800 Face Dismissal As Coast Dailies Combine

San Francisco, Calif. — An estimated 800 employees, at least a third of them Guildsmen, will start receiving dismissal notices next month when the economy ax falls in the merger of Hearst's two San Francisco papers and the consolidation of most of their departments with those of the rival Chronicle.

ANG protested the consolidation to the Justice Department, and the San Francisco Typographical Union said it was considering asking for a federal investigation. The nearby Marin County Board of Supervisors asked the Justice Department for a report.

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild, using the cushion of a four-week job freeze won by the Guild and other unions, swung into action last week to line up new jobs for those of its 1,460 editorial, advertising, business and inside-circulation members who will be dismissed after the freeze expires Oct. 6.

Charles Gould, publisher of the Examiner, said Sept. 11 that under 1,000 employes would be dismissed. He estimated that "15 to 20 percent" of more than 4,000 jobs on the three papers would be eliminated.

But the first official notice of job cuts in Guild departments showed that 240 of 525 advertising employes on the three papers—almost half—are slated to go.

Sharp employment cuts also appear probable for business-office staffs, circulation drivers, printers and other production workers, all employed in departments merged from three into one. Only editorial staffs of the two remaining papers are being kept separate.

Management furloughed a number of Guild employes with pay pending the expiration of the job freeze.

In return for the freeze, which management said was costing a half-million dollars, the Guild agreed to continue contract negotiations for 30 days beyond the Sept. 26 expiration of its current contract.

The Guild has revised its contract proposals with an eye to cutting job losses, easing the impact of dismissals and obtaining a share of the papers' increased profits.

(Continued on Page 6)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

Vol. XXXII, No. 19 | Washington, D. C. | September 24, 1965

5,000 Idle As N.Y. Guild Strikes Times, Five Papers Shut Down



New York Guild Photo by Jules Geller

Interviewers struggle to keep pace with Guild Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy on the Times picket line.

Mailers Vow Not To Return Without Pact

New York City—The Guild's first strike against the New York Times entered its second week yesterday with no immediate settlement in sight and with the ITU Mailers prepared to stay out until their own contract is negotiated.

Bargaining continued late this week, with mediator Theodore W. Kheel, summoned by Mayor Robert F. Wagner on the eve of the strike, continuing his attempt to bring about a settlement. He reported some progress earlier but said there had been no agreement on any of the major issues.

Both sides termed the talks deadlocked at midweek, and Wagner met with the negotiators yesterday in an attempt to break the logjam. He also met with the Mailers and the New York City Publishers Association.

The New York Guild's 2,200-member Times Unit struck the nation's leading paper Sept. 16 after six months of negotiations had failed to resolve key disputes over automation, jurisdiction, union security and pensions.

Publishers of four out of five of the city's major dailies, with which the Guild bargains separately, suspended publication in support of the Times late the same day after craft-union members refused to cross the Times picket lines. The Long Island Star-Journal also suspended publication, and the Long Island Press halted circulation inside the city.

The lockout threw 2,800 more Guildsmen out of work and plunged the city into its second news blackout in less than three years.

(Continued on Page 4)

Assessment Ordered In N.Y. Crisis

The International Executive Board this week ordered a membership assessment starting next month in the emergency created by the Guild's strike against the New York Times and the resulting lockout of Guild members on five other New York dailies.

The board voted unanimously to authorize the assessment to help counter a $200,000-a-week Defense Fund drain resulting from the strike and lockout.

ANG and the New York Local began paying benefits to 5,000 idled members this week under augmented schedules authorized

(Continued on Page 4)

Signs Of The Times

Pickets Speak Boss's Language

By DAVID J. EISEN
Associate Editor

"A Contract That's Fit to Print."

This adaptation of the New York Times slogan, "All The News That's Fit to Print," lettered on a Times picket sign, summed up the mood of Guild members who struck the paper for the first time in the Guild's history.

That mood, first manifested last June in an emphatic 9-to-1 strike vote, crystallized fully as Times employes donned picket signs in the face of a management attitude that remained intractable right down to the strike deadline.

They were angered at the Times's refusal to grant an unqualified guarantee that their jobs would not be eliminated by automation, its refusal to give the Guild jurisdiction protection comparable to that granted the Typographical Union, its refusal to improve a pension plan that provides lower benefits than those paid by most of the Times's less prosperous competitors, its refusal to extend union security.

The full significance of the Times's denial of complete union security took hold as pickets watched several "free riders" cross their lines.

"And to think they'll get all the benefits we win," said one matronly ad taker indignantly.

The pickets' feelings on where the blame lay for the strike were expressed in a sign taking off on another Times trademark, "I Got My Job Through the New York Times." It read:

"I Lost My Job Through the N.Y. Times."

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It was a far-flung battle line along which the strike was being fought.

(Continued on Page 4)

And Inside . . .

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ANG Protests U.S. Stand on Const Merger . . . . . Page 6
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LABEL ON THE MARCH: John C. Cort, second from left, former executive secretary of the Boston Guild and now director of the Massachusetts Peace Corps, rejoins fellow Guildsmen in Boston's Labor Day parade. Others helping to bear the Guild label are John Wyse, left; J. Ed Allen, acting executive secretary, and Philip Norton, right.

Federal Subsidies Seen Needed To Preserve Press Competition

New York City—Federal subsidies to help establish new newspapers in monopoly cities are necessary if meaningful freedom of the press is to be preserved, according to Paul L. Phillips, president of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Through monopoly control, Phillips told the United Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' convention Sept. 14, "the giants of the newspaper industry have so successfully choked off their competition that it is virtually impossible for a new newspaper to start competition in a one-newspaper town."

"The federal government has . . . for the public good, subsidized farmers, highways, shipping lines, railroads and airlines," he pointed out. "It would seem more urgent for the government to subsidize the establishment of newspapers in cities where a newspaper monopoly exists. . . .

"Such a subsidy would be not only in the best interest of a free competitive society," he said, "but it would vastly improve the chances of once again instilling in the newspaper business its responsibility to inform without bias and to comment without rancor."

Many newspapers have steadily been eliminating their competition during the nation's greatest population increase, Phillips said.

"In the United States, corporate chains now own 648 daily papers, or 10 times the 62 they owned in 1910," he said. ". . . In only 52 cities of the U.S. there are two or more newspapers under separate ownership."

Such monopoly newspapers "have a common habit of overlooking their responsibility of news dissemination," he said, declaring that the control of news dissemination in a few powerful hands "can very easily lead to the undermining of our every freedom."

A Subsidized Press?

Swedes Debate Step

Stockholm, Sweden—A royal-commission proposal to maintain newspaper competition by an annual five-million-dollar subsidy to the nation's newspapers is being hotly debated here.

Under the commission's proposal, the subsidy would be divided among political-party newspapers according to the number of votes the parties received in the immediately preceding election.

All but 30 of Sweden's 134 newspapers are affiliated with political parties. The unaffiliated papers would not receive any subsidy.

The subsidy recommendation followed a commission study of the Swedish press, which has suffered a mortality rate of 35 percent since World War II.

At the present rate of newspaper closings, the commission estimated, there will be only three cities—Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo — with more than one newspaper by 1970.

The commission decided on subsidies to the political parties as the most satisfactory of several alternative methods of financial help to ailing newspapers.

Among the alternatives it considered were special tax deductions, increased government advertising and direct subsidies to individual newspapers.

The commission said it rejected all of these alternatives because they would help the profitable papers even more than the financially weak ones. It also voiced fear that the establishment of a government body to grant direct subsidies would lead to complaints of discriminatory treatment.

The Social Democrats, Sweden's largest party, would receive 48 percent of the subsidy—$2,417,000. The Conservatives would receive $770,000, the Liberals, $878,500, and the Agrarian Center Party, $687,500.

Most of the independent newspapers have expressed opposition to the proposal, charging that subsidies would hamper the press's traditional independence.

The Social Democrats have argued that the subsidies would not be large enough to affect a paper's independence. Subsidizing the weaker papers, they contend, would give citizens a greater freedom of choice.

ANG Award Winner Begins UAW Course

Detroit, Mich.—Lynn Igoe, co-winner of ANG's 1965 Guild Service Award, began a three-week course of training at the United Automobile Workers' Leadership Studies Center here last week.

Mrs. Igoe, secretary of the Los Angeles Guild, is attending the school on a $1,000 scholarship awarded to the co-winners. The other winner was Fred T. Kearney, president of the Youngstown Guild.

The UAW school is the same one attended by International Representative James M. Cesnik, the 1964 winner, before joining the ANG staff last November.

New Dues Schedule To Take Effect Oct. 1

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has reminded Guild locals that ANG's model dues schedule becomes effective Oct. 1, automatically raising the dues of locals whose schedules are below the new model.

The first phase of a revised schedule adopted by ANG's 1965 Convention in July provides for a new top of $6.25 a month for employes earning $120 a week and over. The old top was $5 for employes earning $95 and over.

The new schedule sets dues payments at $5.25 for members earning from $100 to $104.99, at $5.50 for members earning from $105 to $109.99, at $5.75 for members earning from $110 to $114.99, at $6 for members earning from 115 to $119.99, and at $6.25 for those above that figure.

The dues ceiling will be extended to $10 for members earning $195 and over in three more successive steps over the next three years. While the extension will raise dues for members in successively higher salary brackets, it will not increase the rates for those at salaries beneath $125.

The new dues schedule is mandatory without local action. ANG counsel Irving Leuchter, at the convention, cited a recent court decision that the Landrum-Griffin Law does not affect an international convention's right to enact a dues schedule effective without local action.

Perlik advised locals in which the extension is applicable that dues collections for October should be made on the basis of the new schedule.

"Where management deducts dues in accordance with a schedule furnished by the Guild," he said in a letter to local presidents, "local officers should provide managements with the new schedule sufficiently far in advance of the effective date so that their checkoff machinery can be adjusted with the least possible delay and disruption."

The ANG Constitution requires locals to adopt either the model schedule, a 5-percent-of-salary schedule or one that will yield "substantially equivalent" income.

The Buffalo Guild voted last week to implement the entire new dues schedule at once instead of over a four-year period and added a final step on the ladder: a $10.25 payment for members earning $200 and over.

A motion to extend the dues schedule further by providing a 5-percent-of-salary payment for members earning over $200 will be voted on next month.

Guild, ITU Set 2nd Meeting For Sept. 27

The second top-level meeting on interunion co-operation between officers of the Guild and the International Typographical Union will be held Sept. 27 in New York City's Astor Hotel.

The Guild will be represented by its top officers and leaders of three major locals. Representing the ITU will be its executive council, headed by President Elmer Brown.

At an earlier meeting Aug. 10 in Washington, leaders of the two unions agreed to improve their liaison "to facilitate co-operation and avert possible misunderstandings."



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Vancouver Times Loses Its Presses

Vancouver, B.C.—The last thin hope of reviving the defunct Vancouver Times has vanished with the paper's equipment.

Major Gen. Victor W. Odlum, publisher of the 11-month-old daily, announced when it suspended publication Aug. 6 that the company planned to continue commercial printing and hoped to resume publication eventually.

But these plans evaporated this month when R. Hoe & Co. removed the Times's presses and other firms began reclaiming leased equipment on which payments had not been made.

Thirteen members of a fledgling Vancouver-New Westminster Guild unit were left jobless when the paper suspended. Thirty-seven others had been dismissed earlier.

Printed in U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C., and at additional mailing office. Issued twice monthly at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Subscription, $2 a year. Return requested.



FIRST EDITION: Six former Lima Guildsmen survey the first issue of the Lima Star. Seated is reporter Diane Newland; standing, from left, are James Geiger, advertising manager; Gene Perine, editor; Carol Lenhart, business employe; Marilyn Gaberdiel, society editor, and Harvey Kjar, chief photographer. All are veterans of the Lima Citizen, which was suspended last year.

Voting Starts In Poll For 9 IEB Seats

Guild members were voting late this week in an election for six international vice presidents at large and three regional vice presidents.

The six-day voting period began Sept. 22 and will conclude Sept. 27. Locals will count ballots on the final day and must post returns certifying the results to ANG not later than the 29th.

The International Election and Referendum Committee will tally the results Oct 6.

At-large candidates are Jack Dobson of Toronto, George M. Muldowney of Wire Service, Robert D. Nordin of Vancouver-New Westminister, Barney Peterson of San Francisco-Oakland, Kenneth E. Rieger of Toledo, Marshall W. Schiewe of Chicago and Noel Wical of Cleveland.

In the latest of a series of local endorsements, the representative assemblies of the New York and Los Angeles Guilds have voted to back Muldowney, Nordin, Peterson, Rieger, Schiewe and Wical.

Charles Leveroni of Boston and Daniel A. McLaughlin of North Jersey are contesting the Region 1 vice presidency, and Nada Bozinoff of Toronto and Robert J. Rupert of Ottawa are opponents in Region 6. James B. Woods of St. Louis and Fred T. Kearney of Youngstown are both on the ballot in Region 3, but Kearney has withdrawn from the race.

Critical Suit

Buffalo, N.Y. — The Buffalo Guild has gone to court to compel the Buffalo Courier-Express to arbitrate the dismissal of a music critic whose reviews were sometimes unflattering.

The Guild sought a court order after the Courier-Express refused to arbitrate discharge of the critic during her three-month probationary period.

The company, claiming the dismissal was based on incompetence, said the employe had no recourse to grievance machinery for a discharge on these grounds during the probationary period. The Guild charged that she was dismissed because of pressure from performers who complained of harsh criticism.

Lima Star Launched, Combats Ad Drought

Lima, Ohio—The Lima Star, established this month to compete with R. C. Hoiles's Lima News, has met a warm response from readers but a relatively cool one from major advertisers.

The Star, with 15,000 advance subscriptions, is looking to a daily circulation of 20,000.

But advertising response was slim. As the Star entered its second week of publication, only two of some 30 major retail advertisers had given the Star linage.

Business Manager Ralph First was optimistic, however, that major advertisers would soon start using the Star.

The paper's tiny editorial staff, headed by former Lima Guild President Gene Perine, scored heavily, obtaining five exclusives in the first six days of publication.

More than half of the paper's eight-man newsroom staff are Guild veterans of the Lima Citizen, which was sold to the News in January 1964 after losing a 6½-year battle for survival. Their work is augmented by several part-timers.

Except for the advertising department, all other departments are fully staffed, Perine said, mostly by former Citizen employes.

The paper, launched after an 18-month fund-raising campaign, is served by the Associated Press and Central Press. There are 2,000 stockholders.

Mechanical equipment is leased from Unitypo, the International Typographical Union's printing subsidiary.

3 Toronto Publishers Walk Out Of Mailers' Conciliation Session

Toronto, Ont.—A report from a provincial board of conciliation was being awaited this week following a walkout by Toronto publishers from a conciliation session with the Toronto ITU Mailers Union.

The provincial board was appointed by Ontario Labour Minister Leslie Rountree after a deadlock in negotiations between the Mailers and the Toronto Star, Telegram and Globe & Mail. The Mailers have been observing printers' picket lines at the three papers since July 9, 1964.

The publishers walked out of the initial conciliation session after a day of negotiations failed to produce progress. The Mailers denounced the walkout as "an insult" to representatives of the Ontario government, the ITU Review reported.

The publishers insisted on terms of a retrogressive contract, negotiated last spring when the Mailers sought to return to work but later repudiated by the local at the direction of the international.

Rene Valentine, assistant to ITU President Elmer Brown, offered the Mailers' expired contract as the basis for negotiations and later agreed to accept several of the retrogressive changes. But he rejected the publishers' insistence on a "blacklist" of mailers who the publishers said they would not permit to return because of their actions during the printers' strike.

Valentine suggested that both employes to whom the publishers objected and mailers who have been crossing the picket lines be permitted to continue working.

T. C. O'Connor, chairman of the conciliation board, said the union had made major concessions in an attempt to reach agreement. Stating that this was the first time he had ever had employers walk out on a conciliation session, O'Connor said he would report on the situation to Rountree immediately, the ITU said.

The mailers have been awarded unemployment-insurance benefits by an unemployment-insurance commission umpire who reversed the ruling of a claims officer. The Toronto Insurance Commission lifted a disqualification on benefits last April when the papers declined to accept a union offer to return to work.

Fifth Week's Vacation Won In N.Y. Contract

New York City—A fifth week's vacation, general increases ranging from $4.25 to $9.75 and upgradings providing raises up to $33.25 have been negotiated in a two-year contract between the New York Guild and the Foreign Policy Association.

The contract provides a fifth week's vacation after the tenth year of service and at five-year intervals thereafter. Four weeks are provided after one year instead of three years.

The contract, retroactive to June 1, provides first-year raises ranging from $2.75 to $5.50 and second-year increases ranging from $2 to $4.25. The top editors' group goes up $5.50 and $4.25, to a top minimum of $160.75 in the second year.

Reclassifications increase the supervisor of volunteer briefers by $29.50 the first year and $3.75 the second, to $142.25; researchers and artists, $20.50 and $3.50, to $133; switchboard operators and audiovisual technician, $11.25 and $2.50, to $95.75, and mail clerks, $8 and $2.25, to $87.25.

A revised holiday clause stipulates that employes shall have the nearest Friday or Monday off when a holiday falls on the weekend.

$8 Package Won In First Year Of Twin Cities Pact

Minneapolis, Minn.—Increases of $6.50 in key minimums plus $1.67 a week in fringe benefits have been negotiated for the first year of a two-year Guild contract at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. The pact provides for a wage reopener after 12 months.

The $6.50 increase brings the reporter top minimum to $166.50, retroactive to Aug. 1.

Other features of the new contract are:

► A $7 increase in the top minimum for circulation district managers, raising the minimum to $134.

► A $9 increase for subeditors, bringing the day minimum to $190 and the night minimum to $204.

► A general increase ranging from $2 to $5.

► A fourth week's vacation after 15 years instead of 20.

► An agreement that management will pay for a major-medical insurance policy costing $8.70 a month for family coverage and $3.25 for single employes.

► An increase in mileage payments from 8 to 10 cents for the first 100 miles.

► An agreement to post work schedules 13 days in advance.

In addition, negotiators for the Twin Cities Guild and the Star and Tribune worked out an agreement on automation that will give the Guild a total of 130 days' notice before staff reductions can be made because of the introduction of "new and substantially different machinery."

The automation agreement provides for negotiation on the question of how to handle automation manpower problems. If negotiations fail to resolve any dispute that arises, the dispute may be moved to arbitration by mutual agreement.

If the dispute is not resolved by arbitration or negotiations, the Guild would be free to strike.

Wire Service Prepares For '66-'67 Talks

New York City—Preparations for the 1966-67 round of bargaining with Associated Press and United Press International must begin at once, the Wire Service Guild's national committees have declared.

The AP and UPI national committees met here Sept. 11 and 12 in the first joint meeting ever held, in order to devise a co-ordinated collective-bargaining program.

While noting major gains in recent bargaining with both wire services, the committees pointed to several areas in which Wire Service Guild contracts lag behind many newspaper contracts.

In a 3,500-word report, the committee called for an active campaign "to arouse and prepare the membership for the next negotiations."

Such a campaign, among UPI members last year, was instrumental in eliminating inequities and making the UPI contract better in several respects than the AP contract, the committee declared.

"The evidence appears overwhelming that AP should be our primary target in the next negotiations," the report said, although it added that UPI management's "archaic policies" may lead to a shift of emphasis before bargaining begins.

While improvements are needed in wages, holidays, vacations, pensions and medical programs, the report said, greatest weight should be given to winning a union shop and a shorter work week.

Members must be made aware, the report said, that "spectacular gains will not be achieved until we have a union shop."

"It is time that we make the free riders get their hands out of our pockets and pay their fair share" it said. "They are holding all of us back, and at the same time reaping what benefits we can obtain from management.

"The antiquated 40-hour week still prevails with the wire services. And at UPI, 51 bureaus are still on a six-day week."

Sectional meetings at which the collective-bargaining report will be discussed will be held on successive weekends during October in San Francisco, New Orleans, Chicago and New York.

The AP contract expires Dec. 31, 1966, and the UPI pact, March 15, 1967.

Sy Rasnick Dies; Buffalo Leader

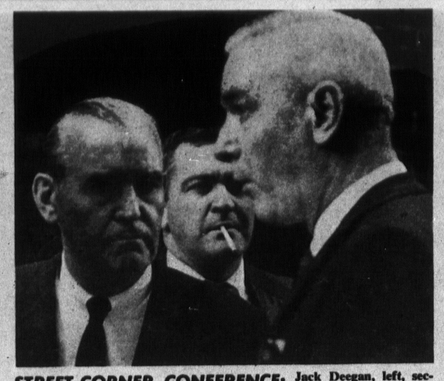
Buffalo, N.Y.—Sy Rasnick, former president of the Buffalo Guild, died Aug. 31 at 41.

Rasnick, a sports writer for the Buffalo Courier-Express, headed the local in 1957. He was also a former unit chairman and was serving on the local executive board at the time of his death.

Rasnick had been on the Courier-Express staff since 1950.



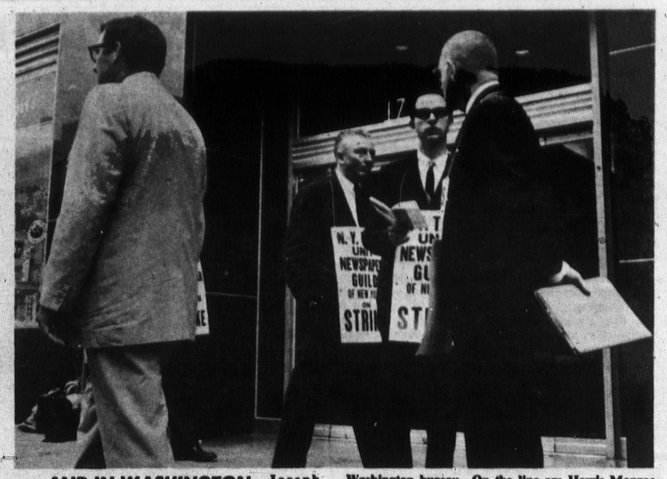
STRIKE PRELUDE: News that New York Times bargaining had failed to produce a settlement and that the Guild was about to set up picket lines is announced to newsmen by mediator Theodore W. Kheel after an all-night session.



STREET-CORNER CONFERENCE: Jack Deegan, left, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, fills in printers' president Bertram A. Powers on bargaining developments as picket lines go up at the Times's main plant.



WEST SIDE STORY: New York Guild members picket entrance of the New York Times's brand-new West Side printing plant, one of three Times buildings in New York at which the Guild was forced to mount picket lines after months of bargaining proved fruitless. Lines were also thrown around the Times's main plant and its classified-ad office.



. . . AND IN WASHINGTON: Joseph A. Loftus, right, veteran New York Times correspondent, directs picket line circling in front of the Times Washington bureau. On the line are Harris Monroe (back to camera), administrative officer of the Washington Guild, and James A. Sayler (holding book), and Warren Weaver, Jr., both of the Times.

Publishers Impose News Blackout Despite Guild Appeal To Johnson

New York City — The New York Guild sought the intervention of President Johnson, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor Robert F. Wagner in an unsuccessful last-minute effort to head off the city's second newspaper blackout in less than three years.

Thomas J. Murphy, the Guild's executive vice president, said the New York City Publishers Association's "conspiracy" to suspend other papers when the Guild shut down the Times "had only one purpose: to interfere with and destroy the rights of Times employes to bargain for their own contract."

On the eve of the strike, Murphy dispatched telegrams to Johnson, Rockefeller and Wagner, urging that they ask the publishers to "cease interfering with the right of the Newspaper Guild and of the Times employes to negotiate with their publisher" and to "rescind their threat of a citywide news blackout."

Pretext?

New York City—New York City publishers may use the current newspaper shutdown to "make major changes at will," Newsweek magazine said this week.

Newsweek cited renewed reports that the Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun would merge and combine production with the Herald Tribune, leaving the city with one less paper.

An executive-board statement incorporated into the telegrams pointed out that "the Guild has been attempting for more than six months to negotiate a renewal of the Times contract without result."

"Now," the board said, "the Times has threatened its employes, through the association, with the muscle of the other publishers."

"It's now become crystal clear that the Times had no intention from the beginning of bargaining with the Guild on behalf of Times employes," Murphy declared at a press conference after the publishers announced their threatened blackout.

"Under no circumstances," he declared, "will the Guild allow the Times to destroy its members' bargaining rights—on pensions, pay and working conditions—no matter how long a strike it would take to prevent that.

"The Guild has no intention of striking any other newspaper in the city than the Times. If the other papers do not publish—if they deny their readers access to the news—the Times management alone must accept the responsibility for that."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in New York this week, scored the blackout as "a strike against the public."

The association, which had said before the strike that its decision to shut down publication would be subject to "final review of the circumstances," announced a few hours after the strike began Sept. 16 that other papers would cease publication if craft-union members failed to report to work at the Times by 6 p.m.

John Gaherin, president of the association, accused the craft-unionists of violating their contracts.

He said the Guild, "with the collective support of other unions, is attempting to force the Times to yield" to its demands "and will then present them to the other Manhattan newspapers."

Pickets Speak Boss's Language

(Continued from Page 1)

The Guild spread its forces to picket three main locations in New York—the main building on 43rd Street, a classified office two blocks away, and the Times's spanking-new West Side printing plant further uptown.

And contingents were picketing at out-of-town locations, too — at Times offices in Stamford, Conn., and Hempstead, L. I., and at its major bureau in Washington.

Joseph A. Loftus, veteran Times correspondent, was in charge of the Washington picket line, in which members of the ANG staff and the Washington Guild joined.

Several hundred members of the Packinghouse Workers and the International Union of Electrical Workers, in Washington for conferences, joined the picket line in separate demonstrations Sept. 21 with signs supporting the strike.

The IUE delegation was headed by President Paul Jennings and Secretary-Treasurer George Collins; the Packinghouse Workers by Secretary-Treasurer G. R. Hathaway and Vice President Russell R. Lasley. J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, also marched.

Space for Washington strike headquarters was made available at ANG offices, and the IUE, which owns the building that houses ANG, was feeding the strikers at its cafeteria. Jennings wired the Guild "full support in its principled bargaining dispute" with the Times.

●

The realization that there would be no immediate end to the strike came when mediator Theodore W. Kheel, who has a reputation for fostering around-the-clock bargaining, released weary negotiators to their beds at 1 a.m. Sept. 17, the day after the strike began.

Except for a three-hour break to set up picket lines the morning before, Guild negotiators had been bargaining without a stop for 36 hours.

Kheel himself, who had, appropriately enough, flown back from an automation conference at the Prince Hamlet Hotel in Elsinore, Denmark, at Mayor Robert F. Wagner's call, appeared fresh as the morning dew as he stepped before television cameras to report that negotiations had "reached a point of fatigue" and that "with some sleep I think we could move ahead."

●

As Guild picket lines went up at 8 a.m. Sept. 16, an informal convocation of craft-union leaders took place across the street.

Bertram A. Powers, president of the New York Typographical Union, perched on a fireplug, conversing with some of his members. Others—Thomas V. Laura of the ITU Mailers, James Byrne of the Pressmen, James Kepple of the Paper Handlers, Frank McGowan of the Photoengravers, Joseph Baer of the Deliverers, Jack Kennedy of the Stereotypers, Sal Iaccio of the Electrical Workers and James McCarren of the Machinists —were nearby.

No craft unionists entered the plant.

●

The strike knocked out what was to have been the biggest paper in the Times's history—a 780-page Sunday issue containing nearly a million lines of advertising and weighing more than seven pounds.

●

New York, which underwent a 114-day newspaper blackout during the 1962-63 craft-union strike, took the news dimout in stride.

There was still the Post, which was having no part of the publishers' lockout and published a record 112-page edition and doubled its press run the first day. Out-of-town papers from as far away as Washington reappeared on newsstands. And new newspapers mushroomed — three interim tabloids, New York Today, the New Daily and the Herald (printed in Bridgeport, Conn.), and a new Daily Mirror, which said it planned to stay in business after the strike.

IEB Orders Assessment In New York Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

by ANG's 1964 Convention and the local executive board.

Although the Defense Fund is at its highest point in history—approximately $1,250,000 — Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said this week that payment of benefits to New York Guild members would exhaust the fund in six weeks, should the emergency last that long.

Even the Oct. 1 assessment will not produce usable income until Nov. 15, two weeks after the Defense Fund will have been exhausted, Perlik said in a letter to local treasurers. This is because local remittances of October per-capita payments and assessments do not reach ANG until that date.

While the monthly assessment will continue in effect until the emergency is ended, Perlik said, the IEB extended "every assurance" that it will be terminated as soon as possible.

The new drain on the fund threatens to be the heaviest since the 1962-63 fiscal year, when a Guild strike in Cleveland and a Typographical Union strike in New York cost the Guild more than a million and a half dollars, putting the Defense Fund into the red in four weeks.

New York Guild members received their first benefit payments Sept. 22 in amounts ranging from $40 to $89 in combined international and local payments.

5,000 Idled By N.Y. Times Strike, Citywide Shutdown

(Continued from Page 1)

The Mailers' Union served notice Sept. 21 that, in view of the lockout, its members at the six closed papers will not return to work without a contract, even if the Guild's strike is settled first.

Guild bargaining continued daily through Sept. 20, moving in turn over the four key issues without resolving any of them. Kheel, who had initially expressed hope that a settlement could be reached quickly, said later that the issues were proving to be "more profound" than he had thought at first.

Early this week he reported some progress on pensions but emphasized that a settlement was still distant. ANG pension consultant Joseph H. Daoust was called in during the weekend to serve the Guild bargaining committee in an advisory capacity.

But the next day Times Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger charged the Guild with stalling on the talks. Murphy retorted that it was the Times that was responsible for the slow pace of bargaining, stating that the Times had long delayed giving the Guild "specific information" on pensions —information it was entitled to by law.

Kheel then recessed the talks for 24 hours to allow the two sides to confer among themselves and to forestall a "freezing" of positions he warned could lead to a complete rupture.

When bargaining resumed Sept. 22, Kheel denied a report that in an interview during the lull in negotiations he had offered to recommend a solution to the stalemate. He said he had no intention of offering solutions unless the two parties requested him to.

Picket lines went up around the Times at 8 a.m. Sept. 16—a deadline set three days before—after 18 continuous hours of bargaining failed to produce a settlement by the specified time.

Kheel, who was instrumental in settling the 1962-63 New York printers' strike, entered the talks ten hours before the deadline after flying home from an automation conference in Denmark at Wagner's call.

Kheel, emphasizing that his aim was to achieve a contract settlement, said he had not asked the Guild to postpone strike action.

Negotiations were recessed to allow Guild leaders, headed by Thomas J. Murphy, the local's executive vice president, to set up picket lines. ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who had sat through the all-night session, joined Murphy and other pickets outside the Times's main building.

Three hundred Guildsmen were in the initial picket line at the Times's main building; others fanned out to other Times offices. A line also was mounted at the Times Washington bureau, where several hundred Packinghouse Workers and members of the International Union of Electrical Workers joined Guild pickets Sept. 21.

Craft-union members, most of whose negotiations have already been completed, respected the New York picket lines to a man.

Negotiators returned to the bargaining table two hours after the strike began but made little progress. The crisis atmosphere intensified as the New York City Publishers Association announced that the Herald Tribune, Daily News, World-Telegram & Sun, Journal-American and Long Island Star-Journal would suspend publication unless craft unionists reported to work at the Times by 6 p.m.

The craft-union members continued to honor Guild lines, however, and the five papers shut down, telling all their employes except a handful of Guild members—mostly in payroll, accounting and syndicate-service departments—that there would be no more work for the duration of the Times shutdown.

The Long Island Press suspended distribution within New York City but continued to publish. The New York Post, which withdrew from the Publishers Association during the 1962-63 strike, was the only major daily to abstain from the blackout, doubling its press run.

The publishers were collecting their first strike-insurance payments today, the Wall Street Journal reported. The Journal said they are each receiving $13,000 daily and $26,000 Sunday, with a total limit of $650,000 per paper.

Murphy charged that the lockout was designed to "destroy the rights of Times employes to bargain for their own contract" and said the news blackout was the Times's "complete responsibility."

Guild contracts at the city's six major dailies expired March 31, but the Guild, abandoning its traditional "no-contract, no-work" position, continued to bargain after the expiration.

Craft-union leaders, who had assembled outside the Times plant as picket lines went up, met later in the day to hear a report from Murphy on the strike situation. The New York Typographical Union said it would begin paying lockout benefits this week.

The Pressmen's Union filed suit in state Supreme Court on the eve of the strike to enjoin the publishers from shutting down, charging that the lockout would be a violation of its newly negotiated contract. A show-cause order was issued, but the publishers moved to transfer the case to Federal Court, and the motion remained in abeyance.

While bargaining early this week centered to a great extent on pensions, where the Guild is seeking improvement of what it has termed an antiquated company plan and payment of severance as well as pensions on retirement, other major issues remained unresolved.

The Guild is seeking a ban on dismissals or demotions resulting from automation as well as merger or consolidation, a clause requiring Guild agreement to the introduction of new processes or equipment cutting across jurisdictional lines, and extension of existing Guild-shop provisions to top editorial classifications, now excluded.

The Times has refused to agree to the Guild's jurisdiction proposal despite the fact it parallels a clause won by the Typographical Union after a strike threat last spring.

C. Raymond Hulsart, the Times's industrial-relations director, said the printers' clause was dictated by "peculiar conditions" and declared: "We don't intend to extend it."

The Guild, in a white paper on the strike, said it "has no desire to take over work traditionally done by any other union" but "believes it is in the obvious best interest of everyone to reach mutual understanding before bringing in any new process or equipment that might involve any interunion problem."

Terming the automation issues "the great issues of our times," Kheel expressed hope that the Times dispute might lead to a solution that would "set a precedent in automation," allowing management to become "more efficient in production and at the same time recognizing the legitimate aspirations of employes over job security."

"Out of all this may come a better industry," the mediator declared. "That is our hope."

The Times pension plan not only bars beneficiaries from receiving severance benefits but deducts their Social Security benefits from the pensions.

"Since the company pension equals X dollars minus Social Security," a Guild bulletin pointed out, "every time Social Security is increased . . . Times members going on pension lose that increase."

Wages are not an issue in the strike, the Guild having indicated it will accept the $12 package accepted previously by the craft unions who, except for the Mailers, have signed, ratified or negotiated their contracts.

The Mailers' dispute with the publishers, like the Guild's, involves automation. The union is seeking protection against loss of jobs for substitutes as well as regular employes and is asking a guaranteed five-day week.

The Mailers broke off talks with the publishers Sept. 9 after turning down an offer that would have limited job protection to regular employes only.

Negotiations were resumed yesterday after Murphy voiced hope that parallel negotiations could be conducted in order not to prolong the shutdown after one of the unions settles.

He urged the Publishers Association, which has had representatives sitting by at the scene of Times bargaining, to "get out of the Times negotiations" and meet with the Mailers' Union.

Two More Units Vote To Strike

New York City—Two more major New York Guild units have voted overwhelmingly to strike if necessary to win acceptable contracts.

The World-Telegram & Sun Unit authorized strike action by a 203-8 vote Sept. 9; the Daily News Unit, which struck for eight days in 1962, voted strike authorization by 399 to 6. The Herald Tribune and Journal-American units took similar action earlier.

Contract talks with the other papers are in abeyance until the Times strike is settled.

Times Strike Issues

These are the four major issues in the Guild's strike against the New York Times, with the Guild's and management's positions on them as the strike started:

Automation

GUILD: Protection of all full-time employes, including those hired in the future, against loss of jobs or reduction in classification through the introduction of new, improved or modified methods of operation, computer equipment or modernization, or through merger or consolidation.

MANAGEMENT: Limitation of job protection to employes on the payroll as of last March 31; a narrower definition of automation and no protection against merger or consolidation.

Jurisdiction

GUILD: No introduction of new processes or equipment with functions cutting across jurisdictional lines of the Guild and any other union without the Guild's prior agreement.

MANAGEMENT: Refusal to grant the Guild such a guarantee, similar to one granted the printers last spring; instead, a proposal, but no effective guarantee, that work "normally performed" by the Guild be done in Guild jurisdiction.

Pensions

GUILD: Improvement in the Times pension plan, inferior to the Guild's pension plan at the Herald Tribune, Journal-American, World-Telegram and Post, and payment of severance in addition to pensions upon retirement.

MANAGEMENT: A joint study with the Guild of possible pension improvements; refusal to pay both severance and pensions.

Union Security

GUILD: A Guild shop for all employes, including reporters, deskmen, photographers, columnists, editors and other top editorial classifications, now excluded from Guild-shop provisions of the contract.

MANAGEMENT: Refusal to extend the Guild shop to employes who gather, edit and write the news.

800 Face Dismissal As Coast Dailies Combine

(Continued from Page 1)

Both papers announced immediate advertising-rate increases of more than 50 percent, effective Oct. 1.

A hasty combination of production facilities caused chaos in the first week of joint operations. Both the Chronicle and the Examiner ran late, with curtailed editions and "space reserved" tags in glaring white spaces where ads should have been.

The Chronicle accused printers of responsibility for the confusion, charging "obstructionism." The San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., which operates the merged departments, said Sept. 17 that the papers might close down temporarily if problems with the printers continued.

The San Francisco Typographical Union announced it would file a five-million-dollar libel suit against the Chronicle and perhaps against the Examiner-News Call Bulletin as a result of the charges.

Under the Guild's citywide contract, seniority will govern all dismissals. Voluntary retirements and resignations with severance pay may help ease part of the burden.

Not all of the planned dismissals are expected to take place at once. Some will be delayed until as late as next August, when all operations will be consolidated in a new building.

An employment bureau was opened in the Guild's office, with Lou Brown, former local president, in charge. Management, working in co-operation, also opened a bureau at the San Francisco Press Club.

The Examiner and the Chronicle have eliminated their advertising, circulation, business and production departments, turning their functions over to the jointly owned San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co. While separate editorial departments will be maintained, editorial dismissals are expected to result from the merger of the two Hearst papers and the combination of the remaining papers' Sunday editions.

The extent of staff slashes proposed by management became apparent last week as the Guild began receiving seniority lists.

In advertising alone, management planned to lop 31 display salesmen (55 percent of the force), 47 outside classified salesmen (57 percent), 73 classified telephone-sales employes (48 percent), 32 voluntary-ad takers (88 percent) and 49 clerical workers (29 percent).

A Typographical Union spokesman predicted the loss of 270 of 712 composing-room jobs.

The job freeze assured all employes of work or pay until Oct. 6 and Guild employes of another three weeks—one week's notice of staff reductions to the Guild and two weeks' dismissal notice to the employe and the Guild.

The Guild pressed early for seniority lists to check against Guild records and for an agreement enabling employes to quit their jobs before the freeze ended and still receive severance pay and other benefits.

Management agreed initially to the latter proposal on an individual basis.

Management said joint operation in a single plant will "provide the economies so necessary to the maintenance of two independent and competitive editorial voices in our city."

The two papers own equal shares of the printing company, which will handle all revenue. Its profits will be divided between the Hearst Corp. and the Chronicle Publishing Co.

The Sunday paper will be largely an Examiner operation but will have some Chronicle features.

Since production work is being handled in the Chronicle plant, the Hearst Corp. paid "several million dollars" for its half share in the printing company. It is committed to spend several more millions for its share of the cost of new presses and other equipment, as well as a new building that will house the entire consolidated operation.

Movement of heavy equipment from the Examiner and News Call Bulletin to the Chronicle began Sept. 11, soon after the papers' public announcement of the sweeping mergers.

Two days later the Examiner merged with its sister paper and shifted to the afternoon field, publishing under the flag of "Examiner-News Call Bulletin" and leaving the morning field to the Chronicle.

On Sept. 19, the Chronicle and Examiner published their first combined Sunday paper.

During the intervening week, employes struggled to mesh the three operations, but with scant success.

Examiner city-side, sports and financial staffs and their desks moved into the News Call Bulletin building. So did the Examiner display admen.

The rest of the force was scattered.

Examiner and News Call Bulletin women's, feature and Sunday staffs were centered at the Examiner. Chronicle, Examiner and News Call Bulletin classified-ad employes were consolidated at the Examiner. Inside circulation employes from the three papers—harassed by reader complaints—were divided between the Examiner and News Call Bulletin plants.

The switch brought a tremendous work load to the inside circulation force. Management called back furloughed classified employes to work in the circulation department.

The Guild told them it had no objection so long as none was required to do so and so long as their pay was not cut or their status affected.

Within a few weeks, management plans to move the combined Hearst editorial department into the Chronicle plant, occupying quarters vacated by the advertising, business and other departments.

The merger reduces the number of Hearst dailies to nine from a peak of 26 in the mid-1920s.

"Spiraling costs" were given as the official explanation of the merger and consolidation, although management said that advertising and circulation revenues were at record highs for all three papers.

The Chronicle, campaigning to wrest top position from the Examiner, had resorted to two-months-for-one subscription rates in recent years.

Big stores played one paper against the other for advertising at rates that sometimes didn't cover costs, admen said.

In 1962 the Chronicle edged ahead of the Examiner in daily circulation—300,000 to 278,000. By 1964 this had grown to a 351-489-to-301,356 lead. The Examiner kept a healthy Sunday lead, 432,524 to 373,164.

The News Call Bulletin was also showing steady circulation gains when it was merged, having climbed above the 200,000 mark for the first time since 1959.

Hearst management said that the Examiner had lost money for five years and the News Call Bulletin for 13.

The Chronicle said that it was making money at the time of the consolidation after several years of losses.



San Francisco-Oakland Guild Photo By Bill Nichols

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH: An Examiner Truck Loads at the Chronicle Plant

Halfway Step

San Francisco, Calif.—When San Francisco's publishers proudly announced that the Chronicle and Examiner Sunday editions would be combined into one paper, the Chronicle's circulation department received a postcard from one long-time subscriber with the instruction: "Cancel half my Sunday subscription."

Guild Protests U.S. Stand On San Francisco Merger

ANG last week protested the Justice Department's decision not to contest the consolidation in San Francisco at this time and requested an immediate meeting to discuss the possibility of restoring "meaningful" competition there.

The Guild also expressed concern lest the department's decision herald a "retreat" from its recently intensified concern about newspaper monopoly, as evidenced by suits filed in Cincinnati, Lima, Tucson and Los Angeles in the past year and a half.

"If this is so, we feel that the outlook for the survival of a free and competitive press in the United States is bleaker than ever before," ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson wrote Donald F. Turner, assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division.

Farson noted that Editor & Publisher has reported that San Francisco publishers had been seeking Justice Department approval of their arrangements for some time and that Turner's predecessor, William R. Orrick, was opposed to granting it, at least while the case he instituted against a similar joint-publishing arrangement in Tucson was pending in the courts. Turner succeeded Orrick in the antitrust post during the summer.

The Justice Department has said it is reserving the right to file suit later, in the light of court decisions on cases such as that in Tucson, where it is seeking to undo the sale of the Arizona Daily Star to the rival Tucson Citizen and to nullify their joint-production agreement.

Farson questioned whether either the courts or the Justice Department will find it easy to "unscramble the eggs" in San Francisco at some future date. He suggested, too, that the department's "acquiescence" in San Francisco may prejudice the case in Tucson, which is scheduled to go to trial Nov. 2.

Farson was also critical of the scope of the combination permitted in San Francisco. He wrote:

"If, indeed, both Hearst papers . . . are failing corporations whose financial problems could be resolved only by merger, we cannot understand why the remedy was not limited to that but instead was extended to encompass a combination with the only remaining competing paper, as well.

"Even in truly competitive situations, newspapers show an increasing tendency to do more cooperating than competing.

"A case in point occurred this week in New York, when other papers voluntarily suspended publication in support of the Times after it had been struck by the Guild.

"There is every reason to believe that a green light from the Justice Department will accelerate the already powerful trend toward newspaper monopoly and ultimately will lead to the elimination of every last vestige of diversity from newspapers in every American city.

"We believe that the department has both the opportunity and the duty to do everything in its power to preserve not merely the form but the spirit of a free press."

Farson reminded Turner of the Guild's campaign for legislation to require a waiting period before the merger of a newspaper with a competitor, in order to give a third party an opportunity to purchase the paper at a fair-market price and keep it operating.

"We ask your support of such legislation," Farson said. "Meanwhile, it is essential that existing protective legislation be utilized to its full effectiveness."

Merger rumors, current for months, intensified early this month when Hearst's production manager was called back suddenly from vacation at about the time the Justice Department decision was disclosed. So were the News Call Bulletin's composing-room superintendent, cashier and others.

Fears increased when the publishers canceled a Sept. 2 bargaining session with the Guild.

"Draw your own conclusions," Phil Knox, San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Association manager, told Fred Fletcher, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

Knox, a principal architect of the Honolulu newspaper consolidation, returned to San Francisco early this year to take the association post.

The first unofficial confirmation came in a New York Times story on the department's decision Sept. 3. But readers of the three papers had to wait until Sept. 11 for a public announcement.

Read It Later

San Francisco, Calif.—San Francisco's papers pretended not to hear for a solid week as radio and television newsmen gleefully scooped them on the Big Story.

By Sept. 11, when the papers shyly announced that one daily and one Sunday paper were going to disappear and the others become roommates, nobody needed to read it.

The story was made plain by gaping holes knocked in the walls of the Examiner plant, through which cranes were lifting truckloads of composing-room equipment to be used in the Chronicle plant.

Chaos Takes Command

Life With The Chronicle-Examiner-News-Call-Bulletin

By WILLIAM C. BOLDENWECK
President, San Francisco-Oakland Guild

San Francisco, Calif.—Confusion was the editor of the first week's issues of San Francisco's hybrid Hearst afternoon newspaper and of the Chronicle, survivor of the battle for the morning field.

Management, acting hurriedly after news of the impending merger leaked out, tried to cram three booming composing rooms into one shop in the "Voice of the West's" headquarters.

On Saturday night, while Examiner newsmen crammed Jerry and Johnny's, their favorite Third Street saloon, for a massive wake underwritten by local politicians, the cranes moved up to a jackhammered hole in the Examiner's third-floor wall.

The linotypes and other backshop equipment were hoisted into waiting trucks for the three-block trek to the Chronicle plant.

On Sunday, Chronicle staffers, as usual, were putting together Monday morning's news. At the same time, Examiner men were working on unaccustomed long deadlines for Monday's first afternoon edition.

Neither paper got off more than one edition. The Chronicle was three hours late, and the Examiner's 10:30 a.m. edition finally hit the streets at 4:30 p.m. Both papers looked as though they had been made up by Etaoin Shrdlu.

Chronicle headlines wound up on Examiner stories. Examiner stories were set with Chronicle datelines. An Examiner reporter found one of his stories on Page 1 of the "competing" sheet.

As the week wore on, pressmen piled up fantastic overtime standing by for the pages to come down. One make-up editor put in 32 hours on one shift—waiting.

Hundreds of classified and business-office personnel who had been "furloughed" on Friday under the union-negotiated four-week moratorium were summoned back on Sunday—on overtime—to man circulation phones jammed in every nook.

Telephones were useless as switchboard operators struggled with totally inadequate equipment. For the first two days, reporters found it nearly impossible to reach city desks until special lines were set up.

"Where's my paper?" calls were about equalled by "cancel" orders, according to those manning the circulation phones.

Meanwhile, city-siders from the Examiner's antiquated workroom eased into the News Call's even more antiquated working quarters.

News stories were moved but piled up in the backshop. Reporters joked about buying stock in "Space Reserved," seemingly the new company that was filling all the ad spaces.

As the situation deteriorated, the Chronicle skylined a peevish blast at "certain dissident elements within the printers' union" as the cause of the trouble. Russell A. Wagle, president of the printers' local, retorted that the situation was due to managerial foul-ups.

Noting the folly of trying to cram two composing rooms into one overnight without proper planning, Wagle pointed out that the papers were trying to get along with only 36 linotypes for news matter when the Chronicle alone had used 33. Similarly, he said, they had only 25 make-up tables for advertising for both papers, a total increase of zero.

The printers announced that they would file a five-million-dollar libel suit against each paper.

At week's end, the situation was cooling, but both papers were shot full of errors and were undernourished in the ad spaces, while publishers' executives pondered the ancient maxim, "Haste Makes Waste."

Machines In Control As Thomson Opens 'Most Modern' Newspaper

Reading, England—The world's first newspaper combining computer copy-processing, photographic typesetting and offset printing made its debut last week as England's first new evening paper since World War II.

The highly automated Reading Evening Post was added to the newspaper empire of Lord Thomson of Fleet, who indicated he plans an extension of computer operations to the rest of his far-flung chain in England, Canada and the United States.

"I can envision one big computer that would be capable of setting type for the whole of England," Lord Thomson said as he started the Post's presses Sept. 14.

The press magnate said British newspaper unions had raised no objections to the Post's operations, in which 12 white-uniformed typists punching tape replace 24 linotype operators.

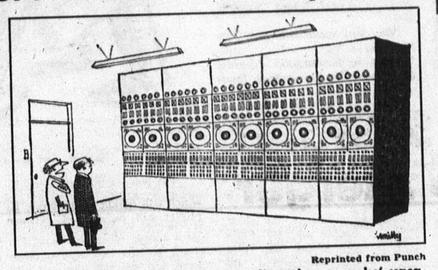
But Thomson associates, who termed the new paper "the world's most modern," voiced concern over possible opposition to the extension of automation to other papers. They said the company would assume full responsibility for finding a new job for anyone displaced by a computer.

The Reading computer, in addition to hyphenating and justifying copy, produces a tape coded to activate a photographic typesetting machine. The photographed type is reproduced on photosensitive plates in a printing process that is cheaper and quicker than conventional letterpress printing.

The Post's complex of automated equipment proved not entirely tractable in its initial operations, however.

The presses came to a halt a few minutes after Thomson threw the switch when acid seeped through to the rollers; the photographic-typesetting equipment broke down a short while later, and finally electric power was cut off by a switch failure.

The mishaps delayed the Post's initial edition two hours and reduced its press run from 50,000 to 30,000.



Reprinted from Punch

'Now the damned thing is demanding three weeks' vacation with oil.'

We Need JOBS For Guildsmen

Because of San Francisco's recent "Operation Torpedo," which resulted in the merger of the Examiner and the News Call Bulletin and their marriage to the Chronicle, many capable, experienced Guildsmen and women are out of work.

Talented people are available in editorial, circulation, advertising and business-office classifications.

We have set up a job-placement office to try to relocate these people in jobs both inside and outside the newspaper industry.

We need your help in developing our list of job openings.

Please send us information on any bona fide job openings you know about. Make information as complete as possible, including approximate salary and name and address of person to contact for interview. Mail to:

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND NEWSPAPER GUILD
821 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103
Attention: Job Placement Service

Guild Loses Election In Florence

Florence, Ala.—The Memphis Guild has lost a decertification election at the Florence Times and Tri-Cities Daily by a 36-6 vote.

The Guild had represented nonmechanical employes in Florence since 1962, winning an initial contract after a four-week strike in 1963. A company petition for a new election and a decertification petition were both filed last June.

The Guild accused the company of pressuring employes to seek decertification, but the National Labor Relations Board dismissed an unfair-labor-practice charge.

●

Lihue, Hawaii — The Hawaii Guild and the Honolulu Typographical Union lost National Labor Relations Board elections on the weekly Garden Isle News here Sept. 9. The Guild lost a vote among nonmechanical employes, 9 to 0. The Typographical Union lost a bid for printers by a 14-14 vote.

IT SEEMS TO US

Haddad Scored On Use Of Poverty-War Post

NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

I am sure the Guild Reporter will wish to erase an implication left by its story on Edgar May's appointment to Sargent Shriver's staff.

The Reporter says that William F. Haddad left the Office of Economic Opportunity after "a bitter controversy over OEO hiring policies, precipitated by Rep. Leonard Farbstein of New York, against whom Haddad ran unsuccessfully in last year's primary election."

True as far as it goes, but it goes a long distance short of all the facts.

Haddad was using OEO to employ members of the so-called "reform" Democrats to build up a machine against Farbstein for a second try in a district in which, unmentioned again, Haddad does not even have a residence.

I live in this district, and I know, as a Guildsman, that Farbstein was a Roosevelt-Kennedy-Johnson Democrat.

Unfortunately, for himself, too, the wealthy son-in-law of the publisher of the New York Herald Tribune never let enough people around here know who he was—except for the background I have just mentioned.

DONALD McLEOD POND
North Jersey Guild

ANG Refusal To Finance Denver Appeal Criticized

DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

For no reason but a lack of funds, the Denver Guild was forced to drop a case in the Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C. Following my discharge by the Catholic Register, Denver, for union activities, the NLRB filed an unfair-labor-practice charge against the Register, but the trial examiner ruled for the Register.

When Local 74 appealed to the NLRB, a three-man panel of the board ruled 2-1 to uphold the trial examiner. The Guild appealed in the Court of Appeals. With word that the costs would run into the thousands—far beyond the local's ability to meet—the Denver Guild appealed to ANG in Washington but was turned down. Reluctantly, and bitterly, my local had to drop the case.

After nearly two years of dogged fighting to get the Guild born and breathing and a year and a half of litigation over a fabricated firing, I'm disillusioned with the NLRB kind of justice. I'm angry at the Guild bureaucracy in Washington.

We need a fund for legal fights, a cut in dollars for seminars. The local has done everything it can. It's up to the international office to help.

RAY WHITEHEAD
Former Chairman
Catholic Register Unit

Council Donates $100 To Strikers

Boston, Mass.—The New England District Council has made an initial contribution of $100 to the Guild's strike against the New York Times and empowered its executive council to make additional donations.

Council delegates from seven locals heard a report on the strike from ANG Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker at a meeting at Boston Guild headquarters Sept. 18.

Baker conducted a day-long seminar on steward's training and contract enforcement, including the film, "The Grievance." The council was host to the delegates at lunch and at an evening buffet.

By ANG Convention action, letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

Editorial

What's The Hurry?

In permitting the merger of Hearst's two San Francisco dailies and their combination with the Chronicle in a joint-production arrangement, it seems clear that the Justice Department has moved too far too fast.

The immediate result, of course, is the elimination of meaningful newspaper competition in San Francisco, despite the continuation of separate editorial operations and the hope expressed by one editor that it will be a firing offense for employes of one paper to be found on the premises of the other.

For only the editorial operations remain separate, and even they will be combined to a degree on Sundays. And, as ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson said in protest to the Justice Department, the separate editorial operations will be dependent upon money flowing through a single cash register and derived from single advertising and circulation departments.

"Separate advertising-rate cards cannot offset this fact of economic life," Farson wrote.

The Justice Department based its decision on what it described as "large operating losses" by the Hearst papers (among other, as yet unspecified, factors), and Hearst said that both papers indeed have lost money for a number of years.

But the Chronicle conceded it is making money, UPI reported.

All of which raises two crucial questions that the Justice Department has not yet answered.

First, did the department, in arriving at its decision, take the precaution of subjecting Hearst's finances to an independent audit? Hearst told the government it was losing money in Los Angeles, too, but a government accountant told the Celler Committee two years ago that what Hearst reported as a two-million-dollar "loss" would more accurately have been described as a six-million-dollar profit.

Second, if indeed both Hearst papers in San Francisco were failing enterprises whose financial difficulties could be resolved only by merger, why didn't Justice limit it to that? Why, in other words, did it permit the new merged Hearst paper to combine immediately with its only remaining competitor?

The Chronicle was not losing money.

Nor is it unreasonable to assume that Hearst would now have started making money.

In short, what's the hurry?

In addition to the immediate effects in San Francisco (including the needless loss of jobs as well as competition), the Justice Department's decision raises disturbing long-range questions about the department's approach to monopoly in the newspaper industry generally.

A new head of the antitrust division, Donald F. Turner, took office this summer. His predecessor, William R. Orrick, a San Francisco attorney, is reported to have opposed the San Francisco combination.

In his last year in office, Orrick, who resigned in June, initiated four newspaper antitrust suits, or almost half as many as the department had brought in the preceding quarter of a century. One of them, still pending, would dissolve as illegal a joint-production arrangement in Tucson similar in many respects to that the department now has permitted in San Francisco.

The department says its San Francisco decision is subject to "reconsideration" in the light of future court decisions, but by then it may be too late.

The question remains: After waiting 25 years to mobilize its forces to halt the advance of newspaper monopoly, has the Justice Department already sounded a hasty retreat?

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor and Director of Research & Information

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Reasoning Together Back At The Ranch, Negotiators Hasten To Agree

By GENE KLARE, *Portland (Ore.) Guild*

News item: White House prodding produces new steel-industry labor contract.

Joe Zilch, business agent of Nail Workers' Local 1001, sat at his desk in the Scappoose Labor Hall, alternately drinking coffee, leafing through the mail and chewing on a cigar stub.

Sometimes he accomplished these simultaneously.

The phone interrupted him. Preoccupied, he responded:

"Local thousand 'n one, Zilch here."

From the other end came a Texas twang:

"Howdy. Is this Joe Zilch, the Scappoose labor leader?"

Momentarily thrown off balance by the "labor leader," Joe looked around the office to see if one was present.

"Halloo, halloo," came the voice again. "I want to talk with Mr. Joseph Gompers Zilch, the business representative of the Amalgamated & Consolidated Brotherhood of Ferrous Nail Workers, Local Lodge Number 1001."

"Oh, you mean me; yes, I'm here," said Joe.

"This is Scattergood Allover, the President. I'm calling from the White House."

"I'll be a sonuvagun. How are you, Mr. President? What can I do for you, sir?"

"Joe, I hear y'all have reached a stalemate in your negotiations with the Ajax Nail Works, and I want to do all in my power to he'p bring you two together."

"Oh, we're not so far apart. Hell . . . excuse me, Mr. President, I meant to say that Toby, that's Tobias Murgatroyd, the Ajax president, and I are about ready to wrap things up. He just doesn't want to rush into a new contract too fast for fear his directors and stockholders might think he's an easy mark."

"Now, Joe, don't try to put old Scattergood on. I've had a reliable report that you're intransigent and that a strike is imminent at Ajax."

"Like I told you, Mr. President, me 'n Toby are about ready to come to terms. Who told you we're having trouble?"

"Off the record, Joe, it was your congressman, Cornelius Sinecure. He said there was trouble in his district and asked me to he'p out."

"Damn that Corny. What the hell . . . excuse me again, sir, but what's he sticking his nose into this for?"

"Now don't get riled at Corny, Joe. He's just doing his job. I told all the congressmen when they got troubles in their districts to let me know. I'll he'p 'em get things put to rights; then we'll go on the TV together and tell the folks that we done fixed things up. You know, Joe, production at Ajax is mighty important to our GNP — that's Gross National Product."

"Gee, I didn't know that Ajax was a subsidiary of Gross National Product. I shoulda asked for more than 95 cents. That Toby put one over on me."

"Joe, we're getting off the track. I mean, Ajax Nail Works is an important cog in our economy. You remember the old saying, 'For want of a nail a shoe was lost and for want of a shoe a horse was lost,' et cetera."

"Nope, can't say as I have, Mr. President."

"We been jawin' long enough, Joe. Tell you what I had in mind . . . I'm leaving this afternoon to spend the weekend at my ranch. I want you and your management protagonist to join me there. We got a couple of spare bunks. I'm gonna get the two of you down there, let you talk this out and first thing you know, we'll have a settlement. I'll even bring along the Secretary of Labor, Otto Mashun."



Courtesy Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

'Come, let us reason together.'

Later, down at the ranch . . .

"Dammit, Toby, I told you we oughta signed that contract last week and get it over with. I told my executive board we was getting an 87-cent package over three years and they think it's a pretty good deal. Now, after all this fuss 'n feathers, if I don't come back with more, they'll tear me apart. I had to borrow money from the credit union to make the trip down here . . . And I've ridden so damn many horses, I feel like John Wayne."

"Joe, anything more is out of the question. I told my directors your opening demand was for 95 cents but that I'd sweated you down to 87. If I go back and tell them I've agreed to more than that, they'll vote me out at the next annual meeting . . . But the way I feel now, I couldn't much care. I don't think I'll ever feel like taking my grandchildren to the merry-go-round again. If I never see another horse, it'll be too soon."

Just then, Scattergood Allover stuck his head in the door . . .

"Boys, how y'all doin?" 'Bout ready to sign that little old contract? We been down here two days—and here it is Monday and the Cabinet's chompin' at the bit waiting for me to get back to Washington. Say, what are you two standing at the mantel for? Set yourselves down at the table. No wonder you can't agree on anything, you're not comfortable."

"Well, you see, Mr. President, it's like this. It's all that horseback riding we been doing with you, in between our negotiations. Toby and I just ain't used to it."

Scattergood chuckled all over. Then his eyes narrowed into a squint.

"Boys, you need more limbering up. Tell you what: You been negotiating here for three hours straight. Let's take a break and go for a canter down to the south 40. I got a Brahma bull down there I want to show you. He reminds me of a certain Republican senator."

The president of Ajax Nail Works groaned. So did the business agent of Local 1001.

"Mr. President," Murgatroyd spoke up. "That won't be necessary. We just reached an agreement."

"We have?" asked Joe.

"Be quiet, Joe; yes, we have. It's for 87½ cents with . . . with an additional paid holiday."

"Yes, sir, Mr. President; Toby's right," said Joe.

"Boys, I want to thank you sincerely. I knew you'd reach an agreement if you'd just come down here and sit down and reason together. By the way, what's the additional holiday?"

The Ajax president thought for a moment; then his face brightened.

"Mr. President, the additional paid holiday is going to be your birthday—whenever that is, sir."

Scattergood Allover flicked a couple of tears from the seamed crowsfeet around his eyes.

"Boys, I'm touched, really and truly. Nobody's ever done that before, made my birthday a holiday. I'm mighty proud we had this little collective-bargaining session. Why, we've made labor-management history right here at my little old ranch.

"I'll never forget this weekend, boys."

"Neither will we, Mr. President," said Tobias Murgatroyd.

"I'll buy that," added Joe Zilch.

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