

Strikebreakers: From Portland To L.A.

Special to the Guild Reporter

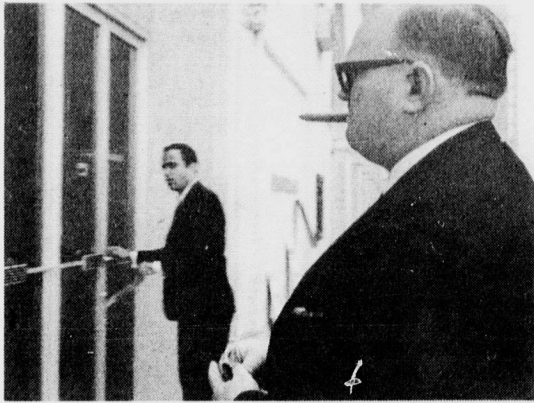
Los Angeles, Calif.—Behind the guarded doors of a struck but operative newspaper plant lurks a shadowy figure.

He is the professional strikebreaker—the scourge of the labor movement, the guilt of the publisher, the blight of the community and the shame of the legislative bodies of states that allow him entry.

He is a traveling man who traffics in human misery, moving from one labor dispute to another to prey on the plight of the striking workman. He lives inside the plant, like the rat whose name he inherited, or is transported in and out—across heavily policed picket lines—by guarded and closed vans, hiding his face from the accusing eyes and cameras of pickets.

His latest theater of operation is Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, where a small army of such imported mercenaries has taken the jobs of union men during the strike-lockout that started Dec. 15—at five and six times the regular rate of pay.

Despite his thirst for anonymity, he does not remain incognito. Many of the professional strikebreakers who have been imported by Hearst are now known, and new names and photographs are regularly being



LEE ROY NORTON
Enter the 'Superintendent'

added to a unique file compiled by the International Typographical Union.
The ITU 'rogues' gallery" now contains 2,004 dos-

siers, including those of 300 women and 30 husband-wife teams. It is maintained with the accuracy of a police record. Some of the case histories include actual police records.

As the professional strikebreaker moves into a city, the ITU's green-bound files follow him. Vigilant cameras at the picket line eventually record his momentarily uncovered face.

Thus the imported strikebreaker, often flown in from distant points, is entered in the files for future identification in other states.

Also listed in the ITU files are the names of the "supercabs"—the recruiters, herdsmen and brokers for the rank-and-file professional strikebreakers—stationed at various points around the nation and fronting their activities with nonunion print shops and other small businesses.

More than 60 male and female professional strikebreakers already have been identified from ITU files as working in Herald-Examiner production departments.

At least another 50 are sharing Hearst's work, its catered food and in some cases its sleeping quarters
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IEB, Seven Locals Meet In L.A. To Combat 'All-Out Hearst War'

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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Judge Ends Tucson Merger; Unions Press For Bay Action

San Francisco, Calif.—San Francisco union leaders last week urged U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark to begin immediate antitrust action against the struck San Francisco newspapers' joint production agreement in the light of a Federal Court decision outlawing a similar agreement in Tucson.

The request was dispatched by Mailers' President Douglas Smith on behalf of representatives of San Francisco unions Feb. 1 as the Mailers' strike against the Chronicle and Hearst's Examiner ended its first month.

The same night a mass meeting of 600 San Francisco unionists backed the call for antitrust action against the papers' joint printing company and the Hearst organization.

In other strike developments:
► Management resumed bargaining with the Mailers this week after a two-week hiatus in which it declined to come to the bargaining table.
► Examiner Publisher Charles

UPI Cutback Perils 140 Guild Jobs

New York City—The Wire Service Guild last week protested vigorously against an announced manpower cutback that a United Press International spokesman conceded was the most drastic in UPI history.

The Guild charged that up to 140 jobs could be eliminated under a UPI directive sharply restricting the hiring of replacements in bureaus throughout the country.

The Guild warned its UPI members to resist any new speed-

Tucson, Ariz.—Federal Judge James Walsh, in a landmark antitrust ruling, last week ordered the Tucson Citizen to divest itself of the Arizona Star and modify a 28-year-old joint production arrangement between the two papers.

The judge, in a decision expected to have widespread repercussions on similar joint operating arrangements throughout the country, ruled that both the production agreement and the Citizen's subsequent purchase of the Star constituted conspiracies in violation of the antitrust laws.

Finding that the two papers have engaged in price fixing, profit pooling and market allocation under the joint agreement, he ordered the Citizen to submit a plan for ending the practices and selling the Star within 90 days.

The papers are expected to ap-

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ROBERT WYRICK
Broun Winner

Graft Expose In Florida Wins '67 Broun Award

A series of articles on government graft and corruption that resulted in the conviction of one county official and indictments against two others won ANG's 1967 Heywood Broun Award this week for Robert Wyrick of Today, two-year-old Gannett daily in Cocoa, Fla.

The judges—columnists Rowland Evans, Jr., Bruce Bissat and

Mary McGrory—picked Wyrick's entry over 93 others as the one that "best exemplified the crusading spirit and enterprise of the Heywood Broun tradition."

Wyrick, who will receive \$1,000 and a citation, is the third Florida newspaperman in succession to win the award. Last year's winner was Gene Miller of the Miami

(Continued on Page 2)

Six Chain Cities Send Heads To Strike Site

Los Angeles, Calif.—ANG shifted the winter meeting of its International Executive Board to Los Angeles this week and called in leaders of Guild locals in six other Hearst cities to plan ways to combat, what Guild officers called "all-out warfare" against unions by the Hearst Corp.

"There is no doubt in our minds that the Hearst Corp. has embarked on a course designed to destroy trade unionism wherever it exists," ANG's three top officers said. "This is Hearst's challenge, and we are determined to answer it."

The IEB began its meeting yesterday at the Olympian Motor Hotel, only a few blocks from the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner plant that Hearst has been operating with professional strikebreakers since the Los Angeles Guild and Machinists struck eight weeks ago.

Leaders of the San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle-Tacoma, Boston, San Antonio, Washington-Baltimore, Albany and Los Angeles locals are scheduled to meet with the board tomorrow in response to the call by ANG officers.

Meanwhile, the Empire State District Council condemned Hearst's "intransigence" in bargaining with the Albany Guild, calling it "part and parcel of the growing and intensifying all-out warfare from coast to coast by the Hearst Corp." (Story on Page 3.)

And in New York City, Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, told the local's executive board that "never since 1938 in Chicago has the Hearst organization turned on such union-busting power against the Guild." (Story on Page 7.)

Bargaining at the Herald-Ex-

(Continued on Page 7)

Hearst Gives \$45 Raises—In Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—Hearst, which refused to offer more than \$13 to avert a Guild strike at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, has granted a wage-pension package totaling \$48 to combat a Guild organizing drive at the Baltimore News American.

A new three-year contract raising the reporter top minimum \$45, to \$197, was negotiated with an unaffiliated local union of News American employees before its old contract had expired. Under federal labor law it will serve as a bar to a Guild representation petition.

The contract, which raises the top for copy readers to \$202 and for deskmen to \$212, was negotiated with the Baltimore News Union in two weeks of bargaining and ratified Jan. 29.

The Washington-Baltimore Guild reported that a number of News American employees attributed the contract gains to Hearst's desire to avert Guild organization; union members opposed to accepting the settlement said at the ratification meeting that the read-

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Detroit Teamsters Settle; Other Unions Veto Terms

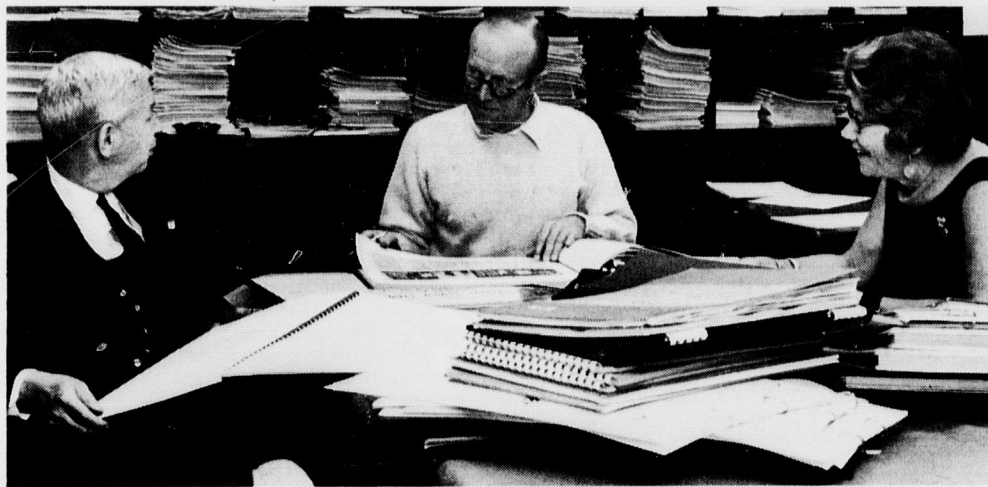
Detroit, Mich.—The striking Teamsters' union reached a tentative agreement with the Detroit News and Free Press this week, settling for \$30 in a three-year contract dating from the resumption of publication.

The publishers said they considered that "a pattern has been set" and announced they would attempt to reach agreement "on the

same terms" with 13 nonstriking unions. But the Detroit Newspaper Council of Unions branded the terms "inadequate" and the publishers' position "arrogant."

The Teamster settlement fell short of minimum terms declared acceptable by the union council—a dollar for each month of the contract term.

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Pondering The Verdict

Judges for the Heywood Broun Award deliberate over some of the 94 entries in the 1967 contest. From left, Bruce Blossat, Rowland Evans, Jr., and Mary McGrory at work in ANG's Broun Library.

Florida Newsman's Graft Expose Wins '67 Broun Award Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

Herald; the 1965 winner was John A. Frasca of the Tampa Tribune.

The judges awarded an honorable mention to Guildsman Haynes Johnson of the Washington Star for a series on life in Washington's predominantly Negro Anacostia area. They termed his entry "the most illuminating of half a dozen submissions on the nation's Number One problem."

Characterizing this year's submissions as "of extraordinarily high quality," the judges said that

"of all the entries, we felt that Mr. Wyrick's original investigative work fulfilled the newspaper's obligation to enlighten the community and protect it from dishonest officials."

Wyrick's stories exposed corruption at several levels of government in Florida's Brevard County, the nation's "space capital." They resulted in the grand-larceny conviction of the county school superintendent, bribery indictments against the county manager and a county commissioner,

and removal of a member of the county building-license board on grand-larceny charges.

His disclosures of corruption and mismanagement also led to the elimination of \$860,000 in waste money from school budgets, an overhaul of school purchasing practices and revisions in building-license procedures.

In awarding the honorable mention to Johnson, the judges said they were "deeply impressed by the exceptional craftsmanship and compassion demonstrated in the many submissions that dealt with almost all aspects of the urban and racial crisis."

The award was to have been presented at a Washington luncheon yesterday in conjunction with the quarterly meeting of ANG's International Executive Board, but the luncheon was canceled because of the IEB meeting's shift to Los Angeles.

Woonsocket Call Rejects Guild's Bargaining Ad

Woonsocket, R.I.—The Woonsocket Call last month refused to publish a Woonsocket Guild ad appealing for public support in its efforts to obtain a new contract.

The ad, headed "Must We Strike The Call?", set forth the Guild's case in bargaining that has reached an impasse after more than a year of negotiations.

It cited company demands for contract retrogressions at several points when the Guild had thought agreement was near, and its "arbitrary" institution of wage increases on a unilateral basis in December.

"We think the readers and advertisers have a stake in our dispute," the ad declared. "We don't think they want to cross a Guild picket line by reading the Call or advertising in the Call if a strike occurs."

"That is why we are making this effort to invite public support before it is too late," it concluded, listing the Call's telephone number.

The Guild is weighing legal action to compel the Call, a monopoly paper, to publish the ad.

Karafin Enters Innocent Plea

Philadelphia, Pa. — Harry J. Karafin, former strikebreaker and star investigative reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer, pleaded innocent Jan. 31 to charges of blackmail and unlawful solicitation. Trial was set for April 1.

Karafin, who crossed Philadelphia Guild picket lines during a 1958 strike at the Inquirer, is accused of accepting a total of \$172,000 from three sources on promises to keep unfavorable news out of the Inquirer.

The Inquirer fired Karafin last April after charges that he was involved in extortion became public.

3-Year Pact

\$29 Increases Won In Waltham

Waltham, Mass. — Wage increases ranging from \$21 to \$29 over three years have been won by the Boston Guild in a new contract covering employees of the Waltham News-Tribune.

The top minimum for reporters and copy readers is increased \$6.50 effective Jan. 12, \$3 July

12, \$6.50 next Jan. 12, \$3 the following July, \$6 in January 1970, and \$4 the following July, rising a total of \$29, to \$156.

The company's pension contribution is increased 15 cents per shift, to 60 cents, an improved health-insurance plan is provided, and the service requirement for

Prices Up 3% In '67; Steeper Climb Due

Prices rose 3.1 percent during 1967 for the second biggest increase in 16 years. And government officials expect them to climb at an even more accelerated rate this year.

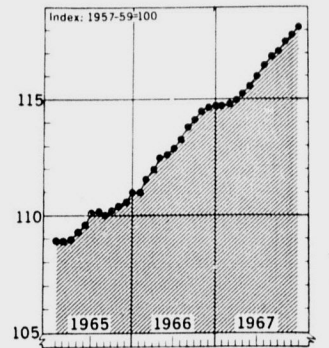
The cost-of-living hike, which wiped out \$4.65 of a \$150-a-week salary, was second only to the 3.3-percent increase recorded in 1966.

But prices rose at a sharper rate of 3.6 percent in the last nine months of the year, and Arnold Chase, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' assistant commissioner for prices, predicted that the trend would continue.

Chase, who noted that the 1967 increase exceeded the 2.5-percent rate expected at the start of the year, cited a rising rate of increase in wholesale prices in December and January, an expected fore-runner of further retail increases.

Living costs rose for the 11th consecutive month in December, exceeding the November level by .3 percent. The cost-of-living index reached 118.2 percent of the 1957-59 average.

Wholesale costs rose .6 percent in December, the largest increase in more than a year, and a further



Wall Street Journal Chart
The Price Climb

increase of .3 percent is expected by the government for January.

Officials noted that the sharp price increases of 1966 and 1967 ended a period of relative stability from 1958 to 1965, when the increase averaged 1.3 percent.

Goods and services that cost \$10 to buy during the 1957-59 period would cost \$11.82 now. Service costs are rising even more rapidly than those of goods, climbing 3.9 percent during 1967.

Medical care was among services showing the greatest increase; its cost rose 6.4 percent during 1967 alone.

Strike Vote Scheduled In N.Y. Post Deadlock

New York City—The Guild's New York Post Unit last week scheduled a strike vote for Feb. 15 as negotiations neared an impasse after months of bargaining.

The strike vote was called after the Post remained adamant in refusing to match fringe benefits negotiated at the New York Times and Daily News and insisting on several retrogressions. It is offer-

ing only the wage provisions of the Times and News settlements —21 percent over three years.

Mediator Theodore W. Kheel, who was instrumental in helping achieve the Times and News settlements, was called into Post bargaining last month, but his entry failed to produce an agreement.

The Post, which has expanded both its circulation and advertising since suspension of the World Journal Tribune last May, has added "several hundred" more employees to its staff. Publisher Dorothy Schiff disclosed last week in an interview with Editor & Publisher. But its prosperity precludes the World Journal shutdown, she noted.

"This newspaper has been profitable for quite some time," she said.

Guild Upheld On Jobless Pay In WJT Strike

New York City — The State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board last month upheld the New York Guild's contention that employees idle during the 1966 World Journal Tribune merger strike should receive full unemployment compensation.

The board rejected an appeal by the State Industrial Commissioner against a referee's ruling that the jobless employees should not have been required to wait out a seven-week penalty period mandatory in industrial disputes.

The referee had held that the employees were made jobless by suspension of the World Journal's predecessors — the Herald Tribune, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun—and not by the strike that followed.

The verdict will award up to seven weeks' compensation to former employees of the three papers, whether or not they were hired after the strike.

16% Pay Hikes Won At Jewish Forward

New York City — Wage increases totaling 16 percent over three years have been negotiated in a New York Guild contract covering business-office employees at the Jewish Daily Forward.

Pay increases range from \$14.01 to \$22.06 over the three-year period, with the top increase going to assistant accountants, whose minimum will be increased to \$152.86.

The top minimum for stenographers and classified solicitors will be raised \$18, to \$124.70, and that for general clerks and telephone operators \$17.09, to \$118.49.

Full severance pay was won for retiring employees after 25 years' service or at age 65.

The company's contribution for health and hospitalization insurance will be increased from \$2 a week to \$3.

not directly bargain contracts. International Representative Ed Allen had testified that it frequently does negotiate initial contracts after representation rights are won.

Challenges Waived, San Juan Vote Lost

San Juan, P.R. — The Puerto Rico Guild's loss of a representation election at radio station WIAC was certified last week by Raymond Compton, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, after the Guild waived a ruling on challenged votes.

Four votes had been cast for the Guild and six for no union, with three ballots challenged by an NLRB representative. All three were cast by employees not on the payroll at the time of the vote Jan. 9.

NLRB Vote Slated For Feb. 21 In Guild's Bid At Waterbury

Waterbury, Conn. — Editorial employees at the Waterbury Republican and American will vote Feb. 21 on the Guild's bid for representation rights.

The election date was set by the National Labor Relations Board after a regional director stipulated a unit of 67 employees for balloting purposes.

The board included in the unit 12 regular part-time employees whom the company had sought to bar, as well as two editorial writers, a Sunday magazine editor, an assistant city editor and a copy-desk chief. But it excluded nine supervisory employees whom the Guild had sought to include.

The company, in a brief submitted prior to the decision, conceded it had been wrong in claiming ANG was not a union within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act because it did

Empire Council Flays Hearst Tactics

Albany, N.Y.—The Empire State District Council last week-end condemned Hearst's "intransigence" in bargaining with the Albany Guild as "part and parcel of the growing and intensifying all-out warfare from coast to coast by the Hearst Corp."

The council, meeting here Feb. 3 and 4 in the midst of a bargaining deadlock, scored the Hearst chain for showing "its complete disregard for the worth and the needs of the members of the Albany Guild by proposing a substandard and totally inadequate contract settlement."

Council delegates pledged their "total effort and support" to the Albany Local's fight against "the tactics of divide and conquer launched by Hearst and his Albany spokesmen."

They also vowed moral and financial support to Guild members and craft unionists who "are already in the front lines and trenches against the Hearst Corp. 2,500 miles away" and pledged "our determination to help them . . . to fight, and fight to win."

In addition to condemning Hearst "for choosing harassment instead of good-faith bargaining" in Albany, the council specifically scored the company's "unilateral and unwarranted abandonment of a system of checking off the members' union obligations."

Hearst has refused to check off ANG assessments levied to support Guildsmen on the picket lines in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The Albany Guild membership on Jan. 25 adopted a resolution rejecting the company's efforts to "intimidate Guild members" and scoring its "violation of the contract and its disregard of the Guild's basic trade-union rights."

The council awarded first prizes in its 1968 college-newspaper contest to New York University's Washington Square Journal and Hartwick College's Hilltops. NYU won in the large-school classification and Hartwick in that for small schools.

Long Island University's Seawanhaka placed second and Hofstra University's Chronicle third in the competition for large schools; Siena University's Indian and Hamilton College's Spectator placed second and third, respectively, in the small-college group.

Special awards were given to the Rochester Institute of Technology's Reporter for photography, to the New York State University College at Plattsburgh's publication, Beekman Street, for its news-magazine format, and to Marymount College's Cormont as the best women's-college paper.

The council re-elected Edward A. Ruffing of Utica as president and Philip Feldman of Rochester as secretary. Named vice presidents were Frank Jaquinto of Albany, Robert Bain of Kingston, Charles Baumohl of Hudson County, Edward Lown of Newburgh-Beacon and Joseph Eisenberg of New York.

The council's next meeting will be May 4 and 5 in New York.



Albany Guild Photo by Jack Pinto

Collegiate Winners

Editors of winning papers in the Empire State District Council's college-newspaper contest receive trophies from Philip Feldman, right, contest chairman, and ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A.

Perlik, Jr. Recipients are Nancy McKeon of New York University's Washington Square Journal, the large-college winner, and Francisco Marcas of Hartwick College's Hilltops, the small-college winner.

Pueblo Wins \$24.60 Raises, Fringe Gains In 3-Year Pact

Pueblo, Colo.—The Pueblo Guild has won increases of \$24.60 at the key top-minimum level in a new three-year contract at the Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftan.

Widespread gains in pensions, severance, vacations, sick leave, insurance, holiday pay and other fringes were also achieved in the settlement, which followed a strike vote.

The top minimum for reporters and advertising salesmen is increased \$5 retroactive to Oct. 1, \$6 May 5, \$6.40 May 4, 1969, and \$7.20 the following Nov. 2, rising to \$165.

The top for district carrier managers is raised \$2.90, \$4.75, \$5 and \$4.50, to \$131.15; that for mail-room helpers \$2.90, \$3, \$3 and \$3.50, to \$78.40; that for clerks \$2.90, \$3, \$3 and \$3.50, to \$90.40, and that for stenographers and classified solicitors \$2.90, \$3, \$3 and \$4.50, to \$96.40.

Times Strikebreakers Rebuffed By NLRB

Fifty-nine New York Guild members fined for crossing picket lines during the Guild's 1965 strike at the New York Times failed last month to have the National Labor Relations Board cite the local for unfair labor practices.

NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman declined to order a complaint against the Guild, upholding a regional director's refusal to issue one.

Ordman said the Supreme Court's ruling in a 1967 case involving a strike at the Allis-Chalmers Co. established that "a union's right to strike implied the power to impose effective discipline, including fines, on noncomplying members."

Ordman said the defendants' charge that the fines were excessive was one to be decided in court if the Guild instituted action to collect them. Most of the strikebreakers were fined the four weeks of the strike.

The Guild, which had been awaiting the NLRB decision before acting, is moving to initiate court collection proceedings.

The plan will provide monthly pensions of from \$1.30 to \$2.25 times years of service to a maximum of 30.

The severance-pay ceiling is increased from 30 weeks to 36, and the company will pay \$5.50 a month in medical-insurance premiums for employees and their spouses who participate in the government's supplementary Medicare program. The publisher will also pay the full cost of disability, life and accidental-death and dismemberment insurance, instead of 60 percent.

Maximum sick leave is increased to 12 weeks for employees with 10 years' experience, and the company will pay the difference between salary and jury or witness pay.

A fourth week's vacation is added after 20 years' service, and car-use payments are increased to a flat 10 cents a mile; eight cents was formerly paid after the first 100 miles.

Employees required to work on holidays will receive time and a half pay plus an added day and a half off, and those called back to work after quitting will receive an extra hour's pay or \$2, whichever is greater.

A revised jurisdiction clause will protect the Guild's jurisdiction in the event of new processes or equipment.

International Representative Robert A. Steinke helped bargain the settlement after ANG granted the local strike authorization.

Washington Post Bows, Gives Guild Data On Part-Timers

The Washington-Baltimore Guild last week withdrew a National Labor Relations Board charge against the Washington Post after the paper agreed to supply it with full information on part-time employees.

The company, which had previously refused to provide any date on hiring, classification changes and terminations of some

\$18 Increases, Pensions Won In Sioux City

Sioux City, Iowa—The threat of a strike and support by other newspaper unions last month helped the Sioux City Guild win increases of \$18 at the reporter top-minimum level in a two-year contract with the Sioux City Journal. The Guild also won pension coverage costing an estimated \$4.40 a week per employee.

Circulation district men move closer to parity with top-minimum increases totaling \$22 over the contract period.

The reporter top is increased \$4 retroactive to May 7, \$5 retroactive to Nov. 5, \$4 next May 5 and \$5 Nov. 3, to \$151.75. The top for district men goes up \$5, \$6, \$5 and \$6, to \$143.75.

The top for Sunday editor is increased \$20, to \$175.25; that for women's editor is raised \$20, to \$163.75; that for deskmen the same amount, to \$158.75; that for stenographers by \$8, to \$84, and that for janitors the same amount, to \$78.

The night differential is increased \$2 a week, to \$8, and an eighth holiday, the employee's birthday, is added. The contract provides a fourth week's vacation for the first time, after 20 years' service, and the service requirement for a third week is reduced from six years to five.

Guild news and circulation employees are brought under the company's pension plan for the first time. It provides for payment of a monthly retirement income equal to \$2.50 times years of service to a maximum of 25.

The company will pay all but a dollar of monthly group insurance premiums, increasing its current payments from \$5.94 for individual coverage to \$9.24. And maximum sick leave is increased from 30 days to 35.

Basic mileage allowances are increased from eight cents to 11 cents for the first 50 miles a week and 10 cents thereafter. In addition, car allowances are increased from \$4.80 a day to \$5.05 for day photographers and from \$5 to \$5.25 for district men.

The Guild had launched strike preparations, received an advance check for ANG benefits and won support from other plant unions when the settlement was reached. The Guild had given similar support to the Photoengravers and printers, who also won major contract gains.

Formation of an interunion council on the pattern of those in a number of other cities was achieved on the initiative of Local President Harvey M. Sanford during bargaining. The unions achieved a voice in the structure and costs of health and accident insurance for the first time.

International Representative Robert A. Steinke led the Guild negotiating team in the final stages of bargaining.

'Sham Negotiations' Charged To Gannett's Yonkers Daily

Yonkers, N.Y.—Charges of bad-faith bargaining were filed against Gannett's Yonkers Herald Statesman last week by the New York Guild, which is seeking an initial contract for circulation employees.

The charges, filed with the National Labor Relations Board, accuse management of engaging in "sham negotiations" with "no in-

tention of reaching agreement" on a contract through more than seven months of bargaining.

While management refuses to include "one single benefit" in a contract with the Guild, the charge said, it has put into effect a series of wage and fringe improvements throughout all other departments, which are unorganized.

part-timers and had supplied only hiring data on others, agreed to end the information blackout.

Under the agreement the Guild will receive the same information on part-timers that it does on regular employees, although at less frequent intervals in some cases.

The Guild had charged that refusal to supply the data was an unfair labor practice.

Yakima Dailies To Combine In All-Day Paper

Yakima, Wash.—The jointly owned Yakima Morning Herald and afternoon Daily Republic will be combined April 1 into a single all-day paper, the Yakima Herald-Republic.

The Republic Publishing Co., with which the Yakima Guild won an initial contract last November, will publish a Monday morning edition for the first time. Morning and afternoon editions will be published Monday through Friday and single editions Saturday and Sunday.

The papers have been operating with combined staffs except for general news. Guild President Paul George said the company has indicated there will be no staff reductions and that personnel may even be increased as a result of the new Monday edition.

The Guild is scheduled to discuss implications of the new arrangement when it enters into negotiations shortly under a wage reopener in its initial two-year contract.

The contract currently provides a \$165 top minimum for special reporters, and a \$151 top for staff reporters, advertising salesmen and district circulation supervisors.

The contract also provides for a 40-hour week, a dollar-a-shift night differential and clauses protecting the Guild's jurisdiction in cases involving new processes and equipment and requiring automation notification.

It also provides for 6 paid holidays, sick leave, health and life insurance, pensions, up to three weeks' vacation and car-use payments of 10 cents a mile.

UPI Relents, Gives Back Injured Lensman's Job

New York City—A dismissed United Press International photographer injured covering an antidraft demonstration three days after being temporarily restored to his job, has been permanently reinstated as a result of his injury.

Jerome Soloway, whose dismissal out of seniority resulted in a stop-work meeting by Wire Service Guildsmen in November, was struck on the head by a bag of wet cement dropped by building-construction workers on demonstrators at New York's Whitehall Street draft induction center. He was hospitalized with a brain concussion.



Stockton Guild Photo by David Evans

A Stockton First

Gene Turner, center, past president of the Stockton Guild, receives the local's first annual Larry Coats Award for contributions to the Guild. The presentation was made by Avery Kizer, left, a cofounder

of the local; the award is named in honor of the second cofounder, who also helped organize other California locals. At right is Richard G. Pattison, the local's current president.

Manley, Bulmur, Turner Increase Service-Award Nominees To 5

Five candidates are in the field for ANG's 1968 Guild Service Award.

Received last week as nominations closed were the candidacies of David Manley, president of the Vancouver - New Westminster Guild; Gene Turner, past president of the Stockton Guild, and

Lloyd Bulmur, treasurer of the Canadian Wire Service Guild.

Nominated earlier were Edward A. Ruffing, president of the Ulica Guild, and L. M. (Pete) Sallaway, long-time president of the Victoria Guild.

Manley, who has headed the Canadian local for the past three years, was nominated by the local membership. Turner, who last month won the Stockton Guild's first award for local service, and Bulmur, a former Canadian Wire Service president, were nominated by their executive boards.

The Vancouver Local, in nominating Manley, credited him with building the local's strength to a point where it was able to achieve the best contract settlement in its history after a three-day strike in December.

Turner, who headed the Stockton Local from 1964 to 1966

after serving as treasurer, was credited with developing the local's first pension plan and playing a major role in maintaining the Guild's strength.

Bulmur was credited with negotiating the local's best Canadian Broadcasting Corp. contract, having taken leave to bargain it on a full-time basis, and playing a leading role in negotiation of the local's first contract with United Press International.

The deadline for nominations passed Feb. 1. The winner will be selected at this week's International Executive Board meeting by a panel consisting of International Vice Presidents Harry Ryan and Hugh H. Harrison and Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker.

The winner will receive a scholarship of up to \$1,000 for a course in trade-union education.

Egan Gets N.Y. Pension Post; Fay To Be Staff Administrator

New York City—Edward R. Egan, New York Guild local representative who negotiated last year's record-breaking settlement at the New York Times, has resigned to become administrator of the Guild's joint pension program at the Times.

And Thomas J. Fay, long-time first vice president of the local, has been named to the new post of staff administrator.

Egan will succeed an interim administrator of the pension plan, established as a result of the 1965 Times strike in which he played a leading role. He was instrumental in developing the plan.

Pressmen Ratify Arbitration Renewal

Membership of the Pressmen's Union has approved a five-year renewal of the international's arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Renewal was voted in a referendum by 7,602 to 3,292.

The 65-year-old pact provides



Fay Egan

Fay was chairman of the Guild's World Journal Tribune Unit until the paper folded last year; he had previously served as chairman of the Herald Tribune Unit.

that there will be no strikes or lockouts over grievances or contract negotiations at newspapers where the Pressmen's local and the publisher have signed individual arbitration agreements. Not all locals have negotiated such agreements; a number have reserved the right to strike.

Look's Refusal Of Salary Data Ruled Unfair

A National Labor Relations Board examiner found last week that Cowles Communications Inc. was guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to supply the New York Guild with payroll data for Guild-covered employees of Look magazine.

Examiner Arthur E. Reyman recommended that the NLRB order Cowles to turn over full information on employee classifications and salaries upon the Guild's demand.

Cowles had refused for more than two decades to give the Guild precise payroll data. In bargaining last winter it turned over only a breakdown of the bargaining unit by wage groups, without specific individual information. It refused even to list employees' sex.

Reyman, in upholding the Guild, said "it would seem essential for intelligent bargaining over dollar-and-cents wage increases and related issues . . . to have access to the information requested."

Waving aside the objection that some individual employees might object to having their salaries made known, he declared:

"The indulgence of a personal whim such as this to the detriment of the bargaining representative at the bargaining table would seem to be less important than the necessity for the bargaining representative to have full information concerning wages, salaries and other such matters."

Oregon Court Rejects Appeal On 'Privilege'

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon Supreme Court last month unanimously upheld a contempt-of-court conviction against Annette Buchanan, Oregon University editor who refused to disclose the sources for a story on campus use of marijuana.

The student editor, whose court appeal was supported by the Guild's 1966 Convention, said she would carry the appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Miss Buchanan (now Mrs. Michael Conrad), was fined \$300 for refusing to tell a grand jury the names of eight students she interviewed on marijuana smoking.

She appealed the fine on the grounds that the constitutional provision for a free press gave her the right to withhold her news sources, but the Supreme Court said there was no such right in the absence of a specific law granting the privilege.

Stanford University Offers Fellowships

Stanford, Calif. — Applications are being accepted for 1968-69 professional journalism fellowships at Stanford University.

Full-time employees of newspapers, radio or television news departments and magazines of general interest are eligible. Applicants, either men or women, must be from 25 to 40 years old, with at least three years of journalism experience. The stipend is \$170 a week plus tuition for study in any field but journalism.

The deadline for applications is May 1.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Hudson County

President, Charles Baumohl; vice president, Arnold Freilich; treasurer, Milton Korzner; recording secretary, Joseph Murphy; corresponding secretary, James Terlizzi, Jr.

Los Angeles

President, Jerry Goldberg (Goldberg, 338; George Pool, 241); vice president, Nicholas Abraham; secretary, Lynn Igoo; treasurer, Jack Parker.

San Francisco-Oakland

President, William O'Brien (O'Brien, 317; Rex Adkins, 287); vice presidents, Jerry A. Burns, Donald A. Fortune and Dorothy Bedjanian (Burns, 294; Fortune, 265; Bedjanian, 258; Elinor Redner, 211; Raymond Massingale, 200; Fred V. H. Garretson, 163; Charles Kelly, 144); treasurer, William Mills; recording secretary, Helen Palter; executive secretary, Fred D. Fletcher.

Washington-Baltimore

President, Robert L. Asher; vice president, Orr Kelly; secretary, Dorothy Struzinski; treasurer, Dennis Wagner.

Wilkes-Barre

President, Carl Pesavento (Pesavento, 66; William DeRemer, 40); vice president, John J. Wallace; treasurer, Thomas J. McCormack; secretary, Edward J. Schrode; recording secretary, Fred Ney (Ney, 61; Margaret George, 44).

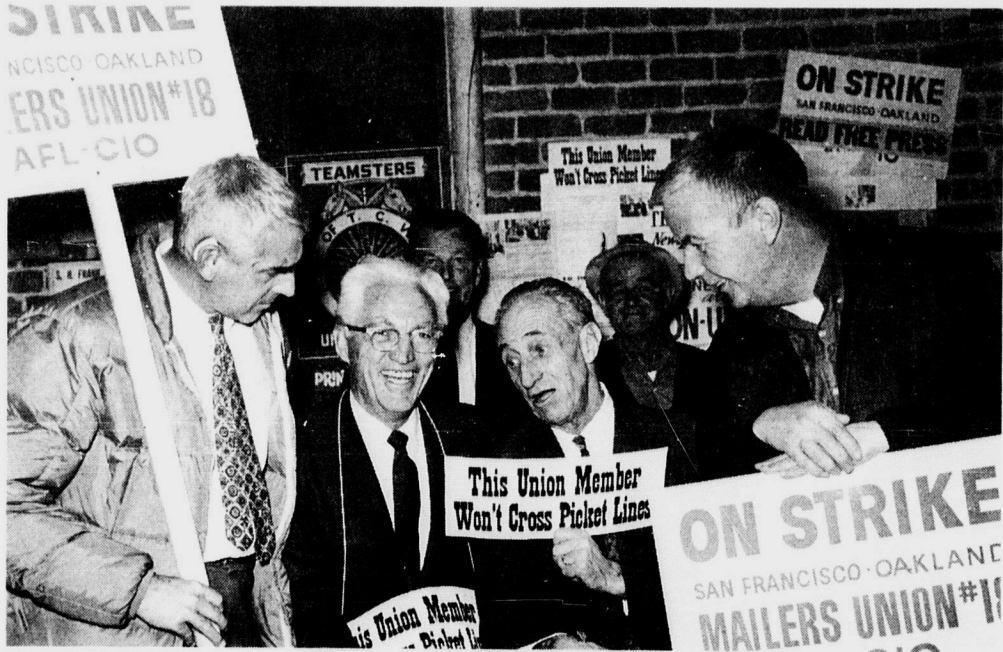
Wire Service

Runoff election: AP vice president, Paul Albright (Albright, 196; George Wilbur, 186).

York

President James N. Snavely; first vice president, Stephen P. Swartzbaugh; second vice president, Donald W. Grable; treasurer, Lloyd B. Harris; secretary, George H. Laird III; assistant secretary, Linda Freed.

Unions Press For Bay-Area Monopoly Action



Support From The Docks

Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's President Harry Bridges discusses San Francisco situation with Guild leaders on a visit to strike headquarters, where he told pickets they have ILWU support.

From left to right, Fred D. Fletcher, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild; ANG International Vice President Barney Peterson; Bridges, and Local President William O'Brien.

(Continued from Page 1)
Gould admitted that both the Examiner and the Chronicle have strike insurance.

The Feb. 1 mass meeting, pledging full support to striking newspaper workers both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, backed the nationwide boycott against Hearst and demanded enactment of a state law against professional strikebreaking of the type Hearst is using in Los Angeles.

Smith's telegram urging anti-trust action against the San Francisco papers said there was no apparent difference between their joint-production agreement and the one declared illegal last week in Tucson. The Tucson papers, like those here, have been operating with merged advertising, circulation, business-office and production facilities.

Smith said San Francisco's newspaper blackout was "due entirely to the intransigence and arrogance" of officers of the papers' joint printing company, who have been doing the publishers' bargaining.

The newspaper unions, in a leaflet distributed after the Tucson decision, asked San Franciscans to write Clark and California congressmen and senators urging prompt antitrust action.

Earlier a delegation of newspaper-union officials met with U.S. Atty. Cecil Poole to press the demand for antitrust action. And Rep. Philip Burton, joining the picket lines Jan. 26, disclosed that he has asked the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee to reopen hearings on the merger.

Deputy Atty. Gen. Warren Christopher, speaking at a Commonwealth Club meeting here Feb. 2, said the Justice Department's current position is that "it will take no action" in San Francisco and other cities where joint-production agreements exist pending final court action in the Tucson case. That is expected to go to the Supreme Court.

Christopher said the department had told the Chronicle and Examiner two years ago that it would not oppose their consolidation "pending the outcome of the Tucson case."

The Feb. 1 mass meeting heard San Francisco Labor Council President Joseph Belardi term the stoppage "the most important strike in San Francisco since the 1930's."

"If the publishers can smash some of us," he warned, "we will all be hurt."

International Pressmen's President Anthony J. DeAndrade told the rally that Hearst has embarked on a program "to eliminate all trade unions" and that the newspaper unions' resistance was "a fight of the entire labor movement."

Gould termed the charges "false, preposterous, unfair, untrue and un-American."

The company returned to the bargaining table on a challenge by Smith after management sent letters to members of other unions seeking to place responsibility on the Mailers for the lack of negotiations.

Smith, stating that the Mailers had been seeking negotiations "in

every way possible," invited company negotiators to meet Feb. 6, and they finally did.

Proposals were exchanged but not agreements reached, and negotiations were recessed until today.

Mailers' bargaining — which celebrated its first anniversary Jan. 28 — was broken off abruptly by the company Jan. 24 in what the San Francisco Conference of Newspaper Unions termed a "carelessly planned betrayal."

Company negotiators refused a Mailers' request to continue bargaining into the evening, the conference reported, because a half hour earlier they had announced a press conference at which they later accused the Mailers of not bargaining in good faith.

"We were talking in good faith," said a union spokesman. "But while we were talking to them they showed the worst kind of bad faith by cranking up their publicity machine to try and wreck the negotiations."

Mayor Joseph Alioto offered Jan. 29 to help bring the two sides back together. The Mailers accepted, but the publishers were silent.

Gould, in conceding that the publishers have strike insurance, told Associated Press that "I don't think there is a newspaper in the United States that does not."

Smith said the publishers "don't have to bargain as long as the insurance money is coming in; they can hide behind the wall of their strike insurance and throw stones at the public, the unions and their employees."

The San Francisco - Oakland

The Merger Story

Troth Pledged In Reno

San Francisco, Calif.—How do two publishers set up a monopoly in a major American city?

"They elope to Reno, use fictitious names and write their faith in greed into articles of incorporation," reports the San Francisco Conference of Newspaper Unions.

The conference, composed of the ITU Mailers and 11 other unions supporting their strike, last week disclosed details of the 1965 corporate marriage that created San Francisco's newspaper monopoly. The articles of incorporation, said the unions, make it "obvious that the publishers' prime motivation was simple greed."

The publishers' joint printing company, say the articles, "shall not have the power to make donations for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific, educational, civic or trade purposes."

The unions outlined details of the merger as follows:

"After bitter decades of rivalry between their forebears, Chronicle Publisher Charles de Young Thieriot and Randolph A. Hearst, chairman of the executive committee of the Hearst Corp., 'eloped' to Reno Sept. 1, 1965. Like many runaways, they used assumed names in filing incorporation papers for something created out of air and called Central State Enterprises Inc.

"True ownership was not revealed; directors were a group of San Francisco lawyers. Central States Enterprises, the articles said, would have its principal office of



San Francisco's two-headed newspaper monopoly, as seen in union strike leaflets

business in Reno and was established 'primarily and initially to engage in the business of printing.'

"So the press monopoly in San Francisco initially—if you can believe the incorporation papers—was a Reno print shop. Eight days later, in a puff of legal smoke, it dropped its disguise—and it disappeared forevermore. An amendment to the corporation papers gave young Central States a new name: San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., Inc.

"The marriage was announced publicly three days later—and the firings of union members began. Employees, of course, were not aware of the legal moves which had been going on behind their backs.

"Why were the publishers so secretive and mysterious when they got together to form a San Francisco monopoly?

"They knew they would face the sort of labor unity which now confronts them in the fourth week of a labor dispute which has idled nearly 3,000 men and women. In making careful plans that would do away with jobs, they obviously decided that secrecy was best."

"Why did they choose a Nevada elopement for the greedy marriage?" the Conference of Newspaper Unions asked. "They didn't say." But, the conference noted, Nevada is a state with neither corporate nor personal income taxes.

Guild has set up an employment office to find temporary and part-time work for members idled by the shutdown. Some have been working on a nightly one-hour "Newspaper of the Air" over educational station KQED-TV, and others on a tabloid published by Ramparts magazine.

Assemblymen Willie Brown and John Burton have announced they would introduce a resolution urging a moratorium on foreclosures of mortgages held by newspaper employees during the strike.

Among those joining the picket lines have been former Mayor John F. Shelley, one-time secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who negotiated the Guild's first San Francisco contract, and Morris Watson, a former ANG international vice president whose firing by AP in the

1930's led to a Supreme Court decision affirming the right of newspaper employees to organize.

The Guild reported total contributions of \$8,797 to its strike fund, including the following most recently:

San Jose Guild	\$1,107.88
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	1,000.00
Rockford Guild	50.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
New York Guild	1,000.00
Twin Cities Guild	150.00
St. Louis Guild	400.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
Boston Guild	50.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	100.00
Hawaii Guild	50.00
Portland (Me.) Guild	50.00
San Diego Guild	180.00
Denver Guild	50.00
North Jersey Guild	50.00
Madison Guild	25.00
Toledo Guild	100.00

Guildsman Charles Raudebaugh, chairman of the unions' publicity committee, was hospitalized Feb. 4 after collapsing of exhaustion.

Strike Responsibility

Papers' 'Arrogance' Gets Blame

San Francisco, Calif.—Publisher "arrogance" and "stupidity" are primarily responsible for the San Francisco newspaper strike, according to Paul Jacobs, noted writer and authority on labor.

Jacobs, a consultant to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, assessed blame for the shutdown in an analysis of the strike on station KQED-TV's "Newspaper of the Air."

Jacobs said the publishers "combine the most arrogance with the most stupidity," devoting almost no attention to relationships with their employees. They have left that task, he said, to subordinates who cannot handle the job.

Jacobs termed the strike a direct result of the merger of the San Francisco Chronicle and

Hearst's Examiner, which he said embittered employees against the papers by throwing hundreds out of work. Mounting community pressure will be necessary to force the publishers to settle it, he declared.

Jacobs said the publishers gave an example of their "arrogance" by refusing to talk with him when he was preparing material for the broadcast.

Pickets are still puzzling over the response of one little old lady who declined to take a union leaflet as she passed the struck plant.

"No, thanks," she said, "I take it at home."

Strikebreakers: From Portland To L.A.

(Continued from Page 1)

with nonunion supervisory personnel, comprising a total force of about 350.

The range of their strikebreaking operations before coming to Los Angeles—Florida to New Hampshire, New York to British Columbia and Hawaii—is documented in the following case histories, taken from their ITU dossiers:

► LEE ROY NORTON, 40, worked in strikes in Galveston and Wichita Falls, Tex., and Monroe, La., before becoming mechanical superintendent of the Portland Oregonian during the strike that began there in 1959. He also assisted in strikebreaking in the editorial room in Portland.

Norton left Portland in February 1962 and subsequently worked behind picket lines in Phoenix, Honolulu, Dallas and Tucson. The ITU file lists him as a foreman.

Norton spent several weeks in Vancouver late last year overseeing a strikebreaking school to train supervisors in the use of composing-room machinery before the Guild's strike at the Sun and Province. He was ostensibly there as a representative of the Pacific Northwest Publishers Association, for which he has worked as a production expert.

Canadian immigration authorities deported Norton after he was identified by the ITU.

► MARGARET LOUISE CRUTHERS (nee Gilley), about 40, has worked strikes or lockouts in Miami, Beckley, W. Va.; Zanesville, Ohio; Grand Junction,



GROVER DUNN
Through the Los Angeles Picket Lines

Brass Check 1968

Los Angeles, Calif.—Not all strikebreakers hired by the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner are working in the craft unions' jurisdiction.

The Los Angeles Guild reports that it has identified at least seven men hired to replace striking editorial employees. They include four former employees of the non-Guild Anaheim Bulletin, including one who was fired after working a month for the Bulletin.

The strikebreakers attempting to cover City Hall, the courts and police beats are finding the going "rough," the Guild reported. A special task force of striking reporters on those beats is pointing out to news sources that they would be strikebreaking, too, if they supplied data to the strikebreakers.

Colo.; Westchester County, N.Y.; Levittown, Pa.; Worcester, Mass.; Monongahela Valley, Pa.; Portland and Concord, N.H. Her specialty is operating and training others to operate the Teletypesetter.

► GROVER (ZEKE) DUNN, in his mid-30s, has worked strikes or lockouts in Monroe, Oklahoma City, Portland, Herkimer, N.Y., and Tucson. He is a floorman and linotype-machine operator.

► LADDIE WAYNE COON first came to light as a strikebreaker in Las Vegas, Nev., in 1953-54. He later worked strikes in Lake Charles, La.; Portland, Hawaii, Dallas, San Francisco and Pensacola.

► PAUL PURVIS, about 28, who is married to a sometimes strikebreaking Teletypesetter operator, has worked strikes in Monroe, Waukegan, Ill.; Haverhill and Worcester, Mass., and Portland.

Other strikebreakers now in Los Angeles, their ITU dossiers show, learned their trade closer to home—during the 1964 San Francisco job-shop strike, for example, and at the Contra Costa Times and Concord Transcript, which Los Angeles strikers charge has been furnishing strikebreakers on loan to the Herald-Examiner.

In Walnut Creek last week the publisher of the Times and Transcript confirmed that some of his papers' employees have come to Los Angeles to work for the Herald-Examiner as strikebreakers but denied assisting the Hearst paper.

"The Herald-Examiner has hired some of our people against our will," Publisher Dean S. Lesher said, "and we have terminated the employment of eight who went to Los Angeles without our consent."

He said he had told the Hearst paper not to hire any more of his employees.

Hearst is paying his strikebreakers hundreds of dollars a week (one check stub showed \$900) to try to break his employees' strike rather than give those employees wage increases matching raises negotiated by the Guild 30 miles away in Long Beach.

But, as the Rev. Mr. Robert Steller, canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and executive director of the Episcopal City Mission Services, told the strikers and their families at a rally last month:

"No one can serve the public in your place. There may be strikebreakers employed to take your place, but they can never serve or do the work with the quality of dedication that you give to it. Without your work, without the contributions of your unions, our community would be impoverished."

So far as the Herald-Examiner is concerned, the community already is impoverished.

Noting that Hearst claims to be printing 600,000 newspapers a day with his strikebreakers, ANG International Representative Robert J. Rupert, the local's interim administrative officer, told the rally:

"I quarrel with the figure, and I quarrel with the noun."

"I don't think it's a newspaper. The typography is a disgrace. Local news is scarce and badly written. And the layout is laughable. So is the product."

"I ask you: Who could read it?"



MARGARET CRUTHERS
With Fellow Los Angeles Scabs

Judge Unties Tucson Newspaper Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

peal the decision, however. Arizona Sen. Carl Hayden, sponsor of the Failing Newspaper Bill to legalize such mergers, said the judge's decision underlined the "urgency" of its passage. "It was in anticipation of the ruling that I introduced the bill," he declared.

The Star and Citizen pooled their mechanical, advertising, circulation and business-office operations in 1940 in a pattern that has subsequently become common throughout the newspaper industry.

The prime recent example has been in San Francisco, where the Chronicle and Hearst's Examiner combined all their departments except editorial in 1965. The Justice Department has reportedly been awaiting the outcome of the Tucson case before deciding whether to proceed against the San Francisco merger.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Donald F. Turner said at the time of the San Francisco merger that his agency's decision not to challenge it then was "subject to reconsideration at a later date" in the light of "future court decisions." The

Tucson case was pending at that time.

While Judge Walsh's ruling is expected to require the Star and Citizen to separate at least their advertising departments, it is not directed at the joint-printing part of the arrangement. The government did not challenge joint printing.

Judge Walsh had held earlier that the joint-production agreement was illegal. But he did not rule until Jan. 31 on the government's plea that both the production agreement and the Citizen's 1965 acquisition of the Star be

undone by the court.

Judge Walsh said the operating agreement was entered into "with the intent and purpose of eliminating competition" in Tucson and that the acquisition of the Star by the Citizen was a conspiracy "to monopolize the daily newspaper business" there.

In addition to ordering the Citizen to divest itself of the Star and modify the joint agreement, he enjoined the defendants from taking any further action to fix prices, pool their profits and divide the market.

The joint production of the Star and Citizen has been carried on through a separate agency, Tucson Newspapers Inc., similar to joint agencies operating in 21 other cities.

The newspapers claimed the combined operation was necessary because the Star was a failing paper, but the government contended that such semimergers were illegal irregardless.

Senate Group Postpones New Antitrust Hearings

Senate Antitrust Committee hearings on the Failing Newspaper Bill, originally scheduled to resume Feb. 13, have been postponed two weeks by a Senate filibuster on civil-rights legislation. The hearings will be held Feb. 27 and 28 and March 1, 4, 5 and 6.

Some 15 to 20 witnesses, including Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, are expected to testify when the hearings are resumed. Murphy will testify on suspension of the New York World Journal Tribune.

UPI Cutback Imperils 140 Guild Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

up in a work load it charged was already "unreasonable."

The directive by UPI Vice President Frank Tremaine instructed management not to fill the initial vacancy in any bureau with five or more employees.

In cases of a second vacancy or the first vacancy in a smaller bureau, Tremaine said, "petition the appropriate department head."

"I realize that this program entails risks," he wrote. "The risks lie in reducing service if there is not sufficient personnel to handle current commitments."

"So be it. Figure out the best way to maintain service required within the framework of the staff available."

The Guild, following a Jan. 29 meeting with management, said the company expects "the same work load to be performed by fewer people."

Charging that the company was attempting to force its employees to "further subsidize" UPI, it said that at the current turnover rate the cutback would probably be accomplished within 90 days.

It noted that terms of the directive would eliminate at least 41 jobs in large bureaus and a possible 98 more if permission were not granted for replacements in small bureaus and to fill second vacancies in large ones.

"The only logical answer," it said in a bulletin to UPI Guildsmen, "is, 'Don't speed up.' Learn to pace your work output, and if the report must suffer—so be it."

Teamsters Settle In Detroit Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

The settlement—\$11 the first year, \$10 the second and \$9 the third—was reached late Feb. 5 at a bargaining session in which the Teamsters were led by International Vice President Robert Holmes. A ratification vote is being conducted by mail, with the tabulation expected by Feb. 13.

The publishers, who had suspended other bargaining while meeting with the Teamsters since Jan. 31, announced they were ready to meet immediately with the other unions.

Meanwhile, a special five-man Michigan State Senate committee—three Republicans and two Democrats—launched an inquiry into the newspaper shutdown Jan. 31 with testimony from Gene Goltz and William Serrin, two reporters for the Free Press.

Goltz and Serrin, who had worked for the interim Detroit Daily Press before it was closed

down by a Teamster picket line two weeks ago, said plans for the Press and two other interim papers were made well in advance of the strike and that some Teamsters made "huge profits"—as much as \$1,000 a week—distributing them.

But Daily Press Publisher Gary Stern told the committee Feb. 5 that although he was approached by a member of the Teamsters before the strike and told a shutdown was in the offing, he did nothing to start the Press until the strike began.

Stern has announced he will sue the Teamsters' union for forcing suspension of the Press after it refused to hire all Teamsters idled by the strike. He suggested the possibility of a conspiracy between the Teamsters and the News and Free Press to shut down the Daily Press.

Detroit Guild President Kenneth Thompson proposed to the union council this week that the

unions establish their own interim paper in the three-month-old strike and lockout. The Guild and the Pressmen will present plans for such a paper when the council meets next week.

The Toledo Blade reported last week that Michigan Sen. Robert P. Griffin has turned over information on the Detroit strike to a U.S. Senate Committee headed by John L. McClellan of Arkansas. It said Griffin had also asked the committee to look into an anonymous accusation that a strike paper published by newspaper unions during the 1966-67 strike at the Blade was also planned in advance.

The strike paper, the Toledo Record, was not published until more than two weeks after the strike began. Published by seven unions, it was picketed briefly by the Teamsters, who were opposed to its publication and did not distribute it.

IEB, Seven Hearst Locals Meet In Los Angeles

(Continued from Page 1)

aminer remained at a standstill this week as the company busied itself with such extra-bargaining activities as erecting a 10-foot fence around the plant parking lot.

And while the fence was going up the Los Angeles Police Department finished setting up a surveillance post, equipped with motion-picture and still cameras and "hot-line" telephones to police headquarters, in a building across the street from the struck plant.

In changing the site of the IEB meeting and calling local leaders to the meeting, ANG President James B. Woods, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík, Jr., issued the following statement:

"There is no doubt in our minds that the Hearst Corp. has embarked on a course designed to destroy trade unionism wherever it exists.

"Bulwarked by imported professional strikebreakers, Hearst has managed to maintain limited publication of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner since the start of a strike there by the Guild and the Machinists Dec. 15, 1967. The strike now involves 2,000 members of a dozen unions.

"His minions and the 'in-laws' acquired in the newspaper merger in San Francisco have brought on a Mailers' strike there which has shut that city's two dailies since Jan. 5. Another 2,500 union members out of work.

"The patterns of bargaining emerging at other Hearst papers across the country are so out of touch with the reality of today's conditions and the needs of its employees that their abject humiliation or strike provocation can be his only motives.

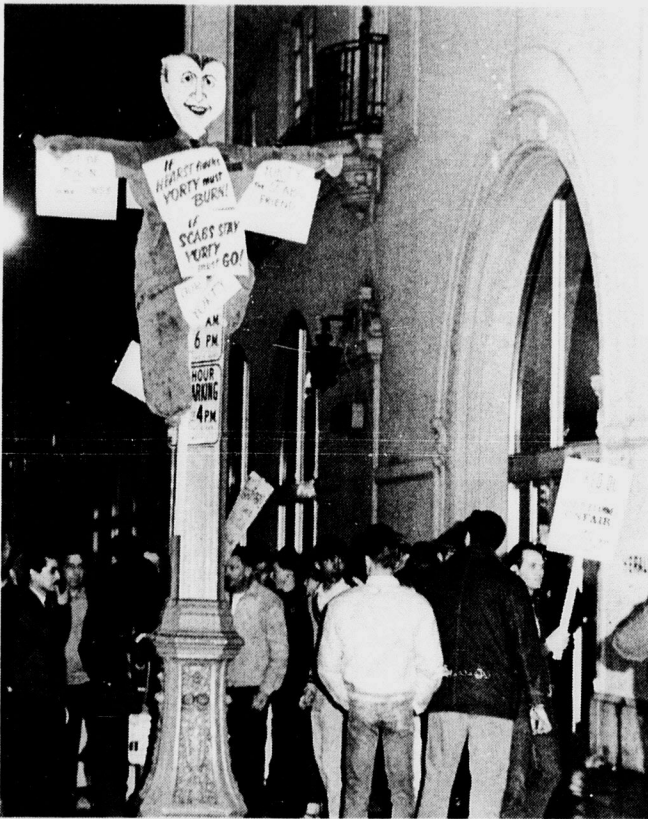
"This is Hearst's challenge, and we're determined to answer it. Our Guild members—indeed, all union members—must be made aware of this multimillion-dollar threat to their security, their prosperity, their integrity, their very livelihood.

"It is our obligation and our responsibility, as leaders of this international union, to make this challenge clear to all involved, to help them make plans for turning it aside and to invest every human and material resource we have in executing those plans.

"We intend to do just that."

Meanwhile, with no bargaining sessions held or scheduled since Jan. 26:

► Sigmund Arywitz, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles



'30' For Yorty

Mayor Sam Yorty, who has refused to support an ordinance against professional strikebreakers, is hung in effigy during Jan. 26 demonstration at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner plant.

County Federation of Labor, wrote to Sen. Philip A. Hart, chairman of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, calling for an investigation of the Hearst Corp., particularly into anticompetitive aspects of its consolidations in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

► The Associated Press moved its Los Angeles bureau out of the Herald-Examiner building, and United Press International completed moving its photo bureau out of the Hearst plant.

► Some 100 striking and locked-out Herald-Examiner unionists carrying signs calling for state and city antistrikebreaking legislation picketed a meeting of the California Newspaper Publishers Association at which Gov. Ronald Reagan spoke.

► International directors of the Pressmen's Union dedicated "an initial" 250,000 from the union's general fund to continue strike benefits to locked-out Pressmen at the Herald-Examiner, in San Francisco and in Detroit.

Los Angeles Guild leaders said

the company's new 10-foot fence is being erected in place of a five-foot fence installed behind a four-foot brick-and-concrete wall a year ago. The wall and fence enclose a 30-car parking lot normally used by executives and photographers. A four-man picket line patrols the only entrance to the lot that is in use.

Guildsmen dubbed the new fence the "Berlin Wall" in honor of Hearst Corp. President Richard E. Berlin.

AP moved its bureau following a Jan. 30 meeting of Wire Service Guild and Commercial Telegraphers' Union leaders with AP management in New York.

The Guild and CTU both protested that their members were endangered by AP's maintaining offices inside a newspaper plant manned by professional strikebreakers whose purpose the Guild said "could well be . . . to precipitate violence.

The appearance of television cameras outside the California Publishers Association's meeting Feb. 2 brought Reagan out of his limousine and back to the picket line for a few minutes after he had been driven past the pickets. Asked if he would sign an anti-strikebreaking law if one were passed by the Legislature, he said he would "have to see the law first."

The Pressmen's board of directors warned that the "professional strikebreakers and scabs now producing a newspaper in Los Angeles threaten every newspaper- and paper-handler union in the country" and urged "every local union to favorably respond to appeals for assistance" from the striking and locked-out Los Angeles unions.

Arywitz's letter to Sen. Hart followed a Jan. 25 "summit meeting" of leaders of more than 700 Los Angeles-area unions that called for an "antitrust investigation . . . to bring the Hearst Corp. to the table of public scrutiny."

Arywitz told Hart that "the question of antitrust violation and monopolistic abuse" arose in Los Angeles in 1962, when Hearst abandoned the morning field to

the Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co. and the Times folded the afternoon Mirror, and in San Francisco in 1965, when Hearst's Examiner and the Chronicle combined all their operations except editorial.

In a public statement following a Jan. 26 demonstration by more than 2,000 Los Angeles union members during which several windows were broken at the struck plant, Arywitz charged that "persons inside the plant provoked whatever happened by attacking the demonstrators."

The demonstration, which was held in a pouring rain and lasted about an hour, "was orderly and peaceful until a barrage of objects were hurled from inside," Arywitz said.

One of the objects struck Thomas J. Shirley, president of the locked-out Pressmen's Union, in the head, resulting in a concussion and two days' hospitalization.

Shirley said he was watching the sympathy demonstration when he was "struck in the head by a hunk of lead."

An observer said he saw two men throw "metallic objects" at Shirley from a third-floor window of the plant.

Police were reported holding a six-pound piece of lead as evidence.

ANG International Representative Robert J. Rupert, who is serving as interim administrative officer of the Los Angeles Guild, said that while the Guild and other unions "regret any incident resulting in property damage . . . responsibility must be placed directly on the Hearst management."

Rupert said management "set the stage and created the atmosphere for violence and damage by importation of professional strikebreakers, thus injecting hoodlumism into a labor dispute we have tried to keep legal and orderly."

Among the slogans displayed on signs carried by the Jan. 26 demonstrators were "Hearst Is Worst" and "Scabs Must Go."

Following the demonstration warrants were issued for the arrest of nine persons, six of them identified as union members, on charges of malicious mischief and disturbing the peace. They were given until yesterday to surrender to police. None were Guildsmen.

On Feb. 1 a Federal Court judge enjoined the Guild from posting informational pickets at the docks in San Pedro Harbor, where more than 900 rolls of

newsprint destined for the struck paper had been stranded since Guild pickets marched there Jan. 2 and 3. Union employees of the Crown Zellerbach Corp. and the Warren Trucking Co. had refused to handle the newsprint.

A federal judge in San Francisco on Feb. 7 issued a temporary injunction barring all the striking and locked-out Los Angeles unions, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and the San Francisco Teamsters from any secondary action at the San Francisco Examiner or any other Hearst paper.

The injunction was sought by the National Labor Relations Board on a complaint from Hearst after picket lines were set up by Los Angeles strikers Jan. 5 outside the buildings that house the San Francisco Examiner and the Chronicle.

The Los Angeles Guild, Mailers, Machinists and Typographical Union appeared in Federal Court here yesterday to answer charges of violating a temporary restraining order restricting them to a total of 33 pickets at the Herald-Examiner's nine entrances. The charges stem from a Jan. 12 sympathy demonstration by 2,000 Los Angeles union members.

The restraining order also forbids sympathy demonstrations within 100 yards of the entrances.

The Los Angeles Guild reported the receipt of an additional \$4,890.50 in contributions to its local strike fund, bringing total contributions since the strike began to \$15,664.50. Among the latest contributors were:

Long Beach Unit	\$ 128
Boston Guild	110
Chicago Guild	50
Hicksville Guild	50
Kingsport Guild	25
Lake Superior Guild	35
Middle Atlantic District Council	100
New York Guild	500
Philadelphia Guild	100
Rochester Guild	50
St. Louis Guild	500
San Diego Guild	220
San Jose Guild	1,000
Scranton Guild	50
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	1,000
Washington-Baltimore Guild	50
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100
Wire Service Guild	50
Publicists' Guild	500

Strike-lockout donations from non-newspaper unions are being channelled into a separate Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council benefit fund. On Jan. 30, after three weeks of operation, the joint fund had received \$5,651.

The joint council late last month issued a plea to more than 700 central labor bodies and hundreds of local unions for aid in fighting a "billion-dollar corporate cushion" employed by Hearst as it engages in "union busting, pure and simple."

Hearst 'Declares War,' Murphy Warns In N.Y.

New York City—The Hearst Corp. "has declared war on the Guild," Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Local, warned last month as he urged approval of \$2,500 strike donations to the Los Angeles and San Francisco locals and continuing contributions of \$500 a week.

"Never since 1938 in Chicago," Murphy declared, "has the Hearst organization turned on such union-busting power against the Guild."

In Los Angeles, he said, Hearst is using "the full Newhouse formula" applied in Portland, Ore., nine years ago, "with strikebreakers and the whole bit."

"If Hearst were to win there," he warned, "Los Angeles would be without a major newspaper under Guild contract.

"No problem which confronts us is greater than the existence of the Guild—and precisely that is at stake in Los Angeles.

"We cannot let Los Angeles down. We cannot let the ANG down. We have got to give them our complete support."

The local's official publication, Frontpage, in a front-page editorial, reiterated that the Guild's "fight against an arrogant Hearst management in California is surely also our fight here in New York."

Noting the local's approval of the Los Angeles and San Francisco strike contributions, it declared:

"Whoever contributes, local or members or both . . . it should be seen not as a contribution at all but as an investment in our jobs, in our union, in our future."

Hearst Gives \$45 Raises On Baltimore P.M. Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

iness with which Hearst granted the \$45 increase indicated that even more could have been had.

The reporter top will be increased to \$197 in the final step Aug. 3, 1970, rising \$13 in the initial step effective Feb. 5 and \$8 more in February 1969. A \$3-a-week increase in pension contributions comes during the contract's first year.

Hearst's total offer for reporters at the struck Los Angeles Herald-Examiner was \$13 over two years, a raise that would have increased their top minimum to only \$187.80. Hearst rejected a Guild demand for \$26 over two years, representing the first 24-months of a \$34 increase won by the Guild at the nearby Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram.

The \$48 Baltimore package

compares to a three-year offer of \$20 to the Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News, where Hearst has rejected a Guild demand for reporter top-minimum increases of \$39.

The \$45 increase granted by Hearst to its News American employees is \$7.40 more than that won by the Washington-Baltimore Guild in its contract renewal at the larger Baltimore Sunpapers last June, although the top reporter minimum will still be \$3 behind the Sunpapers, where it will reach \$200 in January, 1970.

In Los Angeles, Hearst took a strike rather than match the first two years of the Guild's \$34 three-year settlement at the smaller Independent and Press-Telegram.

Editorial

In Broun's Spirit

The spirit of Heywood Broun, the Guild's founder and first president, embraced much more than journalistic enterprise. Equality, for example.

Equality, of course, includes equality of employment opportunity, and Guild surveys last year indicated that equal employment opportunity in the publishing business is still more promise than reality.

This conclusion was strikingly confirmed by last month's hearing of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on the extent of minority-group employment by newspapers and magazines in New York, the nation's largest city.

Publisher representatives who launched their appearances before the commission with glowing descriptions of their equal-employment policies found their faces turning red when commission representatives queried them on how many Negroes and Puerto Ricans they actually employed.

One paper had only three Negro reporters out of 200, no Puerto Rican reporters and only one Negro out of 220 in managerial positions. Another could boast only four Negroes on a reporter staff of 53 and none in editors' positions.

The testimony demonstrated—if further demonstration were needed—that opening the door to equal opportunity cannot be left to the publishers' good intentions. If the promise is to become a reality, Guild members everywhere must work to force open closed doors by encouraging minority-group members to enter the industry and seeing that publishers find them jobs.

This, too, is in the spirit of Heywood Broun, and no memorial would have pleased him more.

For it was in the famous "Heywood Broun clause" (Article II, Section 1) of the ANG Constitution that the Guild over a quarter of a century ago first committed itself to the principle that Guild membership (and, by extension, Guild-covered jobs) be open equally to all qualified persons without regard to age, sex, race, national origin or religious and political conviction.

On Strike Responsibility

The unspoken assumption behind most criticism directed at newspaper—and other—strikes is that it is the union that is responsible for them.

For example, in a recent issue Editor & Publisher lectures newspaper strikers and employees supporting other unions' strikes on the damage such strikes can cause, concluding:

"It is clear that newspaper employees everywhere realized that the strike virus affects the lifeblood of all newspapers and not just one or two."

But, like a quarrel, it takes two to make a strike.

The fact that, in the nature of the case, it is the employees who must take the overt action doesn't dispose of the question of responsibility. Consider the case of Los Angeles.

There the mammoth Hearst Corp. flatly refused to extend to its Herald-Examiner employees the \$26 negotiated by the Guild in the first two years of a settlement with the far smaller Ridder paper in nearby Long Beach. Hearst's final offer to its employees at the country's largest afternoon newspaper was \$13.

But across the continent, faced by a Guild organizing drive at the Baltimore News American, Hearst granted his employees a \$48 package, raising the reporter top minimum at the non-Guild paper to a level almost \$10 higher than its last offer would have produced at the larger Los Angeles Guild paper.

In the face of this record, who is responsible for the Los Angeles strike? And against whom should the indignation of newspapermen, publishers and public alike be directed?

The Guild Reporter

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

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American Newspaper Guild

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Area Code 202-296-2990

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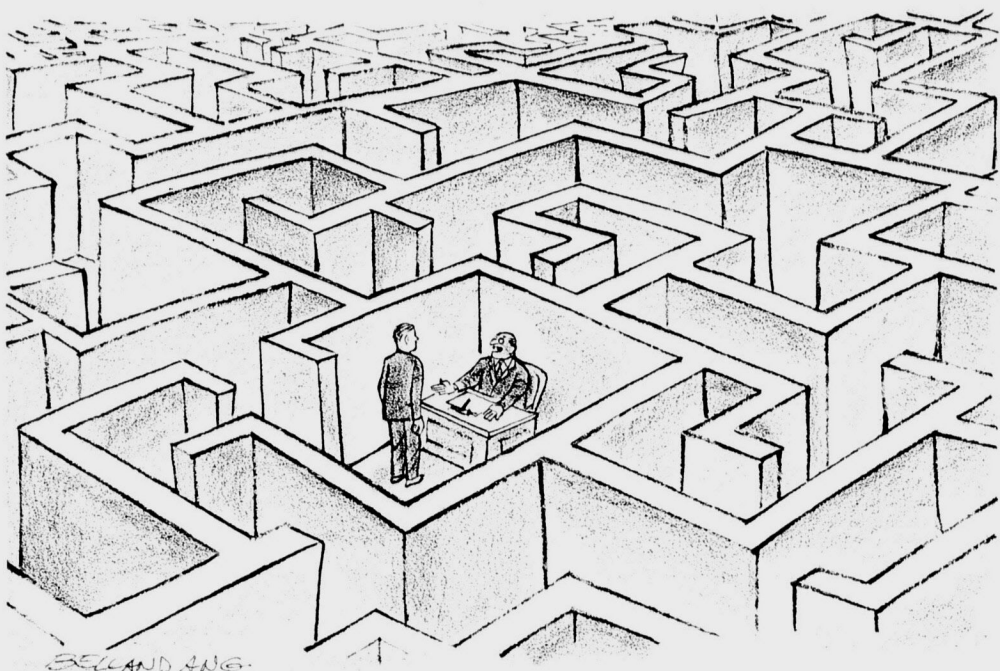
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'Sure, We'll Hire Any Negro Newspaperman Who Comes Along'



AMONG



OURSELVES

ANG International Vice President **Joe Holt Anderson, Jr.**, has been named editor of Potomac, the Washington Post's Sunday magazine section.

Anderson was assistant news editor of the Post before becoming managing editor of Potomac last year. He is a former president of the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

Anderson is succeeded as managing editor by Guildsman **John Carmody**, while another Guildsman, **David Moy**, moves into Carmody's spot as art director. Moy's paintings have been shown at Washington art galleries.

In another Post promotion, Guildsman **Philip Geyelin** has been named editor of the paper's editorial page. Geyelin, a former foreign and diplomatic correspondent, is the author of "Lyndon B. Johnson and the World."

ELECTION RETURNS: Guild members were in all four top posts when ballots were counted recently by the Inner Circle, an association of present and former New York City Hall reporters. Elected were **Owen Fitzgerald** of the Daily News, president; **Anthony Marino** of the News, vice president; **George Douris** of the Long Island Star-Journal, treasurer, and **Edward Clark** of Associated Press, secretary. . . . **Isabelle Shelton** of the Guild's Washington

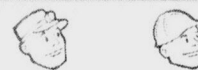
Star Unit has been elected first vice president of the Women's National Press Club. . . . And **Ian McNett**, former chairman of the North Jersey Guild's Perth Amboy Unit, has been elected chairman of Washington's Action Coordinating Committee to End Segregation in the Suburbs (ACCESS). McNett is currently a Congressional reporter for the Chronicle of Higher Education.

Washington-Baltimore Guildsman **L. Edward Lashman, Jr.**, a legislative representative for the AFL-CIO, has been appointed assistant for Congressional ser-

vices to Housing and Urban Development Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

AUTHOR. AUTHOR: Ed Hurley, long-time Guild member at the New York Daily News, has written "The Last Poor Man," based on the career of New York City Council President Frank O'Connor. It's due for spring publication. . . . Guildsman **Bert Whitman**, editorial cartoonist for the Stockton Record, is the author of "Here's How . . . About the Newspaper Editorial Cartoon," containing more than 125 cartoons.

LABOR



BEAT

J. P. Stevens & Co., defeated in a four-year battle through the National Labor Relations Board and the courts, has invited 69 workers it fired during a Textile Workers' organizing drive to return to work—with up to \$30,000 in back pay.

The South Carolina firm, second largest textile company in the world, issued the reluctant invitation after the Supreme Court refused to review a lower-court finding that Stevens violated the employees' rights "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully."

The invitations had scarcely gone into the mails when the Second Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Stevens must rehire another 17 workers fired for union activity and testifying against the company at NLRB hearings.

Don't tell Detroit members of the Retail Store Employees Union that it pays to be nice. They watched hundreds of housewives stream through their picket lines to buy strike "bargains" at Kroger supermarkets recently. Said one shopper: "Perhaps if the pickets had made a fuss or been nasty to me, I might have stayed away. But they were pleasant, so I went in."

UNION'S RIGHT TO KNOW

A U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld a union's right to demand and receive the names

and addresses of employees in plants it is seeking to organize.

The ruling, by the Fourth Circuit Court in Richmond, is the first by an appellate court on the issue, in which six out of seven district courts have upheld the union's right to the lists. The single adverse decision was overturned in the appellate-court ruling in a case involving the Textile Workers Union and the Hanes Corp.'s Hosiery Division in Greensboro, N. C.

Tax Memo

In computing income tax, U.S. Guild members may deduct all Guild dues and assessments paid last year.

Canadian members may deduct only dues, but they may claim both a deduction for union dues and the standard deduction of \$100 for charitable donations and medical expenses.

There were three ANG assessments in 1967, in amounts from \$1 to \$6, depending on salary. In some locals that began assessments late, however, members may have paid four or five during the calendar year; in others, the local may have paid one or more of the assessments.

ANG strike benefits are taxable and must be declared as income, in the opinion of ANG Counsel Irving Leichter.

Vancouver Seeks Unit At TV Guide

Vancouver, B.C. — The Vancouver-New Westminster Guild has filed a petition to represent seven Vancouver employees putting out the Western Canada edition of TV Guide.

Signed cards from all seven were submitted late last month to the British Columbia Labour Relations Board. The employees work for Triangle Publications, which publishes regional editions of the Guide throughout the United States and Canada.

Under provincial law, a union may obtain certification without an election if it submits cards signed by a majority of those in the bargaining unit.