

Two Toledo Papers Shut Down As Guild Joins Printer Walkout

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXXIII, No. 21

Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1966

BNA Pact Set If Anti-Guild Move Ends

Settlement of the Washington-Baltimore Guild's 173-day strike at the Bureau of National Affairs hinged this week on the withdrawal of a petition to decertify the Guild as bargaining agent.

A settlement conditional on withdrawal of the petition was reached Oct. 14. But nearly two weeks later the petition had not been withdrawn, and pickets were maintaining their vigil at the struck plant.

The decertification petition was filed by an assistant managing editor May 31, shortly after the strike began. Employees who signed the petition reportedly are weighing its withdrawal.

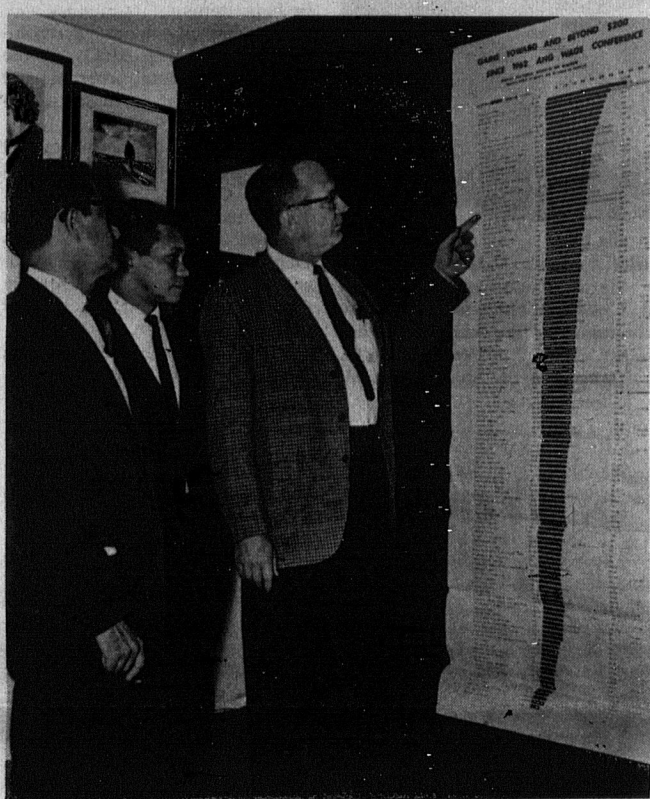
The conditional settlement provides for wage increases ranging from \$7.75 to \$14.75 over two years, with an editorial top minimum of \$232.65, a reduction in the work week, health-insurance improvements, gains in vacation and severance pay, and a clause requiring the company to share tuition costs for employees engaging in studies related to their work.

On the key issue of union security, which precipitated the strike, the Guild and the company agreed to a maintenance-of-membership clause and a proviso that new employees must join the Guild unless they refuse in writing between the 25th and 30th day after being hired. A 14-day withdrawal period before contract expiration is provided.

Under an additional clause proposed by the Guild, unless 70 percent of new employees have joined by 45 days before expiration of the contract, an election will be held to determine if employees still want to be represented by the Guild. If they do not, the result will be binding for a year.

The settlement provides for a general amnesty, but the fate of two employees whom BNA had declined to reinstate will be de-

(Continued on Page 6)



BARGAINING STRIDES: ANG Vice President James B. Woods, chairman of the International Executive Board's Collective Bargaining Committee, shows two visiting Dominican newsmen the gains made by Guild locals since ANG's 1962 Wage Conference. Manuel de Jesus Javier Garcia, left, and Luis Ovidio Sigaran Guillen were part of a Dominican newspaper group visiting ANG headquarters during this week's IEB meeting.

Company Assumes Cost Of Medicare In N.Y. Pact

New York City—Medicare payments of \$3 a month for retired employees of Free Europe Inc. will be paid by the company under a new Guild contract covering Free Europe's New York employees.

The company, which operates Radio Free Europe, will also pay the cost of major medical insurance for retirees, in addition to premiums for hospitalization and medical insurance previously paid.

The New York contract is the first Guild agreement under which the employer is obligated to pay

full Medicare costs for retirees, according to ANG's Collective Bargaining Department.

The agreement also increases life-insurance coverage for retirees from \$3,000 to \$5,000, adds major medical insurance for present employees at company expense and requires the company to pay \$10 a month toward family hospitalization coverage.

Wage increases range from \$3.50 to \$8.75 in a one-year agreement retroactive to July 1. The top minimum for reporters, (Continued on Page 6)

Seven Craft Unions Honor Picket Lines

Toledo, Ohio—Guildsmen and printers are marching side by side in a picket line that shut down the Toledo Blade and Times Oct. 24. Seven other unions honoring the line have declared they will not return to work until the company and the strikers have agreed on new contracts.

The morning Times and the evening Blade suspended publication Oct. 25, when 375 Guildsmen joined 260 ITU members on strike for higher wages and improved pensions and medical insurance.

The company rejected a federal mediator's request for a meeting with the printers Oct. 26 on the ground that the strikers had refused to pass maintenance employees through the picket line.

The two unions announced plans for a joint strike paper. Publication is expected to begin next week.

The Stereotypers, whose contract has also expired, received strike approval from their international Oct. 24 and voted strike authorization two days later.

Contracts of the Paper Handlers, Teamsters and International Mailers have also expired, and those of the Pressmen, the Lithog-

St. Louis Printers' Stoppage Ends . . . Page 3

raphers and Photoengravers and the Electrical Workers are nearing expiration.

The Guild is proposing a 12-percent wage increase over one year and a work-week reduction from 37½ hours to 35.

The company last week offered raises ranging from \$11.25 to \$24.25 in five steps over three years, averaging \$5.28 a year.

The printers are seeking raises totaling \$20 over two years; the company has offered \$17.50 over three years.

All of the unions have been bargaining jointly on pensions, one of the major issues that precipitated the printers' strike, and on medical and life insurance. They are also seeking a common expiration date for their next contracts, to which the company has agreed in principle.

The unions are demanding joint trusteeship and improvement of the company pension program.

Three years ago the Guild (Continued on Page 6)

Bulletin

The International Executive Board yesterday ordered a hearing on charges that the Twin Cities Guild "willfully" violated the ANG Constitution by submitting to its members and signing a 42-month contract without permission of the IEB Contracts Committee.

The charges, filed by Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said the action also violated the constitutional requirement that no contract be longer than two years without specific IEB permission.

The contract, with the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, provides a general increase of from \$7.50 to \$17 over 3½ years, with the reporter top minimum rising from \$166.50 to \$200 as of the last day of the contract, Jan. 31, 1970. (Continued on Page 6)

Guild, Printers Unite To Win Hawaii Strike

Honolulu, Hawaii — A joint Guild-printers' strike at the Honolulu Star-Bulletin Printing Co. last week brought two-year wage increases up to \$13.10 and additional increases in minimums ranging to \$26.15.

The four-day strike at the print shop, a Star-Bulletin subsidiary, was conducted jointly by an Hawaii Guild unit of 19 office employees, drivers and advertising salesmen, and the Typographical Union. It was settled Oct. 22.

Increases of \$7.50 the first year and \$5.60 the second for advertising salesmen will be combined with an additional adjustment of \$24.40 to raise the top minimum by \$37.50, to \$179.

The top minimum for artists will go up by \$38.35, to \$154.60; that for production employees by \$19.35, to \$107.60, and that for telephone operators by \$13.35, to \$99.60.

The Typographical Union won increases of \$8 the first year and \$6 the second.

The Guild also won a reduction in hours from 40 to 38½, and an increase to 80 percent, instead of 60 percent, in the company-paid portion of medical insurance.

The Guild won 21 weeks' retroactivity of \$7 per employee across the board. The previous contract expired Jan. 1.

Coast Paper Ordered To Accept Guild

The National Labor Relations Board this month ordered the South Bay Daily Breeze to bargain with the Los Angeles Guild as a result of a series of unfair labor practices that resulted in a tie election last year.

The board, upholding an examiner's recommendations, set aside the July 1965 vote and certified the Guild as bargaining agent for 26 editorial employees of the Breeze, a daily published in the Los Angeles suburb of Torrance.

The examiner, James R. Webster, had found the Breeze did not have "a good-faith doubt" of the Guild's majority status before the election and that a lengthy series of unfair practices "improperly affected the results."

The board sustained Webster's finding that the Breeze interrogated employees about Guild activity and threatened to fire them, granted wage increases to discourage Guild activity, threatened Guild partisans with blacklisting and warned of "a stringent and heartless application of work (Continued on Page 6)

The Presses Are Made Of Gold

Profits Up Although Ads, Sales Fall

Publishers who cite static or declining advertising and circulation to rebut requests for meaningful pay raises will have to find a new argument if the Cincinnati Enquirer is a typical newspaper.

A study by the ANG Collective Bargaining Department of the Enquirer's annual financial statements from 1959 through 1965 shows that while advertising linage and circulation were going down, profits were going up. Here are the specifics:

► After-tax profits in all but one of the years studied were higher than those of the previous year, averaging \$1,272,894.59 a year and totaling \$8,910,262.15 over the seven years.

► During the same period, the Enquirer has charged off an additional \$2,391,283.41 to depreciation, an average of \$341,611.91 a year.

► Last year's after-tax profit of \$1,766,411.94, an apparent record, was 15.4 percent better

than the year before and 116.5 percent more than the 1959 profit.

► After-tax profits last year were 8.7 percent of revenue compared with 4.5 percent in 1959, the only year of the seven studied in which they have been less than 5 percent and one of only two in which they have been below 6 percent.

► The paper's total 1965 revenue of \$20,214,682.46 was 3.8 (Continued on Page 6)



CHANGE OF PACE: Examples of picket signs with a message are shown to representatives of California locals by ANG International Representative Charles Dale, (right) and Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz (pointing) during bargaining seminar

Sacramento Guild Photo by Harlin D. Smith, Jr. for Western District Council. Delegates, left to right, are George Martin, chairman of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's Richmond Unit; Jose Stell, bargaining chairman for the San Jose Guild; Jack Parker, president of the Los Angeles Guild, and Gene Turner, president of the Stockton Guild.

40 Delegates Attend West Coast Institute

Sacramento, Calif.—Forty delegates from seven locals attended a three-day ANG regional bargaining institute here Oct. 14 through 16, bringing the total for the first three fall institutes to 100 delegates from 25 locals.

The institute, on the theme "1966: Bargaining for Breakthrough," was conducted by ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz and Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker. International Representative Charles Dale led a session on use of the strike threat in bargaining.

The council adopted a resolution commending ANG for the expanded institute program and for subsidizing increased local attendance.

Similar three-day institutes will be conducted for the Midwest District Council in Peoria Nov. 11 through 13 and for the Middle Atlantic Council in Allentown Dec. 2 through 4. A two-day institute will be conducted for the Canadian Council Nov. 19 and 20 in Toronto.

The Western Council accepted the Great Falls Guild into mem-

bership and voted not to hold a collegiate newspaper contest because of practical problems.

Recordings of AFL-CIO President George Meany's address to the 1966 Guild Convention and songs sung by labor balladeer Joe Glazer at the convention were played at a council dinner held in conjunction with the institute.

The council's next meeting will be in February or March in Seattle.

San Juan Set For Congress Of Newsmen

San Juan, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Guild will be host to delegations of newspapermen's organizations from 24 countries of the Western Hemisphere at the fourth congress of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations Nov. 15 through 18.

The federation will discuss problems facing newspaper unions, to many of which it has given substantial assistance during its six-year history. Methods of combating attacks on freedom of the press in North, South and Central America and the Caribbean will also be on the agenda.

Representing ANG at the congress will be President Arthur Rosenstock, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík, Jr., and Vice Presidents Daniel A. McLaughlin and George M. Muldowney, for the United States, and Vice President Robert D. Nordin for Canada.

Luis Montanez, Jr., president of the Puerto Rico Guild, will head the Puerto Rican delegation and will give the welcoming address at the congress inauguration. Other members of the Puerto Rican delegation have not yet been selected.

Perlík and Luis Carnero Checa of Peru will preside over the congress in their role as cochairmen of the federation. Montanez and McLaughlin are members of the federation's executive committee.

ANG International Affairs Representative John K. Sloan, who is inter-American representative of the federation, is the congress organizer. ANG International Affairs Director Richard P. Davis also will attend.

Delegates are expected from Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba (in exile), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti (in exile), Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay (in exile), Peru, Trinidad and Venezuela.

The congress will be the federation's first in the Caribbean. Earlier meetings were in Lima, Bogota and Rio de Janeiro.

The congress will have committees on economic conditions of newspapermen and trade unionism, inter-American co-operation, and freedom of the press and newspapermen's responsibilities.

Weir Gets Post

Cleveland, Ohio — Mayor Ralph S. Locher and Cleveland's City Council have named Jack Weir, executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild, as labor representative to the Cleveland Community Relations Board.

Operation Breakthrough

Wire Service Mobilizes For Wage-Security Push

Four Wire Service Guild sectional conferences this month and last served notice that Guild members stand ready to strike to achieve major gains in wages, union security and other contract conditions.

Resolutions warning Associated Press and United Press International of Guild determination to win "new breakthroughs" in key bargaining areas were adopted at conferences in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Atlanta and New York.

All four conferences placed major wage gains and a union shop at the top of the bargaining agenda. All also called for the elimination of geographic differentials.

A shorter work week, protec-

tion against automation and speedups, and improvements in welfare and pension benefits were also set as bargaining goals. The Midwest conference called for a four-day week.

The Western and Southern conferences, in calling for emphasis on union security, said the absence of a Guild shop in past years has been a major reason for contract deficiencies.

UPI Directive Disregards Arbiter's Computer Edict

New York City—United Press International this month issued new instructions requiring newsmen to punch Teletype copy coded for a computer despite an arbitrator's ruling that the procedure violates the Wire Service Guild's contract.

The Guild promptly instituted grievance proceedings and notified its members that they cannot be required to obey the instructions.

Raymond Mann, local administrator, said the new procedure appears to be the same as the one outlawed in an August arbitration decision except for the fact that it produces justified computer tape for storage in an electronic library instead of for immediate transmission.

Arbitrator Samuel R. Pierce held that the procedure was a violation of the Guild's UPI contract, which stipulates that newsmen shall not be required to justify copy when transmitting on the wire.

The Wire Service Guild termed the new instructions "a gross violation" of the arbitrator's decision, and the local asked UPI to suspend them pending grievance proceedings. When UPI refused, the local notified its members that counsel has advised they cannot be disciplined for refusing to follow them.

An initial grievance meeting was scheduled for today, with two representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union slated to join the Guild committee.

5 Print Unions Press Moves Toward Unity

Moves toward unity among graphic-arts unions were being pressed on four separate fronts this month.

The 52,000-member Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union and the 62,000-member International Brotherhood of Bookbinders opened merger talks early this month.

Last week the LPIU and the Pressmen's Union announced that merger talks between their two unions, under way for the past year, will be reviewed at a joint meeting of their executive officers in December. A proposal to merge the LPIU and the Stereotypers' Union will be voted on by members of the two unions in November and December.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made for a renewal of unity talks between the Pressmen and the International Typographical Union. The Pressmen suggested a meeting following ITU President Elmer Brown's appeal for unity at last month's ITU convention, and Brown agreed.

'Poor Cousins' Gone, N.Y. Printers To Press For 20% Wage Increase

New York City — A 20-percent increase and a four-day week will be among the New York Typographical Union's major demands in upcoming negotiations with major New York dailies, local President Bertram A. Powers announced this week.

Powers said the printers expect to negotiate "the biggest, fattest and juiciest contract ever" in negotiations expected to get under way soon.

The New York newspaper industry no longer has any "poor cousins to cry poor-mouth," Powers said after a union member-

ship meeting on contract demands Oct. 23. All of the city's remaining papers are financially successful, he said.

Powers said the union is hopeful of negotiating a settlement without a strike but added that it was prepared "to undergo every sacrifice, including a strike of whatever duration, to secure a contract that meets our needs." Its contract expires March 30.

In addition to a 20-percent increase in the day-shift scale of \$151.85 and a reduced work week, the union will seek a cost-of-living allowance, a five-per-

cent-of-payroll contribution to a union automation fund, increased pension and welfare contributions and a fifth week's vacation.

Powers voiced hope for a co-ordination of bargaining with other newspaper unions. But he said the printers will seek separate contracts with each paper instead of a single pact with all of the publishers.

A U. S. appellate court has upheld the union's claim that the publishers must bargain with it individually, but the papers have announced they will appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court.

St. Louis Printers End Stoppage After Gaining \$20 Settlement

St. Louis, Mo.—Printers ended a five-day stoppage at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Globe-Democrat Oct. 16 after winning a three-year wage-fringe package of \$20.

The two papers had been unable to publish their regular editions since printers walked out Oct. 12 in what Typographical Union President Harry Russell described as "a spontaneous protest." Both papers are printed in the Post-Dispatch plant.

The two papers published abbreviated weekend editions, with an eight-page news and sports section wrapped around sections printed before the stoppage. Type for the wrap-arounds was set at the Metro East Journal

in East St. Louis, the Sporting News and World Color Press.

Members of the Guild and other unions had been urged by the Typographical Union not to refrain from working on the weekend editions. The printers sent wires to all of the unions, declaring that they did not consider the editions struck work.

The settlement gave the printers \$2 a week more than the \$18 package offered in the second of two settlements they had previously rejected. Of the \$20, one dollar will cover the cost of an additional holiday and time-and-a-half pay for holiday work.

The settlement was reached Oct. 15, and the printers returned to work the next day

although the contract was not ratified until a week later.

The printers, who had been working without a contract since Dec. 31, 1965, stopped work with the Oct. 12 lobster shift but did not post picket lines. Russell emphasized that the action was "a protest, not a strike," and that members of other unions were not being asked to stay out.

Memphis Guild Votes To Support Printers

Memphis, Tenn.—A resolution pledging the Memphis Guild's "full support" to the Memphis Typographical Union "in whatever action it deems necessary to obtain a decent settlement" was adopted by an overwhelming vote Oct. 21, two hours after the printers authorized strike action.

The printers yesterday reached a \$24 settlement over three years with the Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar. A ratification meeting is scheduled for Oct. 30.

The Guild began its own negotiations for a new contract Oct. 17.



TESTING: Interunion co-operation of an unusual sort is provided by Wire Service Guildsman Ralph Dighton as he blows into a plastic bag in a demonstration of tests that 20,000 members of Los Angeles Retail Clerks Local 771 will take in a new "predictive-medicine" program. Dighton, a science reporter for Associated Press, volunteered for the demonstration, conducted by Nurse Kay Randall.

Amboy Strike Threat Gains \$12 Settlement

Perth Amboy, N.J.—Across-the-board wage increases of \$12, a modified Guild shop and improvements in severance pay and vacations were won this week hours before a North Jersey Guild strike deadline at the Perth Amboy Evening News.

The agreement provides increases of \$6 in each year of a

two-year contract that will raise the reporter and photographer top minimum to \$153 in the second year.

The top minimum for desk editors and copyreaders will rise to \$165, for librarians to \$117, for editorial clerks to \$99, for office boys to \$84 and for proofreaders to \$99.

A modified Guild-shop provision calls for Guild membership by seven out of 10 new employees and drops a withdrawal period from the maintenance-of-membership clause.

The severance-pay ceiling rises six weeks, to 36, and sick leave by three weeks, to 33.

A fourth week's vacation will be provided after five years' service instead of 10, the night differential will go up 25 cents, to \$1.25, and a monthly guarantee for employees' use of their cars will rise \$5, to \$15.

Agreement was reached early Oct. 26 after intensive strike preparations that followed the receipt of ANG strike approval. ANG International Representative Edna Berger served as chief negotiator.

Tonawanda Push Regains Scab Law

North Tonawanda, N.Y.—North Tonawanda's City Council last month bowed to pressure by unions throughout the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area and restored the city's antistrikebreaking law to the statute books.

The ordinance, adopted originally in April 1965, was rescinded without notice or a public hearing last June.

A 30-man delegation led by Mel Patterson, former chairman of the Buffalo Guild's Tonawanda Unit, and Robert Russell, president of the Buffalo Typographical Union, persuaded council members to re-enact the law.

Board Revamps Calendar To Move Up Conventions

The International Executive Board this week revised ANG's calendar to allow Guild conventions to be held in June instead of July, chopping the current fiscal year to 11 months in the process.

Conventions will be scheduled for late June starting with the 1968 convention in Cleveland,

which will be held June 17 through 21. The 1967 convention in Ottawa, scheduled a year ago, will be held July 24 through 28.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said holding conventions nearer the beginning of the vacation season will allow greater flexibility in vacation planning by both delegates and ANG staff members.

To allow sufficient time between the end of the fiscal year and the convention under the revised timetable, the IEB voted to change ANG's fiscal year from May 1 through April 30 to April 1 through March 31, effective in 1967. The current year will thus be a month short.

Noting that the first quarter of fiscal 1966-67 ended with a surplus of \$3,898.53, the board adopted budgets of \$157,752 for the second quarter and \$154,304 for the third.

The board also authorized transfer of \$30,000 from the Guild's Mellett Fund to the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press, the foundation established to carry out the purposes of ANG's Mellett Bequest.

(Later IEB actions in the next issue.)

Toronto Fights Suspensions

3 Penalized In 'Fair-Trial' Case

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Guild is fighting the suspension of three Toronto Star newsmen in a case involving publication of a story deemed prejudicial to a robbery defendant.

The Star, which faces the possibility of a contempt citation as a result of the story, imposed a week's suspension on a rewrite man, a month's suspension on one deskman and a three-day suspension on a second.

The principals include Ed Roworth, Guild unit chairman at the Star, and Rae Corelli, a former local treasurer.

The story that led to the dispute was a color item relating how a robbery defendant who had worn the same shirt in 80 court appearances over 2½ years had been handed a new one in court by his attorney.

Reporter Samuel Campbell, who wrote the piece without reference to why the defendant had been in court before, had called the city desk to relay York County Judge William Lyon's pretrial admonition to the press not to mention that the defendant had previously pleaded guilty to the charge. The conviction had been quashed and a retrial ordered because he lacked counsel.

The memorandum had been put in writing as a warning to deskmen, but Roworth was handed the story for rewrite to explain the defendant's repeated court appearances. Roworth wrote that he had been given a 15-year jail term but that the conviction had been set aside.

Corelli, an assistant city editor, was handed the story as he was going off duty and gave it to his successor, Frank Kennedy. Kennedy, assuming Corelli had read it, sent it through without further reading.

The story ran in all of the Star's Oct. 7 editions. The judge summoned a company representative to court, declared a mistrial and announced he was referring the entire incident to the provincial attorney general for action.

The Star imposed a week's suspension on Roworth, a month's

suspension on Corelli and three days' on Kennedy, who is not a Guild member. It based the action on a Star policy-book rule against printing defendants' criminal records.

The Guild, citing in Roworth's defense another policy-book statement that reporters are not to be responsible for passing judg-

ment on legal matters, argued that the story did not actually violate the rule because it cited reversal of the conviction.

The company refused to rescind the suspensions, however, and the local executive committee voted Oct. 19 to take the case to arbitration if it cannot be resolved by a joint standing committee.

CLC Council Pressing Drive On Injunctions

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labour Congress's executive council this month called on union organizations throughout Canada to rally their forces against the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

In the newest phase of a campaign triggered by the use of injunctions against last winter's Toronto Guild strike at the Ottawa Times, the CLC council urged an intensive drive to win public support for anti-injunction legislation on the provincial level. The CLC said it was prepared to spearhead efforts in this direction by provincial labor federations and affiliated unions.

"The goal of trade unionists and other freedom-loving people in Canada," said the council in a policy statement, "must be the elimination of the use of injunctions to interfere with the legal and legitimate right to strike and to engage in effective picketing of a peaceful nature."

The council also warned that compulsory arbitration of labor disputes threatens "the continued existence of a free trade-union movement."

Criticizing both the federal government for forcing railway strikers back to work and provincial governments for similar actions, the council declared:

"Without the right to strike, workers are faced by the alternatives of involuntary servitude, the threat of sanctions and the settlement of their disputes with

their employers by government decree.

"This is so inconsistent with freedom in a democratic society as to present a danger not only to the trade unions but to the country itself. When workers are deprived of their freedom, freedom for others is menaced as well."

In another action, the council urged Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson's government to reconsider its decision to postpone the implementation of medicare for at least a year on the grounds it would contribute to inflationary pressures. The CLC termed medicare legislation "long overdue."

\$500 To COPE Voted By IEB

The International Executive Board this week voted a \$500 contribution to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in response to a COPE appeal for money to bolster its educational fund.

The donation, together with individual, local and convention-delegate contributions of \$1,201.52, brings the Guild's COPE donations to \$1,701.52—more than a thousand dollars short of its \$2,880 quota.

The IEB last spring contributed \$1,150 to COPE's special voter-registration fund.

New Unit Votes Pottstown Strike

Pottstown, Pa.—Members of the Philadelphia Guild's unit at the Pottstown Mercury voted unanimously Oct. 21 to authorize strike action unless agreement is reached on an initial contract.

Bargaining has been under way since the Guild won twin representation elections Aug. 5 among the paper's editorial and advertising employees.

The Guild has proposed a reporter-ad salesman top minimum of \$161.70; the company has offered \$120.

Johnson 'Failure To Tell Truth' Seen Cause Of Press Distrust

Minneapolis, Minn.—The end of distrust and hostility between President Johnson and the press will not come "until Mr. Johnson is convinced that Presidents of the United States must tell the truth," Charles W. Roberts, White House correspondent for Newsweek, declared in the 19th Annual Twin Cities Guild Memorial Lecture Oct. 13.

Roberts said the President's "repeated efforts to try to fool the press and hence the public" were "the gravest of Johnson's errors in dealing with the press." "The fact that the President of the United States cannot always be believed is far more ominous for his and the country's future than his inconsiderateness of journalists, his supersensitivity or his passion for secrecy," the correspondent declared.

Roberts cited the government's denial of 1964 peace feelers from North Vietnam and Johnson's statement that U.S. troops were being sent to the Dominican Republic only to protect the lives of U.S. citizens as examples of "outright prevarications, half-truths and misleading denials" by the Administration.

"Now when the President says there is no need for a tax increase," Roberts said, "we wonder,



CHARLES W. ROBERTS
To Tell the Truth?

Now when he says we are willing to talk to anyone, anywhere, anytime about peace in Vietnam, the heads of other governments must ask, "Does he really mean it?"

"This despite the fact that no one loses more sleep over the precarious state of our economy or wants an honorable peace in Vietnam more than Lyndon Johnson."

The government, he declared,

"cannot afford to be misleading or untruthful."

"As we learned in the U-2 incident and at the Bay of Pigs," he said, "it is not only the President but the whole country that suffers when our head of government is caught dissembling or lying. In my judgment, no Administration can long coexist with a credibility gap."

Roberts said mistrust between the President and the press has also been deepened by what he termed Johnson's "supersensitivity to criticism," by his "passion for secrecy," and by seemingly "vindictive" impediments to White House reporting.

He summed up the President's press relations as "the worst since an aloof, embittered and inept Herbert Hoover pulled into a depression foxhole in 1931 and asked the press, in effect, to leave him alone."

Roberts conceded that the press was itself sensitive to criticism. "At the first critical arrow," he said, "our publishers pull up into a tight defensive circle, like the wagon trains of yore."

Roberts, who was formerly active in the Chicago Guild, delivered his lecture at the University of Minnesota, which cosponsors the memorial series.

Press Councils

Backdrop For An Experiment

Excerpts from a report by Philip M. Kadis, ANG's Mellett Project co-ordinator, to the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press, on the basis of which the Fund's board of directors last month voted to initiate a pilot community press council (GR, Oct. 14).

THE NOTION of a press council has its roots in two large press studies: the Commission on Freedom of the Press (1943-1945), which was headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins and included prominent men in the intellectual and business communities as well as government but no members of the press, and the British Royal Commission on the Press (1947-1949), which was headed by Sir William David Ross.

Both commissions, one private and the other public, were the result of concern over concentration of ownership and monopolization of the newspaper industry, and the consequent concentration of the power of the press, the disappearance of diversity.

The American commission was financed with some \$200,000 from Time Inc. and \$15,000 from Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., and neither corporation had any control over or assumed responsibility for the inquiry or its conclusions.

Some 58 men and women connected with the press testified before the commission, and its staff recorded interviews with more than 225 members of the industries, government and private agencies concerned with the press. The commission investigated magazine and book publishing as well as radio (television had not yet developed wide usage).

The British commission was chartered by the government at the behest of the National Union of Journalists. In its report was found a recommendation for a "General Council of the Press," which was "to safeguard the freedom of the press, to encourage the growth of the sense of public responsibility and public service amongst all engaged in the profession of journalism—that is, in the editorial production of newspapers, whether as directors, editors or other journalists, and to further the efficiency of the profession and the well-being of those who practice it."

The council was to be national in scope and was to have some foundation in law, establishing something for the press akin to the bar for lawyers or a medical association for doctors.

After several debates in Parliament, the industry agreed in 1953 to a plan for a voluntary council. Agreement was reached after a bill had been introduced in Parliament threatening to set up a council by statute.

The two main objectives of the council were and still are:

- To preserve the established freedom of the British press.
- To maintain the character of the British press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards.
- Other objectives are:
- To keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance.
- To promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists.
- To promote a proper functional relationship among all sections of the profession.
- To study technical and other research.
- To study developments in the press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly.
- To publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the press and the factors affecting them.

WHEN THE council was first formed, it included only members of the industry (publishers, editors and journalists), as nominated by the appropriate associations of owners, managers and newspapermen.

After a second royal commission forcibly repeated a suggestion that the council have an independent chairman and lay members, the council was enlarged.

It now contains 15 editorial representatives (including editors), ten managerial representatives and six lay members representing the public.

For the most part, the council has concentrated on investigating complaints of unethical behavior on the part of newspapers and newspapermen and on passing judgment on the questioned behavior. Although the proceedings are not privileged in law, the council's findings are released and are published by most newspapers, including offenders.

Other objectives of the council appear to have fallen into desuetude. Restrictions on information re-



ceive comment in the annual report of the council, with any effective action taken by the publishers or by the union. Little has been done in the way of training or recruitment of journalists, research or "promoting a proper functional relation," whatever that is.

The council duly records the statistics on press merger and monopolization and is powerless to do any more.

Its surveillance of ethical "backsliding" does not entail any power of punishment, either of the newspaper or of any individual journalist. Its effect is accomplished by an understanding that decisions of the council will be printed in full by the offending newspaper. Lord Devlin, the current chairman of the council, thinks this device more useful than sanctions, which in any event would be inconsistent with freedom of the press. He writes:

"Undoubtedly, the organized expression of opinion can be used tyrannically, though it carries with it no physical penalties. Indeed, it has been one of the complaints against the press that it uses tyrannically the power of public condemnation. The press, in giving to the council the power of expressing professional condemnation, has entrusted it with the very power which the press itself exercises and sometimes abuses."

"As the Press Council becomes more firmly established, it will have to watch more and more carefully the use of this power and see that it is never employed to interfere with the proper editorial discretion over what is printed and what is not. This discretion is essential to press freedom."

Describing the work of the council, J. Edward Gerald, in "The Social Responsibility of the Press" (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1963), writes:

"The largest part of the council's business is dealing with complaints about the behaviour of journalists in line of duty—complaints alleging violations of privacy, imposition on persons in the news or their families, sensationalism and even pornography in news, features, and photographs, breaches of professional ethics and infringements of official privilege by publication of restricted documents."

"The council has found itself speaking for the press in explaining how journalism does its work and what freedom of the press consists of."

"The problems dealt with are those which have long caused tension between the press and the public. Before the establishment of the Press Council, complaints about press performance rarely were answered; the public tended to build up a general attitude of ire and indignation against the press. Prompt investigation by the Press Council has helped to clear away some of the indignation but has not satisfied everyone."

"It has not hesitated to censure particular newspapers and particular journalists when they are found guilty of unprofessional practices. The council's statements have been widely published, thus giving publicity to a wide variety of case studies of journalistic standards. They have made it more difficult for editors and journalists to engage in unethical and unfair competitive practices."

"When journalists have been unjustly accused or have been imposed upon by persons selfishly interested in getting into print only their own version of an event, the Press Council has defended them with dignity and firmness."

IN AMERICA, the Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press ended its report with a recommendation

that a continuing commission be set up in the following manner:

"We recommend the establishment of a new and independent agency to appraise and report annually upon the performance of the press."

"The public makes itself felt by the press at the present time chiefly through pressure groups. These groups are quite as likely to have bad influence as good."

"In this field we cannot turn to government as the representative of the people as a whole, and we would not do so if we could. Yet it seems clear to us that some agency which reflects the ambitions of the American people for its press should exist for the purpose of comparing the accomplishments of the press with the aspirations which the people have for it. Such an agency would also educate the people as to the aspirations which they ought to have for the press."

"The commission suggests that such a body be independent of government and of the press, that it be created by gifts, and that it be given a ten-year trial, at the end of which an audit of its achievement could determine anew the institutional form best adapted to its purposes."

Recently, Harry S. Ashmore of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions has called again for the establishment of such a commission.

In a speech before Sigma Delta Chi in 1963, Barry Bingham of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times proposed the formation of a voluntary press council in each sizable community for the purpose of providing a "lively forum for criticism and defense."

Bingham said the councils would be of particular service to one-newspaper communities. He suggested that three nonsalaried community leaders be nominated by a local school or department of journalism or bar association, chamber of commerce or educational organization. He would bar from the council any officeholders or politicians. Final selection of council members would be determined by "agreement" of the newspaper and the civic groups.

Said Bingham: "I would urge that responsible newspaper executives appear, not only to defend but to explain their positions. Many newspaper people might find such an assignment distasteful. I can only argue that a device of that kind would provide the broadest kind of exposure for the journalist's case, under conditions that would arouse public interest and quite possibly open minds to a new appreciation of newspaper problems."

"I can hear objections that a group of laymen could never understand our complicated problems. I don't believe that. We have tended in the past to regard our craft as a mystery that only the trained expert can hope to penetrate. This attitude has repelled our readers and denied them the role of constructive critics they might in many cases assume."

In February of last year, Dr. Edmund C. Arnold of the Syracuse University Newhouse School of Journalism proposed a voluntary American Press Council to the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors. His council would consist of a panel of newspapermen to hear complaints and issue statements after investigating the complaints.

Press councils of various forms exist in such countries as Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

The idea of a press council has been seriously advanced many times in the two decades in the United States but it has not been given an adequate, documented trial.

Priests Organizing Union 'Like Guild'

Santa Monica, Calif.—A new national trade union for Roman Catholic priests opened its doors here last week and announced plans to bargain on salaries, working conditions and celibacy.

The Rev. William H. DuBay, president of the new clerical union, said it will launch a nationwide organizing drive and already has applications from 100 priests throughout the country.

Father DuBay said the American Federation of Priests will be a full-fledged labor union like the Guild and the Teachers' union, not a "professional association" such as the recently organized Association of Chicago Priests. "Weak associations," he said, would not be "the ultimate answer for priests, as they had not been for teachers, musicians or newsmen."

"We priests must beware of the danger of company unionism," he declared.

Father DuBay said the union will engage in collective bargaining with local bishops, pointing out that most priests earn less than \$150 a month in addition to food and lodging, with some earning under \$100.

The federation will use the same tactics as other unions, including strikes and picket lines, Father DuBay stated, declaring that "big management has taken over the church in this country."

He said locals will not negotiate with the hierarchy on matters of doctrine but said celibacy and marriage will inevitably become an issue. The vast majority of priests favor marriage for the clergy, he said.

Both Father DuBay and the Rev. Brendan Nagle, have been disciplined repeatedly by James P. Cardinal McIntyre, Arch-

bishop of Los Angeles, for their forthright support of the civil-rights movement.

Father DuBay was under suspension when plans for the union were announced, and Father Nagle was suspended immediately afterward.

"He's been fired for union activity," said Father DuBay. "It's outrageous!"

Kingsport Asks Unions' Ouster

Atlanta, Ga.—Management of the struck Kingsport (Tenn.) Press has responded to union proposals for reopening negotiations by filing decertification petitions with the National Labor Relations Board.

The petitions, filed with the NLRB's regional office here, will not be acted upon until after the board disposes of unfair-labor-practice charges filed against the company by the Pressmen's, Stereotypers', Bookbinders', Machinists' and Typographical unions.

Meanwhile, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati has ruled that Kingsport must pay 1,805 strikers \$503,000 in vacation pay earned before they struck three years ago.

In New York, State Supreme Court Justice George Postel voided a partial boycott of Kingsport-produced books by the New York City Board of Education, ruling that the strike had no relationship to the board's function of determining the suitability of textbooks. City schools have been buying millions of dollars worth of textbooks printed by Kingsport strikebreakers.



United Automobile Workers' President Walter P. Reuther has urged that any liberalization of the business-investment tax credit include provisions to aid workers displaced by "technological advances which the credit is designed to encourage."

Reuther, in a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee, cited a proposal by the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress to set aside part of the tax credit for that purpose.

The tax credit, Reuther said, is "an appropriate vehicle for implementing the universally accepted principle that technological progress should be achieved without the sacrifice of human values."

An employer-sponsored bingo game in which winning employees were denied their prizes unless they shouted "Vote No!" on the eve of a Laundry Workers' representation election has been ruled an unfair labor practice by the National Labor Relations Board. The board also termed illegal a company ploy of deducting fictitious union dues from pay checks shortly before the vote.

UP, UP, UP . . . The cost-of-living index took another big step upward in September, the Bureau of Labor Sta-

tistics reports, climbing .3 of a point to 114.1.

Clothing prices led the upward march, abetted by housing costs and medical fees. The index stands 3.9 points higher than it did a year ago.

Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, predicted this month that price levels would rise another three percent in the next year. Since mid-1965, prices have risen faster than wages, paring workers' income and swelling profits, he said.

Coos Bay Guild Votes To Strike

Coos Bay, Ore.—Newly organized Guild members at the Coos Bay World voted 16 to 1 to authorize strike action Oct. 25 after more than four months of bargaining on an initial contract.

Publisher Sheldon F. Sackett has refused even to make a counter offer to the Guild's proposal of a \$175 reporter top.

San Francisco - Oakland Guildmen at another Sackett paper, the Olympic Press in Oakland, have also authorized strike action following Sackett's refusal to grant increases that would maintain wage parity with the local's major unions.

No More Mr. In-Between?

Legman's Voice Seen Setting Type

Reporters' voices will soon be setting type, according to John H. Perry, Jr., president of a 28-paper Florida newspaper chain.

Perry told the Florida Women's Press Club last month that the day is not far distant when a reporter dictating via telephone will punch out tape for a computer or automatic linetypewriter.

"Voice activation of electronic typesetting devices is coming," said Perry. "The military is furthest along in this direction, and commercial application will follow."

"Such news reporting would, of course, require a special type of reporter-editor-announcer."

However, Frank P. Haven, managing editor of the Los Angeles Times, told editors and publishers at a United Press International conference in Mexico City last month that he wouldn't recommend even a system in which reporters punched typeset-

'Tote That Noun, Lift That Verb'

Mexico City, Mexico—How does management see the reporters and copywriters responsible for bringing the nation's news to its readers?

Here's the view from above as presented by Ronald White, director of production and engineering for Scripps-Howard Newspapers, at last month's conference of UPI executives here.

"For my part, a reporter or deskman is a production employee—responsible for the creation of images which will fill certain square inches of the newspaper page."

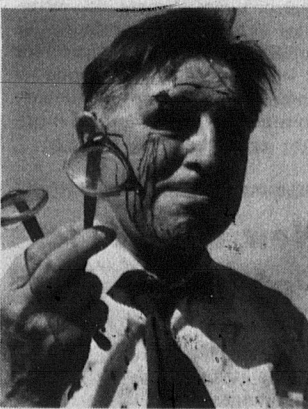
ting tape while typing their stories. Haven said the Times, which tried the system, abandoned it because it had "a bad effect" on reporters.

Speaking in West Palm Beach, Perry predicted that wire services will one day be supplying newspapers with electronic tape that will activate photocomposition machines, laying out a complete newspaper page "with proper play of stories according to value, with type sizes preselected and provision made for art-work insertion."

"This would minimize human error and assure recognition of news values," he said.

Perry said experimentation is under way with processes that will enable direct printing from photographs without plates, and he reported that his chain—Perry Publications—is testing automatic makeup of both news and ad pages by a computer-assisted photocomposition machine.

"Through use of copy blocks stored in computer memory," he said, "it has been possible to prepare a full-page ad layout, ready for cold-type camera, within one to three minutes."



CASUALTY: San Francisco Examiner reporter Ernie Rapley, blood streaming from his face, holds glasses broken when he was beaten during last month's riots in the Negro Hunters Point area of San Francisco. Rapley, a former president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, was one of several newsmen injured while covering three days of violence.

Scripps's Enquirer: Up The Down Staircase

Revenue			Profit Before Taxes			Profit After Taxes			Cumulative Since 1959
Annually	% Increase		Annually	% Of Revenue	% Increase	Annually	% Of Revenue	% Increase	
1959	\$17,813,415*	—	\$1,698,929	9	—	\$ 797,429	4	—	\$ 797,429
1960	19,045,967	7	2,476,570	13	43	1,191,570	6	47	1,988,999
1961	18,818,555	-1	1,997,114	11	-19	975,114	5	-18	2,964,112
1962	19,035,815	1	2,551,603	13	27	1,219,603	6	24	4,183,716
1963	18,895,141	-1	2,955,324	16	16	1,430,324	8	17	5,614,040
1964	19,469,649	3	2,954,810	15	0	1,529,810	8	7	7,143,850
1965	20,214,682	4	3,386,412	17	15	1,766,412	9	15	8,910,262

Stock Value		Dividends		Retained Earnings		Depreciation	
Annually		Annually	% Of Revenue	Annually	Cumulative	Annually	Cumulative Since 1959
1959	—**	\$ 246,708	1	—	\$ 246,708	\$347,693	\$ 347,693
1960	—**	746,424	4	200	993,132	341,198	688,891
1961	\$ 9,618,140	669,088	4	-11	1,662,220	349,714	1,038,605
1962	18,067,740	924,396	5	37	2,586,616	338,573	1,377,178
1963	18,487,920	1,008,432	5	9	3,595,048	359,093	1,736,271
1964	19,328,280	1,092,468	6	8	4,687,516	328,121	2,064,392
1965	22,269,540	1,173,624	6	8	5,861,140	326,891	2,391,283

* All dollars and percentages rounded off to nearest whole number.
 ** Unavailable.
 *** \$2,020,056.35 carried over from previous years.

Source: Annual company reports.

Toledo Papers Shut Down By Guild, Printers

(Continued from Page 1)

struck the company in a walkout that ended suddenly following the assassination of President Kennedy.

Guild members returned to work the day after the assassination when the company promised to seek a settlement "with all due speed." But a settlement did not come until 11 months later.

The Guild, which began bargaining for a new contract last May, voted strike authorization Oct. 20, the day its contract expired.

The printers, who received strike approval from their international Oct. 15 after months of bargaining on a new contract, remained at the bargaining table until minutes before an Oct. 24 meeting at which they rejected the company's latest offer and voted to strike at once. Picketing began at 9:30 p.m.

The Guild's executive committee exercised its strike authority immediately, and Guild picketing began the following morning.

At a meeting of the Toledo Joint Council of Newspaper Unions later the same day, representatives of the other seven unions, most of whom received suspension telegrams from the company, renewed an earlier pledge of solidarity and declared that none of their members would return to work until the Guild, the printers and any other unions that may join the strike reach agreement.

The telegrams informed the unions that no work was available because of the actions of "a few employees."

Last week the council recommended that the unions broaden the area of joint bargaining in future negotiations and co-ordinate their talks more closely.

All nine unions have banded together to co-ordinate activities during the strike from a single emergency headquarters.

The Toledo Guild is being assisted by International Representative Fred T. Kearney and Ronald C. O'Brien, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild. O'Brien and International Vice President Kenneth E. Rieger have been the local's spokesmen in bargaining with the Blade and Times.

Rieger flew home from the International Executive Board meeting in Washington Oct. 25 to join fellow Guild members on the picket line.

Profits Up Although Ads, Sales Fall

(Continued from Page 1)
 percent higher than the year before and 13.5 percent higher than in 1959.

All this took place while the Enquirer's daily advertising linage was falling .4 percent from 1959 to 1965, its Sunday advertising was declining by 4.4 percent, and its total (daily plus Sunday) advertising falling 1.97 percent.

On top of this, the paper's daily circulation in 1965 was 8.3 percent lower than in 1959. Its Sunday circulation was up 6 percent, but its total weekly circulation was off 6.1 percent.

The Enquirer paid dividends of \$1,173,624.50 on its stock last year, according to its financial reports, again an apparent record. Over the seven-year per-

iod, dividends have totaled \$5,861,140.50.

The Enquirer retained earnings of \$592,787.44 last year to bring its accumulated retained earnings to \$5,069,178.60 (\$3,049,121.65 of this during the seven years studied).

And between the end of fiscal 1959 and fiscal 1964, the Enquirer appears to have paid off

a \$2,660,000 mortgage on the real estate, machinery and equipment it owns. The note was not due until Aug. 1, 1967.

Stock in the Enquirer, which was valued at \$9,618,140 in 1961, was valued at \$22,269,540 last year, a gain of 130.4 percent.

Controlling interest in the Enquirer, a morning and Sunday paper, has been held by the E. W. Scripps Co., an affiliate of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, since 1956. Cincinnati's only other daily paper, the evening Post & Times-Star, is also owned by the E. W. Scripps Co.

The U. S. Justice Department in 1964 filed an antitrust suit seeking to force the Scripps Co. to sell its interest in the Enquirer. The case has yet to come to trial.

Annual reports of the Post & Times-Star are not available, but according to a document filed in U. S. District Court in Cincinnati by Scripps Secretary-Treasurer I. C. Wessel in answer to the 1964 antitrust suit, Scripps's earnings from the Post & Times-Star in 1963 were \$1,510,319.

Company To Foot Medicare Bill

(Continued from Page 1)
 senior script writers and magazine editor is up \$8.25, to \$18.75, while the top copy editor is up \$8.75, to \$19.75.

Severance pay will be accrued at the rate of two additional weeks a year instead of one for all years over 16.

\$12 Increases Won At German Daily

New York City—Top-level increases of \$6 in each year of a two-year contract have been negotiated by the New York Guild at Aufbau, a German-language weekly.

The \$6 raises, retroactive to July 1, will go to employees earning \$100 a week and over. Others will receive \$5.50 each year.

Severance-pay accrual is increased by one week a year starting with the ninth year to raise the maximum to 36 weeks' pay after 24 years' service instead of 24 weeks after 16 years.

\$65 Raise Bargained At Sea-Union Paper

New York City — The editor and public-relations director of the Masters, Mates and Pilots un-

ion will receive a \$65 increase under a new agreement with the New York Guild.

The salary will go up \$50, to \$250, retroactive to Jan. 1 and another \$15, to \$265, next Jan. 1.

Telegraph-Agency Pact Raises Salaries By 4%

New York City—Pay increases of 4.15 percent on 1965 salaries will go to employees of the Jewish Telegraph Agency under a new one-year contract with the

New York Guild.

The increases, retroactive to July 1, represent the second portion of the two-year, \$12 wage package contained in 1965 Guild contracts at New York's major dailies and subsequently incorporated into several other New York contracts.

The increase will raise the newsman top minimum \$6.65, to \$174.40. The top for stenographers will go up \$3.55, to \$92.55, and the top for clerks will go up \$3.25, to \$86.75.

BNA Pact Hinges On Petition Recall

(Continued from Page 1)
 cided by arbitration under separate agreements between management and the two strikers. In one case the arbitrator will rule on reinstatement, and in the other, on severance pay.

As soon as the settlement becomes final, the Guild will withdraw its boycott of BNA publications as part of the agreement.

The wage settlement will increase minimums from \$4.50 the first year and \$3.25 the second in the lowest clerical classification to \$7 the first year and \$7.75 the second in the highest editorial

group. The top for that group will go up \$23.75, to \$232.65, however, as a result of the addition of a sixth experience step.

In addition, the contract provides for health-insurance improvements, including payment of 50 percent of premiums for dependents. Brian Flores, local administrative officer, estimated they would cost the company \$4 to \$5 a month per employee.

The work week will be reduced from 38½ hours to 37½ in the second year, and the severance-pay ceiling will be increased two weeks each year, to a total of 30.

The service time for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 15 weeks to 14, and the probationary period for new employees, from six months to three.

The Guild struck BNA May 9 after the company broke off contract negotiations, rescinded checkoff procedures and dissatisfied employees to resign.

Toledo Strike May Mean Extension Of Assessment

ANG's International Executive Board voted this week to terminate assessments after the December levy unless emergencies require their continuance — and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík, Jr., warned that a lengthy Toledo strike would constitute just such an emergency.

If the strike continues beyond November, Perlík said, further assessments will be unavoidable.

As of Sept. 30, Perlík reported, the International Defense Fund stood at \$609,278.12. With assessment and per-capita income of approximately \$130,000 a month, he said, the fund will reach its constitutional floor of a million dollars by January if it suffers no major new drains.

But Perlík said preliminary estimates show that strike bene-

fits for 375 Guildsmen who struck the Toledo Blade and Times Oct. 25 will cost about \$80,000 a month. Initial benefits will be paid Oct. 31 under strike approval voted by the IEB this week.

Since March, strikes and lockouts in Boston, New York, Washington and Toronto have cost the Defense Fund approximately \$1,100,000.

... Coast Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

rules" if the Guild won.

The board, in addition to requiring the Breeze to negotiate an initial contract with the Guild, ordered it to cease all threats and harassment of Guild members.

WORLD BOOK

ENCYCLOPEDIA



PRINTED BY KINGSPORT PRESS!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Strikes Voted In Columbus

Columbus, Ohio.—Guild units at the Columbus Dispatch and the Citizen-Journal have voted unanimous strike authorization.

Negotiations at the Dispatch resumed Oct. 25 after a two-week break following the strike vote. Bargaining is also continuing at the Citizen-Journal.

The printers, ITU Mailers, Photoengravers and Stereotypers are also in bargaining at the two papers, which print in a common plant.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Cleveland: Where Minimums Are Minimums

Merit pay for experienced reporters and copyreaders at the Cleveland Press averages \$49.36 over the top minimum of \$166, company payroll data discloses.

It averages \$26.35 over the same top minimum for reporters and deskmen at the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At the Press, all but 17 of 118 fully experienced employees are earning more than the top minimum. Twenty are earning \$250 or more, averaging \$308.

At the Plain Dealer, 128 of 164 fully experienced employees earn more than the minimum. Twelve earn \$250 or more, averaging \$265.28.

Following are the tabulations for both papers, with figures for the Press covering reporters, photographers and copyreaders, and those for the Plain Dealer covering, in addition, artists, special-subject writers and subeditors:

Cleveland Press

Top Minimum	Actual Salaries
\$166 after 5 years	29 on steps
	17 at top minimum
	1 at \$168.67
	2 at \$171.67
	1 at \$172.42
	5 at \$175.00
	3 at \$176.00
	4 at \$176.67
	2 at \$178.42
	1 at \$181.00
	2 at \$181.67
	2 at \$182.42
	1 at \$184.67
	1 at \$185.00
	1 at \$185.75
	1 at \$186.67
	1 at \$191.67
	1 at \$193.42
	1 at \$194.97
	1 at \$195.00
	1 at \$195.52
	1 at \$196.00
	2 at \$197.42
	1 at \$198.92
	4 at \$200.00
	1 at \$200.42
	2 at \$201.67
	1 at \$206.67
	1 at \$207.42
	1 at \$207.92
	1 at \$208.42
	1 at \$208.52
	20 at \$250.00 and over, averaging \$308

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Top Minimum	Actual Salaries
\$166 after 5 years	41 on steps
	36 at top minimum
	1 at \$167.52
	1 at \$168.52
	1 at \$168.77
	11 at \$171.00
	2 at \$171.02
	1 at \$171.50
	1 at \$171.77
	1 at \$172.52
	1 at \$173.00
	1 at \$173.77
	1 at \$174.00
	1 at \$175.00
	10 at \$176.00
	1 at \$176.57
	1 at \$176.77
	1 at \$177.00
	2 at \$177.52
	1 at \$179.77
	1 at \$180.27
	5 at \$181.00
	1 at \$181.52
	5 at \$181.77
	1 at \$183.00
	1 at \$184.00
	2 at \$185.00
	4 at \$186.00
	1 at \$186.52
	1 at \$186.77
	1 at \$188.77
	2 at \$189.00
	1 at \$190.00
	1 at \$191.00
	2 at \$192.00
	1 at \$193.00
	1 at \$193.52
	1 at \$193.77
	12 at \$250.00 and over, averaging \$265.28

Thomson Chain Adds N.Y. Paper

Oswego, N.Y.—A new Times has been added to Lord Thomson's global newspaper chain—the Oswego Palladium-Times.

Sale of the Oswego daily to Thomson Newspapers of Canada was announced Oct. 15. Sale price of the 16,000-circulation paper was not disclosed.

The Palladium-Times will be the 25th U.S. newspaper for Thomson, who last month incorporated the Times of London into his newspaper empire.

Profits Continue Hurtling Skyward As Wages Sputter On Launch Pad

Corporate profits zoomed upward in the second quarter of 1966—at a time when unit labor costs were virtually static—with price increases given credit for most of the climb.

Profits tallied out at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than 83 billion dollars before taxes, or about 13 percent higher than for the same period in 1965, according to a quarterly survey by Business Week magazine.

The rise was chalked up in the face of lower profits than last year in two industry bellwethers, steel and autos.

The new level was less than one percent higher than in the first quarter, the magazine notes. But it adds that most economists are inclined to call the first-quarter performance "remarkable" in that it showed a jump of 12 percent over the 1965 first-quarter annual rate of 74.5 billion dollars and was five percent more than the 78.1 billion-dollar annual rate set in the final three months of 1965.

The reports "reveal a clear-cut case of profit inflation," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger charged. "Prices have been rising while the cost of labor per unit has barely moved."

"The growing spread between the prices of industrial goods and unit labor costs is now greater than at any time since mid-1951," according to government figures. As a result, profit margins have continued to widen and the total volume of profits has been soaring, while improvements in wages and salaries lag far behind."

Dow Jones Earnings 25% Ahead Of '65

Dow Jones & Co., which reaped record profits last year, is currently running 46 percent ahead of its 1965 pace.

The company, which publishes the Wall Street Journal, the National Observer and Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly, reported first-half earnings of \$7,045,528, compared with \$4,827,674 for the same period of 1965. Profits were more than 16 percent of revenue.

Dow Jones's 1966 profits will be swelled even further by acquisition of Richard D. Irwin Inc., a leading publisher of college textbooks. Irwin reported first-half earnings of \$650,297.

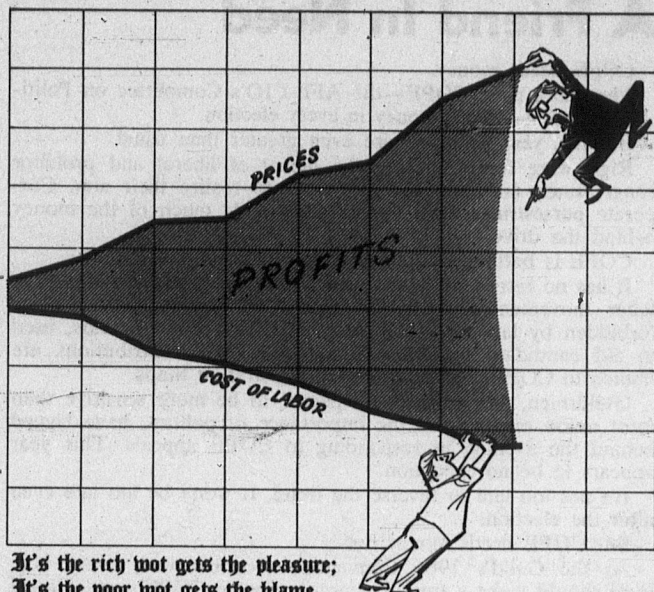
The merger will be accomplished by an exchange of Irwin stock for Dow Jones stock, which was split on a three-for-two basis in August.

Increased first-half earnings have also been reported by Richmond Newspapers Inc., owner of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and News-Leader and the Tampa Tribune. Profits totaled \$1,249,664, compared with \$1,202,566 for the initial six months of 1965.

A two-for-one stock split has been voted by directors of the Times-Mirror Co. of Los Angeles, with a simultaneous increase in dividends. After the split, on which stockholders will vote Nov. 1, the directors plan a quarterly dividend of 1½ cents on each new share, equivalent to 25 cents on present shares. The current dividend is 20 cents.

A quarterly dividend increase has also been voted by the New York Times, which will pay 60 cents a share instead of 50 on its common stock.

The operating profits of three



It's the rich who gets the pleasure;
It's the poor who gets the blame.
It's the same the whole world over,
Ain't it all a bloomin' shame!

—Olde Ballad

Copyright 1966—THE MACHINIST

Business Week cites the unit labor costs to which Goldfinger refers, commenting on their "remarkable stability."

"In the first half of 1966," commented Goldfinger, "profits were up 11 percent or more than a year ago, while dividend payments to stockholders were up 14 percent. In contrast, wages, salaries and fringe benefits increased only nine percent."

"And this is on top of a profit rise of 52 percent before taxes and 67 percent after taxes between 1960 and 1965. On the

other hand, wages, salaries and fringe benefits increased merely 33 percent in those five years.

Business Week observes that if most forecasters are right, "corporations will continue to rake in chips at the present record level for the balance of the year," with predictions of total before-tax profits ranging from 10 to 11 percent higher than last year's 75.7 billion dollars.

Business has shown "a surprising ability to keep profit margins under control," Business Week observes.

"Higher production costs apparently were more than offset by rising volume, greater efficiency and the ability to pass any higher costs of production on to the consumer without his complaining," it said. "The key to the higher profits was, as one bank economist puts it, 'higher selling prices more than anything else.'"

"While admittedly there are questions to be answered about the trend of corporate profits," the magazine winds up, "there's little to suggest a turning point."



Midwest District Council, ANG seminar on bargaining, Nov. 11-13, Ramada Inn, Peoria, Ill.
Canadian District Council, ANG seminar on bargaining, Nov. 19 and 20, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.
Middle Atlantic District Council, ANG seminar on bargaining, Dec. 2-4, Holiday Inn West, Allentown, Pa.
Thirty-fourth Annual ANG Convention, July 24-28, 1967, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.

Wage Arithmetic

Three x One = One

"If you're not making three times as much as you did in 1946 you haven't kept up with the increase in productivity and the increase in the cost of living."

This rule of thumb has been issued by ANG's Collective Bargaining Department to guide U.S. locals in applying recent increases in ANG wage goals to local situations.

The 1966 Guild Convention increased the wage goals to \$292 for key jobs and \$146 for all adult classifications. The Collective Bargaining Department, in a new supplement to ANG's Collective Bargaining Manual, explains how the formula by which the goals were established can be applied to local situations.

"In combination," it says, "productivity and cost-of-living require an increase of 192 percent over the 1946 figure you are using, whether it's the contract minimum for a specific classification or your actual salary."

"Suppose the contract minimum was \$72.50 in July of 1946. You would need 192 percent more, or \$139.20 more, to stay even."

"Or suppose you were earning \$80 in July of 1946. You need 192 percent more, or \$153.60 more, to stay even. That would make your salary today \$233.60."

Editorial

A Friend In Need

COPE needs money. That's not new. COPE—the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education—needs money in every election.

But this year its needs are even greater than usual.

Right-wing forces seeking the defeat of liberal and prolabor congressmen are spending vast sums to realize their aim. Corporate pursestrings have opened to provide much of the money behind the drive.

COPE is battling to stem this tide of right-wing dollars.

It has no resource but the men and women who constitute the labor movement and their unions. But unions, as such, are forbidden by law to contribute to COPE's political funds, used to aid candidates' election campaigns. Their contributions are limited to COPE's educational and registration funds.

Guildsmen, who might be expected to be more sensitive than most union members to the importance of politics, have lagged behind the average in responding to COPE appeals. This year appears to be no exception.

It's not too late to reverse the trend. It won't be too late even after the election.

But COPE needs money now.

As the Guild's 1966 Convention recommended, every U.S. local should make a treasury contribution to COPE's educational fund and appoint a dollar-drive chairman.

And every Guild member should beat a path to his desk.

Hypocrisy It Is

Members of the House Appropriations Committee have been complaining about the U.S. Information Agency's practice of secretly subsidizing the publication of books that it wants to use for propaganda overseas.

Nothing good can be said of such a practice. It doesn't matter whether the cause is worthy, or whether what the books say is true or not.

What does matter is that the reader doesn't know whose truth it is. He doesn't know that the book was paid for, if only in part, by somebody with an ax to grind—even the most admirable ax.

Editor and Publisher this month denounced the whole scheme as a "hypocritical intellectual dishonesty and hypocrisy... that is difficult to match."

A Senate investigation a few years ago revealed that all too often U.S. newspaper readers are in the same leaky boat as the overseas targets of USIA's propaganda.

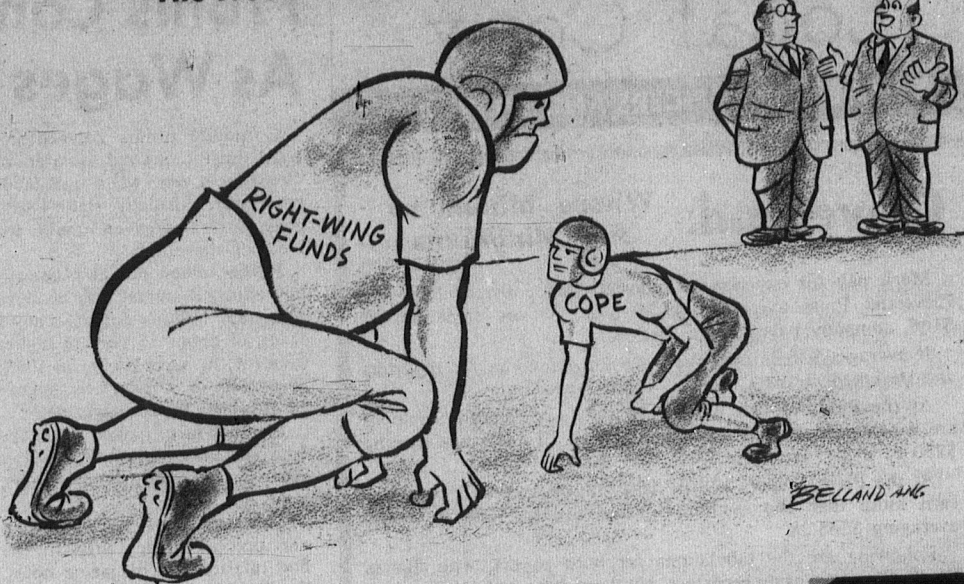
All too often, the senators found, the editorial or feature story that the reader is led to regard as the honest product of his hometown reporter or editor is really the work of some far-off stranger who is paid to change people's thinking about a public issue, a private motive or a shoddy person or product.

The USIA has sinned. But the hundreds of weeklies and dailies that last year printed identical canned editorials lauding right-to-work laws or defending 14(b) as if they had just written them are in no position to cast the first stone.

Printed deception is a disease that Congress can cure in federal agencies.

But a press that hopes to remain free will have to heal itself.

'The Trouble With Labor Is It's Getting Too Big'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Congress Rings Down Curtain On An Up-Beat Note

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

The 89th Congress stayed around so long, half inactive and half deadlocked in the second session, that it seemed in danger of expiring with the classic whimper. Then it pulled itself together and passed the Demonstration Cities Bill and went away on a note of triumph.

This is just as well, because it is likely to be a long time before we have another Congress write a record that can match the 89th's, and it would have been a shame to have everything end on a sour note.

The record, in all fairness, has been overwhelming. It includes medicare, greatly expanded education programs at all levels, continued and improved antipoverty programs, a greatly expanded minimum-wage law, new measures to combat water and air pollution, the creation of a new housing department, and a dozen other actions that in the ordinary, Congress would have been considered about as much as an Administration could get.

There were moments, fairly early in 1965, when President Johnson feared his school-aid bill would be fouled up in a church-state controversy and when he feared, as well, that an Administration defeat on this first big measure would destroy the momentum for his entire program.

Things turned out well rather than badly, and bills rolled through on what—considering the always explosive potential of Congress—must be rated as a rapid schedule.

The slowdown this year could hardly have been avoided. A great many of the programs had been enacted, and Congress, in any case, can endure only a certain amount of Administration pressure before it grows balky.

The turn of the tide, in the opinion of this observer, came almost exactly a year ago when the Republican Senate leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, filibustered to death the House-passed bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Once a major congressional leader of either party has proved that he will allow a presidential bill to pass only over his dead body and wins, the natural frictions of a 535-member Con-

gress in relation to a vigorous President comes to the fore.

It is something of a minor miracle, all things considered, that the Demonstration Cities bill, a distinctively Johnson program, was passed before the restless legislators called it a day. Unemployment—compensation bills and a situs-picketing bill failed of passage.

Out in the country the mood of the people, so far as this correspondent could sense it in eight or ten states, is by no means anti-Democratic or anti-Administration as we move toward the Nov. 8 elections.

It would not be rational, of course, to imagine that the 38-seat net gain Democrats scored in 1964 in the House of Representatives could be held intact.

The 38-seat gain came in the Goldwater year, when Republicans at all levels of office went down the drain with the GOP presidential nominee.

That election gave Johnson a 294-141 majority in the House, which, considering the dichotomy between Northern and Southern Democrats, is just about the smallest majority a Democratic president needs to pass major programs for social welfare and advancement.

It must reasonably be expected

that the Republicans will emerge from the Nov. 8 elections with some kind of rebound in the House, although by no means necessarily in the Senate and among the governors.

The one issue that might give the GOP spectacular gains is the "backlash," which might be running deeper and more strongly against the President's party than can be perceived.

"Backlash" is just a name for an amalgam of emotions including fear of riots, fear of crime, fear of cities and possibly a vague discontent with the President's Texas style of conducting his office. It is being openly cultivated by Democratic candidates for governor in Maryland, Georgia and Alabama, cultivated more subtly by Republican candidates Ronald Reagan and George Romney.

It takes no account of the fact that white America is going to have to continue to help meet the problems of Negro Americans, whether Stokely Carmichael of SNCC likes it or not. It takes no account of the fact that the 90th Congress will have to consider a new civil-rights bill, including open-occupancy housing provisions, whether Sen. Dirksen of Illinois and various avowed segregationists running for office like it or not.

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor

and
Director of Research & Information

DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC), the second and fourth Fridays of each month. \$3 per year. Single copies 15c. Guild Reporter deadline at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; News, the Monday preceding publication; advertising, features and letters, Friday preceding publication. Letters limited to 200 words by ANG convention action.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 21

October 28, 1966

American Newspaper Guild

1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

Area Code 202-296-2990

PRESIDENT: ARTHUR ROSENSTOCK

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: Region 1—Daniel A. McLaughlin, 111 Maple St., West Orange, N. J. 07052; Region 2—Richard P. Lane, 61 N. Reese St., Memphis, Tenn. 38111; Region 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63120; Region 4—Hugh H. Harrison, 1201 E. Lynn St., Seattle, Wash. 98102; Region 5—Bernard W. Stein, 73-12 35th Ave., Jackson Heights, N.Y. 11372; Region 6—Robert J. Rupert, Rural Route 5, Smiths Falls, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: George M. Muldowney, 401 Arcadia Drive, West Islip, N. Y. 11751; Robert D. Nordin, 1555 Merlynn Pl., North Vancouver, B. C.; Barney Peterson, 288 Grand View Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94114; Kenneth E. Rieger, 5839 Fryer Ave., Toledo, Ohio 43615; Marshall W. Schieve, 5813 Chicago Ave., Berkeley, Ill. 60163; Noel Wical, 7764 Dahlia Dr., Mentor, Ohio 44060.

DIRECTOR OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: J. William Blatz.
DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Richard P. Davis.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Robert Christofferson.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REPRESENTATIVES: John K. Sloan, Ronald A. Watts.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Berger, Charles Dale, John Edgington, Brian E. Huggins, Fred Jones, Fred T. Kearney, Thomas Pennacchio.

AMONG



OURSELVES

Edward B. Willis, first president of the former Syracuse Guild and a copy editor at the Buffalo Courier-Express for the past 18½ years, has retired.

Before coming to Buffalo, Willis worked for 18 years as a reporter, copy editor and slot man. He was elected first Guild president there in 1943. Coworkers at the Courier-Express presented him a typewriter on his retirement.

Former Toronto, Guildsman Richard O'Hagan, press secretary to another ex-Guildsman, Prime

Minister Lester Pearson, has been appointed information officer at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. The former Toronto Telegram reporter's new post carries the rank of counselor and pays about \$22,000 a year.

Guildswoman Natalie Jaffe, social-welfare, housing and education reporter for the New York Times, has resigned to become a special assistant for community-relations work to the New York City Commissioner of Welfare.

Houston Guildsman Al Hieken, was re-elected vice president of the Texas State Industrial Union Council at the council's fifth annual convention in Austin last month.