AP from a private enterprise into a public utility or quasi-public utility.

An order by judicial, legislative or administrative department of the government directly or indirectly forcing

AP (or any news-agency, author, writer, compiler, syndicate or gatherer of news and information) to publish its [fol. 1611] information to all indifferently on equal terms would, in my opinion based upon my experience, be a plain violation of the First Amendment.

In the first place the right of AP to remain silent or not to publish its reports to any individual or newspaper is protected by the First Amendment as well as AP's affirmative right to speak or to publish. Forcing one to make utterances to A, B and C when one wishes not to utter to A, B and C is violative of the First Amendment; the violation is all the clearer if one is forced not only to utter to A, B and C but also to utter prescribed and designated material,—namely, that which one has uttered or intends to utter to X, Y and Z. The order here discussed would require AP to publish its material to all applicants (i.e., admit all applicants to membership) and it would also require AP to publish to such applicants the exact material to be published to its members.

In the second place news-agencies are not in any of the historical classes of quasi-public service utilities which are required to serve all indifferently, nor do news-agencies have any of the characteristics of any of such classes.

In the third place, according to the complaint, some method of joint collection and reporting of news is an essential and integral function of the modern newspaper press (Complaint pp. 12 et seq.; paragraphs 44 et seq.). Any interference by any branch of the government which prevents the natural, normal, ordinary and private functioning of such an integral part of the press is in violation of the First Amendment.

In the fourth place, while the government in its present moving papers alleges that there are only "three major" or "three general news-agencies," the government alleges in its complaint "there are in this country today only three news-agencies" (Complaint p. 13, par. 46, first sentence). [fol. 1612] If only AP, UP and INS are to be transformed into quasi-public utilities, then AP, UP and INS are discriminated against in favor of Reuters, New York Times Service and other news-agencies not so transformed. If the Times Service, Chicago Tribune Press Service, Acme and all other news-agencies and syndicates, some of which are mentioned in the Tribune answer (p. 17, par. Twenty-eight),

are to be transformed into quasi-public utilities, then it becomes legally impossible for two, ten or fifty publishers privately to band together, in corporate form or in a joint enterprise, for the joint collection of news. In my opinion transforming any news-agency, large or small, into a quasi-public utility is in violation of the First Amendment.

In the fifth place, an order by this court that AP (or any news-agency or syndicate) must publish its reports without discrimination to all that apply for same necessarily connotes that this court will by proper order prevent discrimination. This seems comparatively simple in the case of AP because it is a mutual association upon the assessment principle. But if a new member should allege that he is being discriminated against, it would be the duty of the court, if such an order be entered, to prevent such discrimination: the court would be required ultimately in proper cases to supervise prior to publication the entire activities of AP. For example, the new member might contend that he is being discriminated against because AP publishes more news matter to morning papers than to his evening paper; that AP discriminates against him because it publishes more news matter to the small town papers in comparison to the news published by AP to his metropolitan newspaper than is compatible with proper management; that he is discriminated against because his metropolitan newspaper pays a greater share of assessments than the newspapers in smaller cities; that AP discriminates against him in publishing to him too many or [fol. 1613] too full news reports, thus unduly increasing his assessments with the motive of making AP's service so expensive that he will be unable to pay his dues. The entry of such an order would inevitably entail supervision by the courts of the entire activities of all news-agencies to which the principle of indiscriminate service applies.

And finally, it is alleged in the complaint that AP's services are vastly superior to the services of other news-agencies; that AP has arbitrarily during the past years refused admission to applicants who would otherwise have become members. Had AP been required during all these years to admit all who applied (i.e. all who conform to criteria (a), (b) and (c) above mentioned), its membership would have been much greater than at present; thus

AP would have been closer to sole occupancy of the news-agency field than at present. Should AP become the sole occupant of the news-agency field, or should it become greatly dominant in that field, it is probable that sooner or later efforts will be made to transform it into a strict public utility required not only to serve all indifferently but also required by government fiat to serve all at reasonable rates and to furnish reasonable service. To subject an integral part of the press to the probability of such regulation is, in my opinion, in violation of the First Amendment.

The First Amendment was intended solely as a protection of the press against governmental encroachments. Lee argues that the First Amendment should be turned into a guaranty that the government will do all things necessary to foster as many newspapers as "publics" (sic) may wish (Lee's affidavit p. 1). Under such specious arguments have dictatorial governments everywhere subjected the press to their control. Under guise of freeing the press they have dominated the press. In my opinion the most dangerous modern threat to free speech and press are those academic [fol. 1614] thinkers who desire the government to control, regulate and regiment the press in order to obviate some imagined or comparatively insignificant evil of the press.

And finally, I am not wholly in accord with those who believe the First Amendment forbids any and all Federal regulation of the press through the commerce power. True, the power over interstate commerce is the most vague and probably the most sweeping of all the delegated powers and therefore the most likely of abuse in abridging the liberties of the people. And it is also true that speech and press can be most surely protected against abridgment by denying to the Federal government any power whatsoever over them in conformity with the expressions of many members of the Constitutional Convention, of those who debated the ratification of the Constitution, and of the exponents of the adoption of the ten amendments. But in my opinion the entry of an order designed to force AP (or any citizen) to "be vocal" when it wishes to remain mute can only be justified when such utterance is "imperatively necessary to protect society as a whole from grave and pressingly imminent dangers;" or " \* \* \* except in so far as essential operations of government may require it for the preservation of an orderly society

\* \* \* "; or unless silence works "clear and present danger" to "our institutions or our government." No such clear and present danger is present here.

(Signed) Robert Rutherford McCormick, Defendant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of June, A. D. 1943. (Signed) Anne Chandler, Notary Public. My commission expires Nov. 7, 1945. (Notarial Seal.)

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[fol. 1615] SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT RUTHERFORD  
McCORMICK

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
County of Cook, ss.:

Robert Rutherford McCormick, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

I have made an affidavit which will be filed in this case in answer to the affidavit of Alfred McClung Lee dated May 20, 1943. I refer to my experience therein stated to qualify me to testify on the subjects discussed in this affidavit.

The Association of The Chicago Tribune with AP

The Chicago Tribune was founded in 1847. From its beginning until today, it has been a strong force in the formation and growth of AP and its predecessors. My grandfather, Joseph Medill, one of the founders, and editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune from 1855 to 1899, was one of the persons chiefly instrumental in the formation of the Western Associated Press about 1855. He was one of the militant leaders of that organization in its long and successful fight against the dominance of the New York Associated Press and later, United Press (not United Press Associations). Throughout this early period, the Chicago Tribune used Associated Press news. It began to do so with the founding of the New York Associated Press in 1848. Also throughout this period the Tribune furnished to New York Associated Press the local news of Chicago and the surrounding territory.

The Chicago Tribune was one of the leading newspapers in Associated Press of Illinois and together with other

stockholders contributed substantial sums of money to that organization to assure it of success in its fight with United [fol. 1616] Press. Upon the organization in 1900 of the present AP under the laws of New York, the Chicago Tribune became a charter member. It has been active in the affairs of the Association since 1900. I was elected a director in 1926 and have continuously served the Association as a director since.

Throughout substantially all of the years of its existence the Chicago Tribune has published in the principal editions of its newspaper only AP news reports.

The Chicago Tribune within a few years after its organization, absorbed some small and unimportant newspapers. It has not since the Civil War, however, absorbed or in any manner acquired any other newspaper or any other newspaper's assets. During that period at least 23 Chicago newspapers have ceased publication, many of which published in the morning field. Eleven of these newspapers ceased publication after 1900 and of them, eight were members of the Associated Press. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is a copy of a chart which I have had prepared, and which I believe to be correct, which graphically portrays the history of most of the newspapers which have been published in the city of Chicago. Also attached as Exhibit 2 is a statement of the circulations of these Chicago newspapers (and five more which do not appear on exhibit 1) year by year so far as we have been able to obtain such information.

Since 1900 the Chicago Tribune has furnished to AP all the news originating in Chicago and in the territory immediately surrounding Chicago whether such news was of spontaneous origin or not. Since 1900, the Tribune has paid to AP assessments aggregating approximately \$1,735,000.00. This sum was substantially in excess of the Tribune's proportion of the cost of gathering and distributing AP's news.

[fol. 1617] The Reasons for the Opposition of the Chicago Tribune to the Application of Marshall Field

In my opinion AP's news service is superior to the news service furnished by UP or INS. It is not, however, much superior to the service furnished by UP. Each of these agencies claims its news service to be superior to the serv-

ice of its competitors. Many publishers prefer UP to AP and I know that UP is adequate for the successful publication of a newspaper and for the information of the public. I am certain that the same is true of the news service of INS but I am not so familiar with that service.

The Chicago Tribune uses of the three services only AP news reports because they are sufficient. In fact, the coverage of any one of these agencies has become so extensive that the use of one imposes upon the editorial staff a tremendous burden of news selection. For example, in October, 1942, a representative month, AP furnished to the Chicago Tribune approximately 5,800,000 words of which the Tribune used only 825,000 or 14%. Use of an additional service would make the problem of selection a tremendous burden with little, if any, compensation in additional news coverage. The Chicago Tribune uses Associated Press news because it has used such news almost exclusively throughout its entire existence.

The news services of these three agencies are of considerable value to many newspapers but they are not indispensable. In my judgment the New York Times News Service, the New York Herald Tribune News Service, the Chicago Tribune Press Service, and others, alone or in combination could be expanded without serious difficulty and without much delay to give comprehensive news coverage. Chicago Tribune Press Service was organized during the first world war in connection with the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. Since that time I have given a [fol. 1618] great deal of attention to it, and before the present war it had correspondents at all places in Europe thought to be important. Its foreign service has grown rapidly and serves many newspapers. In my judgment Chicago Tribune Press Service is more valuable to the Tribune for foreign news coverage than AP. It has not made any effort to cover all domestic spot news but it furnishes spot news, both foreign and local, as part of its daily report and it is so organized that it can be quickly enlarged to furnish all spot news. No effort has been made to sell Chicago Tribune Press Service to a great number of newspapers. Instead the service has preferred to have as subscribers the leading newspapers published in strategic locations so that the service could, if necessary, obtain comprehensive domestic news coverage.

I opposed the election of Marshall Field to membership because I did not believe that Marshall Field was entitled to share in the Chicago Tribune's exclusive right to AP news service in the morning field in Chicago. The Tribune had contributed to AP since 1900 in excess of \$1,700,000. It had furnished to AP throughout the 42 years of its existence all of the news of its district and it had furnished to AP's predecessors such news for many years prior to 1900. It had, through use of Associated Press news stories over a period of approximately 80 years, created substantially all of the reader acceptance which exists for AP news in the morning field in Chicago. Throughout those years the Chicago Tribune spent large sums of money in advertising and promotion and although other newspapers, publishing in the Chicago morning field, from time to time used AP news, none of such newspapers attained the circulation of the Chicago Tribune and all of them have ceased publication. Any values inherent in the exclusive right to AP news in that field are principally a result of [fol.1619] the Chicago Tribune's efforts; they are the Tribune's property and it has no desire to relinquish any part of them.

Any person starting publication of a newspaper would of course be very happy to have the privilege of sharing in the use of all the assets of his competitor. The establishment of his newspaper would be infinitely easier if he could share in the use of the features, cartoons, comics, maps, etc., which the competitor has expended great sums to develop for his own exclusive use. No person would make any such demand and no competitor would comply with any such request, if made. The situation with respect to news is not different in any respect and the Tribune is no more willing to share with Marshall Field its exclusive use of AP news than it is willing to share with him the exclusive use of its other contents or assets.

There are of course additional reasons in this particular case for the opposition of the Chicago Tribune to the election of Marshall Field. These reasons are set forth in my answer to the plaintiff's Interrogatory No. 6, page 21 et seq.

A committee of the membership of AP and the Board of Directors recommended to the membership and the membership adopted amendments to the by-laws of AP under



which the requirements for membership in a field wherein existing members were publishing newspapers were (a) a majority vote of the members voting on the application; (b) payment by the applicant for the benefit of the existing members in the field a sum equal to 10% of the total regular assessments paid to AP by members of such field, and (c) relinquishment by the applicant of any exclusive right which he had to news or photo services. I voted at the members' meeting in favor of the adoption of these amendments.

If under these by-laws a majority of the members of AP voted to elect Field to membership, it is certainly equitable [fol. 1620] and reasonable that he should pay to the Chicago Tribune a sum sufficient to compensate the Tribune for the loss of exclusive AP news service. The Tribune would be required upon such election to take some steps to compensate it for its loss. It might subscribe to UP which the Chicago Sun now has under a long term contract; it might expand Chicago Tribune Press Service in a continued effort for exclusiveness. In any event the Chicago Tribune would spend substantial sums upon Field's election and the amount which it would receive from Field, approximately \$193,000.00, is in my opinion insufficient for this purpose.

#### The Effect of Granting the Demands of the Government.

I have shown in my other affidavit that the object of the government in this suit is to transform AP into a quasi-public service corporation which must render its service without discrimination to every applicant who (a) is the sole owner of a newspaper, (b) files proof of such ownership and of his field, and (c) signs the membership roll. In my opinion the immediate effect of a decree granting such relief would be to increase AP's membership substantially and thus bring it close to sole occupancy of the news agency field. It would certainly result in prompt expansion of the membership of AP. The permanent effect of such a decree, however, would depend upon the extent to which the decree would operate on all news agencies, large or small. If the principles of the decree would require all agencies regardless of size to serve all applicants, then it is my opinion that the immediate effect I have mentioned would become permanent. If, however, such principles would require only large news agencies to serve all, then it is my

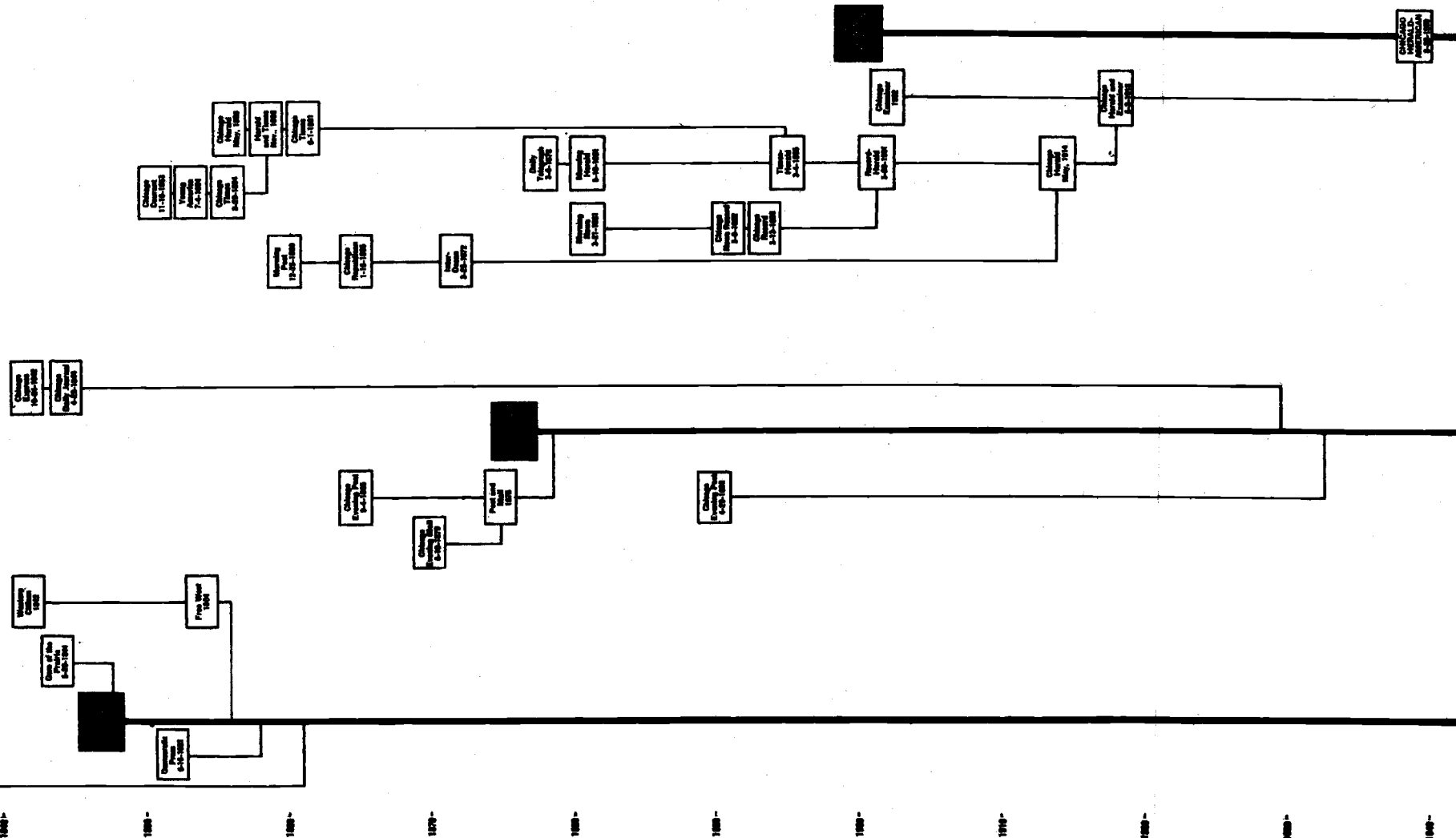
opinion that the permanent effect of such a decree would be the end of AP as an important news agency. For example, if the effect of the decree is that a news agency which has 750 or more members or subscribers must serve all [fol. 1621] applicants but that a news agency which has not more than 100 members or subscribers may serve only such newspapers as it desires, ~~then it is my opinion that most of the members of AP in their search for exclusiveness would form such smaller news agencies; gather for themselves the important news, and leave for AP's coverage, if it continued to exist at all, only the ordinary handout type of news.~~

(Signed) Robert R. McCormick.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of June, A. D. 1943. (Signed) Anne Chandler, Notary Public. (Notarial Seal.)

(Here follow 2 photolithographs, side folios 1622-1623)

**20-a**



1622

AVAILABLE RECORDS OF CHICAGO DAILY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

| Tribune               | News                   | Journal                | Evening Post           | Evening Post          | Evening Post          | Post & Mail                           | Times                 | Sun                  | Herald-American   | Examiner   | Examiner     | Herald  | Record-Herald  | Inter-Ocean           | Examiner              | Times                 | Daily Tribune         | Evening Post         | Evening Post          | Evening Post          | State                | Examiner             | Evening Post | Chicago Tribune |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|--|--------------|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Founded June 10, 1847 | 1st issue Jan. 3, 1896 | Founded April 22, 1884 | Founded April 29, 1890 | Founded Sept. 4, 1895 | Founded Aug. 18, 1897 | Founded by merger of Post & Mail 1875 | Founded Sept. 3, 1899 | Founded Dec. 4, 1941 | 1st issue Aug. 28, 1939 by merger of Examiner & Morning Star & News | Founded May 2, 1916 by merger of Examiner and Herald | Founded 1902 | Founded May 1914 by merger of Inter-Ocean and Record-Herald | Founded Mar. 28, 1901 by merger of Record and Times-Herald | Founded Mar. 28, 1895 | Founded Jan. 16, 1895 | Founded March 6, 1904 | Founded March 6, 1896 | Founded Mar. 4, 1892 | Founded Mar. 13, 1893 | Founded Mar. 18, 1901 | Founded Mar. 4, 1892 | Founded Jan. 1, 1874 | Founded 1884 | Founded 1895    |
| June 10, 1847         | 400                    |                        |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1848                  | 18,000                 |                        |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1849                  | 30,000                 | 15,000                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1850                  | 30,000                 | 15,000                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1851                  | 30,000                 | 15,000                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1852                  | no record              | 15,000                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1853                  | 18,700                 | 15,000                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1854                  | no record              | 15,744                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1855                  | no record              | no record              |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1856                  | 13,875                 | 8,000                  |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1857                  | 20,000                 | 30,314                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1858                  | 25,000                 | 45,194                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1859                  | 25,000                 | 54,802                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1860                  | 26,000                 | 64,890                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1861                  | 26,000                 | 64,890                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1862                  | 26,000                 | 64,890                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1863                  | 26,000                 | 75,115                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1864                  | 30,394                 | 88,306                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1865                  | 30,394                 | 99,005                 |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1866                  | 30,394                 | 111,615                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1867                  | 43,432                 | 123,325                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1868                  | 47,112                 | 128,076                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1869                  | 48,087                 | 134,039                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1870                  | 62,321                 | 135,777                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1871                  | 75,000                 | 142,022                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1872                  | 90,781                 | 144,175                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1873                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1874                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1875                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1876                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1877                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1878                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1879                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1880                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1881                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1882                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1883                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1884                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1885                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1886                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1887                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1888                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1889                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1890                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1891                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1892                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1893                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1894                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1895                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1896                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1897                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1898                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1899                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1900                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1901                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1902                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1903                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1904                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1905                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1906                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1907                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1908                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1909                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1910                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1911                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1912                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1913                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1914                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1915                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1916                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1917                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1918                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1919                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1920                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1921                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1922                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1923                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1924                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1925                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1926                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1927                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1928                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1929                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1930                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1931                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1932                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1933                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1934                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1935                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1936                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1937                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1938                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |
| 1939                  | 15,000                 | 136,495                |                        |                       |                       |                                       |                       |                      |   |  |              |   |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                      |                       |                       |                      |                      |              |                 |

[fol. 1624] AFFIDAVIT OF S. EMORY THOMASON

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

County of Cook, ss:

S. Emory Thomason, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

1. I am now and have been since 1929, publisher of the Chicago Daily Illustrated Times, a newspaper published daily in Chicago, Illinois, which newspaper is now and has been since it was founded in 1929 a member of The Associated Press in the evening field. I am also now and have been since 1927 the publisher of the Tampa Tribune, a daily newspaper published in Tampa, Florida, which newspaper is now and has been for more than 40 years a member of The Associated Press in the morning field. The Tampa Tribune has also subscribed to and used United Press Associations' service for the past eight years.

2. At the meeting of the members of The Associated Press held on April 21, 1941, I made a motion that the president of the association appoint a representative committee of members to present to the next annual meeting of members such amendments or revisions of the by-laws of The Associated Press as in the judgment of the committee should be necessary and desirable. In making this motion I had in mind liberalization of the by-laws of The Associated Press governing the admission of new members. The motion was unanimously adopted by the membership. Pursuant to the resolution, the president appointed the following persons as members of the committee, including myself:

John S. Knight, Chairman, Detroit Free Press.

S. E. Thomason, Tampa (Florida) Tribune.

Chas. P. Manship, Baton Rouge (Louisiana) State Times.

[fol. 1625] Howard C. Rice, Brattleboro (Vermont) Reformer.

Frank E. Gannett, Rochester (New York) Times-Union.

Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City (Kansas) Traveler.

Norman Chandler, Los Angeles (California) Times.

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York Times.

Curtis B. Johnson, Charlotte (North Carolina). Observer.

This committee will be hereinafter referred to as the "By-Laws Committee."

I did not know at the time I proposed the resolution and was appointed a member of the By-Laws Committee, nor (so far as I know) did any other member of such committee then know, that the Washington Times-Herald or the Chicago Sun intended to apply for membership in The Associated Press, or that the Department of Justice of The United States considered any of the by-laws of The Associated Press to be unlawful.

3. The By-Laws Committee met in New York City on May 23, June 26, and September 29 and 30, 1941. I attended all of the meetings of the Committee. The committee members at these meetings considered in detail, among other things, the requirements of the then existing by-laws for the admission of new members, particularly in the Sunday field, and various possible revisions thereof. At the conclusion of the meetings of September 29 and 30, the Committee decided unanimously that the by-laws should be amended so as to provide the following requirements:

(a) Applications for membership in fields wherein a member or members of The Associated Press published newspapers should be granted upon the vote of a majority of the membership present in person or by proxy at any annual or special meeting called for such purpose.

[fol. 1626] (b) In such fields the applicant for membership should pay for the benefit of the member or members publishing newspapers therein a sum of money equal to the value of an AP membership in such field.

(c) The value of such membership should be determined by a standard and uniformly-applied method, based upon the amount of the assessments theretofore paid in the field, together with such other criteria of value as should be applicable in each case.

Neither I nor (so far as I know) any member of the By-Laws Committee knew during the discussions prior to the time of reaching these conclusions that the Washington Times-Herald or the Chicago Sun had decided to apply for membership in The Associated Press or that the Depart-

ment of Justice had determined that any of the by-laws were unlawful.

4. I voted in the By-Laws Committee meetings for a recommendation that applications for membership be granted upon a majority vote for the following reasons which were discussed at such meetings:

The then existing requirement of a four-fifths vote of the membership had resulted in the past and might in the future in delaying admission to membership of newspapers otherwise qualified, admission of which would operate to the advantage of The Associated Press and the applicant. The reduction of the vote necessary to elect to a majority could reasonably be expected to result in most instances in the election of such applicants. It would continue in the membership the right to determine their future associates (a right which all members have insisted upon retaining throughout the whole history of The Associated Press), prevent the election of undesirable applicants, and be consistent with cooperative practice and procedure. In addition, I knew from correspondence and interviews that the members of The Associated Press, and particularly those [fol. 1627] representing newspapers in smaller communities, would not approve any amendment to the by-laws which deprived them of the right to vote upon the application of anyone publishing or desiring to publish a newspaper in the fields in which they had assisted in building The Associated Press's prestige values.

The then existing requirement of a four-fifths vote had in my own opinion, frequently expressed, contributed substantially in the past to a decline in Associated Press membership values. Newspapers had resorted to the use of other adequate services for their news reports. This had resulted in building the revenues of competitive services, making them more efficient, and lowering the value of memberships in The Associated Press.

From the statements made by the members of the Committee, I believe that they voted for this recommendation for the same reasons as I did.

5. I voted in the By-Laws Committee meeting for a recommendation that the applicant be required to pay, for the benefit of the member or members in the field, a sum of money equal to the value of an Associated Press member-

ship in such field, because of my firm conviction that in all instances such values had in the main been built by the members themselves. In our meetings we discussed the fact that the members had in each field, through the presentation of Associated Press news in their respective localities, promoted public acceptance therein of such news and brought credit for accuracy and truth to the words "The Associated Press." Members in each field were responsible for the tangible assets of The Associated Press, through the payment of assessments exceeding an amount sufficient to defray the expense of collecting and disseminating news, and for the intangible assets by the furnishing of news collected at their own expense and upon their established responsibility. We discussed further the [fol. 1628] fact that the granting of each such application would inflict upon the existing member or members in the field a clear and real impairment of property rights (which they had either built or, in many instances bought and paid for), by depriving them of wholly exclusive or partially exclusive Associated Press service.

I believe from the statements made by the members of the Committee during discussions that they voted for this recommendation for the same reasons as I did.

6. The By-Laws Committee, at its meetings in June and September, 1941, considered various suggested measures for determining the value of a membership in The Associated Press in different fields and localities. The Committee concluded that the following elements should be given consideration in determining such values, together with any other facts which would be pertinent with respect to the field from which the application arose:

(a) The then present value of the savings which the applicant would realize as a result of obtaining Associated Press service substantially at cost. The Committee knew that newspapers in most localities could not obtain services comparable to Associated Press service at a cost as low as Associated Press assessments. The Committee, therefore, believed that the difference in cost and value of other services and of Associated Press assessments was one measure of the price to be established for an Associated Press membership.



(b) The then present cost of the expense to an existing member or members in taking steps to offset the injury sustained by his loss of wholly or partially exclusive Associated Press Service. The Committee knew that the value of any news to a newspaper including the value of Associated Press service had always depended primarily upon its exclusivity, its timeliness speed in its reception, and publication. The Committee knew that the granting of Associated Press Member-[fol. 1629] ship to a competitor of a member therefore subjected such member to a clear and substantial injury in the publication of its newspaper. The Committee further knew that in many instances the existing member or members in such field might thereby be required to expend substantial sums of money over a period of years in subscribing to a competitive news service or in taking other steps to offset such injury. The Committee therefore believed that the then present value of such foreseeable expenditures would be a measure of the value of an Associated Press membership.

(c) The interest acquired by the applicant in the tangible and intangible assets of The Associated Press. The General Manager informed the Committee that such values, tangible and intangible, had for the most part resulted from assessments made upon the members from the beginning of The Associated Press which exceeded an amount necessary to defray the cost of collecting and disseminating Associated Press news. The Committee therefore concluded that the value of such assets as they existed at the time of each valuation should be given consideration.

The By-Laws Committee believed that a formula should be devised for the determination of the sum to be paid by the applicant which would substantially reflect the elements of value suggested, but which would be automatic in operation. The Committee was of the opinion that the determination of an accurate value in each case, even by an independent appraiser, would require much time and inherently be the subject of controversy between the parties interested. Thus the whole purpose of liberalizing the by-laws would be defeated. Various formulae were suggested

and discussed but none was then discovered by the Committee.

7. The Chairman of the By-Laws Committee at the meeting of September 30, 1941, appointed a subcommittee [fol. 1630] to prepare a written draft of the recommendations agreed upon and above set forth. The personnel of such subcommittee as nearly as I can recall was John S. Knight, Arthur H. Sulzberger, and myself. I have attempted to verify the personnel of this subcommittee with Mr. John S. Knight but learn that he is out of the United States at this time. The subcommittee met on December 9, 10, and 11, 1941, and prepared such draft, including the foregoing recommendations which were submitted to the full By-Laws Committee on December 18, 1941. The By-Laws Committee at such meeting unanimously approved such draft with minor changes.

8. The subcommittee of the By-Laws Committee submitted the proposed amendments to a Committee of the Board of Directors and to the management of The Associated Press at meetings held on January 5 and 6, 1942. On or about February 3, 1942, the By-Laws Committee adopted and sent to the membership its report, recommending the changes set forth in paragraph 3 above.

9. At the annual meeting of the members of The Associated Press held April 20, 21, and 22, 1942, the report of the By-Laws Committee was presented. The Board of Directors also presented to the membership its recommendations suggesting revisions in the by-laws governing the admission of new members. The Board recommended among other things that the sums to be paid by the applicant for the benefit of members in the field should be determined by the formula of 10% of the total assessments paid by members in such field. A conference committee, consisting of directors Paul Bellamy and John Cowles, and of members of our committee John S. Knight, Arthur Sulzberger and myself, was appointed to consider, and if necessary harmonize, the differences between the two reports in this respect.

[fol. 1631] The Conference Committee weighed the soundness of the formula proposed by the Board in the light of the elements of valuation which the By-Laws Committee believed should be considered. In our By-Laws Committee

meetings with the Board's Committee (in Paragraph 8 referred to) we had discussed the values of Associated Press memberships in Chicago and Washington with respect to the pendency of the applications for membership of Marshall Field for the Chicago Sun, and Mrs. Eleanor Patterson for the Washington Times-Herald. We had discussed sums which the Chicago Sun might be required to pay for services other than The Associated Press, the Associated Press assessments in the morning field in Chicago, and the elements of savings for the Sun if it were admitted to membership. We had discussed and considered the damage which the Chicago Tribune would suffer from the loss of exclusive Associated Press service, and the value of, and the interest which Marshall Field would acquire in the tangible and intangible assets of The Associated Press.

Upon the Conference Committee meeting, therefore, we were all familiar with these considerations, and basing our conclusions upon them we came to the conclusion that 10% of the total regular annual assessments paid in the Chicago morning field would be less than the value of a membership in that field. Similarly we had discussed the considerations affecting values of memberships in Washington, New York, Cleveland, Baltimore, and other cities. It was stated that the Board of Directors were advised that the 10% formula had a reasonable relationship to the net worth of The Associated Press, including both tangible and intangible assets. We therefore concluded that the formula recommended by the Board of Directors would operate as a fair, equitable, and automatic method of valuation. Therefore, as conferees from the By-Laws Committee, we concurred in the recommendation of the Board, and the amendments suggested by our By-Laws Committee, modified to incorporate such formula, were adopted by vote of the members.

10. Prior to the appointment of the Conference Committee, a member representing a small newspaper which had for many years been a member of The Associated Press pointed out to the membership that because his assessments had been small, the sum which he would receive under the formula proposed by the Board would be grossly inadequate to compensate him for the loss of exclusive Associated Press service. The Conference Committee believed that in situations such as his, and in such situa-

tions only, the member in the field should receive at least three times the current annual regular assessments to compensate him for such loss. With this in mind the Conference Committee added to the formula recommended by the Board the clause: "Provided, however, that such payment shall in no case be less than three times the current annual regular assessments." The Conference Committee, having no opportunity for thorough consideration of the subject, assumed that such additional clause would apply in only a few situations, such as that mentioned by the smaller member. The Committee did not at the time realize that the clause would be applicable in every situation, and would in effect nullify the 10% formula recommended by the Board. When this fact was brought to the attention of the membership, the members voted to eliminate the clause providing for the payment to be "three times the current annual regular assessments."

(Signed) S. Emory Thomason.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, A. D. 1943. (Signed) Harriett L. Fleming,  
Notary Public. (Notarial Seal.)

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[fol. 1633] AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM DONALD MAXWELL

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
County of Cook, ss:

William Donald Maxwell, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am assistant managing editor and city editor of the Chicago Tribune. I have been city editor of the same newspaper since January, 1939, and have been engaged in newspaper work since 1916, as set forth in the deposition which I gave on May 4, 1943.

I have read the affidavits heretofore filed in this case by Thomas J. Barry, night city editor, Ernest Von Hartz, foreign news editor, and Thomas A. Daffron, telegraph editor, all of the Chicago Sun.

The Affidavit of Thomas J. Barry

Since receiving a copy of the affidavit of Thomas J. Barry I have had made a survey of the affiliations of the corre-

spondents of the Chicago Sun in a number of the principal cities in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The results of this survey are as follows:

| (1)            | (2)                                | (3)  | (4)  |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| State          | Number of cities covered by survey | Number of such cities in which Chicago Sun has correspondents who are employees of AP newspapers | Number of such cities in which Sun has correspondents who are employees exclusively of UP newspaper and radio stations |
| Illinois.....  | 21                                 | 10   | 5  |
| Indiana.....   | 14                                 | 7  | 4  |
| Michigan.....  | 14                                 | 8  | 2  |
| Wisconsin..... | 15                                 | 7  | 3  |

[fol. 1634] In some of the cities unaccounted for in columns 3 and 4, the Chicago Sun had other correspondents and in some the survey showed the Sun had no correspondents. In some of the last named group, such as Springfield, Illinois, UP maintains a news bureau which may account for the absence of Chicago Sun correspondents therein. I have not had time since receiving the affidavit of Thomas J. Barry to survey the smaller cities and towns.

The Chicago Tribune does not rely solely upon AP for reports of news events happening within the states mentioned and within other states thereto adjoining. The Tribune relies for much of such news through coverage by telephone from the Tribune's office in Chicago and upon its own correspondents located throughout such territory. The Sun, according to the Barry affidavit, had 300 correspondents in this territory. The Tribune in the year 1942 employed 537 correspondents within such territory. The Tribune has for many years employed approximately the same number of correspondents. I know that few, if any, metropolitan newspapers rely solely upon a news agency to obtain for them the news of the region wherein the newspaper is published. They rely for such news upon telephone coverage with news sources and their correspondents.

In excess of 90% of the Tribune's correspondents located within such territory and elsewhere are employees of evening newspapers. The news events for which the Tribune relies upon such correspondents are in the main those events which have happened prior to the printing of the early editions of the Tribune. Employees of evening newspapers are in a better position to cover such events

since the employees of the morning newspapers have not at such time started work. Further, the total number of morning newspapers in the Tribune's territory is so small [fol. 1635] that use of their employees alone could not give the coverage required.

#### The Affidavit of Ernest von Hartz

Mr. von Hartz on page 2 of his affidavit states that in order to furnish a thoroughly comprehensive foreign news service a metropolitan newspaper should have access to the foreign news report of both AP and UP. In my opinion, this conclusion is erroneous. I have handled the news reports of both AP and UP for the Chicago Tribune. In my judgment the foreign news service of either UP or AP is sufficiently comprehensive for any newspaper and for the presentation of a complete and adequate news report to the newspaper reader.

With respect to the eight exclusive AP stories which appeared in the Chicago Tribune listed on pages 3 and 4 of the von Hartz affidavit, it is sufficient to point out that UP furnished to the Sun exclusive stories written by UP writers covering substantially the same news events. That the Chicago Sun considered its foreign news coverage to be complete and outstanding is shown by statements appearing in the Sun, copies of which are hereto attached as Exhibit 1.

#### The Affidavit of Thomas A. Daffron

The Daffron affidavit lists 20 stories which appeared in the Chicago Tribune between October 30, 1942, and March 25, 1943, as to which the affidavit states "UP did not furnish the story to The Chicago Sun, or else did not furnish a story until after news of the event had been published in the Chicago Tribune." I have examined the final edition of the Chicago Sun for this period and I find that most of these stories did appear in the Sun. I am, of course, unable to say at what time the Chicago Sun [fol. 1636] received such stories from UP. Where the story did not appear in the Chicago Sun I am also unable to determine whether it was or was not furnished by UP to the Sun. The following is a brief statement concerning each of the stories referred to in the Daffron affidavit:

October 30, 1942: The Chicago Tribune story of the Arkansas tornado was one of 25 lines of type. The cor-

responding story in the Chicago Sun appeared on the first page at the top of column 5 and was a story of 45 lines, nearly twice the size of the story in the Chicago Tribune.

November 19, 1942: This was a 9-line story of a plane crash which the Chicago Tribune carried on page 4. It appeared in the Chicago Sun on page 16 in the upper half of the third column and was a 13-line story.

November 21, 1942: This story of another plane crash appeared on the second page of the Chicago Tribune in the middle of column 2. In the Chicago Sun the corresponding story appeared on page 5 at the top of column 8. It was a 17-line story in the Sun and was larger than the story in the Tribune with the exception that the Tribune listed the names of six victims together with their home addresses, but none of these victims had an address within the territory of either the Chicago Sun or the Chicago Tribune.

November 18, 1942: This was a short story of a bomber crash, one of the many crash stories then current in the newspapers. The story appeared on the third page of the Tribune in column 3, in the middle of the page.

November 11, 1942: This story of the lack of money in the state capital of Missouri, to buy food for asylum inmates appeared on the 19th page of the Tribune. It was half a column in length and was published principally for the Tribune's readers in Missouri and adjacent territory where the Sun has very few readers.

[fol. 1637] December 14, 1942: This was a story of a Newfoundland fire which could be called an important story. It appeared in the Chicago Sun on the first page in columns 2 and 3 and was continued on page 4. The Sun story was about one column in length. It was at least of equal size with the Tribune story, if not longer.

November 30, 1942: This was a story of the Boston fire and was a very important story. It was carried in the Chicago Sun on the first page in columns 7 and 8 and on the third page in columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. On page 24 in columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 there appeared a list of the identified dead, this being a list of 279 names. The final page of the Chicago Sun was given over entirely to pictures

of the Boston fire, there being eight pictures in all reproduced on this page. The Chicago Tribune found it necessary to obtain a large part of its news material from its correspondent in Boston.

January 7, 1943: This was a 16-line story in the Chicago Tribune. It was another airplane-crash story and appeared on page 5 in the lower half of the page in column 2. A corresponding story appeared in the Chicago Sun on the second page at the bottom of the second column. The only importance of the story was the fact that a Chicagoan was killed and this was adequately covered by the Chicago Sun story.

January 8, 1943: The story about the Philadelphia fuel shortage was a 12-line story in the Chicago Tribune which appeared at the bottom of the fifth column on the first page. It did not appear in the Chicago Sun. Although this appeared on the first page of the Tribune it could not be stated that this was a very important story for a Chicago paper and if the Chicago Sun had thought the story of importance it could have queried UP after the story appeared in the early edition of the Chicago Tribune. It [fol. 1638] evidently did not think the story important enough to do that.

January 8, 1943: This was another story of an airplane crash which appeared on the 6th page of the Chicago Tribune in the lower half of column 1. The story consisted mostly of a list of names, only one of which was of a resident of the Chicago area. The Chicago Sun story appeared on the first page in the lower half of column 3. The Chicago Tribune story was one of 39 lines whereas the Chicago Sun story was one of 28 lines, but the Chicago Sun story carried the information about the death of the resident of the Chicago territory.

January 14, 1943: This was a story about a robbery which took place in Rhode Island. In the Chicago Tribune it was a 14-line story. It was a story of decidedly little importance.

January 25, 1943: This was another story of a bomber crash. In the Chicago Tribune it was a story of 19 lines and appeared on the 15th page. In the Chicago Sun the



corresponding story was a story of 43 lines and appeared on the 4th page.

January 25, 1943: This story was an interview with Vice President Henry A. Wallace. It appeared on the 8th page of the Chicago Tribune.

January 29, 1943: This story was based on a statement by the Secretary of War which gave the total number of casualties in Tunisia. It was either given out in a press conference or as a result of an interview. It is the type of story which should have been obtained by the Chicago Sun's Washington Bureau. It did not appear in the Chicago Sun. It appeared on page 2 of the Chicago Tribune and was a story of 27 lines.

[fol. 1639] February 12, 1943: This was a story about an opinion given by the state circuit court of Florida. Since it was a court opinion it was available to all news agencies.

February 25, 1943: This is a story emanating from Washington which could have been obtained without difficulty by the Chicago Sun's Washington Bureau. The story did not appear in the Chicago Sun.

February 26, 1943: This is another story emanating from Washington. It was based on testimony given by the assistant chief of staff of the United States army before a senate appropriations sub-committee. It is the sort of story which could have been obtained by the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Sun and could have been supplied by the United Press if the Chicago Sun had requested that United Press cover the story.

March 23, 1943: This was a crime story originating in New Orleans. The Chicago Tribune used the story on the lower half of the first column on page 13.

March 24, 1943: This story about the death of Edward W. Beatty was a brief obituary.

March 25, 1943: This is a 26-line story of an event occurring in Pittston, Pa. Whether this story was carried on the United Press wire or not, I have no means of knowing, but United Press has the reputation of being stronger on news from this territory than Associated Press.

I attach hereto as Exhibit 2, statements which have appeared in The Chicago Sun on the dates indicated regarding Sun coverage of domestic, regional and local news.

(Signed) William Donald Maxwell.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, A. D. 1943. (Signed) Otto F. Meyers, Notary Public.

[fol. 1640]

EXHIBIT 1

Statements Appearing in the Chicago Sun Regarding Foreign News Coverage

December 20, 1941.

"The Sun has its own correspondents with the armed forces of the United States \* \* \* getting on-the-spot news \* \* \* reporting the war from the actual combat area \* \* \* on this staff are: H. R. Knickerbocker, world-famous correspondent, Edward Angly, expert on the Orient, and Harry Lang, ace reporter from the West Coast. In addition to our own reporters, The Sun has the great resources of the United Press at its command \* \* \* plus the wire service of the New York Herald-Tribune. Sun readers are truly afforded the best in War news coverage."

January 1, 1942.

"Headed by H. R. Knickerbocker, Pulitzer Prize winner and famous war correspondent, Chicago Sun staff correspondents are giving this newspaper's readers a *complete* and *accurate* picture of the war in the Pacific.

"In addition to Mr. Knickerbocker, chief of the Sun's Foreign Service, Staff Correspondents Edward Angly and Harry Lang are sending exclusive eyewitness accounts of damage wrought by Japanese attacks.

"Wherever there is action in the Pacific, Chicago Sun readers can count on receiving the latest news first. \* \* \*"

January 10, 1942.

“Complete News Coverage.

“Accurate, complete War News \* \* \* The Sun's own Foreign Staff \* \* \* United Press Service \* \* \* Herald-Tribune Wire Service \* \* \* plus everyday excellence in local and national news reporting. \* \* \*”

[fol. 1641] January 10, 1942.

#### Ace Reporter Covers His Fifth War Front

“Stories on Nazis Won Pulitzer Prize.

“Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker—better known in the tight fraternity of American foreign correspondents who roam the world for their news or just plain ‘Knick’—is covering his fifth major war front, this time for the Chicago Sun's vast legion of readers.

“‘Knick’ has just crossed the Pacific with a Task Force of the United States Navy which has reinforced the United States naval forces in the Far East.

“He arrived in New Zealand on a destroyer after a 6,217 mile trip across the Pacific from San Diego, Calif. He went to Honolulu on an Army transport, then shifted to an airplane carrier. This carried him to a point in the ocean north of Samoa, where he was transferred by breeches buoy to the destroyer on which he finished the trip.

“Knickerbocker has been a foreign correspondent for 21 of his 43 years. He has covered the capitals of the world: Berlin, Paris, Rome, Moscow, London, Tokyo, Shanghai. He covered the Abyssinian war in 1935-36, the Spanish Civil war in 1936-37, the war in China and both the ‘sitzkrieg’ and the ‘blitzkrieg’ stages of World War II. Now he is with the American naval forces as they maneuver to strike at the Japanese naval and air armadas in the South Pacific.

#### Won ‘Accolade’ from Goebbels

“The slight, red-haired correspondent has earned the choice accolade of being singled out by the angry Nazi Propaganda Minister for the title of ‘The Number One International Journalistic well poisoner!’ That’s Dr. Goebbels way of smearing an American correspondent who has dared to expose the sinister

and shameful aspects of Nazi Germany, which Goebbels has tried to cover up.

[fol. 1642] "The Russians also complimented 'Knick' by barring him from the U. S. S. R. for his stories while a correspondent in Moscow.

"But what the American newspaper profession thinks of this impetuous Texan was disclosed when 'Knick' was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his foreign correspondence from Germany in 1930.

#### Worked While a Student

" 'Knick' was born in Yoakum, Texas, on Jan. 31, 1893. He entered the newspaper field, joining the Newark Ledger in 1920. In the following years, he lived in Germany, working as a correspondent for the New York Post and the Philadelphia Public Ledger, while studying at the universities of Munich, Vienna and Berlin.

"In 1925 and 1927, he was a correspondent in Moscow, returning to Berlin after being expelled from the Soviet Union. In the turbulent last days of the German Republic he saw the rise of Adolph Hitler and the Nazi Party. Shortly after Hitler came to power, Dr. Goebbels ousted 'Knick.'

"The correspondent's revenge came later. After the start of this war 'Knick' obtained the exclusive story about the secret bank deposits of the leading Nazis, cached abroad against the day when they might have to flee from Berlin. For that story, the Texan earned his title as 'Well Poisoner No. 1.' "

February 11, 1942.

"In a broadcast over 40 stations of the NBC network to a radio audience estimated at more than eight million, H. V. Kaltenborn, distinguished news commentator, last night said:

" 'American naval forces have arrived at New Zealand to take over the left flank of the far-flung naval defense of the two richest, largest and strategically most important islands of the Dutch East Indies— [fol. 1643] Java and Sumatra. Their other task, less immediate but just as important, is to keep the Japa-

nese out of the Australian Continent and out of New Zealand.'

"The story of the arrival of American warships in the Antipodes is told in graphic detail by H. R. Knickerbocker in today's (Tuesday's) issue of Chicago's excellent new morning newspaper, The Chicago Sun. As an old newspaper man I am mighty jealous of the use of the name of what was for many years America's best morning newspaper, (the old New York Sun), but The Chicago Sun carries it with distinction.

"This is the first story which my former European colleague has been allowed to file on his fascinating journey by aircraft carrier and destroyer across wartime ocean lanes where enemy attack might come at any moment by surface warships, high flying bombers or lurking submarines.

"Knickerbocker reports the establishment of an unbroken string of American naval and air bases which will become the life-line of American help to the Far East. \* \* \* And today the correspondent of the Chicago Sun reports the regular passage of convoys and their escort vessels across the vast spaces of the Pacific and so far as we know, the considerable number of planes, troops and supplies that have reached the Far East have made the journey without the loss of a single vessel in convoy."

February 21, 1942.

#### General MacArthur and the Great Philippine Adventure

"Here's an inside story of the most dramatic adventure of an age: the Fight for the Philippines and the events that led up to it \* \* \* tracing Douglas MacArthur's colorful career from his arrival at the Philippine Islands in 1935 to train a native army, straight down through the years to his present gallant fight to preserve the Islands for the forces of democracy.

[fol. 1644] "It's a tremendous story spotlighting one of our finest soldiers \* \* \* his attempt to build a trained fighting force out of a batch of raw native troops \* \* \* how well he succeeded \* \* \* and a look behind the scene of his history making stand at Bataan

against a yellow horde outnumbering him, probably, five or six to one.

"Written by a personal friend of the General, seven stirring articles bring to you the most dynamic personality and dramatic adventure of an age. \* \* \* "

February 22, 1942.

"Knickerbocker Telephones: I'm Last Writer in Batavia.

"H. R. Knickerbocker, chief of the Chicago Sun's foreign staff, is the last correspondent remaining in Batavia, capital of Java.

"While censors listened in from at least two points, Knickerbocker described conditions in the deserted city of the Netherlands East Indies last night in a trans-Pacific telephone report to The Sun office here.

"Nothing will affect the determination of the indomitable Dutch never to negotiate or surrender, but to fight always," Knickerbocker said.

"I am \* \* \* "

A voice broke in.

"This is the censor in San Francisco," it said. "Please don't use that last sentence about \* \* \* "

"All right.

"Go ahead, then," said the censor.

"Praising the calmness of the Dutch in the face of the heavy Japanese drive, Knickerbocker compared the present situation in Batavia with that in Paris in May, 1940, when the German blitz rolled across the Aisne and Somme rivers.

[fol. 1645] "There is none of the confusion which characterized Paris in those days," he said.

"The landings in Bali are comparable in some ways with the crossings of Aisne and the Somme."

"But the calmness and determination of the Dutch do not lessen the seriousness of the situation, Knickerbocker added.

"I have to read this as it is prepared, he said. The censor won't allow me to skip through it. But here it is:

"However cheerful one may be it remains true that the Japanese are now in position, with land planes

based on Bali, to intercept any attempt to land troops from Australia or bring aid to the northern coast of Java."

#### I Am the Last One Here

"It appears," Knickerbocker added, "that land-based planes on Bali can operate as far as the important Java naval base at Soerabaja.

"At the other end of Java," he said, "the Strait of Soenda, which separates Java from Sumatra, is menaced by Japanese possession of Palembang."

"I am the last one here," he repeated.

"I am \* \* \*"

This time no voice cut in, but the correspondent's remarks could not be heard for a moment.

#### Denies Trouble with Censor

"He was repeating, fearful that reception of the call might not be had in Chicago. But his voice was heard clearly.

"Are you having trouble with the censor?" Knickerbocker was asked.

"No, no," he said. "The censors have passed every-[fol. 1646] thing, but there is considerable trouble with transmission."

"We understand that. War conditions."

"Yes."

"Okay."

"So long. I'll keep filing."

March 20, 1942.

"Four Great News Beats \* \* \* in 36 Days:

"\* News Beat No. 1—Edward Angly's story, an outstanding news beat of this war, 'Yanks in Australia.' This not only was a sensational 'first' for Chicago Sun readers, but drew international attention \* \* \* was carried by newspapers from coast to coast and throughout Great Britain \* \* \* broadcast by major networks both in the United States and in Great Britain.

"\* News Beat No. 2—Harry Lang's story of 'U. S. Troops Rush Alaska Road.' Lang was there on the spot to bring Chicago Sun readers the dramatic story of thousands of American soldiers about to smash a

highway through Canada's vast wilderness to Alaska  
 \* \* \* A story so important, so revealing, the Canadian Parliament discussed it next day.

" \* News Beat No. 3—H. R. Knickerbocker's sensational exclusive story of the U. S. Naval forces that mopped up the Japanese in the Gilbert and Marshall islands, vital to the protection of American convoys, and the arrival of the American Armada in New Zealand. You'll recall, Knick 'went fishing' for 30 days and turned up with this outstanding news beat.

" \* News Beat No. 4—H. R. Knickerbocker brought Chicago Sun readers another exclusive news beat Thursday with his thrilling story of Gen. MacArthur's dash through enemy-infested water and air to the coast of Australia. Knickerbocker's exciting drama-packed [fol. 1647] story was purchased and published by 27 leading American, British and Australian newspapers.

"The Chicago Sun

"*First with the News of First Importance!*"

April 18, 1942.

" \* \* \* H. R. Knickerbocker:  
 Harry Lang:  
 Chester Morrison:  
 Edward Angly:  
 Frederick Kuh:

"These and other ace correspondents—authors of sensational, exclusive war 'scoops'—cover the action fronts for Chicago Sun readers. Get the news as it happens, *accurately reported* in The Chicago Sunday Sun. \* \* \* "

June 26, 1942.

"But since then there have been endless achievements in good journalism \* \* \* to Ed Angly's enterprise and ingenuity in giving The Chicago Sun the first news of the arrival of the A. E. F. in Australia \* \* \* "

July 19, 1942.

"Eight governments-in-exile and the Fighting French have appealed to the United States, Britain,



Russia and the Pope to halt the rising tide of Nazi atrocities in Occupied Europe, it was learned exclusively yesterday by Frederick Kuh of the Chicago Sun's London Bureau \* \* \* "

[fol. 1648] September 5, 1942.

"The World at War

"An exclusive interview with Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, in London, and profiles of the new Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, and his wife will appear in The Chicago Sun's news review page tomorrow."

September 27, 1942.

"Covering the War Fronts  
for You!

H. R. Knickerbocker

The Chicago Sun Foreign  
Service Is on the Job:

Frederick Kuh

From the burning sands of Egypt to the palm-fringed shores of Hawaii, able correspondents, members of The Chicago Sun Foreign Service, are on the job getting news for Sun readers. Edwin Hartrich

This staff in recent months has made sensational 'news beats' \* \* \* has made journalistic history: Chester Morrison

Note the places each correspondent is located \* \* \* spots where big things are happening. Regular Sun readers were familiar with these names—are confident that from them they will get important news as it happens: John G. Dowling

H. R. Knickerbocker—Chief of The Chicago Sun Foreign Service—now in Europe.

Frederick Kuh—Head of the London Bureau of The Chicago Sun and one of the best diplomatic reporters in Europe. Edward Angly

Shown here  
are six mem-  
bers of The  
C h i c a g o  
Sun's Foreign  
staff. Others  
listed at left.

[fol. 1649] William J. Humphries—As-  
sistant to Kuh in the London Bureau.

Edward Angly—Covering Aus-  
tralia and New Guinea.

Geo. Folster—Australia.

Eric Marris—New Zealand.

Elizabeth Borton de Trevino—Mex-  
ico City.

Chester Morrison—With the Brit-  
ish General Headquarters in the Mid-  
dle East.

John Adams—Covers South Amer-  
ica from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

John Graham Dowling—With Ad-  
miral Nimitz in Hawaii.

Edwin Hartrich—In Berne, Switz-  
erland, one of Europe's key listening  
posts.

Ben Robertson, Jr.—Covering the  
Russian War from Moscow.

These great news sources, too:

Supplementing The Sun's own special Foreign Serv-  
ice are these great news-gathering organizations:

New York Herald-Tribune Foreign Service; the  
United Press Associations and Reuters News Service,  
all world-wide and all with newsmen right "in the thick  
of things."

To get a full and complete account of today's im-  
portant news-happenings on the war fronts turn to  
The Chicago Sun.

[fol. 1650] The Chicago Sun

September 30, 1942.

Proof of Nazi Jitters over a prospective second  
front in Western Europe is contained in these

photographs which originally appeared in a German publication. The magazine attempted to tell the German people that any attempts to invade Europe's Atlantic Coast would be quickly stifled. The magazine was smuggled to a neutral country and these reproductions were brought *exclusively to The Chicago Sun*. Picture at left shows a camouflaged Nazi observer on guard on the Holland coastline. The center picture shows a German marine patrolling the shore near St. Nazaire, France. At the right, Nazi sharpshooters in reed camouflage are "on alert" on the Dutch Coast. Note the wooden clogs, best suited to the Dutch marshes.

Photos from Publix.

October 24, 1942.

"Two Special Articles

by General Wavell

Direct from New Delhi

"The Chicago Sun is proud to present two special articles by Gen. Archibald Wavell, simultaneous with their publication in The London Times.

"Writing from New Delhi, where he is in command of the British forces in India, Gen. Wavell discusses military genius through the years, with an analysis of the greatest generals of all times.

"Be sure to read the first of these illuminating articles by this brilliant British strategist, tomorrow in The

Chicago Sunday Sun."

[fol. 1651] December 4, 1942.

*"The Sun's Capable Staff is Spread over the Globe  
Gathering News*

"To give Chicago a complete, honest and accurate newspaper The Sun employs men and women skilled in the tasks of publishing a newspaper. Approximately one-ninth of the number of present employees are in the armed forces.

"To give Sun readers adequate coverage from Washington The Sun has one of the largest staffs of any newspaper stationed in the nation's capital.

"Each day the cable desk receives thousands upon thousands of words from its correspondents stationed abroad. At present H. R. Knickerbocker, chief of The Chicago Sun's foreign service, is covering the western part of the African front, while Chester Morrison is stationed on the east end of the United Nations' pincers in Egypt, Frederick Kuh heads the London Bureau, with William Humphreys as his first assistant. Ben Robertson cables the news from India and Edward Angly keeps the readers informed from Australia. John Graham Dowling is somewhere in the South Pacific covering the war.

*"On Other News Fronts.*

"Sending the Sun news from other parts of the globe are Eric Marris in New Zealand, John Adams in Rio de Janeiro, George Folster in Sydney, Elizabeth Borton de Trevino in Mexico City and John F. Lowry in Honolulu.

"The foreign coverage by these experts is one of the most popular features of The Sun Syndicate. Newspapers that subscribe to The Sun Syndicate service in this country include the Washington Post, Philadelphia Record, St. Louis Star-Times and Newark Star-Ledger.

"Abroad The Sun Syndicate is taken by several leading newspapers. The latest subscriber is Great Britain's largest publishing chain, Allied Newspapers, Ltd., with 19 newspapers in London, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield and Middlesbrough in England and Aberdeen and Glasgow in Scotland. Three newspapers in Australia also take the service—the Sydney Sun, Sydney Telegraph and Melbourne Herald.

September 6, 1942.

"This is a portrait of the life and surroundings of Harold O. Thompson, Washington correspondent. He has written millions of lines of news, but few of his readers know his name. Though he talks to Presidents and kings he lives in a modest brick house in the suburbs. He is one of the men who tell the whole nation what its government is doing to win the war, but by appearance he might be you, your next door neighbor, or any other average American.

*“Thompson’s experience as a Far Eastern Correspondent for the United Press makes him an authoritative judge of Pacific war developments. He was stationed in Tokyo several years, and covered the Japanese Army in Manchuria. Having actually gone into the field on a number of occasions, he knows how the Japs fight.”*

“Thousands of letters are written every month to the Washington bureaus of daily newspapers and press associations. Those addressed to the United Press, and asking questions about the Far East, are generally turned over to Thompson.”

January 2, 1943.

“War News

“If you didn’t read The Sun’s special dispatches from the Solomons by John Graham Dowling, you missed some of the best reporting in this war! \* \* \* Or Chester Morrison, who’s been making newspaper [fol. 1653] history as well as writing world history \* \* \* Or H. A. Knickerbocker, who heads up The Sun’s foreign staff \* \* \* These and others are in the battle zones, sending home eyewitness stories and first hand reports that neither censors’ delays nor official communiques detract from. Take a tip—and follow reports of these famous correspondents regularly, if you want a really complete picture of what’s going on all over the globe!

February 8, 1943.

“Writer, after 7-month tour of Russia, Reveals Secrets of Victories over Nazis.

Reds Put Sacrifices Ahead of Triumphs.

This is the first of several articles by Maurice Hindus, special correspondent, who has just returned from a seven-month tour of Russia.

By Maurice Hindus

Special to The Chicago Sun

May 20, 1943.

1340

### Fire Damages Spanish Fleet.

The following exclusive dispatch from The Chicago Sun's London Bureau was obtained despite Spanish censorship, which forbade the story of the naval base fire to be sent out of the country.

May 31, 1943.

### A True Story of the Horrors in a Nazi Prison \* \* \* And Escape!

It's Exciting! It's Revealing!

It starts in The Sun Thursday, June 3.

[fol. 1654] Stanley Prostridnek knows what it means to be beaten by a sadistic Nazi \* \* \* knows the sensation of hearing himself sentenced to die by firing squad!

But he escaped and is living in Chicago today \* \* \* living to relate to Sun readers, exclusively, one of the most amazing stories ever written about the restless Underground within the walls of Hitler's European Fortress!

It's a story every patriotic American should read \* \* \* one that will reveal how the common man of the occupied countries is preparing for the day when he will rise again to destroy those who have crushed him!

June 1, 1943.

### Doomed To Die \* \* \*

### Before a Firing Squad at Dawn \* \* \*

\* \* \* He escaped to bring Sun readers the exclusive true story of the Czechs' underground fight against the Nazis!

Through the dank, slimy darkness of a stinking sewer, Stanley Prostridnek, now a Chicago resident, escaped from a Nazi firing squad \* \* \* from the vicious brutalities of a Nazi concentration camp in Czechoslovakia \* \* \* to Free America \* \* \* to bring you this story which starts Thursday in The Sun. This exclusive, uncensored story tells, for the first time, how the Underground operates \* \* \* reveals the kind of preparations they are making for the hour of uprising \* \* \* discloses how the "common people" who make up the

secret army of the occupied countries have never stopped fighting the Nazis!

One of the most amazing true stories to come out of Europe today. Starts Thursday, June 3, in

The Chicago Sun

[fol. 1655] June 3, 1943.

Czech Refugee Here Tells of Nazis' Prison Horrors

From inside the Underground organization, within the walls of Hitler's European Fortress, comes this exclusive story of one of the little people who make up the secret army of the occupied countries that has never stopped fighting the Nazis. The story reveals for the first time how the Underground operates and the preparations it has made for the hour of uprising. In a series of articles, of which this is the first, it describes the horrors of long months in a Nazi concentration camp.

[fol. 1656]

## EXHIBIT 2

Statements Appearing in The Chicago Sun Regarding Domestic News Coverage

January 3, 1942.

" \* \* \* Page after page of alive, interesting reading \* \* \*. On-the-Spot War News, reported by The Sun's own foreign staff: Knickerbocker, Angly, Lang \* \* \* Accurate, complete coverage of national and local news \* \* \*. A sparkling Sports Section \* \* \*. Women's Pages keyed to every feminine interest \* \* \*. Outstanding Feature Columns by well-known writers \* \* \*."

January 17, 1942.

"Complete News Coverage from our staff of feature writers and correspondents. News from the world of places and events. From Washington—from London—from Springfield—and from around the corner \* \* \*"

1342

February 14, 1942.

"What men and women are thinking, all the way from the corner of State and Madison to the fox holes of Bataan \* \* \* The Sunday Sun offers its readers complete coverage of the news \* \* \* local \* \* \* national \* \* \* world-wide \* \* \*"

March 7, 1942.

"All this in addition to complete coverage of latest war news, activities at home and abroad, \* \* \*"

May 10, 1942.

"Since so many Chicago families switched to The Sun \* \* \* the man of the house finds that he can't run through The Sun between the orange juice and his second cup of coffee \* \* \* and there's an argument with the Mrs. when he tries to take it with him. [fol. 1657] "The Sun is giving Chicago more news than it ever had before in a morning paper \* \* \* more important news first, more exclusive news, more Washington news, more news beats, big and little \* \* \* a digest of war news, with maps that save time, add to understanding \* \* \*"

July 10, 1942.

"But The Sun's service to Chicago, and strength in Chicago, lies in its news service \* \* \* independent and impartial presentation of all the news of public interest. \* \* \*"

July 14, 1942.

"In addition to these services, the staff of expert radio writers, analyzing and preparing the news especially for The Air Edition of The Sun, will have available stories from The Sun's own staff of brilliant correspondents abroad and in Washington. Extensive local and regional coverage will be provided by a large staff of Sun reporters assigned to all Chicago news beats and specially assigned to cover stories breaking in the Midwest."



November 11, 1942.

“WASHINGTON NEWS—The Chicago Sun has the largest Washington Bureau in the country; composed of veteran reporters—all are experts in their particular fields. And they cover the capital daily, bring you all the real news from all active news sources; let you know everything significant that can be told and sent from Washington today! \* \* \* No other Chicago newspaper can touch The Sun's Washington coverage, the volume and kind of news The Sun has—news you need today to know where you fit in the war scheme of things.”

December 4, 1942.

“The Sun, striving to give its readers the best possible coverage, has organized one of the greatest staffs [fol. 1658] of war correspondents of any paper in the country. It has one of the largest and most competent bureaus in Washington.

“In the Chicago area it has 302 correspondents gathering the news of the Middle Western states. This is in addition to its large staff here.”

December 4, 1942.

“To cover the local news The Sun employs photographers, reporters and rewrite men. And to cover the territory surrounding Chicago The Sun has 302 correspondents stationed in Illinois and adjoining states. The map below shows where these correspondents are located.

“This large regional staff has been assembled so that The Sun may be assured of full news coverage in the basic circulation area of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. These correspondents provide special copy which supplements the news copy and pictures received from the regular and special state wire services of the United Press.”

[fol. 1659]      AFFIDAVIT OF ARCH WARD

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
County of Cook, ss:

ARCH WARD, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am and have been sports editor of the Chicago Tribune since 1930. I am fully acquainted with the needs and requirements for the preparation of a sports section of a metropolitan newspaper. I have read the affidavit of Warren Brown, dated May 7, 1943. I know of no metropolitan newspaper that relies upon the Associated Press service or upon the United Press service without supplementing the news furnished by these press associations by the steps or similar arrangements set forth in the affidavit by Warren Brown. It is stated in the said affidavit that it was necessary for the Chicago Sun to install a Western Union ticker service in order to receive news of minor league events. The Chicago Tribune, with the Associated Press Service, has also found it necessary to install a Western Union ticker service and has used that service for many years for major as well as minor league news. The Western Union ticker frequently beats AP and we use the material therein for leads on our early edition baseball stories.

The Chicago Tribune has for many years had special correspondents for the purpose of reporting important sports events even though such sports events might be carried by the Associated Press. The Chicago Tribune has its own correspondent at each of the so-called Big-Ten universities to report on sports news from these schools. It also sends its own special reporter to attend to the more important college football, professional football, professional baseball, boxing, horse racing, college basketball, college track meet, professional track meet, and other sporting events. Other metropolitan newspapers cover these events [fol. 1660] in a similar manner. Readers of sporting pages are interested in the reporter's reaction to the sporting event as much as they are in the final result and statistical details of the event.

I do not know of any type of sporting event which would not be known in advance so as to make it impossible to make complete and effective special arrangements in time to get the usable news report of such sport event. News happenings other than sports events would be covered by the

United Press in generally the same manner as they would be covered by Associated Press. I, of course, do not know whether or not United Press furnished adequate reports on the seven stories listed in the Warren Brown affidavit on which he states United Press did not give adequate stories. Those seven stories occurred over a period of thirteen months.

I have examined the list of stories set forth under paragraph numbered 8 which it is charged the Chicago Tribune received from Associated Press and which it is charged were not furnished to the Chicago Sun at all or in time for use by United Press. As a matter of fact, many of these stories were supplied to the Chicago Sun and appeared in the Chicago Sun. As to when they were received by the Chicago Sun from United Press I cannot, of course, state. However, practically every one of these stories is definitely filler material or trivial and is the sort of material which would not ordinarily be placed on the news wire until after more important stories had cleared. In the time available it has been impossible to check all of these stories in the Chicago Tribune. However, I have checked the first 35 stories and have set them forth in Exhibit A, which is appended hereto. A glance at these stories will show that they are definitely filler material and of very little interest. As to the list of scores, the scores published on December 6, [fol. 1661] 1941, total 40 and not 46. Many of these scores are from schools of decidedly minor interest. Certainly very few readers of the Chicago Tribune or of the Chicago Sun would be interested to know that Kirksville Osteopaths beat Parsons 46 to 36. There are a number of schools in this list which even I as a sports editor have never heard of. The scores referred to on December 10, 1941, also contain many of little interest to newspaper readers in Chicago or the territory served by Chicago newspapers and certainly a large percentage of these scores would not be necessary to production of a Chicago metropolitan newspaper.

The story under New York dateline December 6th in Exhibit A, page 1, captioned "Rival Promoter Engages Jacobs in Legal Bout" was from a special correspondent and did not come from the Associated Press file. Also in Exhibit A, page 2, the story listed under New York dateline December 8th captioned "War Cuts Down Coast Guard's Baer Reception" was from a special correspondent. The scores such as football, basketball, etc., as published in the

compilation of scores in the Tribune come from special correspondents as well as from news agencies.

There is a vast amount of information available each day in the nature of filler material for a sports page, much of which, whether received over UP or AP, would not be used, and it is a question of the judgment of the sports editor as to what should be included.

I attach as Exhibit B statements which have appeared in the Chicago Sun on the dates indicated regarding Sun coverage of sports news.

(Sgd.) Arch Ward.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, A. D. 1943. (Sgd.) Otto F. Meyers, Notary Public.

(Here follows 1 photolithograph, side folio 1662)

STORIES APPEARING IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE (FINAL EDITION) REFERRED TO  
IN AFFIDAVIT OF WARREN BROWN, DATED MAY 7, 1943

12/4/41-P.34 (2nd page  
of sports section)  
Column 8, top

## BROWN, FAMOUS OLD CUB PITCHER, IS BACK IN GAME

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 3 (AP).—Mordecai [Three Finger] Brown, who started his baseball career with Terre Haute of the Three Eye league in 1901 and who pitched the Chicago Cubs to 186 victories between 1904 and 1912, will be back in baseball next spring—with Terre Haute.

The big fellow, now 65 years old, disclosed today he has acquired an interest in the Terre Haute club and would be actively associated in the club's operation. Terre Haute, a former member, returned to the league today in place of Moline, Ill.

"I'm just like a hunter who has lost his way in the north woods," Brown said with a happy grin. "I've been wandering around in a circle for 40 years. Now I'm back where I started and the circle is complete."

Brown played for Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Brooklyn after starring with the Cubs, returned to Chicago in 1915 and 1916, then went to Columbus in the American association, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and finally Terre Haute again before retiring from the game in 1920.

Between 1906 and 1910, the great Cub pitcher participated in nine world series games, winning five and losing four. His National league record was 239 victories against 130 defeats. His nickname came from a crippled right hand, on which his forefinger is missing.

12/4/41-P.34 (2nd page  
of sports section) Col.  
3, lower center.

### Grodzicki, Card Rookie, Passes Army Physical

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 3 (AP).—John Grodzicki of Nanticoke, Pa., star hurler for Columbus in the American Association, passed a physical examination today for army service. Grodzicki, property of the St. Louis Cardinals, was a leading hurler in the American association last season.

#—These scores were not credited to AP and it is impossible at this date to tell the source of each score.

12/4/41-P.35 (3rd page  
of sports section) Col.  
2, lower half

### Army Elects Captains of 12 Winter Sports

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 3 (AP).—James O. Frankosky of Fargo, N. D., today was selected captain of the 1942 Army soccer team. The Army Athletic association also announced the following other captains for 11 winter sports:

Basketball, Ernest J. White, Falls City, Neb.; boxing, Frank B. Clay, Washington, D. C.; fencing, Andrew H. Weigel, Los Angeles, Cal.; gymnastics, Wallace B. Frank, Louisville, Ky.; hockey, Frederic H. B. Tate, St. Augustine, Fla.; polo, Ben F. Hardaway, Baltimore, Md.; indoor polo, John E. Deane, Washington, D. C.; rifle, Richard A. Wise, Canton, O.; swimming, Frank C. Benfield, Providence, R. I.; indoor track, Ralph J. White, Kingsport, Tenn.; wrestling, Joe D. Henningsen, Alamogordo, N. M.

12/5/41-P.35 (1st page  
of sports section) Col.  
5, bottom

### Keeneland Retires Bonds, Gives University \$9,000

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 4 (AP).—Directors of Keeneland association, owner of the nonprofit race course here, today voted to retire approximately \$30,000 worth of the association's outstanding bonds and to donate \$9,000 to the University of Kentucky. This action marked the first time since the track was organized six years ago that any of the bonds have been ordered retired and the donation to the university is the largest contribution the track has made.

12/6/41-P.21 (1st page  
of sports section) Col.  
8, bottom

### College Basketball

#### LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS. #

De Paul, 47; Kalamazoo, 22.  
Wabash, 45; Oakland City, 25.  
DePaul, 53; Hanover, 23.  
Valparaiso, 34; Elmhurst, 24.  
Great Lakes, 52; Scott Field, 28.  
St. Joseph's, 37; Chicago Teachers, 28.  
Loras, 30; St. Thomas (Mn. Paul), 27.  
Rose Poly, 44; Earlham, 31.  
Chambers Field, 30; DePaul Fresh, 24.  
Waynesburg, 34; Carnegie Tech, 22.  
Villanova, 36; Loyola (Baltimore), 28.  
Toledo, 27; Bluffton, 24.  
Simpson, 33; Drake, 24.  
Superior Teachers, 31; Michigan Tech, 27.  
Long Island, 31; American International, 21.  
Harvard, 33; Mount Tech, 31.  
Georgetown (Ky.), 49; Elon, 44.  
Cape Girardeau (Mo.), 46; Arkansas State, 21.  
Fort Center, 30; Hope, 24.  
Mount Pleasant, 41; Albion, 27.  
Vermont, 30; Hartwick, 27.  
La Salle, 48; Alameda, 26.  
Xavier (Cincinnati), 44; Transylvania, 26.  
Ottawa, 30; Cedarville, 25.  
Marietta, 44; Elie Grande, 38.  
West Virginia Wesleyan, 47; Fairmont, 41.  
Rider, 30; Kings College, 33.  
Edinboro State, 37; Lawrence Tech, 31.  
Nebraska Wesleyan, 33; Dana, 15.  
North Dakota State, 38; Jamestown, 28.  
Brenton, 37; Millersville (Pa.), 44.  
Kirchville Osteopathy, 44; Parsons, 26.  
Bumby C., 42; Stout, 20.  
St. Michael's, 34; Pittsburg Teachers, 28.  
Edgewood Arsenal, 43; Blue Ridge, 33.  
Montana Normal, 63; Great Falls, 20.  
Missouri Central, 34; Keaner, 26.  
Manchester, 30; Taylor, 23.  
York (Neb.), 47; Concordia Teachers, 31.  
Luther, 41; Emmanuel Deaconess, 28.

12/7/41-Sunday, Part 2,  
p.2\*, col.3, lower  
half.

### Don Meade to Boot 'Em Home at Tropical Park

New York, Dec. 6 (AP).—Don Meade, who has booted home 210 winners this season, is recovering from a severe dental operation but will leave next week for Florida and the opening of Tropical Park on Dec. 20. Meade will free lance at Florida since Walter Chrysler, to whom the South Dakota is bound by contract, will race his horses later in the season.

12/7/41-Sunday, Part 2,  
page 3\*, column 5,  
bottom

### Tigers' Hal Newhouser to Wed Detroit Girl

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 6 (AP).—Harold Newhouser, 20 year old Detroit Tiger pitcher, applied at the county clerk's office today for a license to marry Beryl Margaret Steele, 19 year old Detroit salesgirl.

12/7/41-Sunday, Part 2,  
page 3\*, column 7,  
center

### PHILLIES TO KEEP THEIR TWO STARS, MANAGER SAYS

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6 (AP).—Outfielder Danny Litwhiler and Pitcher Johnny Podgajny are not going to be sold by the Phillies, Manager Hans Lobert declared today. Returning from the minor league meeting in Florida, he added: "You can make that as strong as possible."

Virtually all of the major league clubs are after the two, Lobert said. "I'll trade any one else, but they're not going to palm off any of their second string players on me. If they want to do business with me they're going to give me what our players are worth."

12/7/41-Sunday, Part 2,  
page 4\*\*, column 6,  
lower half

### POFFENBERGER'S ON MOVE AGAIN TO SAN DIEGO

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 6 (AP).—Portly Boots Poffenberger, who was too eccentric even for the Brooklyn Dodgers, is headed for the west coast to resume a baseball career abruptly halted last summer by a slight to do with an umpire.

Boots climaxed the argument by throwing a ball—the last he ever tossed in the Southern association—smack at the umpire. He drew a 90 day suspension.

Today—and with a kind word—Nashville Manager Larry Gilbert said he had sold Boots to the San Diego Padres of the Pacific Coast league in a straight cash transaction. "Boots can win anywhere," said Gilbert, "if he behaves himself."

12/7/41-Sunday, Part 2,  
page 4\*\*, column 6,  
bottom

### Tulsa Tackle to Take Double Football Dose

Tulsa, Okla., Dec. 6 (AP).—Charley Greene, University of Tulsa captain, is taking a double dose of holiday football. With permission from university officials, the big tackle will play on the southern team in the north-south All-Star contest at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 27, then fly to El Paso, Tex., to join his teammates for the Sun bowl game.

12/7/41-Sunday, Part 2,  
page 5\*\*, column 8,  
lower half

### RIVAL PROMOTER ENGAGES JACOBS IN LEGAL BOUT

New York, Dec. 6 [Special].—Mildred Jacobs had another bout on his hands today. However, the battle on this occasion concerns himself and Hansman Taylor of Philadelphia and it will be fought with words instead of gloves. Taylor has charged Jacobs with an attempt to ruin his Philadelphia boxing program and said he would request Congressman Louis Sachs of Pennsylvania to start an official Washington investigation of Jacobs' alleged monopoly of professional boxing.

The verbal bout began when Ray Robinson, New York colored writer, failed to go thru with a contracted fight with Marty Serrano of the navy at Philadelphia. Taylor said Robinson was urged by Jacobs to miss this match and later was signed to meet Young Kid McCoy in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 14. The winner is expected to oppose Champion Freddie Cochrane on Feb. 28.

12/7/41-Sunday, Part 2,  
page 5\*\*, column 7,  
bottom

### USC PRESIDENT PUTS APPROVAL ON COACH BARRY

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 6 (AP).—Sam Barry, who became Southern California's football coach on short notice last August, "will be with us a long, long time," says President Rufus B. Von KleinSmid. Barry did a "whale" of a job despite a shortage of material. Dr. Von KleinSmid told the school's homecoming banquet last night.

[fol.] 1663

*Dec. 8, 1941, P. 27 (1st page of sports section) col. 6, bottom*

#### BEARS (OF HOLLYWOOD) WIN LITTLE WORLD TITLE, 21 TO 9

Los Angeles, Cal. Dec. 7 (AP).—The Hollywood Bears won the little world championship of professional football today by defeating the Columbus, O., Bulls, 21 to 9, before 18,000. The Bears scored twice in the opening period and staved off the Bull's attack until the third quarter.

*Dec. 8, 1941, P. 28 (2nd page of sports section) col. 1, l.half*

#### RIP SEWELL SHOT IN BOTH LEGS IN HUNTING MISHAP

Ocala, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP).—Truett [Rip] Sewell, star pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates, was shot in both legs today in a hunting accident in the nearby Ocala forest, but his injuries were not believed serious.

Sewell, who signed his 1942 contract in Jacksonville last Monday in a conference with President William Benswanger, was brought to the Marion General hospital here, his condition reported good.

Bill Barnett of the Florida industrial commission said he and Sewell were with a party of friends and Sewell accidentally got into the line of fire as one of the group shot at a deer.

Barnett said Sewell did not believe the injuries would interfere with his playing career and anticipated a quick recovery.

*Dec. 9, 1941, P. 25 (1st page of sports section) col. 4, bottom*

#### PATTY BERG HURT IN AUTOMOBILE CRASH IN TEXAS

Corsicana, Tex., Dec. 8 (AP).—Patty Berg, Minneapolis golf star, suffered a fractured left knee cap and a lacerated jaw today in an automobile collision 17 miles southeast of here. Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., also a golf star, escaped injury. Miss Berg was brought to a Corsicana hospital.

The two were on their way to Palestine, Tex., when their car and another collided.

*Dec. 9, 1941, P. 27 (3rd page of sports section) col. 1, l.half*

#### TRUDEL LEADS HOCKEY SCORING WITH 24 POINTS

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP).—Lou Trudel of the Washington Lions who has scored three goals in a single game twice this season, leads the American Hockey league scoring today with 24 points, a gain of six over his total just one week ago.

Norm Calladine of the Providence Reds is right behind Trudel in the list released at league headquarters with 23 points, and Adam Brown of Indianapolis and Ab Collings, Calladine's teammate, are tied for third place, each with 21 points.

During the past week Ed Bush of Providence spent 10 more minutes in the penalty box and his season total of 48 minutes gives him a wider margin than ever as the league's champion buster.

*Dec. 9, 1941, P. 27 (3rd page of sports section) col. 1, l.half*

#### WAR CUTS DOWN COAST GUARD'S BAER RECEPTION

New York, Dec. 8 [Special].—A coast guard band of six pieces greeted Buddy Baer today on his arrival from Chicago on his way to Lakewood, N. J., to train for a fight with Joe Louis Jan. 9 in Madison square garden. The band was there because the fight is a navy benefit show.

The six pieces did not make much noise. "I'm awfully sorry," a coast guardsman in charge of press relations said, "but the band had to be curtailed because of the crisis."

[fol. 1664]

*Dec. 9, 1941, P. 27 (3rd page of sports section) col. 1, l. half*

# MAKE PAIRINGS FOR PONTIAC'S BASKET TOURNEY

Pontiac, Ill., Dec. 8 (AP).—Pairings for the 16th annual Pontiac holiday basketball tournament were announced today. Centralia is the defending champion in the meet, which will be played Dec. 30, Dec. 31, and Jan. 1. The drawings:

Quincy vs. Clay City; Dwight vs. Eureka; East Moline vs. Normal Community; Peoria Woodruff vs. Urbana; Central vs. Rushville; West Aurora vs. Gibson City; Rock Island vs. Pontiac; Charleston vs. Fairbury.

*Dec. 9, 1941, P. 27 (3rd page of sports section) col. 2, bottom*

# MISSOURI TO PREPARE FOR FORDHAM NEAR GULFPORT

Columbia, Mo., Dec. 8 (AP).—Missouri's football squad will train for its Sugar bowl football game with Fordham at the Gulf Coast Military academy, quartering at the Edgewater Gulf hotel, seven miles from Gulfport, Miss. The squad will reach there Dec. 30 and leave New Year's day for New Orleans, 60 miles away.

*Dec. 9, 1941, P. 28 (4th page of sports section) col. 6, l. half*

# BOB MONTGOMERY STOPS JIMMY GARRISON IN 4TH

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8 (AP).—Bob Montgomery, Philadelphia's outstanding contender for the lightweight title, scored a technical knockout tonight over Jimmy Garrison of Kansas City before 5,000 at the Arena. Referee Matt Adgie stopped the fight during the intermission between the fourth and fifth rounds because Garrison was bleeding freely from a gash over his left eye.

\*—These scores were not credited to AP and it is impossible at this date to tell the source of each score.

*Dec. 10, 1941, P. 33 (1st page of sports section) col. 5, center*

# \*COLLEGE BASKETBALL

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Illinois, 45; Marquette, 43.  
Wright J.C., 82; Morgan Park J.C., 43.  
Chicago Teachers, 30; Arkansas State, 24.  
Lake Forest, 46; Illinois Tech, 39.  
Loras, 39; Camp Grant [Ill.], 24.  
Dartmouth, 47; Vermont, 18.  
Manhattan, 35; Muhlenberg, 28.  
Waynesbury, 33; West Liberty, 27.  
Kenyon, 71; Buffton, 57.  
Heidelberg, 48; Ashland, 36.  
Bucknell, 23; Susquehanna, 18.  
Xavier, 43; Morehead [Ky.] State T., 27.  
Luther, 46; Augsburg, 15.  
St. John's [N.Y.], 68; Montclair, 38.  
Augustana [S.D.], 43; Wayne [Neb.], 25.  
Tennessee, 60; Lincoln U., 15.  
Tusculum, 44; Tennessee Teachers, 33.  
Langley Field, 37; Richmond, 32.  
Ithaca, 53; Hartwick, 39.  
Loyola [Md.], 56; Morris-Harvey, 31.  
Calvin, 41; Grand Rapids Junior, 34.  
Defiance [O.], 34; Hillsdale, 31.  
Adrian, 36; Giffin [O.], 34.  
Bay City YMCA, 51; Alma, 50.  
Wooster, 64; Findlay, 33.  
Toledo, 45; Detroit Tech, 25.  
Dayton, 69; Rio Grande, 31.  
Peru [Neb.], 45; Tarkio, 39.  
Baker, 33; Friends, 30.  
Warrensburg [Mo.], 44; Westminster, 31.  
Fairmont [W.Va.], 57; Bethany, 50.  
So. Methodist, 40; North Texas State, 34.  
West Texas State, 88; Omaha, 25.  
Winona [Minn.], 34; La Crosse, 31.  
Scranton, 65; Mansfield, 36.  
New York U., 81; Upsala, 26.  
McCook Junior, 39; Kearney [Neb.], 25.  
Indiana State, 74; Oakland City, 18.  
Franklin, 40; DePauw, 39.  
Tri-State, 46; Olivet, 29.  
Taylor, 45; Central [Ind.], Normal, 31.  
Mass. Tech, 47; Middleburg, 31.  
Rice, 65; Sam Houston State, 35.

(Here follows 1 photolithograph, side folio 1665)

12/11/41-P.28(2nd page  
of sports section)  
columns 2 & 3; 1.half

## DELAWARE RACE REVENUE RISES TO \$448,711.34

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10 (AP).—Delaware's revenue from racing during 1941 was \$448,711.34, the Delaware Racing commission reported to Gov. Walter W. Bacon today. This is an increase of \$130,657.88 over 1940 revenue. Total receipts were \$453,711.34, and the commission's expenses were \$4,056.95.

Both attendance and pari-mutuel purchases exceeded the corresponding figures for 1940, the report shows,

and continued the trend of increases since 1939. Attendance was 241,887 this year, as compared with 206,780 the year before, and 181,423 in 1939. Pari-mutuel sales were \$11,438,113 in 1941, \$8,233,250 in 1940, and \$8,634,587 in 1939.

12/11/41-P.29(3rd page  
of sports section)  
columns 7 & 8, top

## HANK GREENBERG SAYS HE'LL GO BACK TO ARMY

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10 (AP).—Hank Greenberg, former outfield star for the Detroit Tigers, said last night he's going back into the army within a few days and forget baseball as a career.

Greenberg, voted the American league's outstanding player in 1940, was inducted under selective service

last May and was released a few days ago because he was over the 28 year age limit.

"I'm going back in," said Hank, visiting friends here. "We are in trouble and there is only one thing to do—return to the service."

"I have not been called back. I am going back of my own accord."

Hank, who was reported to have received \$30,000 a year playing for the Tigers, declared "baseball is out the window as far as I'm concerned. I don't know if I'll ever return to baseball. If I do, all right. If not, well, that's all right, too."

12/11/41-P.29(3rd page  
of sports section)  
col. 6, upper center

## George Archie of Browns Leaves to Join Army

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10 (AP).—George Archie, first baseman for the St. Louis Browns, left his home here last night for induction into the army at Camp Forrest, Tenn. He is 27 years old. Archie formerly played with Beaumont in the Texas league, Seattle in the Pacific Coast league.

12/12/41-P.35(3rd page  
of sports section)  
column 1, lower half

## Georgia Tech-California Game Is Called Off

Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 12 (AP).—The Georgia Tech-University of California football game, scheduled here Dec. 27, was called off today at the request of the southern school. The requested action was taken because of the probability of some Georgia Tech players being called to military duty and the desire of squad members to remain home during the Christmas holidays.

12/12/41-P.35(3rd page  
of sports section)  
column 3, lower half

## Louisville Signs Kress as Player and Coach

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11 (AP).—Ralph [Red] Kress, deposed St. Paul manager and former major league infielder, has been signed by the Louisville Colonels of the American Association, President Bruce Dudley announced today. Dudley said Kress would be used in the dual rôle of utility player-coach.

12/12/41-P.35(3rd page  
of sports section)  
column 4, lower half

## National A. A. U. Sets Boxing Tourney Dates

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11 (AP).—Dates for the 1942 National AAU boxing tournament were set tonight for April 13, 14, and 17 at the Boston Garden by Eugene W. Driscoll, chairman of the New England AAU boxing committee.

12/12/41-P.35(3rd page  
of sports section)  
column 3, bottom

## VALPARAISO CAPTAIN.

Valparaiso, Ind., Dec. 11 (AP).—Robert Babbler of Arlington Heights, Ill., leading scorer of the Valparaiso university football team during the season just ended was elected captain of the 1942 team last night.

12/13/41-P.21 (1st  
page of sports section)  
column 8, bottom

## College Basketball

### LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

Purdue, 39; De Paul, 36.  
Loyola, 27; Denver, 26.  
Chicago Teachers, 34; Iowa Teachers, 31.  
Lake Forest, 40; Wheaton, 29.  
North Central, 28; Elmhurst, 26.  
DePaul, 42; Susquehanna, 27.  
Georgetown, 68; Western Maryland, 43.  
Southern California, 47; Loyola (Los Angeles), 37.  
Washington State, 74; Montana, 43.  
Lawrence, 32; Grinnell, 31.  
Iowa, 48; Arkansas State, 15.  
Central Junior, 39; Harris Teachers, 34.  
Pera Teachers, 42; York, 36.  
La Crosse, 38; Plattville, 31.  
Rice Institute, 34; Louisiana State, 42.  
Northern Michigan, 32; Ferris, 37.  
Albion, 40; Olivet, 32.  
Alma, 72; Milldale, 26.  
Duquesne, 47; Youngstown, 21.  
Nebraska, 48; South Dakota, 28.  
New York U., 30; Montclair, 28.  
Clark, 66; Bates, 46.  
Western Ontario, 23; Kalamazoo col., 24.  
Ithaca, 40; Becker, 41.  
Franklin-Marshall, 40; Moravian, 39.  
La Salle, 54; Millersville (Pa.), 44.  
Florida, 56; Florida Southern, 31.  
Slippery Rock, 39; Westinghouse Trade, 44.  
West Virginia Wes., 49; Waverly, 37.  
Massachusetts State, 49; Hamilton, 45.  
Howard, 51; St. Bernard, 18.  
Swarthmore, 45; Philadelphia Pharmacy, 30.  
Scranton, 41; Morris-Harvey, 38.  
(OTHER RESULTS ON NEXT PAGE.)

## Other College Basketball

Williams, 44; Middlebury, 31.  
Capital, 64; Bethany (W. Va.), 32.  
Springfield (Mo.), 49; Wichita, 32.  
Southwestern (Kan.), 47; Washburn, 44.  
Texas Aggies, 56; North Texas Teachers, 42.  
West Texas State, 75; Texas Mines, 64.  
Detroit Tech, 28; Michigan Tech, 23.  
Valparaiso, 52; Concordia (River Forest), 31.  
Kureks, 48; Principia, 24.  
Centenary, 52; Arkansas A. & M., 24.  
Wayne (Neb.), 37; Hastings, 24.  
Southeast Missouri, 38; Murray (Ky.), 25.  
Ball State, 42; Charleston (Ill.), 40.  
Jamestown (N.D.), 42; No. Dakota U., 41.  
Merling, 35; McPherson, 31.  
Emporia Teachers, 37; Colorado State, 28.  
Utah, 37; Idaho Southern Branch, 18.  
New Mexico Teachers, 48; Arizona, 26.  
Friends, 28; Oklahoma Baptist, 28.  
Kureks, 48; Principia, 24.  
Juniata, 43; Bridgewater, 16.  
Arkansas, 58; Southeast Oklahoma, 50.

12/13/41-P.22(2nd page  
of sports section)  
column 4, bottom

## ABC Asks Payment of Dues in Defense Bonds

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12 (AP).—Secretary E. H. Baumgarten of the American Bowling Congress today asked the 18,000 bowling leagues in the national organization to pay their league prizes in United States defense bonds and stamps. The ABC has purchased \$15,000 in bonds and plans to convert most of its reserve fund into such securities.

12/13/41-P.22(2nd page  
of sports section)  
column 1, top

## BRADLEY, AT 82, HOPES TO TAKE ANOTHER DERBY

## Talks of 4 Candidates on His Birthday.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12 (AP).—Eighty-two years old today and in improved health, Edward

R. Bradley, famed turfman and beloved by Kentuckians for his philanthropies, is looking forward to the 1942 racing campaign, which at the moment he doesn't believe will be seriously curtailed by the war. As for the Kentucky Derby—the sporting event closest to his heart—and the chances of one of his "B" named horses capturing a fifth gold cup next May, the colonel is optimistic in the typical Bradley manner.

"I have as good a chance right now as any body," he said, in a rare birthday interview at his bluegrass estate, Idle Hour. "But you can't tell what a horse will do from one month to the next."

### Four Derby Candidates.

He has four prospective Derby candidates in Bless Me, By Conscription, Bliss, and Best Reward. In Bless Me, Bradley may develop a top-flight contender.

This juvenile won four out of five starts this season and was edged out in the Walden stakes by the year's 2 year old champion, Alsat, which Bradley considers the "horse to beat" in the Churchill Downs Classic.

### He's Alert and Jovial.

The other three prospects campaigned but little this year, but Bradley, as a rule, does not develop his track stars until they turn three.

Bradley was alert and jovial and appeared in much better health than he was a year ago, when he suffered a heart attack. Discussing his illness, the colonel said he didn't expect to retire until he was a 100.



E. R. Bradley.

These scores were not credited to AP and it is impossible at this date to tell the source of each score.

Exhibit A, page 5



[fol. 1666]

*Dec. 10, 1941, P. 34 (2nd page of sports section) col. 8, l.center*

#### FIGHT DECISIONS

##### LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

At Brooklyn, N. Y.—Herbie Katz beat Tony Musto [8].  
At White Plains, N.Y.—Al Hart stopped Jed Gaban [4].  
At New York—Cal Cagni and Vic Dellicurtti drew [8].  
At Jersey City, N.J.—Mike Piskin beat Mickey Makar [10].

*Dec. 10, 1941, P. 35 (3rd page of sports section) column 1, bottom*

#### MUSTO LOSES TO KATZ; SUFFERS A BROKEN JAW

Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 9 (AP).—Tony Musto, who went nine rounds with Champion Joe Louis earlier this year, suffered a broken jaw tonight in his fight with Herbie Katz.

Musto went down for a nine count from a right midway in the second round and it is believed the jaw was broken at that time. Katz, weighing 176¼ to 205¼ for Musto, won the eight round decision easily.

*Dec. 10, 1941, P. 35 (3rd page of sports section) column 8, top*

#### SCRANTON CLUB RETAINS NEMO LEIBOLD AS PILOT

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 9 (AP).—The Scranton baseball team of the Eastern league today announced that Harry [Nemo] Leibold of Detroit, had been signed for the 1942 season as manager of the local club.

*Dec. 10, 1941, P. 36 (4th page of sports section) col. 2, l. half*

#### MACK PLANS TO KEEP A'S CAMP IN CALIFORNIA

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9 (AP).—Connie Mack today complacently went ahead with spring training plans for his Athletics in California.

"While I have considered making the change to Florida, I do not think that will be necessary this year. California is all right now," the veteran baseball manager said in reply to an offer to share the National league Phils' camp in Florida.

President Gerald Nugent of the Phils made the offer yesterday after learning that Mack had given some consideration to the change.

1350

[fol. 1667]

**EXHIBIT B**

**Statements Appearing in the Chicago Sun Regarding  
Sports News Coverage**

**January 1, 1942.**

“The complete story of the big post-season games by The Chicago Sun’s own great staff of experts. \* \* \* These writers know the game—the players, and how to put the complete thrilling picture into vivid words \* \* \*”

**January 6, 1942.**

“Are you balmy over basketball \* \* \* not for hockey?”

Whichever game’s your favorite \* \* \* The Sun’s sports staff brings you all the color and all the facts. Written by sports specialists who can capture the swish of a basketball through the hoop, the madness of a hockey pileup in front of the goal, here is alert, enjoyable Basketball and Hockey reporting that you’ll go for \* \* \* every day in The Chicago Sun.”

**September 26, 1942.**

**Good News For All Midwest Sports Fans!**

**The Chicago Sunday Sun will bring you a big 12-Page Sport  
Section Tomorrow**

and every Sunday during the 1942 football season. It will be cram-packed with action and diagrammed pictures, scores and stories. You’ll acclaim it “America’s Greatest, most complete sports section you’ve ever seen!” Be sure to reserve your copy of tomorrow’s

**Chicago Sunday Sun**

[fol. 1668] **October 1, 1942.**

“Get the Great 12-Page Sports Section in the Chicago Sunday Sun

“12 Full Size Pages Covering All Sports

“Get the Sun—and Read the Stars!

“Here’s great news for sport fans: It’s news about a gigantic new 12 page Sports Section in the Chicago

Sunday Sun! Fans call it 'the biggest and best sports section in the country.' This bigger and better sports section gives you *complete* coverage of the big football games and other sports! It's just packed full of action pictures and stories of the big games edited by Warren Brown and written by an all-star staff of noted sports writers.

*"Special pictures are taken of the Saturday's games and rushed to the Chicago Sun by PHOTOPHONE, (pictures by telephone) as well as by fast trains and planes for publication in the Sun's big 12 page sports section on Sunday.*

*"There are diagram pictures of sensational plays, taken with 'machine-gun' cameras to show you the details of how passes were completed and touchdowns made! There are interesting stories, comments and side-lights about teams and players all over America.*

*"Be sure to get the Chicago Sunday Sun next Sunday and get the big 12 page Spots Section. It is a regular feature of the Sunday Sun throughout the football season! You've never seen anything quite like it before! For complete coverage of football and all sports remember—It's the Chicago Sunday Sun. Oct 4. Don't miss it!*

October 17, 1942.

"The Midwest's Most Complete Sport Section

12 Full Pages of Sports Every Sunday

[fol. 1669] "Sparkling stories of today's games illustrated with stirring action photos

. . . speeded to The Sun by photophone, plane and train

"Full reports and scores of college, high school, prep and pro football

"Complete coverage of ALL fields of sport by Warren Brown and a staff of star reporters

"That's the feast of features you'll find in your CHICAGO SUNDAY SUN tomorrow

. . . and throughout the football season.

October 23, 1942.

"Here's what some of America's Leading Coaches  
are saying about . . .

The Chicago Sun's

new, complete 12-page sports section!

"Don Faurot, University of Missouri

" "The Chicago Sunday Sun certainly covers college  
football from A to Z!"

"Andy Kerr, Colgate

" "Comprehensive . . . complete . . . interesting  
. . . attractive . . . will contribute to public morale!"

" "Bo' McMillin, University of Indiana

" "Your Sunday Sports Section is outstanding . . .  
a great job!"

"Lynn Waldorf, Northwestern University

" "A fine Sunday Sports Section . . . excellent pic-  
ture coverage!"

"Ray Elliot, Univ. of Illinois

" "Most enterprising . . . impressive and interest-  
ing!"

[fol. 1670] "Harry Stuhldreher, University of Wis-  
consin

" "Shows aggressiveness and imagination!"

" "Fritz' Crisler, University of Wisconsin

" "Congratulations . . . fans certainly will await  
this section each week with great interest!"

"Frank Leahy, Notre Dame

" "Impressed with its all-round excellence!"

"Elmer Burnham, Purdue University

" "Considerably impressed . . . a real benefit to fans  
and football!"

"Eddie Anderson, University of Iowa

" "You certainly give the reader a complete football  
picture!"

"Lou Little, Columbia University

" "It's great! Graphic stories . . . remarkable action  
pictures!"