

3-Month Strike Ends As 5 Utica Unions Win \$16



Before Presses, Razors Whirled

Three Utica Guildsmen welcome the end of their strike and the beards and mustaches they grew during its 100-day course. From left, Arthur Reagan, Gary Stranges and Charles McCarthy.

Utica, N.Y.—A settlement giving the striking Utica Guild and other newspaper unions a \$16 general increase over two years ended a 100-day shutdown of Gannett's Press and Observer-Dispatch this week.

The papers resumed publication Oct. 22, five days after the settlement with the Guild and four other unions was hammered out in a day of high-pressure bargaining.

The settlement terms represented a \$5 improvement over the "Rochester package" on which Gannett had stood firm before the strike and a \$2.50 improvement over a "final offer" rejected by the unions a few days before.

Earlier, in a resolution of non-economic issues, the Guild had won maintenance of membership.

The agreement will give reporters and copyreaders an increase of \$7 retroactive to last Nov. 6, \$7 this Nov. 6 and \$2 next Feb. 6, raising their top minimum, to \$152. The increases are scaled down slightly for editorial clerks and messengers, who will receive \$6, \$6 and \$2.

The night differential of \$4.50 (Continued on Page 6)

Guild Wins Contract At N.Y. Times

New York City—The New York Guild reached agreement on a new three-year contract with the New York Times this week after more than six months of bargaining.

The Guild and the Times said details of the settlement would not be disclosed until a membership ratification meeting to be held Nov. 5. But they said the proposed contract follows the pattern of the Guild's recent money package at the Daily News, providing increases of eight percent the first year and six percent compounded in each of the second and third years.

The settlement formula produced a wage-fringe package of \$42.70 at the reporter-ad sales- (Continued on Page 6)

2-Year Pact Yields \$20 In Bay City

Bay City, Mich. — Top-minimum increases of \$19.95 for reporters and display salesmen and \$45.05 for circulation representatives have been won in a two-year contract at the Bay City Times.

The settlement raises the city editor's minimum by \$62.30, to \$205, and reduces the differential between women's writers and other reporters.

It provides for general increases of 6.23 percent the first year and 4.28 percent the second, amounting to \$8.72 and \$6.36 at the reporter level.

The reporter top goes up \$9.95 retroactive to Dec. 9, 1966, \$6.50 next Dec. 9 and \$3.50 next June 1, to \$160. The reporter starting minimum goes up a total of \$34.90, to \$112.

A \$39.90 increase to \$130.40 in the top for women's writers will reduce the differential with reporters by \$19.35. And a \$33- (Continued on Page 6)

Pay On The Lop Side

A Knight's Wage: \$3,356 A Week

Salaries are handsome at Knight Newspapers. If you're an executive. Securities and Exchange Commission figures marshaled by ANG's Collective Bargaining Department show that John S. Knight, chairman of

First Of A Series

the board of Knight Newspapers and president of the (Akron) Beacon Journal Publishing Co., received a salary of \$174,519 in 1966—or \$3,356 a week.

James L. Knight, president of the chain, received \$100,000—\$1,923 a week.

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Target: Newsmen

Oakland: Guild Accuses Police Of Deliberate Attack

Oakland, Calif.—With more than a dozen newsmen felled by billy clubs and chemical irritants during Oakland antidraft demonstrations, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild last week accused police of deliberate attacks on reporters, photographers and television cameramen.

The Guild, in a protest to President Johnson, Gov. Ronald Reagan and other federal and state authorities, charged that newsmen "were singled out and deliberately beaten with clubs, knocked down, kicked and sprayed with acid gas by Oakland police and California Highway Patrol officers."

Responding to the Guild's protest, the California House Committee on Criminal Procedures

voted Oct. 20 to hold a special hearing on the treatment of newsmen during the demonstrations.

At least five Guildsmen were among the more than a dozen attacked Oct. 16 and 17 during antiwar protests at the Northern California Draft Induction Center here.

Acting at the request of the San Francisco Chronicle, U.S. District Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli issued a temporary injunction Oct. 18 forbidding Oakland police from assaulting or threatening newsmen.

Judge Zirpoli extended the order two days later at a hearing in which the Guild was represented, leaving the way open for the Guild to press independent court action.

The Guild said both Lon H. Wilson, chief photographer for the Oakland Tribune, and Gordon Peters, a Chronicle cameraman, were attacked while taking pictures behind police lines, disassociated from the demonstrators.

Peters was squirted with Mace, an incapacitating acid gas, and Wilson was clubbed and chased. Another Tribune photographer, Douglas A. Eaton, was hit with a billy club and had his eyeglasses broken.

Two Wire Service Guildsmen were among others beaten by police.

Jack Holper, a photographer for United Press International, said he was "belted around" and sprayed with Mace. Another UPI (Continued on Page 6)

Pentagon: Reporters Clubbed, Jailed In Fighting

Two Wire Service Guildsmen were clubbed one day and arrested by U.S. marshals the next during antiwar demonstrations at the Pentagon last weekend.

In each case, said John Burnett and Larry Hatfield, newsmen for United Press International, it appeared to be a matter of mistaken identity. Burnett was clubbed first by a demonstrator, then by a U.S. marshal.

A Washington Post Guildsman was nearly overcome by tear gas at the Pentagon on the first day of the demonstrations, and another Post Guildsman was struck

on the head the next day while accompanying club-wielding police who were chasing a group of demonstrators near the White House.

Burnett, taping an on-the-scene account Oct. 21 of an attack by antiwar demonstrators on a group of counterpicketing Nazis, was mistaken for a Nazi, hit across the back with a picket standard and knocked to the ground.

His assailant grabbed him protectively around the shoulder and apologized for the attack after

Burnett cried "Press!"

A short time later Burnett was struck on the head by a billy club during a scuffle between marshals and demonstrators. He was saved from further blows when a hippie threw himself protectively over the newsmen's prostrate body.

Hatfield, who is vice chairman of the Guild's UPI Washington Unit, was struck on the head by a club as he was telephoning a running account of demonstrators' being driven from the Pentagon entrance by marshals. He kept (Continued on Page 6)

Columbus: Police Mace Attack Protested By Guild

Columbus, Ohio.—The case of a newsmen attacked and arrested by Mace-squirting police while attempting to cover a student demonstration at Ohio State University has touched off a Columbus Guild protest to the city and a grievance with the Columbus Citizen-Journal.

The Guild reacted after Robert MacVicar, a Citizen-Journal reporter, was sprayed with the chemical irritant in an effort to cross police lines Oct. 9 during a

student sympathy demonstration for striking university maintenance workers.

MacVicar showed his press card, but police refused to honor it. When he continued to argue, he said, three policemen squirted Mace into his eyes at close range.

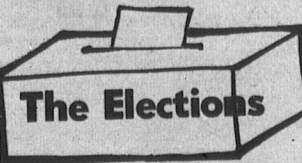
He was arrested on the instructions of Public Safety Director Fred Simon, who was standing nearby, but was later released without being charged.

MacVicar suffered burns around

the eyes and face, requiring hospital emergency treatment, and was unable to work for several days.

The Guild in an Oct. 13 letter from Local President Clarence Middendorf and Citizen-Journal Unit Chairman Paul Swinehart, demanded that Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner institute an investigation of the incident and order police to honor press cards.

The mayor, while denying any wrongdoing by police, said he would order them to respect newsmen's press cards. But the Guild filed a grievance last week asking the Citizen-Journal to seek a revised card that would specifically give reporters and photographers permission to cross police lines.



IEB election tabulations and an analysis of the voting
PAGE 2



New President Takes The Reins

James B. Woods, center, ANG's new president, reviews International Executive Board matters with Executive Vice President William J. Farson, left,

and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. The board, with six new members, will hold its fall meeting next week at ANG headquarters.

Official IEB Election Tabulations

REGION 1				
Local	Voters Eligible ¹	Total Vote ²	Pesavento	Buckley
Boston	761	373	43	330
Bridgeport	14	13	4	9
Buffalo	125	120	3	117
Erie	135	102	88	14
Harrisburg	52	47	26	21
Hazleton	16	16	11	5
Hudson County	49	39	34	5
Lehigh Valley	17	15	14	1
Lynn	11	10	2	8
Manchester	95	88	0	88
North Jersey	43	35	22	13
Pawtucket	48	45	0	45
Philadelphia	1,070	299	269	30
Pittsburgh	84	78	65	13
Portland, Me.	196	118	20	98
Rochester	47	27	13	14
Salem	64	62	0	62
Scranton	66	55	55	0
Wilkes-Barre	148	142	137	5
Wire Service	133	34	19	15
Woonsocket	30	29	0	29
Members-At-Large, Armed Forces	27	3	1	2
Total	3,684	1,750	826	924

REGION 3				
Local	Voters Eligible ¹	Total Vote	Wical	Schiewe
Akron	58	50	48	2
Bay City	62	55	46	9
Chicago	541	399	12	387
Cincinnati	327	196	164	32
Cleveland	644	538	501	37
Columbus	181	139	121	18
Detroit	528	74	35	39
Gary	52	35	15	20
Indianapolis	55	20	11	9
Lansing	44	40	8	32
Madison	42	34	25	9
Massillon	23	20	17	3
Peoria	80	38	9	29
Rockford	66	34	4	30
St. Louis	1,172	352	61	291
Sheboygan	50	40	0	40
Sioux City	47	41	15	26
Terre Haute	92	67	60	7
Toledo	402	158	82	76
Twin Cities	543	270	246	24
Youngstown	71	48	45	3
Wire Service	273	70	23	47
Members-At-Large, Armed Forces	9	4	4	0
Total	5,362	2,722	1,552	1,170

REGION 6				
Local	Voters Eligible ¹	Total Vote	Desjarlais	Ogilvie
Montreal	191	136	118	18
Toronto	1,971	638	161	477
Vancouver-New Westminster	618	214	58	156
Victoria	116	13	7	6
Total	2,896	1,001	344	657

¹ There were no eligible voters in Battle Creek, Brockton, Canadian Wire Service, Kenosha, Kingston, Lake Superior, Muskegon, Ottawa and Providence.
² Albany, Utica and York were disqualified because of late returns; Newburgh-Beacon was disqualified because of an early count.

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Only 45% Cast Votes In 3 Board Contests

The total vote recorded in the Sept. 28-Oct. 2 referendums for ANG regional vice president constituted only 45 percent of the eligible voters, according to official tabulations by the International Election and Referendum Committee.

Board To Pick Interim Panel On Organizing

A special interim committee to draft an integrated program to promote and finance ANG's organizing and bargaining efforts will be named by the International Executive Board when it convenes in Washington next week.

ANG's top officers will propose the appointment of a seven-member committee to carry out the study, recommended by this year's Guild convention.

The committee will be selected from among members of the convention's organizing, bargaining and finance committees, in accordance with a proviso that it "represent the thinking" of all three. It is charged with presenting recommendations to next year's convention, scheduled for June 17 through 21 in Cleveland. The IEB will convene Oct. 30 under a new president, James B. Woods of St. Louis. Woods was elected at the convention to succeed Arthur Rosenstock of New York, who did not seek re-election.

There will be six new faces on the board—James G. McMahon of Detroit, Harry Ryan of New York and James H. White of Memphis, all vice presidents at large, and Joe Holt Anderson, Jr., of Washington-Baltimore, Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., of Pawtucket and Glen Ogilvie of Toronto, regional vice presidents.

New board committees will be selected at the session. Major committees that will have new chairmen include Collective Bargaining, formerly headed by Woods; Organizing, formerly headed by retired Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin, and Constitution, formerly headed by retired Vice President Kenneth G. Rieger.

Ad Premiums Restored In San Francisco

San Francisco, Calif.—Classified sales personnel for the combined San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle will receive special premium payments ranging up to almost \$1,000 under an arbitration award handed down last month.

Arbitrator Adolph A. Koven ordered the payments to classified employees handling ROP display advertising under a schedule unilaterally discontinued after the papers merged all but their editorial departments two years ago.

Koven said discontinuation of the payments violated the Guild's contract, ordering retroactive payments on the basis of a premium schedule approximating that in effect at the Examiner prior to the merger.

The arbitrator reduced payments 50 percent for those employees whose salaries were increased by their average weekly premiums for the six months before discontinuation.

The committee, meeting at ANG headquarters in Washington Oct. 13, certified Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., of Pawtucket as the winner in Region 1, Noel Wical of Cleveland in Region 3 and Glen Ogilvie of Toronto in Region 6.

Buckley defeated Carl J. Pesavento of Wilkes-Barre by 924 to 826; Wical was the victor over Marshall W. Schiewe of Chicago by 1,552 to 1,170, and Ogilvie defeated Gilles Desjarlais of Canadian Wire Service, 657 to 344.

Region 3 led in voter turnout, with 57 percent of the 5,362 eligible voters recorded; Region 1 had 47 percent, and Region 6, 34 percent.

The 45-percent total turnout, while low, was above the all-time low of 42 percent recorded two years ago.

The votes of four locals, all in Region 1, were disqualified because of irregularities. Utica, York and Albany were disqualified.

Official Tally

Following is the official International Election and Referendum Committee tally in three regional referendums for international vice president:

REGION 1	
Thomas M. Buckley, Jr.	924
Carl J. Pesavento	826
REGION 3	
Noel Wical	1,552
Marshall W. Schiewe	1,170
REGION 6	
Glen Ogilvie	657
Gilles Desjarlais	344

ified because their returns were postmarked after the Oct. 5 deadline. Newburgh-Beacon was disqualified because ballots were counted before the stipulated date of Oct. 3.

No votes were recorded for nine other locals because per-capita payments were not submitted in time. They were Battle Creek, Brockton, Canadian Wire Service, Kenosha, Kingston, Lake Superior, Muskegon, Ottawa and Providence.

Five Rockford write-in votes for James K. Williams, a local member, were not tabulated after it was pointed out that ANG election procedures contained no provision for write-ins. A motion by Edward Gilbreth of Chicago to ask the International Executive Board to submit constitutional language covering write-ins failed to receive a second.

Gilbreth had earlier moved unsuccessfully to record the Rockford write-ins.

Only one local, Hazleton, turned out its entire vote. Three others—Bridgeport, Lynn and Woonsocket—fell only one shy.

Sale Of Radio Station To Detroit News Off

A Detroit News contract to purchase Station WQAD-TV in Moline, Ill., has been canceled, the Federal Communications Commission was notified this month.

The proposed 6.5-million-dollar sale had been protested by an applicant who unsuccessfully sought the Moline license five years ago.



Los Angeles Guild Photo by Walter Brown

A Shadow Of Its Former Self

ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz cites the progressive loss in buying potency of "The Shrinking Dollar" at ANG regional bargaining seminar in Los Angeles. Others, from left,

are George Lambert, administrative secretary of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild; ANG Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker, and Stanley Leppard of the Los Angeles Guild.

Canadian Pay Seen Trailing U.S. While Prices, Productivity Zoom

Toronto, Ont.—Although Guild wages in Canada continue to lag behind those in the United States, both the cost of living and productivity have risen more rapidly in Canada than in the States since the Guild adopted its \$100 wage goal in 1946.

This and other comparative data supporting the Guild's drive for wage parity in Canada were presented at a special ANG regional bargaining seminar sponsored by the Canadian District Council Oct. 14 and 15.

From last December through August, the most recent month available, the cost-of-living index rose 3.4 percent in Canada and 1.9 percent in the United States, ANG Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker told 40 delegates representing four Eastern Canadian locals.

ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz pointed out that a 7.9-percent rise in the cost of living in Toronto in the

past 24 months, when set beside the increase in key top minimums at the Toronto Star during that period, has robbed Star employees at those minimums of \$7.17 a week.

Baker said that since 1946 the cost of living has increased 92 percent in Canada, 69.7 percent in the United States. During the same period, he added, productivity in private industry has increased an average of 5.4 percent a year in Canada, 3.4 percent in the United States.

(The Canadian productivity figure, Baker said, was based on the new Commercial Industries Index, which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics says is more comparable to the U.S. "establishment" index than DBS's older "manufacturing" index.)

Thus, Baker said, when the Guild's 1946 wage goal of \$100 is adjusted to compensate for the rise in cost of living and productivity, it comes to \$330 in the

United States—and \$410 in Canada.

Meanwhile, he emphasized, the highest wage minimums in Guild Canadian newspaper contracts remain as much as \$50 or more lower than the highest comparable minimums in U.S. contracts, and in many cases their relative position has worsened through the years.

But Baker and Blatz told the delegates, Canadian locals have an unprecedented opportunity for a major wage breakthrough in the current round of bargaining. Canada, a major news magazine recently reported, is in the midst of a "wage explosion," with increases up to 30 percent over three years "almost commonplace," Blatz and Baker noted.

'Contractor' Plea Fails Again

Mundo Dealers Held Employees

The National Labor Relations Board, reversing a regional director's decision, ruled Oct. 13 that 14 circulation dealers at El Mundo, San Juan's largest daily, are employees eligible for Guild representation.

It was the second time in two weeks that the board had reversed a regional director's holding that circulation employees were independent contractors. The board upheld the San Antonio Guild Oct. 6 in a similar case involving news vendors for the San Antonio Light.

A representation election has been scheduled for Nov. 1 at the Light. The board ordered a vote within 30 days at El Mundo.

Applying much the same criteria that it did in San Antonio, the board held that the absence of control by the dealers over their method of operation placed them in the category of employees despite the existence of "several factors usually present in independent-contractor relationships."

Among the factors it said were not controlling were provision by the dealers of their own equipment, their absence from the payroll and their right to hire, fire and set rates of pay for carrier boys and substitutes.

Among the telling factors it listed El Mundo's determination

Admen To Get \$216 At N.Y. Magazine

New York City—The top minimum for advertising solicitors and copy readers at Antiques magazine will go to \$216.30 under a \$47 increase negotiated by the New York Guild in a new three-year contract.

The top for advertising manager and associate editor will go up a total of \$32.10, to \$251.45.

General increases of six percent the first year and four percent the second and third will bring raises ranging from \$14.30 to \$37.35.

An upgrading raises the top for ad solicitors and copy readers by \$30.70, to \$200, effective Oct. 1. The remaining \$16.30 increase comes Oct. 1, 1968 and 1969.

The top for office boys is increased \$11.30, to \$88.70.

The company, which formerly paid only part of the cost of hospitalization and medical insurance, will henceforth pay the entire amount. And the severance-pay ceiling is increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000, payable after 25 years' service or at age 65.

\$17.75 Increases Won At Saturday Review

New York City—General increases ranging from \$9.45 to \$17.75 over two years, plus a fifth week's vacation, have been won by the New York Guild at the Saturday Review. The highest top minimum, for assistant editor, will go to \$217.75.

The top minimum for display salesmen will be increased \$9.70 retroactive to Aug. 1 and \$8.05 next July 1, to \$194.75.

A \$32.40 upgrading will increase the top minimum for assistant stockroom supervisor to \$132.40. The top for stockroom supervisor is increased \$20.90, to \$138.90, while that for chief subscription clerk is up \$17.90, to the same figure.

The secretary's top is increased \$16.40, to \$134.40, and a new

secretary's title established with a top of \$138.90.

The new fifth week of vacation will be provided after 15 years' service. The Guild also won three optional holidays in addition to the previous nine stated ones, an increase in the publisher's health-insurance payments from 85 percent to 90 percent of the cost, an increase in maternity leave from two weeks to three, and a 10-cent mileage allowance.

An improved jurisdiction clause protects work now performed in the Guild unit and any automated processes introduced to perform such work, eliminating a former restriction of jurisdiction to the magazine's New York office.

Maintenance of membership is added for all employees belonging to the Guild on the 15th day following notice of contract ratification and for all who join after that date.

Notice of dismissals resulting from economy needs, sale or suspension is increased from four weeks to five.

The publisher will reimburse employees for the expenses of studies undertaken with company approval, and employees whose work is sold for reuse will receive 50 percent of the proceeds.

L.A. Examiner Halted In Handlers' Dispute

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner missed its first edition yesterday when Pressmen's Union members refused to cross a picket line set up by the Paperhandlers to protest a supervisor's physical abuse of one paperhandler and his dismissal of several others who objected.

The dispute was settled and publication resumed when management agreed to reinstate the fired paperhandlers and suspend the offending supervisor pending arbitration of his fitness for supervisory employment.

Seattle Aims Scholarships At Minority-Group Youth

Seattle, Wash.—An expanded college-scholarship program to help journalism students who need financial assistance—particularly minority-group students—has been established by the Seattle-Tacoma Guild.

The local's executive board

voted at its October meeting to set aside \$500 a year for scholarships for freshmen entering two-year or four-year colleges.

Hopes that minority-group members will be encouraged to enter the newspaper field led to revision of the local's previous scholarship program.

The new program accords with a recommendation by this year's Guild convention that locals establish scholarships or redirect existing programs for the benefit of students who need financial aid.

Financial need will be a major factor in awarding scholarships. While a minimum grade-point average is not set, academic ability will be a consideration.

Applicants who demonstrate an interest in a career in any type of newspaper work covered by Guild jurisdiction will be considered.

Committee members who drew up the plan were Local President Charles Kohler, Rose Ellison, Sally Mahoney and Kenneth R. Fleming.

The new program replaces the local's former \$300 scholarship for a senior journalism or advertising student.

Madison Guild Aids Gropi

Madison, Wis.—The Madison Guild has voted a \$150 contribution to militant Milwaukee open-housing advocates.

The contribution to Father James E. Gropi and the Milwaukee NAACP Youth Council was made this month after the priest appealed for funds to cover bail-bond costs for arrested demonstrators and medical supplies for marchers injured by white attackers.

The council and Father Gropi have been staging marches for open-housing legislation in the face of violent opposition from segregationists.

the ground that employees of the Puerto Rico government have no bargaining rights. The Guild is studying an appeal.

The Guild has won bargaining rights at four San Juan radio stations thus far this year—WRSJ, WAPA, WRJS and WITA.

Guild In Blitz At Waterbury

Waterbury, Conn.—A lightning organization drive last week produced a Guild petition for bargaining rights at the Waterbury Republican and American.

Summoned into town Oct. 18 by editorial employees, International Representative J. Ed Allen had signed cards from a substantial majority of the 64 eligible employees in less than five hours. The petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board two days later.

The Teamsters union asked the company for recognition on behalf of a unit comprising editorial employees and photoengravers the same day.

The Guild was decertified on a tie vote in 1956 after gaining an initial contract at the Waterbury papers.

Purchase Ruled 'Anticompetitive'

San Bernardino Appeal Weighed

Los Angeles, Calif.—A landmark antitrust decision requiring the Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co. to divest itself of the San Bernardino Sun and Telegram is expected to go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

While company officials withheld any statement of intention pending their counsel's study of the court decision, the attorneys had previously made it plain they contemplated an appeal of any unfavorable ruling. Civil antitrust cases can be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

U.S. District Judge Warren J. Ferguson's decision, handed down Oct. 11, requires the Times-Mirror Co. to submit a divestiture plan for continuation of the San Bernardino papers as a "strong and viable" entity within 60 days of the date the decision becomes final.

Judge Ferguson ruled that the Times-Mirror Co.'s 1964 purchase of the Sun and Telegram for 15 million dollars was a violation of the Clayton Antitrust Act, operating to "substantially lessen competition" in the San Bernardino newspaper market.

But the judge declined a Justice Department request for a permanent injunction to bar the Times-Mirror Co. from acquiring any other Southern California newspapers. He said he could not "prejudge" the effect of the company's acquiring newspapers in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Orange, San Diego or other nearby areas.

Judge Ferguson held that the San Bernardino acquisition "has raised a barrier to entry of newspapers in the San Bernardino County market that is almost impossible to overcome."

"The evidence discloses the market has now been closed tight and no publisher will risk the expense of unilaterally starting a new daily newspaper there," he declared.

He waved aside as irrelevant a defense contention that the Los

Angeles Times and the San Bernardino papers do not compete for readers, stating that the pertinent question was whether the effect of the acquisition was anticompetitive.

The Times, he pointed out, tacitly conceded the existence of advertising competition by promotional advertising "to convince advertisers that ads placed in the Los Angeles Times are a better buy than a carefully selected group of Southern California dailies, which group included the Sun."

"The acquisition of the Sun by the Times was particularly anticompetitive," he said, "because it eliminated one of the few independent papers which had been able to operate successfully in the morning and Sunday fields."

Judge Ferguson noted that while the number of dailies in the five-county Los Angeles area had increased from 52 to 64 from 1952 to 1966, the number of independent papers had shrunk from 33 to 14. In the 10-county Southern California area, he added, the number of dailies had

increased from 66 to 82 but the number of independent papers had slipped from 39 to 20.

As for the Times-Mirror's claim that there was little readership overlap between the Times and the San Bernardino papers, Judge Ferguson pointed out that the Times asked the Audit Bureau of Circulation to include all of San Bernardino County in its retail trading zone in 1964, "thus recognizing the county as part of its market."

The judge also rejected a Times-Mirror contention that it does not control the day-to-day operation of the papers.

"The evidence," he said, "clearly establishes that the defendant has taken active control of the Sun Co. and has exercised control in such areas as the selection of top management, the editorial content and the advertising policy of the papers."

The majority of the new Sun Co. board of directors appointed two months after the purchase consisted of officers of the Times-Mirror Co., he pointed out, with Times-Mirror Publisher Otis

Chandler becoming president of the San Bernardino company.

"After the acquisition," he added, "the Sun stopped its joint advertising campaign with the Riverside Press-Enterprise against the Los Angeles Metropolitan papers," a change he said "occurred as the result of suggestions from executives of the Times."

"There is a legal presumption," he declared, "that when one corporation achieves control of another, there is an elimination of competition between them."

While declining the government's request for an injunction that would prevent the Times-Mirror Co. from acquiring other papers, the judge said: "The enthusiasm with which the government seeks this relief is recognized particularly as against such a dominant company in the newspaper business as the Times-Mirror Co."

The Times-Mirror Co. should have little difficulty finding a buyer for the San Bernardino papers. Some dozen publishers bid against it for the papers when they were sold three years ago.

'Failing-Newspaper' Bill Threatens Small Independents, Editor Charges

The "Failing Newspaper" Bill would permit "predatory practices" by large newspapers leading to the demise of small independent dailies, according to a spokesman for the Newspaper Committee for a Free and Competitive Press.

The spokesman, Stuart R. Paddock, Jr., editor of Paddock Publications, told Editor and Publisher that the bill would tend to throttle the growth of independent papers in both urban and suburban areas.

Paddock, in an E&P interview Oct. 14, said the measure would "provide sanction for anticompetitive practices aimed at recovering

lost circulation and advertising revenue at the expense of smaller independents."

The Newspaper Committee for a Free and Competitive Press, organized last July to combat the bill, represents 86 publishers in 28 states. It plans to testify when a Senate subcommittee resumes hearings on the bill early next year.

Paddock said the committee will oppose the bill on the ground that it would "eliminate all protection" for small dailies, which he said "would be left at the mercy of big newspapers and national chains no longer restrained by antitrust laws

prohibiting pricing agreements designed to thwart competition."

Paddock expressed confidence that newspapers' profits are high enough to attract an increasing number of new investors. Rising costs, he said, are being offset by automation and the use of joint printing facilities, permissible under existing antitrust laws.

"There is some evidence," Paddock said, "that for some backers of S. 1312 [the 'Failing Newspaper Bill'], the real purpose of the bill is to enable the big-city operators to better combat increasing competitive pressures from other newspapers, particularly in the suburbs."

Publishers involved in joint-agency operations were meeting in Washington this week to confer with Arthur B. Hanson, general counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, on possible amendments to meet the storm of objections to the bill.

But Paddock said he saw no way to make the bill acceptable through amendments short of stripping it of everything except the right—already recognized—to enter joint printing agreements.

Holding Firm Buys Dailies In Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.—The Video Corp., a diversified holding company, has acquired 90 percent of the stock of the Hollywood Citizen-News and the Valley Times, suburban dailies covered by a Los Angeles Guild contract.

Video, which acquired control via an exchange of stock, owns a subsidiary that operates a residential-industrial development in San Pedro, holds an option to purchase a cannery subsidiary and is negotiating to buy companies manufacturing automobile parts, automotive-drive systems and machine tools.

The newspapers' stock was acquired from Publisher Lamont du Pont Copeland, Jr.



S. Jerry Cohen, chief counsel to the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, asks a probing question during "Failing Newspaper Bill" hearings conducted by Sen. Philip A. Hart, left.

BEFORE "antitrust concessions" are granted to newspapers the "economic problems of the newspaper industry must be identified with candor and completeness," Sen. Philip A. Hart, chairman of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, said last July in opening hearings on a bill to grant antitrust immunity to mergers and semimergers involving "failing" newspapers.

The Michigan Democrat said the subcommittee wanted to explore the impact such antitrust exemption would have on "other competitors, on new competition, on advertisers."

During the 14 first-round hearing days in which 49 witnesses testified, most of them against the bill, some of the bill's proponents reportedly began to wish for a bit less "candor" in some of the testimony about newspaper-industry economics.

Testimony that caused a perceptible squirm or two among proponents of the bill came from, among others, newspaper executives, professors, a state attorney general and the attorney for the publisher whose problems are credited with inspiring the bill's introduction. Some of their testimony was inadvertent. For example:

Jack R. Howard, president of the Scripps-Howard chain, was one of the early witnesses urging passage of the bill, which would exempt from the federal antitrust laws newspaper mergers, acquisitions, consolidations and joint operating arrangements involving a newspaper that "regardless of its ownership or affiliations, appears unlikely to remain or become a financially sound publication."

Scripps-Howard is a party to joint operating arrangements (common printing, distribution and business offices but separate newsrooms and editorial offices) in seven cities.

Howard said he feels that if such arrangements are not allowed to continue "some newspapers will pass from the scene."

Hart asked him if in a city the size of Pittsburgh, where Scripps-Howard's Press and the Block chain's Post-Gazette operate jointly, a "newcomer would have come in" if one of the papers had closed without the joint arrangement.

Replied Howard: "That is—I cannot really answer that question. I do not know. I think I would agree that certainly . . . chances are somebody might have tried it. I think it is only reasonable to assume that there would not be much point in having a lot of restaurants if they all sold the same dish."

At which S. Jerry Cohen, chief subcommittee counsel, observed: "I suspect restaurant owners would be up in arms if there was one baked-bean company and they only gave baked beans to one restaurant in town."

"One of the reasons United Features is a subsidiary of United Press International [both Scripps-Howard operations] is that UPI is obligated to sell to anybody who wants to buy the services."

"I think if a syndicate was obligated to sell the same feature to everybody within any given area," Howard said, "it would be like having every restaurant in Washington selling baked beans for lunch. There would not be much point in having a lot of restaurants if they all sold the same dish."

THE PUBLISHER of three weekly papers in the suburban Salt Lake City area told the subcommittee he lost \$17,000 in advertising during six weeks in 1964 in which the jointly produced, but purportedly editorially competitive, Salt Lake City Tribune and Deseret News distributed in his circulation area a supplement that was identical in both advertising and news content.

The publisher, J. M. Cornwell, said his attorney was preparing an antitrust suit against the papers

when they "abruptly ceased publication" of the suburban supplement. He said he believes the prospect of the suit was the reason publication was suspended, not the papers' stated reason: that the supplement was not paying its way.

John J. Flynn, an associate professor of law at the University of Utah, said he fears the proposed bill would legalize what he called the "cartel" that controls the communications media in Salt Lake City, including the newspapers.

Flynn presented the subcommittee with a 15-page, single-spaced outline of legal objections to the bill, calling it "one of the most dangerous attempts in recent memory to concentrate economic power in the hands of a few without any governmental control."

Another 13 single-spaced pages of his brief to the subcommittee traced the interlocking ownership of Salt Lake City's two daily papers, three of its four television stations and one of its radio stations, and their "community of economic interest" with the daily newspaper in nearby Ogden and another Salt Lake City radio station.

Flynn said these newspapers, radio and television stations are all owned or controlled by the Mormon Church, publisher of the Deseret News, the Kearns-Tribune Corp., publisher of the Salt Lake City Tribune, and the Glassman-Hatch family, owner of the Ogden Standard Examiner.

He said that "news suppression is inherent in any media because of the owner's economic interest or moral or political philosophy" but that "the danger is increased where two supposedly competing newspapers are joined . . . in a newspaper agency corporation."

Flynn then told the subcommittee of "one situation in which . . . the community of interest" established by the agency operating agency for the two Salt Lake City dailies appears to have "resulted in or facilitated the suppression of vital public information."

He said that both the Deseret News and the Tribune strongly advocated voter approval of a 17-million-dollar bond issue for a civic auditorium complex to be erected next to the Mormon Temple, but that neither the papers nor their broadcasting stations reported that the university planned to build a similar facility "a few scant miles from the site of the proposed civic auditorium."

The Mormon Church owns several parcels of the land designated for the civic auditorium, Flynn said, and the owners of the Tribune are "major landholders" in downtown Salt Lake City and "stand to gain significant financial rewards with major development in the core city area."

Utah Attorney General Phil L. Hansen said that passage of the federal antitrust exemption would bar state antitrust prosecution of the Salt Lake City papers, which his office "has for some time been considering."

Hansen said he feels the joint operation of the Deseret News and the Tribune violates both federal and state antitrust laws.

THE SO-CALLED "Failing Newspaper Bill" was introduced last March by Arizona Sen. Carl Hayden after a federal district court had declared illegal a joint operating arrangement between the Tucson Citizen and the Arizona Star.

Charles Renfrew, antitrust lawyer for the papers, told the subcommittee on the first day of the hearings that the Tucson papers are appealing the court's decision and are "very confident that the court ultimately will concur in our view" that joint operating arrangements are legal.

But, he explained, the papers favor the bill for antitrust exemption because "we would like to eliminate what we feel is an unnecessary and unwarranted expenditure of funds" in the lawsuit.

Bryce W. Rucker, professor of Journalism at Southern Illinois University, testified that he feels that "newspapers have been operating as if this bill had already been passed" for many years.

Lifting The Newsprint Curtain

By JIM CESNIK

"And it seems to me," he said, "that if this bill were going to accomplish all they say it would, that we wouldn't be in the sorry state we are in now, with virtually all our cities monopolies."

Rucker said that at the present rate of expansion "all of the daily newspapers in the United States will be owned by chains within 20 years and all of the Sunday newspapers will be chain-owned in 13 years."

Pointing out that "in only 64 of the 1,547 American cities where daily newspapers are published do two commercial, general-circulation newspapers compete," Rucker said the reason for "this move to monopoly" is the profit involved.

He quoted William Randolph Hearst, Jr., as saying that if competing morning and afternoon newspapers earn \$100,000 profit, their profits increase to \$500,000 when they merge.

Rucker said that passage of the bill would "arm powerful, wealthy men" with a "weapon with which they may drive the remaining independent publishers to the wall and take over their newspapers."

G. O. Markuson, general manager of the Hearst chain, told the subcommittee that the bill is needed to enable "urban newspapers" to survive in the face of rising costs for machinery, labor, news and feature services and newsprint, plus increased competition from suburban papers, magazines, radio and television.

Subcommittee counsel Cohen told Markuson that testimony seemed to indicate that the "monopoly situation" in the nation's newspaper industry came about through "action of the publishers themselves," with little if any hindrance from the Justice Department.

"Now you publishers say you want to 'preserve separate and independent voices,'" Cohen said. "It sounds" Cohen comments, "like the lawyer arguing to the jury—defending the fellow who murdered his mother and father—and saying: 'Gentlemen of the jury, have mercy on my poor client. He is an orphan.'"

WHEN THE hearings resume—probably in February—they will take up, among other things, contract procedures of the wire services and features syndicates.

Three first-round witnesses described their difficulty in obtaining satisfactory wire-service contracts when they were attempting to start new papers and cited demands by UPI for a five-year contract, with the fifth year paid in advance.

A fourth witness, Walter Kerr, general manager of the Santa Fe New Mexican and three other papers, told the subcommittee that he was interested in this testimony because he had been discussing with UPI the use of its service for his established papers "and they have never suggested to me anything about a five-year contract." If they had, he said, "that would have ended the negotiations."

When Sen. Hart opened the hearings he said that if he "were forced to choose only one industry in which competition must be vigorous, it might well be newspapers," although he added that "there may be special circumstances surrounding the newspaper business which would justify antitrust concessions not available generally to others."

"The antitrust laws have been relaxed—exemptions have been provided—for certain industries, but government regulation generally has been substituted," he said. "That alternative would appear unthinkable in the newspaper business."

Some who followed the testimony of the first round of hearings on the "Failing Newspaper Bill" aren't as convinced that some regulation would be "unthinkable."

Several witnesses have observed that application of the antitrust laws to the newspaper industry could do more towards "maintaining the historic independence of the newspaper press" than passage of the proposed bill, which contains a clause claiming that's what it's all about.

Judge Raises Price Of Snub To Newhouse

Denver, Colo.—A federal judge last week held that the Denver U.S. National Bank acted improperly when it sold a 23-percent block of Denver Post stock to Publisher Helen G. Bonfils without giving S.I. Newhouse a chance to bid.

But Judge William E. Doyle denied a request that would have given Newhouse a chance to enlarge his minority interest in the Post by requiring that the stock be resold at public auction.

Instead, he ordered the bank to pay 2.6 million dollars in damages to Bruce R. and A. Gordon Rippey, beneficiaries of a trust from which the stock was sold. The damages constitute the difference between the \$300-a-share price at which the stock was sold to Miss Bonfils and the \$450 a share offered by Newhouse in a telegram that arrived the day after the sale.

The damages will be paid by Miss Bonfils under an indemnification agreement made with the bank when the stock was purchased. The bank, however, said it will appeal the decision.

The judge, dismissing the Post and Miss Bonfils as defendants in the case, found no evidence of a conspiracy. But he termed the bank's conduct "reckless."

"Control and influence was the object," he declared. "Mr. Newhouse wished to round out his empire, whereas Miss Bonfils desired to retain the paper's local control and character."

"Such motives are not susceptible to objective valuation. Actual testing of the market was the only means of determining price."

Judge Doyle rejected as "an after-the-fact rationalization" the bank's contention that contacting Newhouse for a bid might have jeopardized the sale to Miss Bonfils.

Although the judge declined to order the stock resold, testimony at the trial disclosed that Miss Bonfils had to borrow the 5.3 million dollars she paid for it and that if she were unable to raise the additional 2.6 million required by an adverse ruling she might have to resell it.

Newhouse has been attempting to enlarge his 19-percent interest in the Post since 1959. Acquisition of the Rippey stock would have given him a 41.6-percent block, placing him in a position to move for control.

The Denver Guild is on record as supporting Miss Bonfils' goal of "keeping the Denver Post a home-owned newspaper."

'There Ought To Be A Law'

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Complaining of "stratospheric" wage settlements, Southern newspaper publishers last week called on Congress to "restore normalcy and equity" in labor relations by curbing on the National Labor Relations Board.

The labor-relations committee of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, meeting here in convention, called for action in Washington to "restore the right to manage."

NLRB interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act have brought "unprecedented erosion of management rights," the committee charged.



A Lesson In Profit-Making

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farrow shows Collective Bargaining Department literature setting forth the prosperity of U.S. newspapers to two members of a Japanese newspaper-management team visiting ANG headquarters to discuss labor-

management relations here. Jitsuo Hasegawa, left, manager of the general-affairs department of Asahi, and Hideo Ueda, deputy director for labor management of Yomiuri, were sent here by the Japan Productivity Center to study U.S. newspapers.

Utica Shutdown Ends With \$16 Pact

(Continued from Page 1)
a week is increased 50 cents the first year, another \$1 the second and 50 cents in February, and the service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 25 years to 20.

The company, which had canceled the payment of strikers' medical-insurance premiums for September and October, agreed to reimburse the unions for the October payments.

The settlement came unexpectedly only a day after negotiations had been suspended.

The unions had rejected management's \$13.50 offer by a combined vote of 168 to 13, with the Guild turning it down by 43 to 0 on Oct. 15. The next day the unions placed a counter offer of \$7, \$7 and \$3 on the table; the company rejected it 24 hours later.

Negotiations were suspended indefinitely, but the following day the company called in the Typographical Union for renewed bargaining. The unions had agreed that the printers would take the lead in economic negotiations, with the presidents of other unions sitting in.

Settlement terms were reached with all the unions the same day, announced to a joint mass meeting that night and ratified in separate sessions Oct. 19 and 20 by a combined vote of 138 to 45. The Guild ratification was by 30 to 17.

Craft members returned to work Oct. 21 and Guild members the next day. The Guild, Pressmen, Stereotypers and Lithographers and Photoengravers had been on strike; the printers had respected their picket lines under an agreement that no union would return to work until all had settled.

... New York

(Continued from Page 1)

man level and a \$237.30 key top minimum at the News, where a portion of the increase was diverted to pensions and insurance. It was not announced whether diversions would be proposed at the Times.

New York photoengravers last week rejected a proposed settlement with the Times, the News and the Long Island Press.

The settlement, paralleling those negotiated by other unions, was turned down by a vote of 91 to 41 Oct. 15. The union said it would seek to renew negotiations.

Local President Frederick Van Cott said members "did not like the over-all package."

Pay On The Lop Side

A Knight's Wage: \$3,356 A Week

(Continued from Page 1)
at the end of 1966 were earning \$177.99 a week. Those at the Beacon Journal were at \$170. (Today the tops are \$177.99 and \$184.55.)

Knight is also generous—to its executives—when it comes to pensions.

John Knight, if he retires at normal retirement age, will receive benefits amounting to \$100,747 a year from Knight Newspapers and its subsidiaries, according to company figures filed with the SEC. That's a pension equivalent to 58 percent of salary.

James Knight will receive \$39,203—39 percent of salary.

Hills will receive \$40,516—40 percent.

Chapman will get \$23,503—39 percent.

And Maidenburg will be paid \$19,471—41 percent.

The maximum benefit a Guild member at the Beacon Journal can receive under the paper's pension plan is 30 percent of salary, less half of his Social Security benefit. He would have to be a 30-year employee to qualify for that.

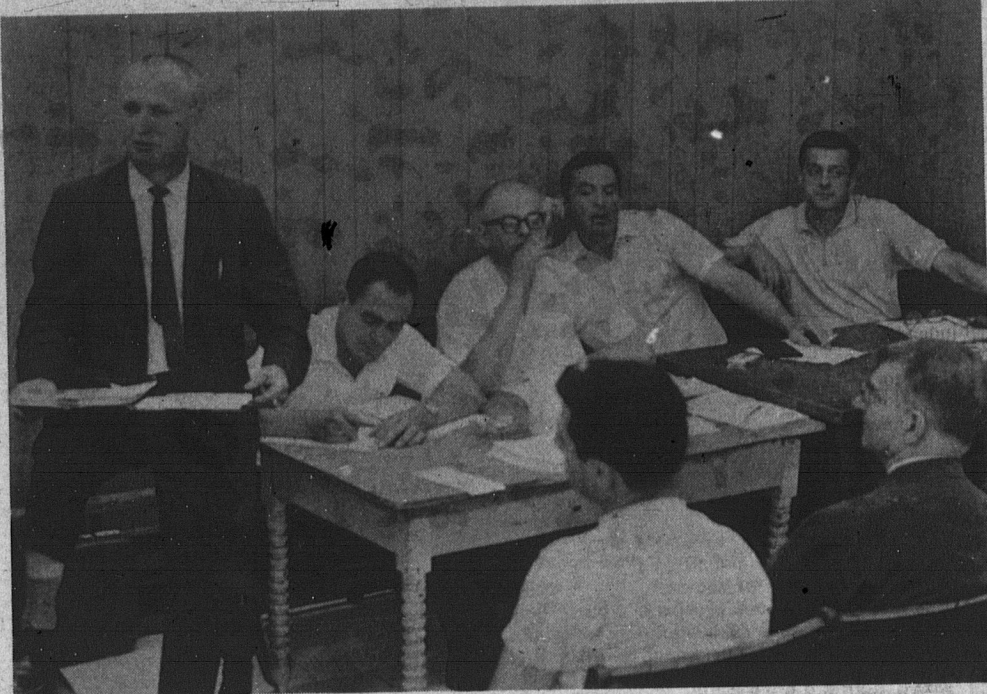
SEC figures show that Knight's profits mounted sharply during 1966. Income before taxes was \$18,032,733, up from \$14,581,575 in 1965. Profits after taxes were \$8,540,246, up from \$6,721,234.

The after-tax figure for 1966 amounted to an increase of 27.1 percent, more than six times the 4.4-percent increase in the reporter top minimum at the Free Press and the Beacon Journal during the year.

Knight's before-tax profit amounted to 15.1 percent of gross revenue. The net figure was 7.1 percent.

The average before-tax profit of all U.S. manufacturing corporations was 9.3 percent in 1966. The after-tax average was 5.6 percent.

The chain's retained income also increased substantially—from \$60,645,974 at the start of 1966 to \$67,242,715 at the end. Its assets rose to \$98,364,670, an increase of more than seven million dollars. And its available cash and marketable securities increased from \$28,908,259 to \$30,989,009.



Unity Was The Password

Union solidarity was the key to successful prosecution of the 100-day Utica newspaper strike. Here, Howard Manore, president of the Typographical Union, addresses a mass meeting of the five unions

as Guild President Edward A. Ruffing (with glasses) and presidents of the Pressmen (Leon E. Ville-neuve), Stereotypers (Jack Hansel) and Photoengravers (Ed Jodkowski) sit by at the head tables.

Guild Charges Oakland Police With Assaults On Newsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

lensman, Paul Gorman, said he was clubbed to the ground and kicked repeatedly in the head as he clutched his camera.

"I'm from the press, from the press!" Gorman shouted. Police yelled back, "Keep moving!"

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild sent its first protest to Oakland Police Chief Charles Gain on Oct. 17, the second day of demonstrations.

Declaring that "persons clearly identifiable as working press seemed deliberately sought out for clubbing and gas," local Executive Secretary Fred D. Fletcher demanded an explanation and assurances that "newsmen will not again be subjected to such outrageous police treatment."

Two days later the local representative assembly authorized a telegram to U.S. Atty. Cecil Poole urging the presence of federal law-enforcement officers at the induction center to ensure compliance with the court injunction against attacks on newsmen.

The assembly also voted unanimously to fire off requests for an investigation to federal and state authorities. The telegram said the Guild has "documentary and film evidence" of "unprovoked and deliberate physical attacks" by police on newsmen.

"As a union of working newspapermen," the telegram declared, "The San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild is appalled by this shocking attack on members of the press."

"We urgently request an im-

mediate investigation by your office into this attack to determine those responsible and to prevent recurrence of incidents that not only interfere with freedom of the press but place newsmen and women in physical danger from the very forces whose job is to protect their rights."

Protests were also registered by the Northern California Radio-Television News Directors Association, which accused police of unprovoked assaults on at least eight broadcast newsmen.

2 Reporters Clubbed, Jailed At Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1)

right on talking to rewrite.

The next night both Hatfield and Burnett were caught up in a net of military police and marshals who arrested demonstrators remaining at the Pentagon after permission to do so expired.

Both were seized and thrown into military vans despite protests that they were reporters; they were not given a chance to show their press cards.

They were held for almost eight hours at an arrest center before being released after protests by UPI.

Post reporter Jim Hoagland was tear-gassed when he was caught in a group of demonstrators surging around soldiers guarding the Pentagon.

Hoagland said he didn't see where the tear gas came from, but a fellow reporter, Paul Valentine, later told him he saw it fired by a soldier.

With tears from the gas still streaming down his face, Hoagland entered a Pentagon press conference just as a Defense Department spokesman was denying that government forces had used gas.

Hoagland also was struck on the head by a tomato thrown by a demonstrator.

The next day Post Reporter Carl Bernstein was struck in the mouth as he accompanied club-wielding police in pursuit of 100 demonstrators who had been taunting police guarding the White House following the arrest of a demonstrator for picking flowers in Lafayette Park.

Voters Elect Fired Ontario Guildsman

Brantford, Ont. — The Brantford Expositor may not want Toronto Guildsman Mac Makarchuk, but Brantford voters do.

Makarchuk, fired by the Expositor last month after he took a leave of absence to campaign for the Ontario Legislature, was elected on the New Democratic Party ticket Oct. 17.

The 36-year-old reporter, whom the Expositor had refused to grant a leave, defeated Conservative Andrew Donaldson, a business executive, by 10,466 to 9,928 in Ontario's provincial elections. Liberal incumbent Bruce Forbes ran third.

Makarchuk, chairman of the Brantford Labour Council's political-action committee, served as Guild nominee on the conciliation board that preceded the local's 1966 strike at the Oshawa Times.

Clifford Pilkey, president of the Oshawa and District Labour Council and a leader in Oshawa labor's support of the Guild strike, was among other New Democrats swept into office in last week's voting.

The New Democrats, campaigning with strong labor support, increased their popular vote by 10 percent and their legislative seats from eight to 20.

The Ontario Federation of Labour had made the elimination of antipicketing injunctions—an objective that had its genesis in the Oshawa strike—a prime issue in the provincial elections.

2-Year Pact Yields \$20 In Bay City

(Continued from Page 1)

85 increase to \$140 for society editor will decrease that differential by \$13.90.

Circulation representatives will move \$25.10 closer to parity, with their top minimum up \$38.85 the first year and \$6.20 the second, to \$151.20.

The minimum for wire editor goes up a total of \$43.80, to \$186.50, and that for state editor goes up \$32.30, to \$175.

A night-differential improvement provides for a weekly salary increase of five percent for any employee required to work two or more nights a week. And mileage payments are increased from nine to 10 cents for the first 200 miles a week.

Exclusion of editorial employees from maintenance of membership is eliminated. The service requirement for a third week of vacation is reduced from five years to four, with provision for an extra day for each 52 days worked between the employee's fourth anniversary date and the end of the year.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Boston

President, Joseph B. Downey; vice president, Michael F. Kelly; secretary, Barbara A. Harvey; treasurer, Charles Leveroni.

Ottawa

President, Fred Seguin; first vice president, Bernie Barber; second vice president, Peter Schnobb (interim election).

Stockton

President, Richard Pattison; vice president, Thelma Gorge; recording secretary, Ann Sausedo; corresponding secretary, Mercy Christian.

N.Y. Strikebreakers Fail In NLRB Move

New York City—The National Labor Relations Board this month rejected a charge that the New York Guild committed an unfair labor practice in fining members who crossed picket lines during its 1965 strike at the New York Times.

Regional Director Ivan C. McLeod, in refusing to issue a complaint, said allegations of "restraint and coercion" brought by 59 Times strikebreakers "are not supported by the evidence."

McLeod said that the "claimed severity" of the Guild's fine—for the most part equivalent to the pay received by the strikebreakers for the strike period—did not establish an unfair labor practice.

Neither did "claimed defects" in the Guild's trial procedures, McLeod said.

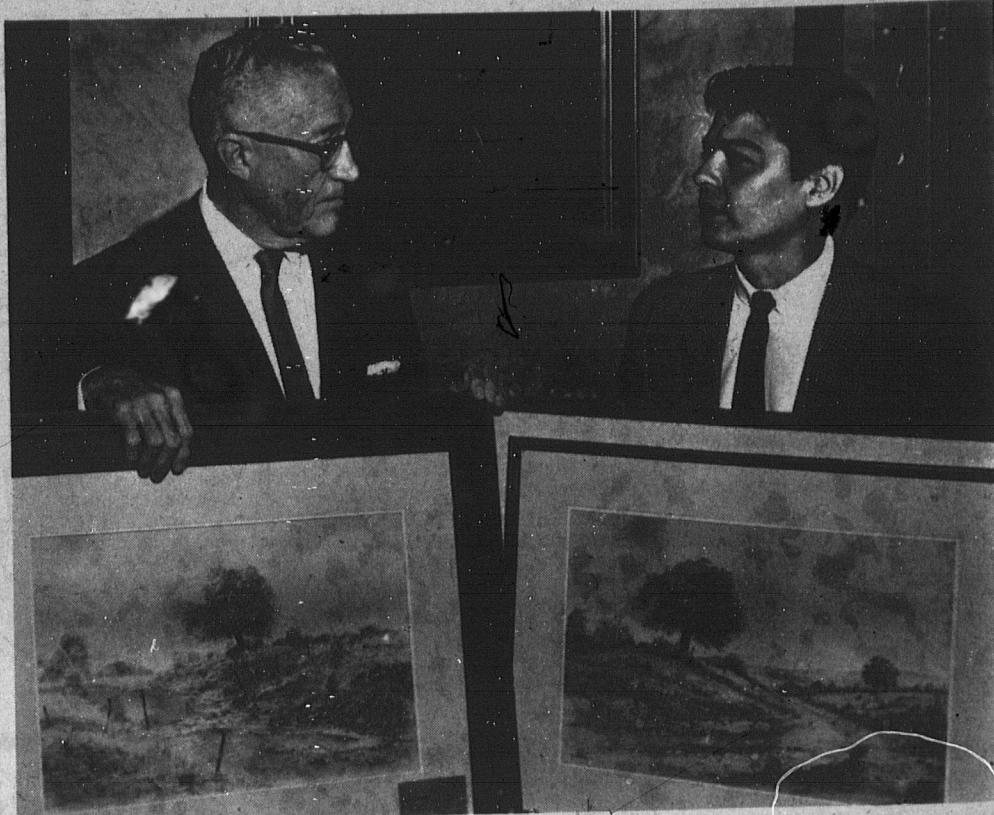
The strikebreakers are appealing the case to the NLRB's general counsel.

The fines, levied by a New York trial board, were upheld by the New York membership, the International Executive Board and this year's ANG Convention. The Guild is preparing to go to court to collect them.

1st Court Skirmish Lost By L.A. Strikebreakers

Los Angeles, Calif.—A municipal judge last month denied a motion by 16 Los Angeles Guild members to grant separate hearings in a Los Angeles Guild suit to collect fines levied against them for crossing picket lines during a Guild strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner in 1965.

The Guild filed a single suit against all 16 in July after the U.S. Supreme Court upheld unions' right to fine strikebreakers. The fines, levied by a Guild trial board, range up to \$500.



To Iberia, With Goodwill

Raul Gutierrez, former first vice president of the San Antonio Guild, presents two water colors of the Texas landscape to San Antonio Mayor Walter W. McAllister for transmittal as gifts to the mayors of Lisbon and Madrid. McAllister presented the

paintings during a goodwill tour of Spain and Portugal in connection with HemisFair, San Antonio's 1968 world's fair. Gutierrez, a cartoonist for the San Antonio Light, donated them as his contribution to the fair's success.

Judge Upholds Arbitrator In Oakland Wage Case

San Francisco, Calif.—The San Francisco-Oakland Guild is appealing the decision of a U.S. District Court judge who last month upheld an arbitrator's award depriving dozens of Oakland Tribune employees of contractual general increases.

The Guild filed notice of appeal after Judge Stanley Weigel dismissed its motion to set aside a decision by arbitrator Hubert Wyckoff. The arbitrator had given an interpretation of the Guild's contract that would deny up to \$11 in general increases to reporters, photographers and others after they reached the \$200 salary

level if they had received at least \$16 in raises.

Judge Weigel's order gave no supportive reasoning in upholding the arbitrator's award, which a Guild spokesman had termed "the most confusing 10 pages I've read in years." But in a letter to the Guild's attorney the judge attributed to the arbitrator an interpretation of the contract that is the Guild's rather than management's, compounding the confusion.

Guild attorney Irwin Leff said that if the arbitrator had concluded as the judge thought he did, the Guild would have had no quarrel with the arbitrator.

IT

SEEMS TO US

Buffalo Disqualification Scored As 'Legalistic'

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Editor:

I am appalled at the action of ANG's Election and Referendum Committee in disenfranchising 75 percent of the Buffalo Local in the recent election for regional vice president.

Despite the fact that the Buffalo membership and local administration were totally blameless, the committee, apparently on the advice of ANG Secretary-Treasurer Perlik, chose a narrow legalistic course and ruled some 300 potential voters ineligible because of a late postmark on per-capita returns.

The Buffalo per-capita envelope was mailed on Aug. 15, but for some reason, possibly because the envelope was mistaken for parcel post, the Post Office didn't postmark it until Aug. 18.

So in effect, the ANG committee decided to disenfranchise the bulk of Buffalo's membership for an error committed by the Post Office.

To compound this mistake, the committee rejected two appeals by the Buffalo Local.

This was a ridiculous act, which seems to represent one of two things. Either it was blind, bureaucratic stupidity or an unconscionable act of political vengeance inasmuch as the Buffalo Local supported in advance a candidate who ran without the blessing of the ANG administration.

DICK BATZER
Past President
Buffalo Guild

Reply by Perlik: Brother Batzer's intemperance is matched only by his ignorance of the IERC's past policies and practices.

Eight other locals were declared wholly or partially ineligible

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

ble in this year's referendum for the same reason: a late postmark on per-capita remittances. In 1965 four locals were similarly disqualified.

In fact, the IERC has made exceedingly infrequent exceptions to its 1961 declaration that it would not permit eligibility in locals guilty of late postmarking of remittances, and each of those exceptions turned on an Aug. 16 postmark, only one day late. The IERC since has never granted a later one, as was Buffalo's this year (Aug. 18). Indeed, this year three locals with earlier postmarks were also among those ineligible.

ANG counsel has consistently advised that Landrum-Griffin's proscriptions on labor-union elections made imperative absolute allegiance to constitutional provisions. The IERC has heeded this

advice.

The ANG Constitution uses "postmarked" instead of "mailed" deliberately, so as to spare the IERC the onerous task of trying to make unchallengeable subjective judgments miles away from the events to be judged. Until the Constitution is changed or the IERC is instructed to ignore it by some higher authority, the IERC has no alternative.

Columbus Raises Top Dues Rates

Columbus, Ohio—Columbus Guild members voted 44 to 8 Oct. 18 to adopt a new dues schedule raising rates in the upper brackets and reducing them in the lower ones.

The new schedule will raise the dues ceiling in three annual raises from the present \$7.75 a month at the \$150 salary level to \$13 at \$250.01. Dues payments in the \$100-\$150 bracket are also raised, but payments for members below \$100 are reduced.

Five percent of each dues payment will go into the local defense fund.

L.A. Arbiter Won't Recognize Withdrawal Of Resignation

Los Angeles, Calif.—An arbitrator has refused to order reinstatement of a Los Angeles Guildsman who attempted to withdraw a resignation he submitted to the Herald-Examiner in protest against the paper's putting a fig leaf on the Christ child in reproducing Renaissance masterpieces last Christmas.

Arbitrator Edgar A. Jones, Jr., ruled that since the resignation had been submitted in writing and there was conflicting testimony on its oral withdrawal, the written resignation was controlling.

The grievant had submitted his

written resignation "for ethical reasons" to the paper last Dec. 27 after publication of the retouched photographs in a special Christmas Day supplement section he had edited.

The arbitrator ruled that even if the grievant had withdrawn his resignation in writing, the company would have been justified in firing him for a "breach in the duty of loyalty to his employer."

The employee had disclosed the reason for his resignation to a weekly tabloid, the Los Angeles Free Press, which printed a front-page story chiding the Examiner for its sensitivity.

AMONG

OURSELVES

Former ANG office manager Ruth Zwiback has become controller for Actors Equity Association in New York.

Mrs. Zwiback, who left ANG last December after two decades of service, took the new position last month after a stint as office manager for the Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, a New York City organization specializing in the development of integrated housing.

Actors Equity is the third union for which she has worked. She was a bookkeeper for the International Ladies' Garment



Mrs. Zwiback for the Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, a New York City organization specializing in the development of integrated housing.

Donrey Chain Buys 3 Oklahoma Dailies

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Donrey Media Group has added three Oklahoma dailies to its string of small-town papers. Its purchase of the Pauls Valley Daily Democrat, the Wewoka Daily Times and the Frederick Daily Leader was announced last month.

The Donrey Group owns dailies in 17 other towns in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Nevada, Texas, Hawaii and Alaska, including the Hawaii Tribune-Herald in Hilo, where the Guild, Pressmen and printers recently concluded an eight-week strike.

Workers' Union in Philadelphia before coming to the Guild.

Jeanne Rogers, a former member of the Washington-Baltimore Guild's executive board, and an ex-reporter for three Washington newspapers, has been named assistant director of public information for the Labor Department's Plans for Progress program.

Four Guildsmen are among seven U.S. reporters to receive fellowships in Columbia University's advanced international-reporting program for 1967-68.

The four are Chet di Mauro, United Nations correspondent for United Press International; Robert S. Ingersoll, rewriter for the Philadelphia Inquirer; Jonathan Kapstein, Associated Press newsman, and Jesse W. Lewis, assistant foreign news editor of the Washington Post.

Winners of American Political Science Association awards for public-affairs reporting included Clark W. Crawford of the Washington Daily News, Michael Harris of the San Francisco Chronicle, Bruce H. McIntyre of the Akron Beacon Journal, John Plunkett and Timothy J. Taylor of the Boston Herald-Traveler, Joseph P. Ritz of the Buffalo Courier-Express and Willard Yarbrough of the Knoxville News-Sentinel. Yarbrough is president of the Knoxville Guild.

Editorial

'Rank Hypocrisy'?

There's little room for complacency in the Associated Press Managing Editors' report that newspaper editors are prepared to hire Negroes.

For the report goes on to record that only 230 Negroes are actually employed on 300 AP newspapers surveyed, only 147 of them in key editorial jobs.

And at least one Negro in a position to know has accused publishers and editors of "rank hypocrisy" when they proclaim they can't find qualified Negroes to join their staffs.

Edward Murrain, assistant director of public relations for the New York State Commission for Human Rights, terms the assertion that editors are seeking Negro employees "a lot of hogwash."

"Believe me," Murrain writes in a letter to Editor & Publisher, "I speak from experience when I say that the Negro isn't wanted in these creative (white) fields and only gets in when 'pressure' is brought to bear, or if he is a 'name.'"

"As a former reporter and editor (for 16 years) on many of the nation's leading Negro weekly newspapers, and head of the creative department of the country's oldest Negro advertising agency (Ed Brandford Inc.), I know firsthand what 'double standard' really means."

Carl T. Rowan, noted Negro columnist, has essentially the same thing to say in gentler language: "Until our newspapers make a very conscious effort to involve high-school and college Negroes in their employment pattern, particularly summer employment, and until they abandon the psychology of tokenism, we shall continue to have too few Negroes in city rooms of America."

ANG's own journalism-school survey earlier this year disclosed that publishers are doing little to implement their declared readiness to hire Negroes.

Guild locals are among those in a position to introduce the "pressure" Murrain says is needed to get Negroes onto newspapers. And, as the Seattle-Tacoma Guild has demonstrated, they are also in a position to help invalidate the excuse that no Negroes are available.

In accordance with a 1967 Convention recommendation, Seattle has redirected its scholarship program to encourage members of minority groups and other deprived youths to enter journalism (Page 3). If other locals, journalism schools and other groups follow suit, there may soon be a reservoir of job applicants with which to call the hand of any publisher who claims he's ready but...

Information, Please

The right to know is encountering all sorts of difficulties these days.

In a recent issue, Editor & Publisher, the newspaper publisher's magazine, reported a speech to editorial writers by Frank E. Smith, a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who complained of canned editorials in some newspapers and misleading ones in others.

"The speaker," E&P reported, "chided by name some of the nation's largest newspapers, charging they have been guilty of misstatements in their editorials."

What newspapers' names? E&P didn't say.

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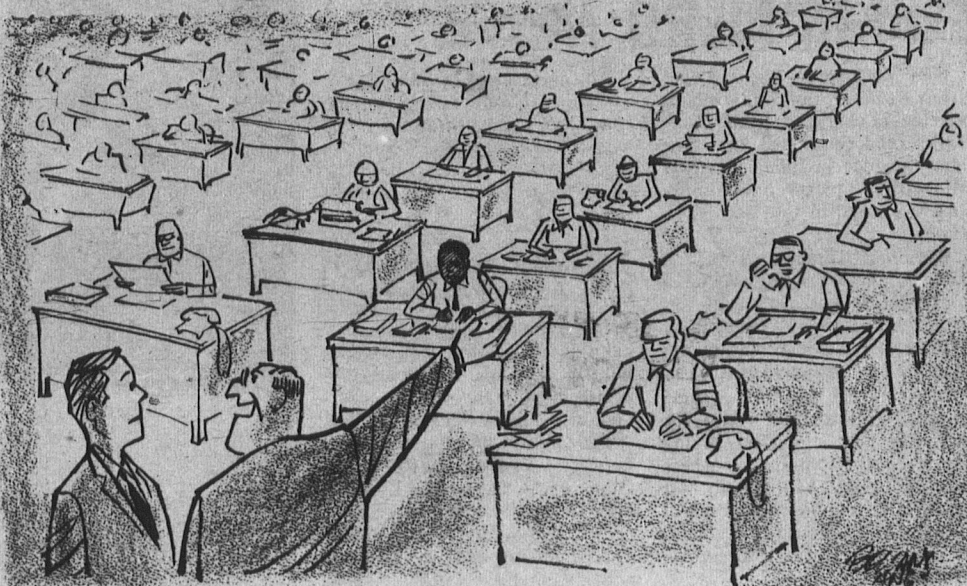
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'Integrated? Of Course We're Integrated'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

House GOP Can't Loosen Dixiecrats' Embrace

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



THIS SESSION of Congress is 10 months old and patterns are clear, particularly in the House.

The Republicans, strengthened by a net gain of 47 seats in the 1966 elections, have greatly enhanced power to attack federal spending and to promote states' rights. When they get the support of Southern Democrats they have de facto control of the House.

Sometimes they make a mistake, as in the original rat-control vote last July, when, amid raucous floor shouts, the GOP representatives voted on a procedural matter, 148 to 22, to kill the proposal for federal allocations to the states. This they felt they had to correct; when the Senate lifted appropriations to allow such allocations, GOP House members split wide open to vote concurrence.

They have been saved by the Senate on other occasions. The GOP divided 163 to 12 to refuse money for an extension of the Johnson Administration's rent-subsidy program. The Senate voted to restore funds for rent supplements and model cities, and the issue was compromised in conference committee.

Republicans can't control the House alone, so they exert mastery by getting support from Southern conservative Democrats. They got backing from 52 Southern Democrats on rat control, 58 on rent subsidies. On more than 20 House roll-call votes a resurgent conservative coalition dominated the results.

The range ran from foreign-aid cuts to slashes in departmental spending to extension of the poverty program.

THIS MAKES all the more curious a Louisville speech last May by Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the House GOP leader. Proclaiming what he called "my Southern strategy," Ford said the GOP approach ran "exactly counter" to the old coalition strategy.

The new tactic, he said, "is to drive Southern Democrats into the arms of the Administration—where they belong—on votes that will hurt them in their home districts."

But the issues coming up in the

90th Congress are the old familiar ones—economy, the initiation of creative new federal programs, the urgent needs of the surging cities.

The majority of House Republicans are for economy, against federal control of programs and all but uninterested in the black ghettos and slums of the cities. So are a majority of Southern Democrats.

The conservative Democrats can't be "driven into the arms of the Administration" on such issues. They are casting their votes on roll calls with Gerry Ford.

What it requires to establish a coalition may be arguable, but if most Northern Democrats are voting with the Johnson Administration, and a heavy majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats are voting against it, a practical coalition has been created—and it is conservative.

MOST OF Ford's Louisville speech was standard-brand party oratory.

"The mission of the minority party is to become the majority," he said. "The big prize is control of at least one House of Congress and the White House." The major issue, he thinks, is "the Credibility Gap."

Well, President Johnson has to meet that issue, of course. But there was an odd split among House GOP leaders on that sec-

ond-chance rat-control vote.

Rats in the cities are not really funny. Neither are poor schools, riots, substandard ghetto housing. Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin, chairman of the GOP House Conference, reversed himself from his earlier stand and cast his vote for rat-control money added in the Senate. So did Rep. Charles Goodell of New York, a recognized Republican strategist and tactician.

Not Mr. Ford. He voted against a bipartisan amendment to clear the funds. So did his assistant leader, Rep. Leslie Arends of Illinois. So did Rep. Halleck of Indiana, the former leader ousted in favor of Ford. So did 60 of 85 Southern Democrats.

It would be totally unfair to equate Ford's type of leadership with that of Halleck. Ford is highly intelligent and is actively seeking programs that offer a "constructive alternative" to Administration plans.

But like other middle-range Republicans, he has trouble finding them, and hostility to government activities becomes an overriding force.

There is apprehension about "creeping federalism" in many places—but by and large the people welcome federal school aid, college aid, medicare. They won't be repealed no matter which party wins the 1968 election, although unpleasant lesser things might occur under some circumstances.

ST. LOUIS SEEKS An Executive Secretary

The St. Louis Newspaper Guild will employ a new executive secretary sometime during the course of 1968, as its present executive secretary, Rollin Everett, plans to retire by late summer. It is Guild Local 47's desire to make its selection well in advance and to have the new executive secretary work with Everett for some time to become familiar with the local situation.

Local 47 therefore wishes to receive applications from interested candidates at an early date. Conditions for the new executive secretary will rank among the best in the country. Send inquiries or applications to St. Louis Newspaper Guild, 1207 Delmar, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.