$206 Gained At NEA, $200 At Denver News

Cleveland, Ohio—Increases of up to $52.50 in minimums, raising the top for New York and Washington newsmen to $206, have been won in a 30-month contract between the Cleveland Guild and Scripps-Howard's Newspaper Enterprise Association.

The agreement, following the pattern of recent settlements at the Cleveland Press and Plain Dealer, raises the newsman top minimum by $34. The top for newsmen in cities other than New York and Washington will go to $200.

The Guild also won maintenance of membership for the first time, effective 30 days after signing.

The largest increase, $52.50, is in the second-year minimum for art-production men; the top goes up $52 over the contract term, to $152.

General increases follow the Press-Plain Dealer pattern, ranging from $11 to $25, with employes earning $170 and over receiving $8.50 retroactive to Oct.

(Continued on Page 7)



Toledo Guildsmen vote to accept settlement ending 150-day strike.

Denver, Colo.—A $38 increase to $200 in the reporter top minimum, increases ranging up to $55 in other classifications and a modified Guild shop have been won in a three-year contract at Scripps-Howard's Rocky Mountain News.

Position minimums are established for the first time, bringing increases of $49 and $52. Minimums of $211 will be reached in the third year for the telegraph editor, copy-desk head and make-up editors and for assistant news, city and sports editors and business-financial editor.

The settlement, paralleling one bargained earlier at the Denver Post, raises the reporter top $6 retroactive to Jan. 21 and $4, $7, $6, $8 and $7 at six-month intervals. The reporter starting minimum, formerly $15 below that at the Post, will be increased $36 to parity at $121 over the contract term.

The top for circulation district men goes up $6.50, $4.50, $7.50, $6.50, $8.50 and $7.50, to $171.

(Continued on Page 7)

Toledo Strike Ends; Guild Gains Hikes To $58, Circulation Parity

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXXIV, No. 7 Washington, D. C. March 24, 1967

Toledo, Ohio — A 150-day strike by the Guild and four other unions against the Toledo Blade and Times ended this week with a settlement providing Guild increases up to $58.50 over two years, giving circulation district managers parity at $190 with reporters and display salesmen.

The papers began calling back their staffs at midweek after the Guild and eight other unions completed ratification of contract terms March 21. Publication, suspended Oct. 25, was scheduled to resume Easter Monday.

The Guild agreement provides general increases of $20 to $24 over the two-year term, raises the reporter top minimum $32 and lifts the top for outside classified salesmen $44.70, to $180.

The settlement was hammered out in principle March 10 at the 18th in a series of meetings of a joint committee of international union officials and American Newspaper Publishers Association representatives. But it took another week to resolve some specific details and minor issues involving individual unions.

The ANPA-union committee, on which ANG International Representative John Edgington served in the final days, voiced hope that the procedures it developed in Toledo will lead to "a new era" in newspaper labor-management relations "that will result in preventing strikes rather than in the need for settling disputes after a work stoppage has occurred."

The company and all nine unions agreed to a common contract-expiration date of March 22, 1969, the anniversary of the strike's end.

Settlement of the pension issue, one of the major differences that precipitated the strike, provides for a fund to which the company will contribute $5.50 per employe per week. The company is transferring $3,024,000 from its old unilateral pension fund to the new program, which will be administered by a joint union-management committee.

(Continued on Page 6)

Cincinnati Unit Rejects $34.25

Cincinnati, Ohio — **Cincinnati Guild members March 15 unanimously rejected a proposed 30-month contract raising key top minimums by $34.25, to $185. They said they want $200 now.**

Members of the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star Unit sent their negotiators back to the bargaining table, citing the $200 top minimum and larger general increases won in recent weeks in four Cleveland contracts.

Bargaining resumed this week.

IEB Cuts Foundation Ties, Seeks New Fund Sources

The Guild has terminated its relations with the foundations that have been supporting its international-affairs program and is seeking funds from labor, private or "overt" government sources to enable it to continue the program.

Both actions were authorized by the International Executive Board at a special two-day session March 11 and 12, called to review the Guild's international program following earlier published reports that foundations that have made grants to the program are conduits for Central Intelligence Agency money.

ANG officers were authorized to accept alternative funds on an interim basis subject to specific IEB approval by poll. Continuation of any such assistance will be subject to approval of the Guild's July convention, which will be asked to establish permanent policy on future financing of the international program.

Text Of IEB Statement . . . Page 4

The board, in a 2,500-word report issued at the conclusion of the meeting, noted that preliminary reaction overseas indicates "overwhelming sentiment" that the program has been helpful and should continue. It said the Guild cannot afford "to abandon this vital program."

But without interim financial assistance, it declared, there will be insufficient funds to maintain the program until the convention can act.

International Affairs Director Richard P. Davis told the board that present funds are sufficient to keep the program going, on a stripped-down basis, until only May 1. He reported that International Affairs Representative Dale H. Champion and William C. Treon, recently appointed to the staff as an instructor for African journalism seminars, have already been given provisional 30-day dismissal notices.

The IEB also directed the

(Continued on Page 5)

Twin Cities Calls Action 'Vindictive'

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Twin Cities Guild executive board has protested as "vindictive" penalties levied by the International Executive Board against the local for signing a 42-month contract without permission and is studying the IEB's findings to determine whether to appeal to ANG's 1967 Convention.

The IEB, at its February meeting, voted unanimously to suspend the local's 1967 convention representation and impose strict controls on future Twin Cities bargaining following the local's plea of guilty to charges of violating the ANG Constitution by executing a new Minneapolis Star and

(Continued on Page 7)

BULLETIN

New York City — A strike against United Press International was averted early yesterday when Guild negotiators agreed to submit to the membership a company proposal for a new two-year contract raising the newsman top minimum in Class I bureaus to $212 and that in Class II to $207. In Montreal, hours earlier, tentative agreement was reached on an initial contract with Canadian UPI providing a newsman top of $160. (Earlier story on Page 3.)

Kheel Panel Enters N.Y. Talks As 2 Unions Authorize Strike

New York City—Theodore W. Kheel moved into New York newspaper negotiations at the head of a four-man mediation panel this week as printers and photo-engravers authorized strike action at any time after contract expiration March 30.

"It will be a small miracle for us to avoid a strike and a major miracle for all 10 unions to avoid one," said Typographical Union President Bertram A. Powers following the printers' strike vote. He told members that "the situation is 10 times more serious than during our 1962 and 1965 negotiations."

Kheel's blue-ribbon mediation panel entered into a series of negotiations in which, with contract expiration only two weeks away, management had yet to make a wage offer.

Serving with Kheel are Frank H. Brown, regional director of the Federal Mediation Service; Vincent D. McDonnell, chairman of the State Mediation Board, and Morris Tarshis, labor advisor to Mayor John V. Lindsay.

The panel stepped into Guild bargaining at the News and World Journal Tribune March 21 after Guild Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy advised Kheel that negotiations had reached a dead end.

The mediation panel moved into negotiations at the Times the next day at the request of Guild unit officers. The officers accused the Times of refusing to negotiate and of giving "mere lip service" to the desirability of an early settlement.

Both Powers and Frederick C.

(Continued on Page 6)

Kingston Wins $16 Increases, Wage Parity For Reporters

Kingston, N.Y. — Wage increases of up to $16 have been negotiated in a two-year contract at Ingersoll's Kingston Daily Freeman.

The contract provides an increase of $13 at the top reporter level—$7 the first year and $6 the second—to bring it to parity with the display-salesman top at $149. The salesmen receive $6 each year.

Raises of $8 retroactive to last May 20 and $8 this May 20 will raise the minimum for sports editor and assistant city editor to $168 and $173, respectively. The top for inside classified solicitors is increased $4 and $3, to $101, that for stenographers $3.50 and $3, to $89.50, and that for office boys $3 and $2, to $70.

The contract protects present full-time employes from dismissal as a result of automation and incorporates language from the Guild's Model Contract to protect Guild jurisdiction from erosion by automation.

Mileage allowances are established at 10 cents for the first 200 miles a month, nine cents for the second 200 and eight cents thereafter.

The severance-pay ceiling is increased two weeks, to 40; a day's leave is provided for death of in-laws, and a service requirement of five years for six-month leaves of absence is reduced to three years.

A by-product of bargaining: Management agreed to install air conditioning.

$7-$11 Increases Won At Rochester Papers

Rochester, N.Y.—Wage increases ranging from $7 to $11 have been negotiated in a two-year contract between the Rochester Guild and Gannett's Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle.

An upgrading will raise the top minimum for head librarian by $30.50, to parity with reporters at $158.50. The reporter top goes up $6 retroactive to Nov. 17 and $5 next Nov. 17.

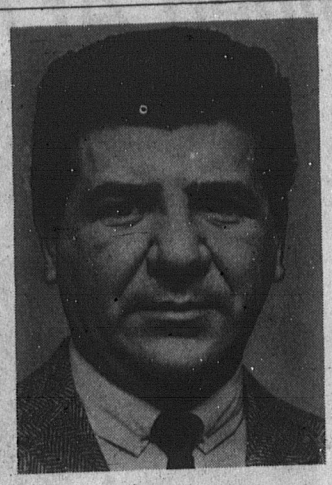
The top for office boys goes up $4 the first year and $3 the second, to $67.

General increases of $6 the first year and $5 the second go to employes earning $145 and over, $5.50 and $4.50 go to those earning from $120 to $149.99, $5 and $4 to those from $90 to $119.99, and $4 and $3 to those under $90.

The night differential is increased from $1.20 a day to $1.40 and the service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 25 years to 20. Effective in the second year, the company will pay the difference between jury pay and salary for up to 10 days.

Schrader Elected

Los Angeles, Calif.—Former ANG International Representative Loel Schrader has been named chairman of the board of trustees of a new Guild-management area-wide pension plan in Los Angeles.



THOMAS PENNACCHIO

Pennacchio Quits ANG Field Staff

International Representative Thomas Pennacchio will leave the ANG staff April 10 to take a position on the New York World Journal Tribune.

Pennacchio, who is resigning for personal reasons, had been an international representative since September. He had been assigned largely to bargaining on Gannett papers in upstate New York.

Pennacchio was chairman of the New York Guild's Journal-American Unit until the World Journal Tribune merger last year. A circulation delivery clerk at the Journal-American, he will take a similar post on the World Journal.

He was a member of the subcommittee that hammered out the Guild's initial contract at the World Journal and had served as chairman of unit bargaining, grievance and organizing committees and as a member of the local executive board and representative assembly.

9 Unions Help Pressmen Win At L.A. Times

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Pressmen's Union last week cracked an open-shop fortress by winning a representation election at the Los Angeles Times with the help of nine other unions, including the Los Angeles Guild.

The Pressmen, who won a similar vote in 1962 but were decertified the next year after failing to gain an initial contract, carried the election by a 240-to-205 margin March 16.

The Pressmen had conducted an intensive four-month organizing campaign under the leadership of a 10-union steering committee that also included the Guild, the Typographical Union, ITU Mailers, Stereotypers, Lithographers and Photoengravers, Machinists, Operating Engineers, Electrical Workers and Building Service Employes.

Several of the unions are conducting their own organizing drives.

ANG Institute Set For Northwest

Vancouver, B.C.—An ANG institute on "Bargaining for Breakthrough" will be held here April 8 and 9 for Guild locals in the Pacific Northwest. The Vancouver-New Westminister Guild will be host.

The institute will be conducted by ANG Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker and International Representative Charles Dale.

Baker will discuss bargaining and preparation for bargaining, with emphasis on wages. Dale will discuss the use of the strike threat in bargaining.

Outside Classified Gets Parity In Lowell Pact

Lowell, Mass.—Outside classified salesmen and photographers are raised to parity with display salesmen and reporters in a new Boston Guild contract at the Lowell Sun.

Top minimums for the two jobs are increased $20 over 30 months to reach $134 next March 11. The top for reporters and display salesmen is raised $8 to reach the same figure.

Other increases in minimums range up to $21. The local also won a 37½-hour week effective May 15 and an increase in hospitalization benefits from $18 a day to $24.

The top for artists and women's-news reporters is increased by $6, to $120, and the top for classified inside employes, typists, telephone operators and secretaries goes up $4, to $85.

Improvements were also won in job-security and arbitration clauses, including a reduction in the probationary period from 90 days to 60.

Near Mrs.

Lowell, Mass.—A late trip to the altar is better than no trip at all under the Boston Guild's new contract at the Lowell Sun.

The contract continues a clause under which pregnancy in an unmarried employe is cause for discharge. But it adds a stipulation that misses who become pregnant are entitled to full contract benefits if they become Mrs. before seeking maternity leave.

9-Percent Wage Raises Won At Catholic Paper

Detroit, Mich.—Wage increases of five percent the first year and four percent the second, plus a reduced work week, have been won in a new Detroit Guild contract at the Michigan Catholic.

The top minimum for reporters on the diocesan weekly will go to $162.98 as a result of a $7.46 increase the first year and a $6.26 increase the second.

A new minimum schedule for advertising salesmen provides a $150 top plus commissions ranging from 10 to 20 percent, depending on sales volume. An additional 10 percent is provided for accounts requiring service.

The work week is reduced from 36¼ hours to 35.

Golden Elected To Eighth Term As Middle Atlantic President

Philadelphia, Pa.—Robert M. Golden of Lehigh Valley was elected to his eighth successive term as president of the Middle Atlantic District Council at the council's quarterly meeting March 11 and 12.

Also re-elected were Joan B. Haggerty of North Jersey, vice president; Sidney Benjamin of Scranton, secretary, and Robert Patton of Wilkes - Barre, treasurer.



Golden

Golden, Benjamin and International Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin were named judges of the council's annual collegiate newspaper contest. Judging will take place in Allentown April 2.

The council heard Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz review recent major contract settlements. Robert Evans, president of the Harrisburg Guild, which withdrew from the council several years ago, reported on recent strengthening of the local.

Golden will head a committee to study the feasibility of co-ordinated bargaining among locals in the council area. The committee will report at the council's next meeting June 10 and 11 in Scranton.

Los Angeles Votes To Increase Dues

Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles Guild members this month voted to raise their dues starting in April. The tally in a mail referendum was 189 to 149.

The vote, counted March 20, sets a schedule ranging from $5 for members earning up to $100 to $12 for those earning $225 or more. The old schedule ranged from $2 for those earning under $100 to $10 for those earning $195 or more.

The local estimated that the increase would bring in $15,000 more a year, slightly more than the deficit projected for the coming fiscal year under the old schedule.

IT SEEMS TO US

Critics Of CIA Policy Seen As 'Muddled'

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Editor:

In his New York Post column of Feb. 21, Pete Hamill attacked Arthur Rosenstock and other Guild officers in the most violent and vicious terms over l'affaire CIA.

"They have compromised my profession," he wrote "and I say to hell with them."

Who appointed Mr. Hamill a spokesman for his profession? Mr. Hamill does not speak for me or any of the numerous other dedicated Guildsmen who have spent so much of their lives helping forge better working conditions for all, frequently at great personal risk and/or damage.

I think the Guild was fully justified in accepting funds from the CIA, directly or indirectly, to help promote the cause of free, liberal, international trade unionism for journalists everywhere. I also believe that the United States Government is fully justified in employing whatever tactics are most effective in combating Communist organizations wherever they attempt to subvert the processes of democracy. One does not fight an unscrupulous conspiracy with a plastic toothpick.

Critics of CIA policy had best straighten out some of their own muddled thinking before they indulge in excessive attacks on policies they do not comprehend. I say more power to such efforts.

BERNARD D. BROWN
World Journal Tribune Unit

On Oversea Funds: A Modest Proposal

HOBOKEN, N.J.

Editor:

At this stage of the anti-Communist game, with the CIA flinging dough about, it is folly for us to break with foundations bankrolled by the agency. Our relationship with the spy boys could be developed into a lucrative affair consistent with the Guild's staunch position on defense of freedom.

We got a million from the phoney foundations for the asking. We could muscle ten million from the CIA. "Look CIA," we could say, "you need us to front for you more than we need your lousy million. Cough up an offer, or we're striking."

With ten million, our leaders could fly down to Rio to fight the Reds in style and teach journalism to the hooples.

Membership solidarity behind bargaining with the CIA could be insured by a demand that 20 percent of dough funneled to us go to the brothers for beer.

Perhaps a Guild-CIA sponsored contest to name the Guild fink of the year? Fink would get a trip to the banana republics. There to teach the hooples about free unions. This last idea is in the spirit of international unity. Our members would be joining in the fight to extend the frontiers of freedom.

CHARLES BUCHANAN
New York Times Unit

'Proud Of CIA,' Booth Decries Fund Cutoff

ALBANY, N.Y.

Editor:

I was most disheartened to read we had severed our ties with the foundations reported to be associated with the CIA.

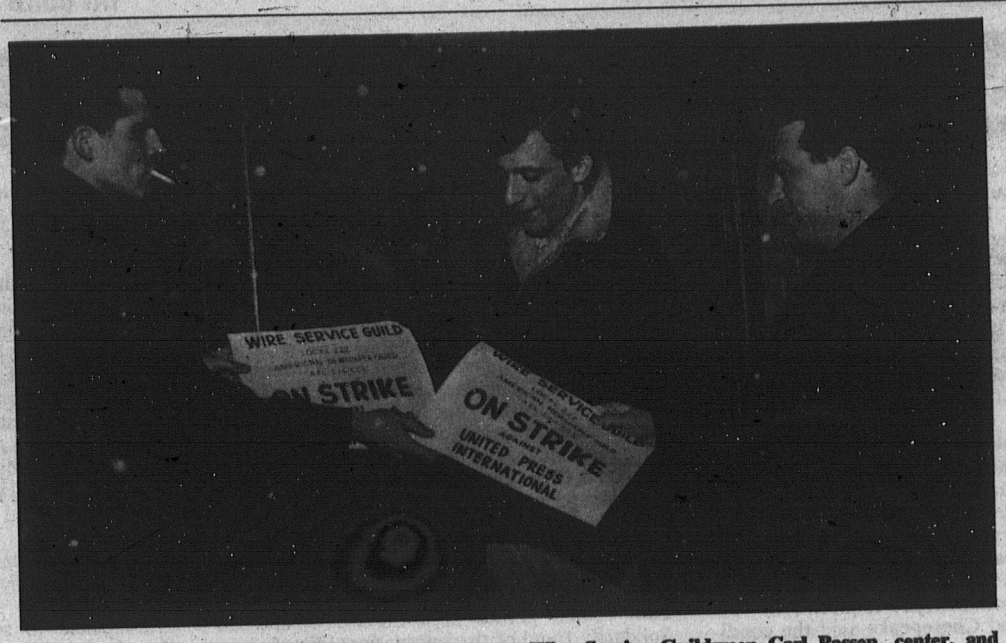
Whether or not we *are* ashamed of the CIA, our actions certainly make it *appear* to the man in the street that we are ashamed. I'm not. I'm damned proud of what the CIA stands for. It's as necessary to the American survival as is unionism itself.

I was also disappointed with the Empire State District Council's resolution on the whole business. I did not vote against the resolution because I felt unanimity was a prerequisite in any statement we might release. But the statement was a whitewash. It was so damn like all those insipid, self-serving releases we in the newspaper business hate to see cross our desks.

For Lord's sake, let's stand up and be counted!

CHUCK ROBIE BOOTH
Past President
Empire State District Council

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READY TO GO: Herbert Peck, United Press International strike-committee chairman, passes out picket signs to New York Wire Service Guildsmen Carl Passen, center, and Murray Barnett as UPI strike deadline approaches. It wasn't picketing weather.

Greensboro Resists Harassment Drive

BULLETIN

Greensboro, N. C. — The Greensboro News and Record, following a suggestion by ANG International Representative J. Ed Allen, yesterday offered to reinstate fired Guild Treasurer Leonard Dudley without loss of service credit or seniority, leaving the question of lost pay to arbitration.

Greensboro, N.C. — The Greensboro Guild is fighting a three-front battle—before the National Labor Relations Board, the courts and arbitrators—against a company harassment campaign climaxed by the March 8 dismissal of Local Treasurer Leonard Dudley.

Pending are two unfair-labor-practice charges, a Federal Court suit seeking enforcement of the contract and arbitration of a series of grievances.

Dudley was fired after he and a committee of 20 other Guild members sought to meet with General Manager Peter B. Bush over what the Guild termed a discriminatory transfer of Local President C. A. Paul.

Guild-management tension has been high since last July, when the Guild issued a public protest over announced plans to merge the two papers' editorial departments. The Guild sent out a letter over Paul's signature to 70 organizations and individuals.

In January Paul, an 11-year veteran, was transferred from his day-side beat at the courthouse to an evening shift on general assignment and was deprived of his Sunday off.

The Guild charged that the transfer violated contractual seniority provisions, but the company refused to submit the grievance to arbitration.

On March 8 a 21-member Guild committee tried to discuss the matter again with Bush but met a flat refusal. Four members of the committee were later called back one at a time and told they had violated a contract provision against work stoppages by coming to Bush's office while on duty. They were threatened with dismissal if they did so again.

Dudley, the fourth member called in, was fired when he walked out of Bush's office after refusing to discuss the matter further without the presence of other Guild members or an attorney.

The next day the Guild filed an NLRB charge accusing the company of firing Dudley for Guild activity. A March 13 meeting to select a fifth member of a joint standing committee to arbitrate the dismissal broke up when the company, which had set the time of the meeting, refused to continue because the committee's two Guild members were scheduled to be working.

The Guild filed its second NLRB charge the next day when the company insisted at the start of bargaining on a new contract that it would meet only during "normal business hours" but that Guild negotiators would be docked if they attended while they were scheduled to work.

The Guild went into Federal Court last month to seek a declaratory judgment that would force the company to observe a contract clause providing for maintenance of the status quo in any grievance pending standing-committee action. It cited a whole series of violations, including Paul's transfer and other grievances.

United Press Bargaining Crises Near On Both Sides Of Border

Bargaining with United Press International neared the crisis point in both the United States and Canada this week as the U.S. and Canadian Wire Service Guilds braced for possible strike action.

U.S. Wire Service negotiators, acting on a four-to-one membership vote authorizing strike action, set a strike deadline of midnight March 22 and opened up strike headquarters in New York.

The Canadian Wire Service Guild, stymied for a year in its effort to negotiate an initial contract with Canadian UPI, set a March 16 strike deadline, then extended it on a day-to-day basis when UPI sent a U.S. negotiator to Montreal to break a bargaining log jam at the 11th hour.

The U.S. local is seeking a reporter top minimum of $220 in Class I bureaus and $215 in Class II; UPI is offering $207 and $202, the settlement reached at Associated Press but at a quicker rate. The Guild is also seeking a Guild shop and a reduction in the work week.

The long-standing Canadian deadlock was broken after the U.S. local demanded that UPI headquarters in New York intervene. The local said "someone in New York has been calling the shots" in Montreal despite UPI's claim that the Canadian company is a separate, autonomous organization.

Last week two top Scripps-Howard negotiators, Cleveland attorneys Ezra Bryan and John Novotny, met in New York with ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz and Canadian Wire Service Guild negotiator Loyd Bulmer. Novotny then joined the talks in Montreal, replacing UPI's Canadian manager, Eric Riel.

In the first four meetings that followed, the Canadian local said, all but seven issues were settled, although wages, hours and union security remained as bargaining continued this week.

Radio-TV Pay: $480 A Week

New York City—The average pay for broadcast newsmen is $480 a week, Kenneth Groot, Eastern regional director of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, told United Press International March 10.

Groot was appearing on the Wire Service Guild's side of the bargaining table to bolster the Guild's request for special fees for audio newsmen making voice broadcasts.

Management asked whether local stations paid that high, mentioning WINS in New York.

"It's true local stations don't always pay that much," Groot said. "At WINS they are guaranteed $464 a week."

Management asked about another New York station, WNEW. Newsmen there have a $475 weekly guarantee, Groot replied.

Management stopped asking.

Extra Severance Won In AP Coast Cutback

San Francisco, Calif.—Associated Press has agreed to give almost eight extra weeks of severance pay to three of 25 employes scheduled for dismissal or transfer in a June 1 cutback of its San Francisco bureau.

But Assistant General Manager Keith Fuller, in meetings with Wire Service Guild representatives, refused to permit voluntary resignations with severance pay in lieu of dismissals.

The extra severance will go to photo printers whose elimination the Guild maintains is a result of automation. Management, refusing to concede that automation was involved, insisted on deducting $5 from each man's severance so that the amount would not match the total payable under the contract's automation clause.

Fuller agreed to pay severance pay to any employes scheduled for dismissal who obtain other jobs before the cutback date and extra compensation in lieu of early retirement to two employes nearing retirement age. He also agreed to retain one more photographer than originally announced.

Meanwhile, the Northern California Associated Press News Executives Council voted to disband in protest against transfer of most of the San Francisco bureau's operations to Los Angeles.

Hazard Pay For Sports?

New York City—So you think sports is a nice, safe beat? Don't tell it to Wire Service Guildsman Bill Verigan.

Verigan, a sports writer for United Press International, had a huge gash opened over his right eye when he was hit in the face by a bottle thrown from the balcony of Madison Square Garden at the end of the Frankie Narvaez-Tiger Laguna fight March 10.

Verigan, who required hospital treatment, was among more than a dozen persons injured when Narvaez fans let loose a bottle barrage after the judges named Laguna the winner.

Top Minimum Raised $22.50 In 2-Year Scripps Ohio Pact

Columbus, Ohio—A $22.50 increase to $172.50 in the top minimum for reporters and deskmen has been won in a new two-year contract between the Columbus Guild and Scripps-Howard's Ohio Bureau.

The settlement, patterned on a recent agreement at the Columbus Citizen-Journal, provides general increases ranging from $6 to $12.

In other gains matching those at the Citizen-Journal, the company will pay an additional $6 a month for health insurance, increasing total payments to $16, and an extra $2.40 a week for pensions, increasing the total to $8.40.

A fourth week's vacation is added after 20 years' service, the severance-pay ceiling is increased two weeks, to 42, and a no-discrimination clause is included for the first time.

Bill Would Give Press Antitrust Immunity

A bill to exempt from federal antitrust laws joint operating arrangements and mergers of newspapers that "appear unlikely" to remain—or become—"financially sound" was introduced in the Senate last week.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona, where the Justice Department is currently attempting to undo a two-year-old merger and a 27-year-old joint-production arrangement between the Tucson Citizen and the Arizona Star.

It is cosponsored by 14 other senators from states in which Hayden said the threat of newspaper antitrust prosecutions exists.

The bill would bar antitrust action against any joint operating arrangement, merger or purchase involving a "failing newspaper." A failing newspaper is defined as any paper that "appears unlikely to remain or become a financially sound publication."

Joint operating arrangements exempt from prosecution would include common advertising and circulation rates as well as joint-production plans.

The bill, introduced in the declared interest of "maintaining the historic independence of the newspaper press," would make it possible to undo past antitrust convictions as well as forestall future ones.

It provides for reopening old cases within 90 days of the bill's adoption, with new judicial determinations to be guided by provisions of the Hayden bill.

A federal judge has already found the Tucson papers guilty of violating the antitrust laws by entering a joint-production arrangement. He is deliberating on the Justice Department's request that both the joint arrangement and the subsequent purchase of the Star by owners of the Citizen be undone.

The Justice Department has indicated that similar action against other newspaper combinations hinges on the result of the Tucson case.

The Hayden bill will go before the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee, which will hold public hearings on the measure.

Meanwhile, a bill that would enable the Small Business Administration to make loans to newspapers—an action now forbidden—was introduced in the House by Rep. Wendell Wyatt, Oregon Republican.

The 1965 ANG Convention called for legislation to permit SBA loans to small newspapers as a measure to stem the growth of monopoly.

Antitrust Suit Filed Against N.Y. News

New York City—Fifty-three independent distributors filed an antitrust suit against the New York Daily News last week, seeking more than 11 million dollars in damages.

The distributors, all operating in suburban areas, charge that the News violated the antitrust laws by awarding exclusive franchises to selected distributors and boycotting the independents.

Text Of IEB Statement On International-Affairs Program

THE INTERNATIONAL Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC), convened in special session March 11-12, 1967, to review thoroughly the Guild's international-affairs program, especially the controversy concerning its past financing and the impact it will have on the Guild and the program.

The board's study of the matter fell into four broad areas:

1. Impact in foreign lands — and among those with whom the Guild works internationally — of the reports that funds used for the Guild's international program allegedly were supplied by CIA-linked foundations.

2. Review of the results of the inquiry announced by the three top officers in their public statement Feb. 18, 1967.

3. Examination of the history and development of the international-affairs program, including its financing.

4. Where does the Guild go from here?

In the above order, then:

●

1. This Board is heartened to learn that preliminary reaction overseas to the reports indicates overwhelming sentiment that the Guild's international work has been good, It has been helpful. It should continue.

Executive Vice President William J. Farson, in his capacity as North American vice president of the International Federation of Journalists, attended a special meeting of that body's bureau in Brussels Feb. 25, 1967. Following his report to the bureau, it issued a statement proclaiming its conviction "that the ANG had acted in good faith throughout and in complete accordance with the constitution and resolutions of the IFJ."

International Affairs Director Richard P. Davis visited the latest of the trade-union seminars sponsored by the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations (IAFWNO) Feb. 27, 1967, in Antigua, Guatemala. He reported fully on the allegations and specifically sought reaction from the participants, all of whom came from Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Says Davis:

"No note of hostility was sounded in the whole presentation, and great concern was expressed by the participants that the program should continue. The presentation received applause."

In Bolivia, where IAFWNO's first professional-type seminar was underway, Jaime Humerez, cochairman of IAFWNO along with ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., issued a press statement expressing his hope for a continued IAFWNO program.

John Merrill, University of Missouri journalism professor who was one of the two American instructors, termed the seminar a complete success "in spite of the untimely news stories about the CIA, etc. Several students asked about this but nobody seemed overly concerned."

Both seminars continued, uninterrupted.

The board repeats: These are preliminary but certainly optimistic and positive signs.

They are solid symbols of the very favorable impression our representatives have made on hundreds of newspapers workers in the four corners of the world. These representatives have done their job well and have enhanced and strengthened the image of this union, and more importantly have stimulated the less fortunate to look on free and democratic trade unionism as the best instrument available for combating and overcoming oppression, poverty and ignorance.

The board does not delude itself into thinking that things can go on as before, as though nothing had happened. The enemies of ANG-IAFWNO efforts always existed. Their guns now have been loaded with new and more powerful ammunition. How many times in the past have our international-affairs participants been told: "You're nothing but a lackey for the United States Government!" It wasn't true then; it isn't now. But it will be shouted with renewed fervor.

Can the Guild afford to abandon this vital program? This board says no.

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2. In their Feb. 18 statement, the president, the executive vice president and the secretary-treasurer said the "Guild is inquiring into the allegations published about the foundations and, of course, will immediately terminate its relationship with any found linked to CIA."

The inquiry began with letters to all five foundations which have supported the Guild's international-affairs program (see Guild Reporter, Feb. 24, 1967)—the Granary Fund of Boston, the Broad-High Foundation of Columbus, the Andrew Hamilton Fund of Philadelphia, the Chesapeake Foundation of Baltimore and the Warden Trust of Cleveland. Two of these, Granary and Andrew Hamilton, had terminated their support in 1963 and 1964, respectively. But inquiries were sent to them even though there no longer was any relationship to terminate.

As of this date, four of the five have responded. The board has examined these replies. Frank R. Donahue, Jr., an attorney who responded for Andrew Hamilton during the time of the Guild's dealings with that fund, replied that this fund went out of existence several years ago and he was "therefore unable to furnish you the information you request."

Broad-High and Chesapeake said the conditions under which the donors contributed to the trust fund prevented them from supplying the requested information. Warden cited a confidential attorney-client relationship as its reason.

The Guild found that such Internal Revenue Service files as are available for public inspection show all but Warden have tax-exempt status, as do most funds and foundations organized for specified nonprofit purposes. It is not a matter of public record whether Warden was denied exemption or simply did not apply for it.

It was learned that none of the tax-exempt four is required to file IRS Form 990-A, on which most tax-exempt funds and foundations report annually. However, the Internal Revenue Code "excepts" funds and foundations from filing 990-A under certain circumstances, including if "such organization is supported, in whole or in part, by funds contributed by the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof or is primarily supported by contributions of the general public." Granary, Broad-High, Chesapeake and Andrew Hamilton have an "exception" to the filing requirement, IRS told the Guild, but the reason for the exception is not a matter of public record.

Much has been made of the fact that none of the five is listed in the Foundation Library Center's Foundation Directory. True, they are not. Nor, the Guild's inquiries show, are some 9,000 other funds and foundations known to be doing business in the United States.

The Library Center has no file on any of the five. The center receives regularly and routinely copies of Form 990-A filed with the IRS. These are the backbone of its files and records. Unless the center obtains information from other sources, it has nothing more to file on any organization.

The inquiry did not include direct communication with the Central Intelligence Agency. No one on this board feels ANG would be any more successful in obtaining a meaningful response from CIA than anyone else has been.

While none of the above *proves* these foundations to be "linked to CIA," ANG's relationships with the foundations must turn on their answers to our letters.

Granary did not reply to this inquiry and has not been heard from since 1963.

Andrew Hamilton is out of our business, and apparently everyone else's.

The other three are very much in the picture. This board finds, however, that their replies shed no light on the central question: Were they conduits through which Central Intelligence Agency money flowed into the Guild's International Affairs Fund?

It is inconceivable their trustees don't know the answer to this question. But for whatever reason, they have chosen not to disclose it to us.

This, the board declares, continues to leave a shadow over our international-affairs program and does nothing to relieve the misgivings, doubts and suspicions generated by the entire affair.

Consequently, the board directs the three top officers to sever immediately all connections, financial or otherwise, the Guild might have, directly or indirectly, with the Broad-High Foundation, the Chesapeake Foundation and the Warden Trust. Since neither Andrew Hamilton nor Granary has made contributions or had any other relationship with the Guild since 1964, there appears to be nothing to sever.

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3. ANG's interest in international affairs has been consistent, if sporadic. Its present level of activity in this arena really got under way, after several earlier false starts, in 1960, when it led the way in calling a nine-nation meeting in Panama to ascertain the depth of interest among Latin American newsmen's organizations in a hemispheric trade-union secretariat.

The program has grown in importance, scope, significance and respect since.

And so has the cost. ANG's commitment from dues income has always been minimal. Expenditure from dues money has been, and is, confined to payment of per capita to international organizations and of the expenses of the president to attend the biennial congresses. By ANG Constitution, the president is the first delegate to any organization with which the Guild is affiliated.

The rest of the activity has been financed over the past seven years almost exclusively by the five foundations listed above, preceded by initial small grants from AFL-CIO and the Solidarity Fund of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

One persistent question has run through the discussions on this matter: Where did the names and addresses of the foundations come from, since they aren't in the Foundation Directory?

Executive Vice President Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Perlik, the only officers who dealt with the foundations, reported fully to the board on this point.

Both stressed that in the formative days of the international-affairs program there were conferences, meetings, conversations and visits with many, many people involved in all phases of international labor-union activity. Much of many of them long since gone from the positions they held at the time and some of whom have since died.

The Granary Fund was the first foundation contacted and the first relationship established. When Granary informed the officers of its decision to terminate in 1963 (because of commitments elsewhere, it said), Broad-High, Chesapeake and Andrew Hamilton were among a list of 36 foundations to which solicitations were sent. Contributions eventually emerged from all three, Andrew Hamilton terminating (for the same reason) a year later. The names of the 36 foundations were obtained from the above-mentioned sources or the Foundation Directory.

In the final case, contact with Warden was suggested specifically by Chesapeake when the officers sought stepped-up assistance from Chesapeake to support the African seminars then in the development stage.

And when Congressman Wright Patman's House Subcommittee on Foundations named Andrew Hamilton as one of the donors to the J.M. Kaplan Fund, identified in the subcommittee's Aug. 31, 1964, hearings as a CIA conduit, why didn't the Guild relate this disclosure to its other relationships, even though its own with Andrew Hamilton had been terminated?

Perhaps, the officers told the board, they should have, but they didn't. None recalls exactly when he became aware of the Patman disclosures. The fact is neither they nor we nor any other Guild member gave the disclosure



HISTORY LESSON: ANG Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker points out a bit of Guild history in photo mural at ANG headquarters to Enrique Sdrech, center, and Enrique Volpe. The two were members of a group of eight Argentine newspapermen who were ANG's guests at a reception following two days of lectures on trade unionism conducted by Guild staff members last week. The Argentine team will visit the New York, Memphis, Kenosha and Twin Cities Guilds in the course of a six-week U.S. tour.

were channeled to it through the foundations.

D. No Guild officer, no Guild member who has participated in the Guild's international-affairs program, and no one else has come forward with any evidence, circumstantial or otherwise, that the funds were received on a strings-attached basis.

E. No Guild officer or member involved in the international-affairs program has done anything other than carry out the Guild's trade-union mission.

The board considered at great length the communications on the matter from Guild locals and individual Guild members, including a proposal by three locals for a special nonofficer committee of inquiry.

On the latter, the board could immediately have established such a committee and adjourned. It chose, however, to accept its responsibility and to conduct its own inquiry. It did so exhaustively. Having done so, the board saw no further service that a special committee named by the board could render.

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4. Where does the Guild go from here? The board has unanimously expressed its desire to continue the Guild's international-affairs program.

In view of its decision to terminate relationships with the foundations, the board has authorized acceptance of funds, if available, from a variety of sources in order to keep the Guild program in operation until the 1967 Convention in July can establish permanent Guild policy on future international-affairs financing.

Until then, the board has authorized the three top officers to seek funds for the international-affairs program from the AFL-CIO, any recognized trade union affiliated or not affiliated with the AFL-CIO, from the American Institute for Free Labor Development or from overt government sources. The IEB will be polled before any source is finally approved.

This decision, of course, raises for the first time the question of the Guild using *any* Government funds to finance part of its operation. The board weighed this decision and all its implications. It would prefer to do business otherwise and will if it can possibly do so.

However, the board is satisfied that an effective Guild international-affairs program can be carried on with such financing. If our expectations prove to be wrong, termination of the financing is always possible. We must recognize the possibility, of course, that this might mean terminating the program, as well.

The board would prefer that the Guild's highest policy-making body, the Convention, render judgment on this decision before any such relationship is established. Unfortunately, there are no funds to maintain the program until July, and without interim financing the entire structure would have to be dismantled, involving staff relocations and reassignments, closing of offices, etc. To disassemble now and attempt to rebuild after July would be highly impractical and indefensibly wasteful.

The board is well aware that the American Institute for Free Labor Development has been accused in the press of receiving its financing from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The institute emphatically denies it and has offered to open the institute's books to anyone, including the reporters writing the allegations.

AIFLD is financed almost wholly by the Agency for International Development, with AFL-CIO supplying about six percent of the total and more than 80 international corporations and foundations contributing the remaining four percent.

The International Executive Board also authorizes the top three officers to accept interim financing for the Guild international-affairs program from private foundations, providing such foundations: (1) state that they have not received and do not receive any funds, directly or indirectly, from any covert government sources, and (2) make an accounting of the sources of their funds to substantially remove doubt that the above statement is true. Acceptance of funds from any foundation will be contingent upon approval by a poll of the IEB. Continuance of any arrangement with a foundation shall be subject to ratification by the 1967 Convention.

Finally, the board instructs the top officers to join in the appeal being voiced in many circles for a congressionally established, quasi-public independent body, financed by congressionally authorized and appropriated funds, to which private organizations could apply for support of international activities.

this involved AFL-CIO personnel, in the International Affairs Department and more often in the office of the inter-American representative. Other international unions with overseas programs were consulted. So were representatives of other, more experienced international trade secretariats.

When the officers' duties took them abroad, there were inevitable contacts made and discussions held with U.S. embassy personnel, notably those assigned to labor and the United States Information Agency. U.S. newsmen overseas were sources of information. In Washington, contacts were made with State Department officials assigned to the Latin American desk, with staffers in the Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs, with people in the Agency for International Development and its predecessor, the International Co-operation Administration.

In all of these conversations, the question of how to finance an international-affairs program in the Guild's field on its limited resources was brought up by the Guild. And from these conversations, the officers report, came the names and the addresses of the foundations which eventually gave the Guild funds. Who gave what name to whom is lost in the sea of names and faces who befriended the Guild, the full weight attached to it by much later developments.

These points deserve underscoring:

A. In all cases the Guild solicited the funds. It laid the outlines of a program before the prospective donors, and some of them responded with contributions. The Guild did the asking; it wasn't asked to take anything.

As the Chesapeake Foundation said in its reply of March 7, 1967:

"You will recall that your requests for assistance in the field of journalistic training and organization abroad were promptly approved by the trustees. You will also recall that the trustees did not put any conditions on their grants, nor did they try to influence your programs in the belief that you should be the most capable judge of that which best served the interests of the journalistic profession abroad."

B. The Guild hid nothing. Minutes of the board meetings as far back as 1957, quarterly audit reports to the board of all Guild moneys and funds, annual reports by the IEB to the conventions, frequent Guild Reporter stories—all of these describe the Guild's international-affairs program and its financing, including the identity of the foundations.

C. The Guild, including all of its officers, still has no conclusive proof that CIA funds

Congress Gets Bills To Provide Funds For Overseas Activities

Legislation to provide open, publicly supervised financing for overseas activities of labor, student and educational organizations was introduced in Congress this week.

A bipartisan group of seven congressmen introduced a bill in the House to create an institute of international affairs to finance such operations. The institute would be directed by a board composed of government officials and private citizens, the latter forming a majority.

In the Senate, Eugene D. McCarthy, Minnesota Democrat-Farmer Laborite, submitted a bill requiring tax-exempt foundations to contribute to a fund to finance international operation of organizations that "assist the people of other nations to improve their way of life and to develop democratic institutions."

Earlier, Rep. John S. Monagan, Connecticut Democrat, introduced a similar bill calling for the creation of a public corporation to subsidize such overseas operations. Foundations and individuals would finance the work, with Congress appropriating funds to make up any deficiency.

The New York Times said March 19 that a three-man Presidential committee headed by Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach reportedly has recommended the creation of such a corporation to provide open financing of overseas activities with funds from individuals, foundations and the government.

The committee was appointed by President Johnson to formulate a policy to replace CIA subsidization of private groups. Its report is under study at the White House, the Times said.

The Times a week earlier urged editorially that "the responsibility for helping private American organizations finance valuable international activities that cannot be financed privately" be transferred to a public agency.

"An agency drawn up along the lines of the National Endowment of the Arts or the British Council—with distinguished private citizens as well as government officials on the board—could both protect the national interest and avoid any suspicion that American private organizations are being subverted," the Times said.

IEB Severs Foundation Ties, Seeks New Financing Of Overseas Work

(Continued from Page 1)

Guild's top officers to join in an appeal for a "congressionally established, quasi-public, independent body, financed by congressionally authorized and appropriated funds," to which private organizations could apply for support of their international activities.

The board, in authorizing acceptance of overt government funds on an interim basis, said it would prefer that the convention pass judgment on its decision before any such relationship is established, stating that it would obtain the necessary interim financing elsewhere, if possible.

But it said it was satisfied that the international program could be carried on effectively with such funds, if necessary.

"To disassemble now and attempt to rebuild after July would be highly impractical and indefensibly wasteful," it concluded.

The IEB said that during its two-day meeting it had considered at great length communications from Guild locals and members, including a proposal by three locals for appointment of a special nonofficer committee of inquiry.

The board said that it had chosen to accept its responsibility and conduct its own inquiry and, having done so exhaustively, saw no further service that a special committee could render.

The IEB stated that the Guild "still has no conclusive proof" that CIA funds were channeled to it through the five foundations that have made grants of nearly a million dollars to its international program since 1960.

It emphasized that the foundation grants were made at the Guild's initiative, not the foundations'; that they were fully reported; that there were no "strings attached," and that no Guild officer or member involved in the international program "has done anything other than carry out the Guild's trade-union mission."

But it reported that in response to inquiries from the Guild, the three foundations that have supported the program since 1964 — the Broad-High Foundation of Columbus, Chesapeake Foundation of Baltimore and Warden Trust of Cleveland — have refused to say whether or not they received any CIA funds and have declined to make any accounting of their operations on the ground they are confidential.

An attorney for the Andrew Hamilton Fund of Philadelphia, which terminated its aid to the Guild in 1964, said he was "unable" to supply any information because the foundation had gone out of existence several years ago.

In a letter received after the board meeting, the Granary Fund of Boston, which terminated its assistance to the Guild in 1963, said only that its "clients" wished to remain unnamed and that it had filed "required records" available to the public.

Emphasizing that the Guild's relationships with the foundations "must turn on their answers to our letters," the IEB directed Guild officers to sever immediately all connections with Broad-High, Chesapeake and Warden. It said that since neither Granary nor Hamilton had had any relationship with the Guild since 1964, there was nothing to sever in their cases.

The IEB, stating that the replies of the three foundations shed no light on the central question of CIA funds despite the fact that it is "inconceivable" that their trustees don't know the answer, declared that the replies do "nothing to relieve the misgivings, doubts and suspicions generated by the entire affair."

Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., served notice of the termination to the foundations March 14.

In authorizing the officers to seek other financial aid to continue the program, the IEB approved acceptance of such assistance on an interim basis from the AFL-CIO, any recognized trade union, the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), "overt" government sources and private foundations that "(1) state that they have not received and do not receive any funds, directly or indirectly, from any covert government source and (2) make an accounting of the source of their funds to substantially remove doubt that the above statement is true."

The board said it would "prefer to do business otherwise" than with government funds "and will if it can possibly do so." But it added:

"Unfortunately there are no funds to maintain the program until July, and without interim financing the entire structure would have to be dismantled, involving staff relocations and reassignments, closing of offices, etc."

Seminars planned for Brazil and the Dominican Republic by the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations (IAFWNO), through which the Guild's Latin American program is conducted, have been suspended, Davis reported, and magazines published by the Inter-American Federation and the International Federation of Journalists are being suspended.

An April IFJ seminar in Ghana, which it had been feared might have to be canceled, will be held on a reduced basis with funds provided by other affiliated unions, Executive Vice President William J. Farson announced this week.

The board said it was "well aware" that press reports have accused the AIFLD of receiving CIA funds but pointed out that the institute "emphatically denies it and has offered to open the institute's books to anyone, including the reporters writing the allegations."

The AIFLD is financed almost entirely by the Agency for International Development, the IEB noted, with the AFL-CIO supplying six percent of the institute's funds and more than 80 international corporations and foundations contributing four percent.

The board, meeting in full except for International Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin, spent more than 14 hours over the two-day period, in closed session, inquiring into the history of the Guild's program and its financing, debating its position and preparing its report.

McLaughlin, who was unable to get away from his job to attend, sent a letter terming the international-affairs program "a valuable segment of Guild activity" and declaring that "it would be a tragedy if it became neces-

(Continued on next page)

Hammond Local Joins Chicago

The International Executive Board March 12 authorized the 60-member Hammond Guild to surrender its charter and affiliate with the Chicago Guild.

Hammond members voted 44 to 1 to join Chicago in a referendum March 6 and 7. A Chicago membership meeting approved the step March 8.

Hammond, in Indiana 40 miles from downtown Chicago, has had a Guild local since 1945.

Kheel Enters N.Y. Talks Amid Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

Van Cott, president of the New York Lithographers and Photoengravers Union, reported at strike-vote meetings March 19 that management had yet to make a wage offer. Powers said the publishers are demanding "the unlimited right to automate."

Powers, terming the automation issue too complex to resolve in the week before contract expiration, said March 22 that he had suggested a fact-finding committee to study the problem and make nonbinding recommendations.

But, he said, the publishers have been unwilling to agree, apparently fearful of recommendations that part of the savings of automation go into a union fund.

Kheel entered Typographical Union bargaining March 18, two days after the resumption of negotiations that had been broken off two weeks earlier. ITU Vice President John J. Pilch also joined the talks following a conference at ITU headquarters in Colorado Springs March 9 and 10 between ITU officials, Powers and John J. Gaherin, president of the New York City Publishers Association.

Powers reported "some very slight progress on some minor issues" following the March 18 meeting.

The Kheel panel is mediating under ground rules that include a provision there be no arbitration, recommendations or fact-finding unless requested by both sides. Mediation, it was emphasized, was to be "an aid to and not a substitute for collective bargaining."

One of Kheel's first accomplishments was the resolution of a deadlock between the publishers and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, who had not even begun to bargain because of disagreement over the publishers' insistence that all the papers be represented at bargaining for each contract.

At Kheel's suggestion, the two sides agreed to joint bargaining on common issues without prejudicing their legal positions on bargaining procedure.

The Deliverers, who are insisting on separate contracts with each paper, have scheduled a strike vote for March 27.

The Newspaper Trades Council, which is headed by Murphy, will meet March 27 at Guild offices to discuss the state of negotiations.

Increases Up To $58 Won In Toledo

(Continued from Page 1)

The publisher also will contribute $9.10 per week to an expanded plantwide joint health-and-welfare program providing full hospitalization and surgical insurance, including major-medical coverage, and a $9,000 group life-insurance program.

Guild members earning less than $110 will receive wage increases of $8 now, $4 Feb. 1, 1968, and $8 Sept. 1, 1968.

Those earning $110 to $149.99 will receive $8.50, $5 and $8.50 on the same dates, and those earning $150 or more, $9, $6 and $9.

Increases bringing the reporter top to $190 come in three steps of $10, $11 and $11. District managers will receive three increases of $19.60, while outside classified salesmen will receive $12.20, $16.25 and $16.25.

The top for news, sports and women's editors rises in three $11.50 steps to $205.05, and that for assistant editors and copy readers by the same amounts, to $198.95.



BEFORE RATIFICATION: Toledo Guild President James Richardson reports to local members on contract gains that ended Toledo Blade and Times strike. Others, from left, are International Vice President Kenneth E. Rieger, Ronald C. O'Brien, Detroit Guild executive secretary, and International Representative John Edgington.

The stenographer top minimum rises in three $8 steps to $121.50, and the tops for general clerks and copy boys by $8, $4 and $8, to $117 and $91, respectively.

The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation drops from 15 years to 13 now, to 12 next Oct. 31 and to 10 Oct. 31, 1968.

Craft-union members receive increases totaling $21 over two years: $11 now, $4 Nov. 1 and $6 next March 22.

In addition, the Pressmen's and Stereotypers' unions won hours reductions, to 36¼ and 37½ on their respective day shifts and to 35 hours for both on night shifts.

The settlement provides that the company will drop all proceedings against the unions, including an unfair-labor-practice charge aimed at the unions' interim daily, the Toledo Record. The unions said the Record, which has become Toledo's major news medium, with a circulation of more than 80,000, would issue its last edition Easter Sunday.

The Record was installing a new press when the settlement came; it had established a Washington bureau a week earlier.

The strike began Oct. 24 when Typographical Union members walked out after months of fruitless bargaining. They were joined by Guild members on the following day.

The Stereotypers voted to strike Oct. 31, the Pressmen struck Feb. 28, and the Paper Handlers on March 2.

Nonstriking unions belonging to the Toledo Council of Newspaper unions—the Teamsters, the Electrical Workers and the Lithographers and Photoengravers—honored the picket lines throughout the strike. All but the Teamsters joined in publishing the Record, whose income helped augment strike and lockout benefits for all the unions.

The Toledo Guild reported receiving a total of $11,165.50 in strike donations during the course of the strike.

Board Severs Foundation Links

(Continued from Page 5)

sary to abandon it."

One of the board's first actions was to adopt, without dissent, a motion expressing its desire "that the Guild continue its international-affairs program." Most of the subsequent debate centered on how this should be done.

Perlik, speaking on behalf of himself, Farson and President Arthur Rosenstock, recommended that relations be severed with Broad-High, Chesapeake and Warden in view of their failure to "disestablish" any links with the CIA.

Vice Presidents Robert J. Rupert, George M. Muldowney and Hugh H. Harrison opposed the motion on the ground that no evidence had been presented proving a connection between the three foundations and the CIA, but the motion carried by a voice vote.

The motion to accept interim trade-union, government or AIFLD funds, subject to convention ratification, was also introduced by Perlik. Opposition to it centered almost entirely on AIFLD, with Rosenstock and Vice President Bernard W. Stein objecting to financial support of the institute by certain industrial corporations.

Vice President Barney Peterson said the motion posed "too broad" a policy decision for the IEB, saying the decision should be made by the convention.

Rupert said, however, that the motion would enable the Guild to keep "a worthwhile program alive" until the membership can decide on a permanent policy.

The motion was adopted, 9 to 5, on a show of hands, after an amendment was added requiring a mail poll of the board before funds are accepted from any source.

Motions authorizing acceptance of funds from private foundations under appropriate safeguards and supporting the establishment of a quasi-public financing agency, both moved by Perlik, were adopted by voice votes.

International Vice President Noel Wical, who had proposed the amendment for an IEB poll on the first day of the meeting, moved the next day to reconsider the entire authorization motion in order to delay approval of any new source of funds until the board's May meeting.

The motion to reconsider, which Wical said was primarily intended to provide more time "to satisfy us AIFLD is an acceptable agency," was defeated, 9 to 5.

The board's report then was approved by a voice vote, with Wical asking to be recorded as voting a "qualified no" because of the report's failure to delay final action on any new funds until the May session.

At the start of the meeting, the board rejected, by voice vote, a motion by Wical, seconded by Rupert, that the sessions be open to the press.

In the final action of the meeting, the board adopted a motion by Wical to re-establish its International Affairs Committee, discontinued some years ago. It will be reconstituted at the May meeting.

The board, which had earlier received a proposal for a committee of inquiry from the Washington-Baltimore Guild, also had before it similar proposals from the Stockton Guild and the executive board of the Twin Cities Guild.

Washington-Baltimore, at a membership meeting this week, called on the 1967 Convention to order a committee of inquiry if one is not to be appointed and to ban any government funds for the Guild's overseas program but permit the use of open government funds in its domestic activities.

The meeting, at which Perlik reported on the IEB meeting, also formally referred to the Guild's three top officers an extensive list of questions about financing of the international-affairs program.

The Twin Cities board, in its proposal, also called upon Congress to inquire into CIA's covert financial operations and to consider, as an alternative, public allocation of open government aid to private organizations.

The Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, in a statement to the IEB, urged that, in addition to the financial analysis in the annual Officer's Report, an annual accounting of the Guild's international operations be made to the membership at large and that the GR publish a financial report of the most recent year's operations, which will be audited following the close of the fiscal year March 31.

Last week, the representative assembly of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, after hearing a report from Perlik on the IEB's action, rejected opposing motions, one to expand the Guild's international program, and the other to limit it to activities that can be financed with Guild funds and criticizing Guild officers for their actions in accepting past foundation grants. A motion "inviting" the IEB to resign and calling for a special election was ruled out of order.

Newsmen Held 'Disgruntled' In Secrecy Suit

Sacramento, Calif.—The Sacramento Guild's court fight to bar closed meetings by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors represents only the objections of "a few disgruntled newspapermen," County Counsel John B. Heinrich charged March 10.

Heinrich deprecated the suit at a Superior Court hearing at which newsmen for the Sacramento Bee and Union and radio station KGMS testified they were excluded from a Feb. 8 luncheon meeting at which a social workers' strike was discussed.

Heinrich contended that the closed-door meeting did not violate the state's antisecrecy law because it dealt only with litigation, an exempt area. Guild attorney William P. Smith, Jr., citing the testimony of several witnesses, said the discussion transcended litigation.

Guild Observers Attend Birth Of AFL-CIO Professional Unit

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker attended the founding convention of the AFL-CIO Council for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employes last week as observers.

Farson and Baker attended at the direction of the International Executive Board. The council, which met in Washington, is designed to promote co-operation among its affiliated unions and to encourage unionization of unorganized workers in its fields.

Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians was elected president, Charles Cogen of the Teachers, vice president, and Jerry Wurf of the State, County and Municipal Employes, treasurer.

Other participating unions were Actors Equity, the American Guild of Musical Artists, Barbers, Broadcast Employes, Communication Workers, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Insurance Workers, Office and Professional Employes, Operating Engineers, Retail Clerks, Seafarers, Theatrical and Stage Employes and Technical Engineers.

The 17 unions represent 400,000 members in the council's jurisdiction.

Levy Will End, Barring Strike

The current series of ANG assessments will end with the March levy unless there is a newspaper strike in New York, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announced this week.

Perlik said only a New York strike would prevent the International Defense Fund from staying above its million-dollar constitutional floor thereafter and make continued assessments necessary.

The current assessment series began last March. Some locals, which began collecting the levy a month or two late, will continue collecting it for a similar period after it terminates.

Penalty 'Vindictive,' Says Twin Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

Tribune contract despite denial of permission by the IEB Contracts Committee.

The Twin Cities executive board issued a statement in which it contended that the Contracts Committee had failed to use uniform criteria in evaluating the Star and Tribune contract and other contracts processed by the committee.

The executive board called on the Contracts Committee to provide locals with "a clear policy on long-term contracts and to set forth some uniform standards to guide locals as they seek contracts which will gain the sanction of the ANG."

The executive board, which has notified ANG that it has complied with the IEB's first directive —to post the text of the IEB findings and penalty on bulletin boards and distribute them to each member—issued the following statement:

In the Feb. 10 issue of the Guild Reporter, the Minneapolis Star and Tribune key top minimum, as reflected in the new contract, was mentioned in a front-page story headed "Guild Chalking Up Best Gains In 20 Years." The Minneapolis Star and Tribune and the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press were listed in a table entitled "How Top Minimums Have Climbed In 38 Guild Contracts," which noted annual average increases in 38 key settlements over the past 14 months.

The Star and Tribune was listed in 19th position in this table, along with the San Francisco Chronicle, Oakland Tribune, Sacramento Bee and the Stockton Record.

In the Feb. 24 issue of the Guild Reporter, the Twin Cities local was cited in a front-page story for violating the Constitution by signing a contract at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune without permission of the Contracts Committee. The committee complained that the length of the contract was not justified by the benefits.

We find this contradictory. On one hand we are listed in the top settlements, insofar as top minimums are concerned, and on the other hand we are punished for making that settlement.

The IEB finding makes a shrill case about our defiance. We admitted that we signed without permission the Star and Tribune contract, but we submit that our defiance of the Contracts Committee has been exaggerated. This is the first and only time in our 33-year history that we disobeyed the Contracts Committee.

As recently as April 1966 we held up the signing of the St. Paul contract until a representative of the international came in to join the negotiations.

Since the signing of the recent Star and Tribune contract, we have negotiated two other contracts and have done everything the Contracts Committee required us to do, including making suggested changes in otherwise final settlements (St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press and the Minnesota Union Advocate).

Even in the disputed Star and Tribune contract, we held up the signing of the contract until after Charles Perlik, [ANG] secretary-treasurer, appeared before our executive board. He failed to persuade us of the Contracts Committees' position, but this is hardly the picture of defiance, as drawn in the IEB order.

The IEB document said the local "embraced" the employers' suggestion for a 42-month agreement, implying that the Star and Tribune negotiation committee and members of the unit approached the bargaining table in a feeble manner.

The truth is that the negotiation committee came to terms with management only after more than three months of hard bargaining, ultimately deciding that the 3½-year agreement offered more to the members than a 12-month wage reopener, which was the alternative.

There is an implication of something undemocratic about the settlement. Let us point out the negotiation committee recommended the settlement by a 10-2 vote, and the unit in a secret ballot accepted it by a 128-57 margin.

It is grossly unfair for the IEB to cast aspersions on the bargaining record of a local which in recent years achieved better-than-average settlements and has taken numerous strike votes to bolster its bargaining position and whose members twice in the last 10 years have taken the ultimate step of withholding their services from the publishers.

Few members have forgotten their 49-day strike against the St. Paul papers in 1958 and their decision to honor picket lines posted by other unions during a 117-day strike against the Minneapolis papers in 1962. That record hardly adds up to "embracing" the wishes of the publisher.

The IEB, in its order, is critical of the $7.50-to-$17 general increase contained in the settlement. So was the negotiation committee which recognized this as a weakness in the settlement, and so was the membership of the Star and Tribune Unit.

But it should be pointed out that until 1965, Star and Tribune settlements contained no general increases at all, and the Contracts Committee permitted the Star and Tribune to sign those settlements. So, in effect, the IEB is now punishing the Twin Cities Local for making an improvement.

The Feb. 24 Guild Reporter story on the IEB hearings mentions a letter of protest from the circulation district managers. Their complaint, according to the Guild Reporter, was that the contract period was too long and that the $200 minimum for higher-paid employes was achieved "at the expense of the remaining Guild members."

This is simply not true.

The problem of minimum wage increases for district managers was considered at length by the negotiation committee and the membership. Recent surveys by the ANG itself show that Star and Tribune district managers rank seventh in the national Guild in the amount of contractual wage increases gained since 1950 in a listing of 30 Guild groups which include circulation. Reporters ranked 34th in a similar listing.

When we submitted this proposed settlement to the Contracts Committee, we were denied permission to sign. The local executive board felt then, and we feel now, that the Contracts Committee unfairly denied us this permission, having approved about 40 three-year contracts in other locals, some of which had much less money and other benefits than our settlement.

When Twin Cities officers appeared before the IEB in a hearing, we cited specific instances in which we contended that the Contracts Committee had evaluated contracts with different criteria.

We protested earlier, and we protest now, the use of double standards by the Contracts Committee.

One of the most glaring examples of the double standards used by the Contracts Committee and the IEB can be seen in our own local.

The recent St. Paul settlement was patterned after the Minneapolis settlement and in many key categories followed it precisely. The only basic difference was that the St. Paul settlement is for a three-year period, bringing the top reporter minimum to $191 instead of the $200 which Minneapolis will reach in 3½ years.

The Contracts Committee permitted St. Paul to sign its contract but refused permission to Minneapolis. That is not exactly equal treatment.

And it is a dramatic example which demonstrates that the extra six months was at the heart of the Contracts Committee's objection despite all of the rhetoric about the constitutional violation.

It seems to us we were being asked to blindly follow the ANG Contracts Committee's dictation. The Contracts Committee, although it had ample opportunity, spent little time in spelling out reasons for its denial of permission to sign prior to our action. The committee, for the most part, adopted a position of arbitrarily saying that we could not sign.

We call again on the Contracts Committee and the IEB to provide locals with a clear policy on long-term contracts and to set forth some uniform standards to guide locals as they seek contracts which will gain the sanction of the ANG.

We are not the first local to demand this kind of policy; we doubt we will be the last.

And finally, we protest the penalty handed down by the IEB, which seems clearly vindictive and designed, in the main, simply to harass the local.

. . . $206 At NEA

(Continued from Page 1)

1, another $8.50 next Oct. 1, $4 April 1, 1968, and $4 Oct. 1, 1968.

The newsman top is increased in four $8.50 steps, while the top for telephone operators goes up $8.50, $4, $3 and $4 to $108, and the top for office boys $6.90, $3,50, $3 and $3, to $87.65.

The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 15 years to 12, and the requirement for a third week from four years to three. Military-training leave of up to 15 days a year is provided for the first time, with the company paying the difference between military pay and salary.

Denver Wins $200 Top At Scripps Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

That for roadmen and assistant motor-route managers rises $42.50 to parity with the district men.

The highest minimum increase of $55 goes to credit manager and cashier, raising their top to $200. The top for telephone operators rises $3.50; $4.25, $3.50, $2, $3.50, and $2.50, to $109.25. and that for secretary-stenographers $3.50, $3.50, $3.50, $3.75, $3.50 and $4.50, to $114.50.

Annual general increases range from $3, $3 and $3 for those earning less than $80 to $7.50, $7.50 and $7.50 for those at or over $200.

The contract provides the unit's first union security—maintenance of membership for present members and a seven-out-of-ten Guild shop for all new employes except those who contribute to the paper's editorial content.

Pension improvements raise the service-credit ceiling from 30 years to 35 and lift the monthly-pay maximum for calculating benefits from $800 to $1,000. Company pension contributions, now $6.11½ per week, rise by 87 cents over the contract term.



UNIVAC AT WORK: ANG Office Manager Walter Bassford keeps a weather eye on Guild Reporter labels spewed forth automatically by the Guild's newly remodeled Univac tabulator, a necessary adjunct to zipcoding of the GR's 33,000-name mailing list.

Your Copy Late?

GR Asks Aid In Speeding Delivery

"How long, Lord; Oh, how long?"

This rhetorical question of the civil-rights movement has been heard with some frequency from Guild Reporter recipients as the time lapse between publication and delivery has lengthened with the growing volume of mail flooding the Post Office.

To get a more precise answer to the question, the GR with this issue is renewing the publication of a coupon on which readers are asked to record the arrival date of their copies.

The Post Office promised that the inauguration of full zip-coding at the start of the year would cut down lengthy delays by routing mail directly to sectional centers instead of funneling it through vastly fewer state centers.

Initial indications are that, in some cases at least, it has. But even improved delivery will not bring the GR to its readers with the same speed as first-class mail or such weekly publications as Time and Newsweek.

By definition, second-class mail moves after first-class mail, on which postage is far higher. Most copies of the GR move for only an eighth of a cent apiece. The GR, published twice monthly, is not eligible for the special expedited handling given publications published weekly or more frequently.

But even the Post Office concedes that delivery should not take longer than seven to 10 days, at the most. When it does, the fault is usually in local post offices or along the route. (Most copies of the GR by-pass the Washington Post Office.)

To determine how widespread such delays are and to pinpoint the problem areas, the GR will run the adjoining "mailman" coupon for several issues.

Please fill it out and return it at least once, whether your copy is early or late. Cases of exceptionally late delivery will be reported to the Post Office for investigation.

With your help, perhaps we shall overcome.



Guild Reporter
1126 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

My copy of the Guild Reporter for

March 24 arrived _____ 1967

Name _____

Street & No. _____

City _____

State or Province _____

Editorial

First Aid For Monopoly

"The publishers construe the freedom of the press to mean that no governmental agency has any right to compel them to do anything whatsoever," Heywood Broun, the Guild's founder, once said. "If you ask a newspaper owner to put in a rope on the fifth floor so that somebody may slide down in case of fire he may very well draw himself up and say, 'How dare you interfere with the freedom of the press!' "

Broun's Law is called to mind by a bill introduced into the Senate last week that would open a hole in the antitrust laws big enough to drive a newspaper chain through.

The bill would in effect immunize newspaper publishers from prosecution under the laws that other industries must observe, specifically allowing them to merge or enter joint-production arrangements without fear of a Justice Department suit under the antimonopoly statutes.

To be sure, the law limits such immunity to cases involving "failing newspapers." But under the bill's language, a newspaper needn't be failing to be a "failing newspaper." A "failing" paper is defined as any paper that "appears unlikely to *remain* or *become* a financially sound publication."

By coincidence, the bill has been introduced by Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona, where the Justice Department is currently seeking to undo a joint-printing arrangement involving two Tucson newspapers. Fourteen other sponsors come from states that Hayden identifies as containing newspapers that may be subject to similar prosecution if the government succeeds in Tucson.

Hayden's bill would extend a retroactive amnesty to the Tucson papers, which a federal judge has already found guilty of violating the antitrust laws. It would provide for reopening any case in which a newspaper merger or joint-printing arrangement has been declared unlawful and rejudging it in the light of the bill's criteria.

Broun's Law, meanwhile, is busily at work.

The Hayden bill, which would facilitate the newspaper industry's rush to monopoly, is labeled as a measure to maintain "the historic independence of the newspaper press."

The Job Thieves

The Toronto printers' strike, in the manner of Banquo's ghost, continues to haunt the city's publishers.

The specter's latest appearance was before Parliament, where former Immigration Minister Rene Tremblay rose the other day to accuse the publishers of attempting to "destroy" him because he refused to let them import strikebreakers from the United States.

Because of Tremblay, this application of the Bad Neighbor Policy proved abortive. But the publishers were able to find enough home-grown strikebreakers to keep their papers printing and fend off the Typographical Union, if not Tremblay.

Acting on the premise that it makes no more sense to forbid the importation of strikebreakers from abroad while permitting the trade to flourish at home than it would to close the borders to heroin while encouraging the domestic cultivation of poppies, the Ontario Federation of Labour has urged the enactment of legislation that would bring all traffic in strikebreakers to a halt.

More than a dozen states and close to 100 municipalities in the United States have already enacted such laws. In Canada, where an unfettered use of injunctions already stacks the cards in favor of the employer, it appears to be the least that is required to help restore the balance.

It's against the law to steal a man's wallet or his car. Is his job deserving of less protection?

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor
and
Director of Research & Information
DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor

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'What's The Matter? You Some Kind Of A Monopolist Or Something?'



Introduced in the interest of "maintaining the historic independence of the newspaper press."
—From preamble to Newspaper Antitrust Exemption Bill

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Republican Victory Forecasts Ignore Long Trail To '68



By **WILLARD SHELTON**, *Washington Guild*

The newspapers are filled with columns, interpretive stories and sundry items describing the foul shape of the Democratic Party and the political weakness of President Johnson personally.

What follows is not precisely in the nature of a caveat but more a renewed observation that when the political reporters in Washington begin to swing in their judgment they tend to swing all together.

It is perfectly clear that the Republicans, fresh from raising a cool million dollars for their House and Senate campaign committees, expect to pick up some six or eight Senate seats next year. Give them eight seats to add to their current 36, and they would have a respectable 44—but still a minority.

They may not win another eight seats; it depends, to a large degree, on who the GOP candidates are. Paul Douglas could not have been beaten last November by just any old candidate; he had to be named Charles W. Percy.

House Republicans are dreaming that they may emerge from the 1968 elections with an actual majority, which would make Gerald R. Ford of Michigan the speaker.

Well, maybe they will, but it would require a net gain of 31 seats on top of the 47 they won in 1966, and it would represent a startling shift from the party's low point of only 140 House seats after the 1964 election. (It would mean, for example, that the GOP would have to pick up a number of additional Southern districts to add to its current 20-odd, from which Republican conservatives now vote about the same way their Democratic predecessors did.)

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The trouble with all this long-range prognostication is that the election of 1968 is a full year and a half off, and no one really knows what the circumstances will be in November of next year.

Another trouble is that the Republicans don't have a presidential nominee yet. The names can be bandied about (Romney, Nixon, Rockefeller, Reagan), but the first state primary is a year away, and the snows of another winter will have fallen before the good citizens of New Hampshire have a chance to speak up for themselves.

It is easy enough to see that the Democratic city machines in many localities—New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles—are in shocking disarray.

It is easy enough to see that President Johnson practically dismantled the Democratic Committee last year, preferring to spend all the money available for the retirement of debt from previous campaigns.

But in all the discussions there seems something oddly premature and categorical. Events and the selection of candidates will have a great deal to do with the elections—and it is more than a year to the first nominating convention.

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The Republican Party has not elected a presidential candidate since 1932 except for General Eisenhower, who was a folk-hero rather than a political figure, and even under Eisenhower the GOP was able to win control of Congress for exactly one term—after that, no more.

Before that, the Republicans had control of Congress for one solitary term, beginning in 1947.

Maybe everything has changed; maybe the GOP will be able to come up with a presidential nominee who can retire Mr. Johnson to private life and sweep into office with him a host of new senators and House members.

But as of now he would have to be called Mr. Anonymous.

Gov. Romney doesn't even have the nomination yet and has no assurance that he will get it. Nixon is, to put it kindly, a retread, and most of his apparent delegate strength seems to derive from the Goldwater-type delegates of the South.

Gov. Rockefeller, the ablest and most natural nominee for the Republicans, says he will not run; Sen. Javits talks about the vice presidency rather than the presidency; Gov. Reagan would be ludicrous as a party choice, with just about three months of experience in public office.

The GOP has visions of sugarplums dancing in its collective head, but it doesn't yet have a candidate — and a candidate is essential to the scoring of those House and Senate gains of which party leaders speak so blandly.

1967 Convention Call Sent To Guild Locals

The official call for ANG's 1967 Convention July 24 through 28 went out to Guild locals last week. The convention will be held at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in issuing the call, asked that delegates' credentials and registration fees of $25 per delegate or alternate be sent to ANG headquarters by July 14.

Perlik pointed out that both the Landrum-Griffin Act and the ANG Constitution require election of convention delegates by secret ballot.

Perlik, noting that the 1963 Convention urged locals to submit proposed resolutions before the start of future conventions, suggested that four copies of any such resolution, signed by its supporters, be submitted to him at ANG headquarters.

The convention call pointed out that it has been customary practice for locals to submit requests for delegates' committee assignments to the secretary-treasurer well in advance of the convention.

The International Executive Board will draw up proposed committees, based on these requests, to submit to the convention.

The Ottawa Guild's convention committee, headed by Dennis Foley, has dispatched hotel-reservation cards and other material to all locals.

The local urged that delegates make their hotel reservations at least a month in advance of the convention. The Chateau Laurier has warned that heavy tourist pressure will make it impossible to guarantee reservations received later than July 10.

The local is planning a trip to Expo 67 in Montreal for delegates' families and a visit to a newsprint mill as part of the traditional convention outing.