City Council Calls For Mediator In L.A. Strike

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News Unions Agree, Ask Yorty To Act

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles City council this week called unanimously for immediate "top-level, intensified negotiations" to settle the Herald-Examiner strike-lockout with the aid of a "skilled mediator of national reputation" who would make binding recommendations on any issues unresolved by negotiation.

The unions' Joint Strike-Lockout Council, in a telegram to Mayor Sam Yorty, commended the council for its action, accepted its proposal, called upon Hearst to do the same and proposed that Yorty name a mediator.

There was no immediate response from either Hearst or Yorty. But an aide to the mayor was reported as saying Yorty would appoint a mediator when asked by both parties.

The March 5 resolution, introduced by Councilman Edmund Eddleman, proposed that the mediated settlement include both "common termination of all agreements" and "peacekeeping machinery."

Declaring that the strike has caused "grievous economic hurt" to both the strikers and management and that the "community also has suffered," the council pointed out that a "similar trade-union dispute has been brought to a just and satisfactory conclusion" in San Francisco through mediation.

Noting the presence of professional strikebreakers in the Herald-Examiner dispute, the council called them "an element . . . whose presence in the community adds nothing of economic or social substance but poses a constant source of unrest, violence and annoyance to the community."

Two weeks ago 10 leading Southern California religious leaders called on Hearst to "clear the air" by getting rid of the strikebreakers, stating that they "signify . . . an effort to get rid of the workers instead of bargaining" with their designated representatives.

The clergymen—a rabbi and nine officials of seven Protestant organizations—said Hearst's demand that the strikebreakers be granted "priority or seniority" over strikers in any settlement "are not negotiable issues and not

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San Francisco Settlement Raises Key Top To $240

Mediator And Bargainer

Mediator Sam Kagel, flanked by ANG International Representative Charles Dale, reviews San Francisco settlement terms at joint meeting of 15 union negotiating committees. Kagel lauded Dale as instrumental in helping achieve the record-breaking settlement.

Record Pact Ups Pay $40.75 Over 3 Years

San Francisco, Calif.—The San Francisco-Oakland Guild won a $40.75 increase in its key top minimum, raising it to $240.75, in the settlement that ended the city's 52-day newspaper strike last week. Guild wage and fringe increases range from $15.93 to $44.25, the largest money package the local has ever negotiated.

The average annual $16.86 increase it provides in the Guild's key top minimum for the 29-month period following expiration of the local's old contract next September is the largest negotiated in any Guild contract since the catch-up round of increases following World War II, ANG's Collective Bargaining Department reported.

The 15 unions that negotiated a joint economic settlement with the San Francisco Chronicle and Hearst's Examiner urged that the San Francisco bargaining approach be used as a pattern for settling the three-month-old strike at Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

The settlement, which provides a $32 plant pattern and a common expiration date for all 15 union contracts, was ratified Feb. 25 at individual meetings of each union. All of the three-year contracts took effect March 1.

Publication of the two papers was resumed Feb. 28.

Examiner Publisher Charles Gould estimated the wage package at 11.5 million dollars.

The money package will produce a $40.75 increase in the top minimum for reporters and display salesmen. The resulting $240.75 top is the highest negotiated in any Guild contract outside of New York.

The settlement provides the papers' 900 Guild employes with increases of slightly under seven percent the first and second years and slightly more than eight percent the third, less $3.50 to be diverted to pensions and health and welfare.

The new money will increase

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Mayor Moves In As Detroit Strike Spreads

Detroit, Mich.—Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh brought striking Teamsters and Detroit publishers back to the bargaining table this week as the Pressmen's union joined the four-month-old strike.

Meanwhile, the Detroit Guild, faced with rejection by the Free Press of a money settlement averaging $30 over 30 months, announced it will seek to establish an interim strike paper.

The Pressmen, also faced with management intransigence at the bargaining table, struck the Free Press March 6 and were scheduled to strike the Detroit News today.

Cavanagh stepped into the strike-lockout by summoning the Teamsters and management of the News and Free Press to City Hall March 6. They met for 90 minutes and agreed to resume bargaining yesterday with the aid of state and federal mediators.

The Mayor acted after News Teamsters on Feb. 23 again rejected a proposal that they reconsider their rejection of a $30 three-year settlement. Teamsters at the Free Press have accepted the offer.

Cavanagh offered the two sides an undisclosed plan for settling the strike, terming it imperative that the city regain its newspapers "because of the unique and critical problems facing our city at this time."

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Small Chicago Chain Cites Field Squeeze

Field Enterprises, publisher of the Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News, is deliberately operating its two-year-old suburban dailies "at a considerable loss" trying to bring "slow death" to Paddock Publications' 16 suburban tri-weeklies, Stuart R. Paddock, Jr., charged last week.

Passage of the so-called Failing Newspaper Bill would put independent suburban newspapers like his "at the mercy" of big publishers like Field, Paddock told the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee as it resumed hearings on the bill.

"Remove the restraints" of the antitrust laws and small publishers "will merit only a mention by the local historical society," said Paddock, president of the suburban chain.

He was one of six suburban newspaper executives to testify against the bill, which would exempt from the antitrust laws full and partial mergers involving a paper that "appears unlikely to remain or become a financially sound publication."

The others were John Biddle, president of the National Newspaper Association and publisher of the Huntingdon (Pa.) Daily News; Henry Hogan, vice president of the association's Suburban Newspaper Section and publisher of the Birmingham (Mich.) Eccentric; Olen L. Bell, publisher of the Aurora (Colo.) Advocate; Ben Nathanson, publisher of the

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Times Aims Hiring Drive At Negroes

New York City—The New York Times is launching a program to attract Negroes and other minority groups who might not meet the paper's normal employment standards and has appointed the Guild's human-rights chairman at the Times to develop it.

The Times last month named Freeman Moyler, Jr., as a staff assistant in its personnel department, an exempt position, to create and execute a recruiting program aimed specifically at high-school dropouts.

Moyler, formerly employed in the paper's communications department, has headed the Times human-rights committee for several years. The new program will

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N.Y. Post Pact With $234 Top Buttoned Up On 2nd Deadline

New York City—A three-year settlement that required a second strike deadline to nail down last week will raise the top minimum for New York Post reporters and ad salesmen to $234.40 and the top for circulation roadmen and outside classified salesmen to $208.50.

The settlement, which is scheduled for a ratification vote March 11, will produce a key starting minimum of $169.30, second highest in any Guild contract, and a fifth week's vacation after 25 years' service.

Upgradings will raise the top for outside classified salesmen by $64.40 and that for circulation roadmen by $54.35, also the second highest in any contract. The key top and starting minimums are increased $41.20.

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The upgradings were the major issue among nine on which the settlement nearly foundered last week. Negotiators who had hammered out contract terms on the brink of a 5 a.m. strike deadline Feb. 19 had to do it all over again at the edge of a new deadline March 1.

The second deadline resulted from a disagreement over specific details of the terms reached Feb. 19, with the retroactivity of upgrading increases foremost among them. The New York Guild accused management of reneging on settlement terms.

When the Guild and management were unable to resolve the disputes by the time of a scheduled ratification meeting Feb. 27 the membership, instead of voting

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Cavanagh Calls Parleys As Detroit Strike Spreads

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The mayor voiced concern at a flood of rumors and false reports about possible repetition of last summer's riots. Police Commissioner Ray Girardin, a former Detroit Guild president, said the presence of newspapers might curb the circulation of such reports.

Meanwhile, the Wayne County AFL-CIO, representing 370,000 union members in the Detroit Area, went on record in support of the newspaper unions' position and authorized its officers to extend them both financial and picketing assistance.

And a meeting of nine religious organizations sponsored by the Metropolitan Council of Churches urged an early settlement of the dispute to give the city back its newspapers.

The News was struck by the Teamsters Nov. 15, and the Free Press responded by locking its doors two days later. The Lithographers and Photoengravers are also on strike at the News, but the Pressmen were the first to strike the Free Press. Both striking and nonstriking unions are picketing the papers.

The Guild, in calling a press conference to announce its plans for a strike paper, said it was responding to both Cavanagh's concern over the absence of newspapers and the Free Press's rejection of the Guild's counteroffer.

That rejection, issued at a Feb. 29 bargaining session, left it "no choice" but to proceed with an interim paper, the Guild said.

The Guild called the press conference late in the day after management failed on a promise to present terms of a new counteroffer at an afternoon bargaining session. The company said it was still drawing up the terms but set no date for a meeting to present them.

The Pressmen and Paper Handlers have agreed to join the Guild in a nonprofit corporation to publish the interim paper. The Guild said any proceeds would go to an organization seeking to reduce Detroit racial tensions.

The unions are negotiating for capital to start the paper and for Teamster agreement on its distribution. Teamster picket lines closed down two independent interim papers in January.

The Pressmen announced strike dates for the two papers after a fruitless bargaining session Feb. 28. Printers were to take a strike vote today.

Norman Park, president of the Detroit Council of Newspaper Unions, said last week that it appears the publishers "are not yet ready for serious bargaining."

"The publishers are only deceiving themselves if they hope to settle this dispute short of comparable wage-fringe packages achieved in other cities," said the council in an official statement.

Locked Out In The Cold

International Vice President James G. McMahon, left, joins fellow Detroit members on the picket line at the Detroit Free Press, where Guild members and craft unionists began to march last month after being locked out for 14 weeks.. Pickets are bundled up against zero cold.

Appeals Court Upholds '65 Baltimore Lockout

A U.S. Court of Appeals ruled last month in a split decision that Hearst's Baltimore News American did not violate the law when it locked out employes during a Washington-Baltimore Guild strike at the Baltimore Sunpapers in 1965.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia voted two to one to uphold the National Labor Relations Board's decision that the lockout was legal because printers and drivers at the Sunpapers refused to cross Guild picket lines.

Their refusal, the court majority held, gave the News American the right to lock out its employes in view of no-strike clauses in joint craft-union contracts with the Sunpapers and the News American.

It conceded that it was not entirely clear whether the no-strike clauses applied to picket-line observance as well as grievance strikes but cited statements of union officers as supporting the NLRB's interpretation.

But Chief Judge David L. Bazelon, in a dissenting opinion, held that the Teamsters' and Typographical unions were not responsible for their members' actions in observing the picket lines, declaring that a lockout could be justified only if the union authorized or ratified a stoppage.

Chicago Suburban Chain Charges Field Financial Squeeze

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Detroit East Side Newspapers, and Louis A. Lerner, executive vice president of Lerner Home Newspapers in Chicago.

Two witnesses at the reopened hearings, which were interrupted by Senate consideration of the Civil Rights Bill, urged passage of the antitrust exemption.

Simon Whitney, professor of economics at New York University, who was counseled by Arthur B. Hanson, attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said the bill would help preserve newspapers that "inexorable economic forces" otherwise would close.

And O. Roy Chalk, publisher of the weekly Washington Examiner, said he favors the bill "to the extent" that partial mergers "will save established newspapers."

But he used most of his testimony to detail what he called "arbitrary and unconscionable restrictions" the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the wire services and features syndicates use to "virtually prevent the starting of new newspapers."

Paddock, who along with Lerner organized a group of suburban publishers into the Committee for a Free and Competitive Press to oppose the bill, said that while his papers so far have successfully met the competition of Field's suburban Day newspapers, "we are not so confident that (Field's) money and manpower will not prevail in the end."

Paddock said his ad salesmen "are confronted daily with reports" from advertisers that the Arlington Day and Prospect Day have offered free advertising in an endless variety of forms.

Paddock said passage of the antitrust exemptions would deprive him of recourse against practices "designed to kill or thwart competition" should he need them.

"We don't believe the purpose of the bill is to save newspapers," Paddock declared, charging that the bill's main purpose is "to promote monopolization."

Lerner, whose 33 weekly papers in and around Chicago have a circulation of 301,000, said his chain could "swallow up some of our competition" if this bill were to pass.

"Then of course, with the law of the jungle rampant, we would be chewed up," he declared. "Any publisher worth a lead slug could make a paper look like a loser in a minute."

"What is needed," Lerner said, "is thought, imaginative vision and appreciation of the problems of the future and the industry. What is not needed is the carte blanche this bill will give some of the predators of this business. . . .

"The antitrust laws are the only things today that keep these guys relatively honest."

Lerner suggested that "since the daily newspapers are asking for special legislation to protect themselves from their own ineptitude, why not include . . . some governmental control, such as the Federal Communications Commission has over radio and television? It might be called the Information Communications Commission."

Both Lerner and Hogan discounted unions as a bar to use of new processes and automation.

Hogan said publishers "get into trouble" with unions when they try to "butt heads" with them.

"You're going to have trouble with anybody if you're going to try to tell them to 'Do it this way' without considering their problems," he told the committee.

Lerner, whose papers have a contract with the Chicago Guild, said, "We have been able to make the new processes work, and work well."

"Any publisher seeing advantage in it could manage or mismanage," Hogan said. "It takes no great skill to turn a newspaper into a failing proposition, even without incentive."

Biddle, president of the Newspaper Association, whose members publish 6,800 community and suburban daily and weekly papers, said that newspapers operating under the type of joint arrangement ruled illegal in Tucson can solve their apprehensions about antitrust prosecution "simply" by modifying their agreements "to come within existing antitrust laws."

He suggested they imitate the joint-printing arrangement between the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Globe-Democrat, which does not involve profit pooling-rate fixing or common business-office operations.

Biddle said the association believes that "the barriers this measure (the bill) would erect might well frustrate the founding of more newspapers than the bill would save."

"Knowing how the game is played under present rules," he said, "we believe we have a pretty good idea how it would be played if Congress were to enact this antitrust exemption.

"It is no condemnation of newspaper publishers to predict that some would make all possible use of (the bill) to improve their competitive position . . . That is why laws regulating business conduct must be so carefully drawn, anticipating the most vigorous and ingenious usage."

Ben Nathanson, president and publisher of 13 weeklies in and around Detroit, in a prepared statement accepted for the record when the hearings were interrupted by a session on the Civil Rights Bill, said that some papers' "falling by the wayside" because of "miscalculation" or "overcrowding" is preferable to "the danger which comes from monopoly and tight controls of a market by a small group."

Nathanson said that three years ago Edwin Wheeler, general manager of the Detroit News, told him that one of Wheeler's "main jobs is to keep weekly publishers like myself from getting too big."

"At first I thought he might have been joking," Nathanson said, "but after more detailed discussion I became convinced that he was dead serious and, obviously, quite honest."

Chalk, whose statement was read by Jack Limpert, editor of the Washington Examiner, urged that "outdated restrictions placed on new newspapers by organizations such as the Audit Bureau of Circulation and the wire services . . . be outlawed."

"To sell advertising," Chalk said, "we need proof of circulation . . . an audit . . . by Audit Bureau of Circulation." But ABC requires that 70 percent of a paper's circulation be paid, he said, and the Examiner gives away about 135,000 of its weekly 200,000 circulation on Chalk's Washington buses.

Chalk said that Associated Press and United Press International also told him he would have to satisfy paid-circulation requirements before he could buy their daily news wires.

AP, Chalk said, was vague about the requirement, but UPI said "we would have to guarantee 85 percent paid circulation."

Limpert read the subcommittee a June 13, 1967, letter from Wayne Sargent, UPI sales manager, quoting a $2,054-a-week charge for UPI seven mornings a week, in which Sargent said:

"We have some substantial clients in town. We believe in free enterprise and will do everything we can to make your operation successful. But we cannot fall into the trap of fostering competition at the expense of existing clients."

UPI also demanded a two-year contract with the second year paid in advance, Chalk said, saying the down payment was required "because you're a new publication." Limpert, who once was a UPI salesman, called the advance payment "blackmail to protect existing clients."

Chalk also said that the only supplemental wire ser ice he could get was Agence France Presse, with "most of the copy in French," because of exclusive contracts held with the other services by other Washington papers and a magazine.

"If we abide by the rules laid down by ABC, UPI and AP, I don't think it will be economically feasible for us to start a daily newspaper," Chalk said. "We are thus at the mercy of our competitors, who set the rules of the game."

The hearings will resume March 18, when Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, and Bertram A. Powers, president of the New York Typographical Union, along with management representatives, will testify about the closing of the World Journal Tribune.

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New Executive Officers

Steinke To Succeed Everett

St. Louis, Mo.—International Representative Robert A. Steinke was named this week to succeed Rollin Everett as executive secretary of the St. Louis Guild.

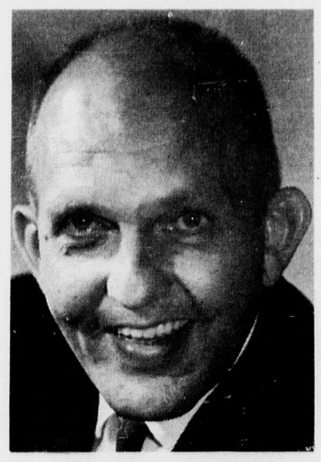
Steinke will take over the post this summer when Everett retires after 17 years in the position. Steinke's appointment was announced by the local executive committee and ratified by the membership March 4.

Steinke was second vice president of the St. Louis Guild when he joined the ANG field staff last August. He was formerly business agent for the St. Louis Newspaper Carriers Union and served as a Guild shop steward and stewards' chairman after becoming a circulation supervisor for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch 11 years ago.

Steinke was a member of the St. Louis negotiating committee that bargained one of the Guild's first over-$200 contracts.

Since joining the ANG staff Steinke has helped negotiate major wage gains in Erie, Pueblo and Sioux City. He is currently assigned to the Guild's three-month-old strike at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

Everett, who announced his impending retirement last summer, is a former president and executive secretary of the Cincinnati Guild. He is presently a member of a special ANG interim policy committee on organizing and bargaining.



ROBERT A. STEINKE

Trepanier Picked In Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Jean-Marc Trepanier, former chairman of the Canadian Wire Service Guild's Ottawa Unit, has been named as the local's first permanent full-time officer.

Trepanier was appointed business agent last month following membership approval of a 50-percent dues increase to finance the paid position.

He will be responsible for servicing ten Canadian Broadcasting Corp. units spread across the country from Halifax to Vancouver as well as four United Press International units.

Trepanier, a reporter, producer-director and assignment editor for CBC in Montreal and Ottawa before his appointment, has served as a shop steward and as a member of the local's national council as well as unit chairman and secretary. He was a delegate to ANG's 1967 Convention here.

Last year he served as a part-time business agent during job-reclassification negotiations with CBC.

Before joining CBC in 1960 he was a reporter and feature writer for the Ottawa French-language paper Le Droit, where he was shop steward, secretary and treasurer for an affiliate of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU). He also served as regional secretary of the CNTU union in Ottawa and Hull.

Trepanier will operate out of the local's new headquarters in Ottawa, to which it moved from Toronto in January to be near the seat of government in its battle with the CNTU over that group's effort to split its CBC unit.

JEAN-MARC TREPANIER

Guild Requests Labor Agency To Probe CBC

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Wire Service Guild, charging the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. with frustrating the grievance process, last week asked federal Labour Minister John R. Nicholson to conduct an inquiry into CBC's industrial-relations policies.

Acting on a decision by the Guild's national council, the local's top officers requested a government probe under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. CBC is a government corporation.

The council voted to press for an inquiry after mounting friction with CBC climaxed when the Guild's national grievance committee walked out of a Feb. 23 grievance session.

During the past year, Guild President C. E. Del Delmage and Secretary George Frajkor told Nicholson, there have been spontaneous work stoppages by Guild members in Halifax and in Moncton, N.B., while similar stoppages in Ottawa and Toronto have been averted only by "strenuous last-minute actions by Guild officers."

The Guild, they said, "has come to the conclusion that the grievance process in the CBC serves practically no purpose and that there is evidence of an increasingly doctrinaire, self-justifying and futile attitude on the part of the corporation."

"We feel," they said, "that the CBC has come to treat the grievance process not as a procedure to resolve problems but simply as a set of rules in a game in which points are awarded for brilliance in disposing of paper, not of problems."

"Our members across Canada tell us that in recent months they detect an increasingly hard-line attitude by CBC," they said, promising to supply testimony and documentation in support of the Guild's charges.

The national council endorsed the grievance committee's walkout and voted to ask for the inquiry at a two-day meeting here Feb. 24 and 25. ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., participated in the session.

Pressmen In Pact

The Pressmen's Union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters last week announced a no-raiding and mutual-assistance pact, the third of its kind the Pressmen have negotiated in little more than a year.

Vancouver Wins Vote At TV Guide

Vancouver, B.C. — Editorial employes of the Western Canada edition of TV Guide voted six to three for representation by the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild in a British Columbia Labour Relations Board election Feb. 26.

The vote was ordered by the labor board at the request of management, which voiced doubt as to the Guild's majority despite the submission of signed cards by virtually all members of the bargaining unit.

Three days before the election management issued a statement to employes questioning their need for a union in view of the company's "progressive" policies.

Labor Board Weighs Peterborough Unit

Peterborough, Ont.—The Ontario Labour Relations Board is weighing the inclusion of district editor and summer students in a Peterborough Examiner unit for which the Toronto Guild is seeking certification.

The Guild sought their inclusion and the company their exclusion at a hearing Feb. 28. Decision on their status and on Guild certification is expected within a month.

Both the Pressmen's and Typographical union are currently in bargaining at the Examiner. A 19-percent offer in a two-year contract was on the table with the printers when Thomson Newspapers bought the Examiner last month, but it has since been withdrawn and the dispute moved to conciliation.

Ricca Resigns Post

New York City—Rocco J. Ricca resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Wire Service Guild last month following his promotion to United Press International purchasing manager. A special election will be held March 18 through 28 to replace him.

No Handicap

$242 Top Won At Racing Paper

New York City—A $48.35 increase will raise the top minimum for reporters and advertising salesmen at the Morning Telegraph, New York racing paper, to $242.70 over three years. The Guild also won a fifth week's vacation.

The key top minimum, exceeded in Guild contracts only by a $250 top at the New York Times, will take effect March 31, 1969. At that time the reporter starting minimum will go to $166.35, second only to those at the Times and New York Daily News.

Other increases, ranging from $16.15 to $41.50, follow the pattern of eight percent the first year and six percent compounded the second and third negotiated in contracts at the Times and News.

The settlement, like those at the Times and News, also includes cost-of-living increases in the second and third years equivalent to any increase over four percent in living costs.

The top minimum for reporters and ad salesmen will go up $21.65 retroactive to last March 31, $12.95 next March 31 and $13.75 at the end of March 1969. Deskmen and handicappers will be increased the same amounts to the same top minimum.

The starting minimums for ad salesmen, handicappers and deskmen will be increased to $191.35.

The top minimum for roadmen and librarian are increased a total of $32.95, to $187.10; that for telephone operators and stenographers $24.90, to $141.55; that for typists and file clerks $23, to $130.65, and that for copy boys $16.15, to $92.05.

Reclassifications will increase the top minimum for blotter clerks $38.70, to $172.85, and that for head blotter clerk $44.70, to $187.10.

The night differential has been increased from flat rates of $1.50 on the night shift and $2 on the lobster shift to 5½ percent and 7½ percent respectively of the applicable top minimum.

A fifth week's vacation will go to employes with 25 years' service. In addition, the service requirement for a fourth week is reduced from 10 years to eight and that for a third week from five years to four.

The Guild also won improved health-insurance coverage, including 120 days of hospitalization and a major-medical plan. And the requirements for payment of severance on termination are reduced from age 62 or 25 years' service to 50 and 20. Funeral leave of up to three days is added.

Employes called back to work will be paid at overtime rates for both time worked and that spent traveling to and from assignments.

$211 Top Won At Jewish Agency

New York City—The top minimum for newsmen at the Jewish Telegraphic Agency will go up $37.25, to $211.65, under a three-year contract negotiated by the New York Guild.

The contract provides for general increases broadly similar to those negotiated in the local's major newspaper contracts—seven percent the first year, six the second and seven the third.

The newsman top goes up $12.20 retroactive to July 1, $11.20 next July 1 and $13.85 in July 1969. The top for office boys goes up $4.57, $4.19, and $5.18, to $79.19.

The agency will pay Medicare premiums for retired employes 65 and over during the year in which they draw severance pay, which is payable on retirement in 52 weekly installments.

Rochester Guild, Craft Unions Form Gannett-Plant Council

Rochester, N.Y.—The Rochester Guild has joined with five other unions at Gannett's Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle to form an interunion council.

Guild President Bruce Lambert, Jr., has been elected secretary; Thomas Mellon, president of the Stereotypers, is the president. Other unions whose presidents are on the council are the Typographical, Lithographers and Photoengravers, Pressmen and ITU Mailers.

The plant council was formed after locals from Rochester, Syracuse and Utica organized the Upper New York State Council of Newspaper Unions in January. The Rochester locals have been discussing co-operation for negotiations next fall, when the Guild's contract and those of other unions expire.

Several unions have opened their meetings to members of the others since the council was established.

Gannett Check Mates

Utica, N.Y.—The Utica Guild, whose members were denied year-end profit-sharing bonuses because of last summer's 100-day strike at Gannett's Press and Observer-Dispatch, last month received a bonus check from the president of another Gannett local in Rochester.

Bruce Lambert, Jr., sent Utica his own bonus of $145.52, noting that "the company has carefully reminded us that Utica is not getting the bonus this year."

"The company does not claim that there were no profits to share in Utica," Lambert wrote. "In fact, since a summer strike does not greatly hurt a newspaper and since the strike-insurance benefits were substantial, certainly there was profit.

"A strike is hard on a union; I'm sure you can make good use of my check. It isn't much, especially compared with executive bonuses. In 1966 Gannett paid 60 employes a total bonus of $381,015, or an average bonus of $6,350.25.

"Some newspapermen try to catch up with their bills and debts by crossing their fingers for a $5 merit raise or a bigger bonus. But there is a surer way to get a fair wage: through a strong Newspaper Guild."

On The Air

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, center, is questioned on the Failing Newspaper Bill by Kenneth Crawford, right, contributing editor for Newsweek magazine, and William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, on the AFL-CIO's Labor News Conference.

Farson Warns 'Failing Paper' Bill Threatens Readers, Advertisers

Both readers and advertisers will suffer if Congress exempts newspaper mergers and semimergers from the antitrust laws, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson warned in a radio broadcast last week.

Farson, in an interview on the AFL-CIO's Labor Press Conference over the Mutual Network, said experience has shown that "as soon as papers become monopolies rates go up and news content goes down."

Farson was questioned on the Failing Newspaper Bill by Kenneth Crawford, contributing editor for Newsweek magazine and a former ANG president, and William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, as the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee resumed hearings on the measure Feb. 27.

The majority of newspaper mergers are consummated "not because the papers weren't making money but to make more money," Farson declared.

"You get two newspapers," he said, "combine them; you make a contract with the Associated Press, the United Press and the feature organizations, like King Features, and you cover a market. Nobody else is allowed in that market.

"It is practically impossible for anybody else to start a newspaper that can compete fairly with the going press."

"A paper is poorer under a monopoly than when it has competition," Farson stated. "There is a tendency not to cover stories—to wait for the wire services. Nobody is going to beat you.

"If you are afraid that another paper might take over and run a story, then, I think, you are more interested in doing a better news job."

Queried on arrangements in which two publishers maintain "separate editorial voices" while merging their other departments, Farson said that in practice the independence is illusory.

"I don't think newspapers are run by people who are interested in the editorial content," he said. "I think that by and large, with very few exceptions, they are run by businessmen, and they are interested in the cash register. . . .

"Where one company sells the advertising, does the billing, does everything except the editorial content, I think that the man who runs the cash register runs the operation."

Farson said the claim that newspapers are "marginal operations" that are not making profits is a "fallacy" that "the general public and some people in the industry have swallowed."

"I think it is one of the greatest brain-washing jobs that has ever been done," he declared.

Farson cited a statement by the president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association that the nation's dailies "are in a state of unprecedented economic vigor and the economic well-being of the newspaper business has never been better."

In those few cases where newspapers are in financial difficulty he said, their problem could be met by adopting the Guild's proposal for legislation requiring that a failing newspaper be offered at its fair market value to an outside purchaser before it could be merged with a competitor.

"You are protecting the public and the business community by assuring the opportunity that a competing firm can run a newspaper," he declared, "and if both the newspapers can make money, I think the community is going to be a lot better off."

Carrier's Price Suit Lost By Newhouse

The U.S. Supreme Court this week found Newhouse's St. Louis Globe-Democrat guilty of violating the antitrust laws by forcing independent carriers to sell the paper at a fixed price.

Reversing a lower-court decision, the justices affirmed that price-fixing is an antitrust violation whether it involves maximum or minimum prices.

While the ruling avoided an opinion on the legality of newspapers' granting exclusive territories to distributors, it cast doubt on the practice by stating that newspapers are not entitled to assume that it is valid.

The decision is expected to have widespread repercussions on the distribution practices of many metropolitan dailies that use independent distributors rather than their own employes to deliver their papers to subscribers.

It is believed they will either have to let the distributors charge whatever price they wish or deliver with their own employes.

The ruling came on a $340,000 damage suit brought by Lester J. Albrecht, a Globe-Democrat carrier, after the paper terminated his contract in 1966 for charging customers more than its "suggested" price.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association had entered a "friend-of-the-court" brief contending that any attempt to interfere with newspaper circulation arrangements would abridge freedom of the press.

But the court, in a seven-to-two decision, declared that "schemes to fix maximum prices, by substituting the perhaps erroneous judgment of a seller for the forces of the competitive market, may severely intrude upon the ability of buyers to compete and survive in that market."

Justice Byron R. White, in writing the decision, said that maximum prices may be fixed too low for a dealer to survive and may channel goods through a few large retailers, excluding others.

The Globe-Democrat solicited hundreds of Albrecht's customers for another carrier and finally terminated his contract when he refused to reduce his selling price from $1.70 a month, 10 cents more than its maximum price.

The Supreme Court remanded the case to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, which had originally upheld a decision in favor of the Globe-Democrat. It did not stipulate whether Albrecht should be awarded damages or a new trial held.

Ohio Paper Pays In Antitrust Suit

Cleveland, Ohio — The Mansfield News-Journal has agreed to pay Mansfield radio station WMAN $100,000 to end a 16-year-old antitrust suit.

The suit, in which the News-Journal was accused of trying to force the radio station out of business by boycotting advertisers who dealt with the station, was settled in U.S. District Court here.

The settlement paralleled a $96,000 award won last year in a similar suit against the Lorain Journal by radio station WEOL. Trial of the Mansfield suit, filed in 1952, had been delayed pending the outcome of the Lorain action.

Guild Joins Brief

Union-Splitting Bill Held Dishonest

Ottawa, Ont.—A government-sponsored bill that would allow the fragmentation of national bargaining units was labeled "dishonest" in a brief submitted by the Canadian Wire Service Guild and three other Canadian broadcasting and communications unions to Parliament's Committee on Labour and Employment last week.

"It does not say what it means," declared the 19-page document presented Feb. 26 by the Guild, the Association of Radio and Television Employes of Canada (ARTEC), the National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians (NABET) and the Communications Workers of America.

They said the controversial bill is designed to placate the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions, (CNTU), ". . . a small but noisy minority of the trade-union movement in Canada," which is seeking to fragment national bargaining units.

The bill says the labor board "may" fragment national bargaining units, the brief noted. But, it emphasized, the board has always had this power and, where circumstances dictated, has exercised it.

"If the board has always had this power, why is it necessary to restate it?" the unions asked. "The only possible answer is that the board is now being directed or encouraged to fragment national bargaining units in situations where it has hitherto not done so."

Enactment of the bill, the submission warned, would:

► Regionalize present nationwide bargaining in national enterprises, striking a further blow at national unity.

► Nullify strenuous efforts over the years by government, labor and management to promote industrywide bargaining and reach nationwide wage parity.

► Envenom labor-management relations and embitter interunion rivalries.

► Cause worker frustration and unrest and lead to strife and violence.

► Engulf the Labour Department's administrative machinery in a flood of applications, hearings and appeals.

► Gravely prejudice employes' rights to effective representation by causing endless delays in certification proceedings.

► Expose the Canada Labour Relations Board to dangerous political pressures.

The bill is based on a "false premise that cultural and linguistic claims" should take precedence over "the economic factors that justify" the maintenance of national bargaining units, said the brief, adding:

"It will implant separatism in the labor movement at a time when the government should be seeking ways to promote harmony and co-operation among workers across Canada."

Adrien Gagnier, NABET's acting director for Region 6, and John Ward, acting executive vice president of ARTEC, headed the union delegation. Wire Service Guild Secretary George Frajkor, bilingual member of the Guild's Montreal Unit, shared the spotlight with them and ARTEC's President M. Yvon Cherrier in fielding questions raised by members of the committee.

The CNTU has submitted a brief urging adoption of the legislation. A CNTU spokesman said that "those who stir up the specter or anarchy, of chaos and of numerous crises which would follow adoption of this bill are reciting stories to frighten people."

CNTU Union Tries Again

Ottawa, Ont. — The Confederation of National Trade Unions' broadcasting affiliate made a new bid last week to split off Montreal and Quebec members of the Canadian Wire Service Guild's unit at the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

The Quebec-based Union of Television and Cinema Employes asked the Canadian Labour Relations Board Feb. 29 to certify it as bargaining agent for 85 Guild-covered employes in the two cities. The Guild's CBC contract expires May 31.

The labor board dismissed the CNTU union's previous petition last summer, declaring that "segregation" of Quebec employes in a separate bargaining unit would not serve the best interests of employes or the public.

Times-Mirror Appeals San Bernardino Ruling

News Dimout

Trial of the Justice Department's antitrust suit against the Times-Mirror Co. went "virtually unreported" in the Los Angeles Times and other Southern California papers, according to the Columbia Journalism Review.

Robert A. Rutland, chairman of the journalism department at the University of California at Los Angeles, reported that the Times itself ran only four stories on the trial, two of them short and all inside the paper.

Times readers were nevertheless better off than those of Hearst's rival Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. That paper "carried not a line during the trial," Rutland noted.

The Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co. last week asked the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse a District Court order requiring it to divest itself of two San Bernardino newspapers.

The Times-Mirror claimed that Judge Warren J. Ferguson's ruling that its acquisition of the San Bernardino Sun and Province was anticompetitive was erroneous.

Judge Ferguson, in handing down the ruling last October, ordered the Times-Mirror to submit a divestiture plan within 60 days. But that action has been stayed by the appeal.

Judge Ferguson held that acquisition of the two papers for 15 million dollars in 1964 "has raised a barrier to entry of newspapers in the San Bernardino County market that is almost impossible to overcome."

Lord Thomson's Success Formula

Low Salaries + One-Paper Towns = Millions

Newspaper magnate Roy Thomson has confessed that low salaries are a key element in his success formula.

The admission was contained in a New York Times interview with Henry Raymont, in which Thomson explained his rise from a door-to-door salesman of radio parts to owner of the world's largest newspaper empire.

"There is no reason why newspapers can't be run with the same type of efficiency as any other business," Thomson told Raymont, who added:

"This practical approach to publishing, he recalled, has been his 'golden rule' since he bought his first newspaper, the Timmins Press in Northern Ontario, in 1935 for $200 and a handful of promissory notes.

"At that time, he said, his formula to make money in newspaper publishing was to keep salaries low, budget every expenditure from paper clips up and to concentrate on afternoon newspapers in one-paper towns.

"With this economic approach, he added 40 papers to his Canadian group in 20 years."

Today Thomson owns almost 300 publications, including 52 in the United States and the London Times, where his success formula is somewhat different.

"In London we're in the big league," he told Raymont. "We are generous because we want the best. That's why we are on the top of the heap there. If we want top men, we have to pay for them."

But at the Oshawa Times in Ontario, the only Thomson paper with which the Guild has a contract, the original Thomson formula is still very much at work.

An afternoon paper in a one-paper town, its top reporter minimum of $115 (after six years' experience) is the lowest in all of the Guild's 132 newspaper contracts covering editorial employes. And it took a bitter 15-day strike two years ago to get it that high.

Now the Thomson formula evidently is about to be extended to papers in the Brush-Moore chain, Thomson's new 75-million-dollar acquisition. St. Clair McCabe, executive vice president of Thomson Newspapers, has told Brush-Moore editors that "only their budgets would be supervised by the Thomson organization," Raymont reported.

The Brush-Moore purchase, he said, "poses the question whether Thomson will follow in the United States the pattern he set in Britain of shifting from provincial papers to the metropolitan press," which led to acquisition of the London Times.

"Not for the time being," Thomson replied. "The American newspapers are terribly overpriced right now. But we're always ready to look at a good offer."

Thomson, in opening a new plant at the Orillia (Ont.) Packet & Times last month, noted that there are 1,700 daily papers in the United States and said he saw no reason why he shouldn't own 100 of them.

Raymont quoted the owner of another chain as suggesting that Thomson "will continue to go in for smaller papers without competition, where he can be assured a profitable operation. (Small papers, Thomson once said, are like "cashboxes".)

Thomson, who denied he was avoiding competitive situations, told Raymont he had a standing offer for the Houston Chronicle, Texas's largest paper, if the Jesse Jones Endowment Fund decided to sell the 273,000-circulation afternoon paper.

"While thus far all of the Thomson papers in America are in cities with populations under 125,000," Raymont noted, "some publishers believe he may now begin buying up some of the lucrative suburban papers that encircle the major cities. This is a strategy, they said, that he is currently developing in England."

"It's true that I wouldn't want to buy a newspaper in the heart of New York," Thomson said. "But there is no reason why we might not be interested in a series of suburban papers that could be brought into the city."

Thomson's widely diversified empire is worth close to 500 million dollars, Raymont said. In addition to its newspapers, magazines and the London Times News Service, it embraces 12 television stations, 11 radio stations, seven book-publishing houses, five educational-aid manufacturers, four travel companies and a charter airline.

In addition, Thomson owns trucking companies and automobile factories in Canada and a firm that prints telephone directories in England. In Ethiopia he operates a television station for Emperor Haile Selassie.

"Like S. I. Newhouse," comments Raymont, "Lord Thomson has made an enviable reputation for buying failing papers and quickly turning them into profitable ventures by modernizing equipment, reducing the labor force and uneconomic expenditures and shoring up advertising revenue."

"I am completely dedicated to success," Thomson declared. "And the proof of success is making money."

Elmer Brown Dies; Officers Wire Regret

ANG's three top officers last week sent a message of condolence to the International Typographical Union on the death of Elmer Brown, ITU president for the last decade.

Brown died Feb. 27 in the Union Printers Home Hospital in Colorado Springs at the age of 66. Ill for the past several months, he had announced his impending retirement late last year.

First Vice President John J. Pilch, who has been nominated by the ITU's Progressive Party to succeed him, will be acting president until an election referendum in May.

ANG's condolences were conveyed in a telegram signed by President James B. Woods, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

"Elmer Brown's relationship with the Guild went back to our very beginnings as a union more than 30 years ago in New York, where, as a local officer of your union, he knew our union's founder and first president, Heywood Broun," they recalled.

"As members of a sister union in the newspaper industry," they added, "we in the Guild are perhaps more aware than most of the many and lasting contributions he made to the International Typographical Union in his long years as a local and international officer."

Brown, who headed the New York Typographical Union before taking international office, recalled at ANG's 1960 Convention that he had met with editorial employes interested in organizing before the Guild's formation, maintaining frequent contact with Broun.

He served as the ITU's second vice president for three terms, later becoming an international representative and then assistant to the president. He was elected to the presidency in 1958.

Chicago Busing Pickets Burn Pucinski In Effigy

Chicago, Ill.—Rep. Roman C. Pucinski was burned in effigy Feb. 28 as the Chicago Board of Education killed a school-busing plan against which he had led the opposition.

But five days later, after intensive protests by busing proponents, the school board reversed itself and voted eight to one to put the plan into effect. White parents in the affected area immediately began a school boycott.

Pucinski, a former Chicago Sun-Times reporter whose stand against busing Negro children to unused classrooms in schools in a white neighborhood was labeled "racist" in a statement by 100 Chicago Guild members, was not on hand as the proposal was defeated by a five-to-five vote on the school board.

But 150 pickets demonstrating outside the meeting set fire to his effigy and threw it into the Chicago River a short distance from the Sun-Times plant.

Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., executive director of the Chicago Guild, led pickets supporting the controversial busing plan, aimed at relieving congestion in two schools in the predominantly Negro Austin area. McCarthy is president of the Organizations for a Better Austin, which spearheaded the campaign for approval of the plan.

Toledo Negro Guildsman Named To Editor's Post

Toledo, Ohio — William A. Brower, whose on-the-job picture provided the cover for ANG's first "Careers for Negroes on Newspapers" pamphlet, has been promoted to news editor of the Toledo Blade in what is believed to be the highest position held by a Negro on any general-circulation daily in the United States.

Brower

Brower, a member of the Toledo Guild, has been a reporter and rewriteman on the Blade for 21 years and served as a delegate to ANG's 1962 Convention.

Although a survey of 300 Associated Press papers last year showed 147 Negroes in editorial jobs, Brower is believed to be the first to become an editor. The highest position held by a Negro in the survey was an assistant editorship.

Brower is the author of a book, "15 Million Americans," a report on the status of Negroes in American society.

Hire Negroes, Riot Unit Asks

To help improve communications between the races, the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders recommended last week that news media "recruit more Negroes" and promote those qualified to "positions of significant responsibility."

Recruitment should begin in high school and continue through college, with aid for training provided where necessary, the commission said in the advance summary of its report.

The commission cited improved communications across racial lines as one of three objectives for national action "to meet the fundamental needs of a democratic and civilized society—domestic peace and social justice."

. . . N.Y. Times

(Continued from Page 1)

be developed in co-operation with the committee.

The Times came under criticism at a hearing held by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in January because only seven percent of its white-collar employes were Negroes or Puerto Ricans, including only three Negro reporters on a staff of 200.

Moyler will explore the types of programs other industries have established to attract minority-group employes, with particular emphasis on recruiting and training dropouts.

Moyler has been active in the Times's recruitment program among Negro college students in the South.

First Encounter

Wire Service Guildsmen and other UPI employes who have been contributing to the Patti Corte Fund for the past seven years meet the object of their benevolence for the first time. Miss Corte, now 21, was crippled in an automobile accident that took the life of both her father, Guildsman Charles Corte of Washington UPI, and her mother. Chatting with her on her first visit to UPI headquarters in New York, where she was given a television set, are two Guild members, Larry DeSantis, right, and William Smith, second from right; Michael Fortonasce, center, a telegrapher; Marie Majeski, a confidential secretary, and Harold Blumenfeld, executive picture editor.

San Francisco Pact Raises Key Top To $240

(Continued from Page 1)
total pension contributions to $11.50 a week and health-and-welfare contributions to $6.70.

The contracts of all newspaper unions were renegotiated to provide a common expiration date, although only the ITU Mailers were on strike.

Mediator Sam Kagel, who was instrumental in helping achieve the settlement, credited Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, with being "one of its major architects."

Kagel also gave credit for the settlement to International Representatives Charles Dale of ANG, George Duncan of the International Typographical Union and Jack Goldberger of the Teamsters, who with Goldblatt represented the 15 unions in the final stages of bargaining.

Mayor Joseph Alioto, who appointed Kagel as mediator, voiced hope that the settlement would provide "a pattern for other newspapers throughout the country."

And, at their ratification meeting, Guild members adopted a resolution declaring that the way for Hearst "to end its war" with the Los Angeles unions and prevent its possible spread elsewhere "has now been clearly shown by the San Francisco newspaper unions and employers."

The Mailers retained key manning and union-security provisions that had been a target of publisher demands, with several disputed issues in connection with the opening of a new plant subject to resolution during the life of the contract.

Picket lines came down shortly after the ratifications were announced, and employes began returning to work the next day. The unions sent left-over food at joint headquarters to striking farm workers in Delano.

The Guild's contract will raise the reporter top by $13.83, to $213.83, as of March 1. Its old contract was not to have expired until Sept. 26.

The top will go up $12.33 in March 1969 and $14.59 in March 1970. An additional $1 will go to pensions and 50 cents to health and welfare in the second year, and an additional $1 will go to each in the third.

The top for outside classified salesmen will go up $11.46, $9.96 and $11.75, to $198.92; that for classified telephone sales persons will go up $9.02, $7.52 and $8.83, to $155.87; that for clerk-stenographers and telephone operators $7.48, $5.98 and $6.98, to $128.69, and that for clerk-typists $6.58, $5.08 and $5.90, to $112.81.

The salaries of classified telephone personnel employed by the Chronicle before its 1965 merger with the Examiner will be increased an additional $8.25 for a total of $35.44 to match average raises awarded to former Examiner personnel under an arbitration decision freezing premerger commissions into their salaries.

A formula in the old contract under which a successively larger number of key employes reached the top minimum over the contract term will disappear after Sept. 26. A vestige will remain until then in the form of a proviso putting at least 75 percent of experienced key employes at the new $213.83 top as of March 25, with 100 percent reaching that figure Sept. 26.

The settlement will give an additional increase up to $6 retroactive to Sept. 25 to 24 employes to whom management refused to pay full general increases last fall in an action the company had insisted was not arbitrable.

The Guild and the papers' joint printing company will retain a joint consultant to prepare job descriptions for business-office positions, with Kagel to select a consultant if the two parties fail to agree. The study is expected to result in a number of upgradings, through arbitration, if necessary.

The Guild also won an increase in the swingmen's differential from $7.50 to $10 per week and increases in the mileage allowance from 10 cents to 11 and in the weekly car allowance from $20 to $21. The publishers agreed to pay up to 15 days' salary to employes called to jury duty.

A new arbitration procedure will allow the Guild to obtain quicker and less costly arbitration decisions, enabling it to go to immediate arbitration and obtain a decision in two days.

The publishers, while declining to withdraw an unfair-labor-practice charge filed against the Guild in connection with a Jan. 5 picket line set up at the San Francisco papers by Hearst strikers from Los Angeles, agreed not to file any damage suit against the local regardless of the outcome.

The Guild reported total contributions of $19,860.96 to its strike fund, including the following most recent donations:

Seattle-Tacoma Guild	$ 500.00
New York Guild	1,000.00
Oakland Tribune Unit	602.50
Stockton Guild	200.00
Hawaii Guild	100.00
Philadelphia Guild	200.00
St. Louis Guild	400.00
Chicago Guild	100.00
San Diego Guild	180.00
Denver Guild	50.00
San Jose Guild	87.50
Columbus Guild	50.00
San Francisco Wire Service	95.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	100.00
Boston Guild	90.00
Washington-Baltimore Guild	50.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Hudson County Guild	50.00
Kingston Guild	25.00
San Mateo Unit	36.00
Pittsburgh Guild	50.00
Terre Haute Guild	25.00
Vancouver-New Westminister Guild	91.25
Wire Service Guild	50.00

Seattle-Tacoma, in addition to contributing a total of $1,500 to the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, sent $500 to the San Francisco Conference of Newspaper Unions.

Permanent Strike

There'll be no return to work for Clinton Mosher, veteran San Francisco Examiner reporter, who entered retirement while on the picket line. Giving Mosher a boost at picket-line retirement party are syndicated columnist Arthur Hoppe, right, of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Examiner reporter Edward Montgomery.

Council Warns Hearst Of Chainwide Action

San Francisco, Calif. — If Hearst, having settled in San Francisco, now refuses to undertake "effective negotiations" to resolve the Los Angeles strike, labor will have no choice but "a direct confrontation with the entire Hearst chain," the Conference of San Francisco Newspaper Unions has warned.

"We pledge our full support of any such confrontation," the conference said in a statement of policy adopted unanimously Feb. 24. The conference includes all unions having contracts with the San Francisco newspapers.

"The Hearst Corp. now has before it the clear alternative of assured industrial peace in the approach designed by labor and now concluded in the San Francisco negotiations," it stated.

"We realize that an agreement in Los Angeles may not necessarily repeat, in detail, the agreements in San Francisco," it said, "but the basic pattern of negotiation offers the same promise of long-term peace."

Concurring in a statement issued by international officers of unions involved in the San Francisco and Los Angeles strikes (GR. Feb. 23), the conference said it subscribes "without reservation to any and all future actions made necessary by continuing efforts of the Hearst organization to rid itself of effective trade unionism."

The conference said the San Francisco newspaper union would do "more than their share to see that any confrontation with the Hearst newspaper chain will end only when the Hearst Corp. recognizes the right and obligation of unions to protect the vital interests of their members."

N.Y. Post Pact Nailed Down On 2nd Strike Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)
ratification, voted a new 5 a.m. strike deadline for three days later.

The disagreements were resolved 20 minutes before the deadline in an almost identical rerun of the original sequence of events, with ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson again flying in for the crisis session.

The settlement provides for general increases ranging from $15.50 to $41.20 on the pattern of 21-percent raises negotiated at other New York papers. It also provides cost-of-living increases in the second and third years to compensate for any increase of more than four percent in living costs each year.

Reporters and ad salesmen below the top experience level will receive increases ranging as high as $61.20 as a result of a reduction in the top-minimum experience requirement from six years to four.

The Guild won a number of major fringe gains in addition to the fifth week's vacation, including the extension of Guild-shop coverage to irregular part-time employes. The extension will add 50 members to the unit.

Coverage for hazardous-assignment insurance was extended to war zones and the maximum payments increased from $7,500 for those earning under $10,000 a year and $25,000 for those over $10,000, to $10,000 and $40,000, respectively.

The settlement provides for a pension study during the life of the contract and a joint reclassification study to start within 90 days after signing. Any disputes under the latter will go to arbitration.

Previous freezes of night differentials, insurance payments and employes covered by maximum job-security protection are eliminated.

Starting next March the night differential, formerly 14.5 percent of the applicable 1956 salary, will be changed to 7.5 percent of the prevailing top minimum in each job category, with the previous payments as a floor. Fixed health- and life-insurance payments are changed to a percentage of payroll retroactive to last March.

The number of employes covered by a ban on economic dismissals unless the paper is in danger of going out of business, which had eroded over the years, is increased from 58 to the original 400, with that level guaranteed by the entrance of additional employes on the basis of seniority.

The top minimum for outside classified salesmen is moved a long step toward parity with other key minimums by a $22.40 increase retroactive to last March 31, $19.05 as of Feb. 9, $11.15 on March 31 and $11.80 next March.

The dispute over retroactivity for the reclassification of classified salesmen and roadmen was resolved by making the initial upgrading step retroactive and the second effective as of Feb. 9. The top for roadmen goes up $30.50, 90 cents, $11.15 and $11.80.

Both the roadmen's top and the starting minimum for reporters and display salesmen are second only to those negotiated recently at the New York Times.

The key top and starting minimums both go up $15.45 the first year, $12.50 the second and $13.25 the third. The second-year increase, effective March 31, will bring the top to $221.05.

The top minimum for stenographers and telephone operators is increased $8.70, $7.05 and $7.50, to $132.25; that for inside classified solicitors is raised $10.20, $8.25 and $8.75, to $154.55, and that for copy boys $5.80, $4.70 and $5, to $88.10.

The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 10 years to eight and the age requirement for severance on resignation regardless of service was reduced from 62 to 50.

A $25-a-week car allowance for photographers is extended to 52 weeks a year, including vacation time, and bereavement leave is extended to in-laws.

A new clause will provide a compensating day for employes called to jury duty on their day off. And employes working in a higher classification will receive a minimum of a full day's pay for that classification.

Work performed under Guild jurisdiction in the Post's present plant will be performed under its jurisdiction at the paper's supplementary plant in the old Journal-American building. A dispute over that question resulted in a stop-work meeting and a subsequent unfair-labor-practice charge by the Post last year.

The settlement was negotiated under the leadership of Local Representative Robert Keane.

City Council Calls For Mediator In L.A. Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
proper subjects for collective bargaining."

They called for negotiations "in a setting conducive to settlement."

In the interim between the clergymen's statement and the City Council action:

► The Guild returned to the bargaining table for the first time in 34 days, but ANG International Representative Robert J. Rupert reported no progress, with management continuing to refuse to discuss improvement of its pre-strike offer and repeating its demand for super-seniority for strikebreakers.

► Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, and P. L. Siemiller, president of the striking Machinists, joined the Herald-Examiner picket lines, pledging the support of their unions' 2.5 million members.

► The striking and locked-out unions asked the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to dissolve a temporary injunction issued Feb. 7 barring secondary action against any Hearst paper.

► The unions continued their campaign to persuade advertisers to withdraw their ads from the Herald-Examiner, including their boycott of four movie studios advertising in the struck paper.

► The Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council offered a $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the "person or persons responsible" for the fatal Feb. 13 shooting of a strikebreaker. Hearst offered a $10,000 reward.

The clergymen, expressing their "profound concern" over the strike-lockout and declaring that they were not addressing themselves to the "merits of the specific economic questions per se," said that Hearst's use of strikebreakers and its demanding super-seniority for them "challenges the workers' very right to collective bargaining."

Stating that "the worker's very right to his job, his right to a sense of security in the absence of personal wrongdoing as an employe, is denied" when strikebreakers are employed, the clergymen warned that, as a result, "tranquility and stability in the community could be destroyed," poisoning "the atmosphere of orderly labor-management relations in Los Angeles generally."

The 10 clergymen urged settlement of the strike at the bargaining table "within traditional guidelines . . . such as the economic soundness of the business, the wages paid by similar enterprises in the community and elsewhere, requirements and problems facing the workers, the need for sharing the benefits of technological and productivity gains among management and workers."

While emphasizing that "violence must not be condoned," the religious leaders said they "are keenly aware that polarization of attitudes and the heightening of emotions on the part of all parties sometimes accompany a labor-management dispute" and that "in such an emotional climate transgressions of law may occur."

Support From Auto

United Automobile Workers' President Walter P. Reuther, right, and Vice President Leonard Woodcock, left, join the Los Angeles picket line. Reuther, in a picket-line speech, urged Hearst to withdraw its strikebreakers and bargain in good faith.

Reuther, who was accompanied by UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock during his stint on the picket line, called Hearst's use of strikebreakers "morally indefensible" and, along with Siemiller, endorsed the unions' boycott of all Hearst publications and those who advertise in them.

In their appeal of the secondary-action injunction the unions are arguing that there is a common labor policy throughout the Hearst chain and that secondary-action prohibitions therefore are not applicable. The unions also are holding that they were denied due process at a federal District Court hearing when the judge would not allow them to cross-examine or take depositions from management witnesses.

The newspaper unions' handbillers have been passing out boycott leaflets daily at gates of the 20th Century Fox, Disney, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Columbia studios and at theaters showing the studios' films.

Twentieth Century Fox, which had withheld its advertising from the Herald-Examiner, resumed buying space in the struck paper after William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor-in-chief of Hearst Newspapers, was named to the film company's board of directors.

In announcing the unions' $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the strikebreaker's killer, strike co-ordinator William R. Robertson condemned "malicious accusations" made by Hearst in an editorial in the Herald-Examiner headed "And Now, Murder."

The editorial was accompanied by a list of what the paper described as acts of violence against the company and its strikebreakers, which characterized demonstrations in support of the strikers as "riots."

The editorial appeared Feb. 24, the day after the death of one of two strikebreakers from Northern California who had been shot by an unknown assailant in a motel lobby 10 days earlier.

"No one is more anxious than we to get to the bottom" of the shootings, said Robertson, who earlier had called the editorial an attempt "not only to convict" the unions "without trial or due process but also to convict without evidence."

The Associated Press has reported that Los Angeles police said "they have no evidence the shooting was connected with the strike."

Robertson said the editorial constituted "a blank check for violence offered by a publisher to his army of imported strikebreakers," and a clergyman termed it "an open invitation to anarchy."

The day after the editorial appeared, the unions reported, a Typographical Union roster sheet, left inside the plant when the printers were locked out, was dropped from a window to pickets outside. Across it was printed in heavy, one-inch type: "It's Your Turn."

The unions also said Los Angeles police were checking a report that the shooting may have been the outgrowth of a fight in which the less seriously wounded strikebreaker was involved while strikebreaking in Tucson.

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Guild reported receipt of an additional $5,572.50 in contributions to its strike fund, bringing total contributions since the strike began to $27,233.88. Included in the latest contributions were the following:

Boston Guild	$ 330.00
Chicago Guild	100.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Columbus Guild	50.00
Denver Guild	50.00
Hawaii Guild	150.00
Hazleton Guild	25.00
Hudson County Guild	50.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	100.00

Sustained Funds Urged For L.A.

Sacramento, Calif. — Sacramento Guild President Robert Creelman last month called on all Guild locals to pledge regular contributions to the Los Angeles Guild "for an extended period" following a unanimous Sacramento membership vote to contribute $200 a month for the next six months. Several other locals have taken similar action.

Calling "Hearst's campaign to destroy unionism" a "serious threat to every Guild local," Creelman said that "only by showing a solid national front can the Guild win this fight." "We cannot afford another Portland," he declared.

New York Guild	1,000.00
Philadelphia Guild	200.00
Pittsburgh Guild	75.00
North Jersey Guild	50.00
Portland Guild	50.00
Sacramento Guild	100.00
St. Louis Guild	500.00
San Diego Guild	330.00
San Jose Guild	187.50
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	1,000.00
Sheboygan Guild	25.00
Sioux City Guild	100.00
Stockton Guild	200.00
Terre Haute Guild	50.00
Washington-Baltimore Guild	250.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50.00
Wire Service Guild	250.00

The Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council reported that its benefit fund has received additional contributions of $4,537, bringing its total receipts to $20,737 since late January.

Bill Hazlett, city editor of the Long Beach Independent, gave the Joint Fund $35 in newspaper awards received from the Pacific Coast Press Club. Hazlett is a former chairman of the Guild's Long Beach Unit.

Middle Atlantic Council Gives $500 Extra To L.A. Strikers

Atlantic City, N. J.—A resolution of support and an extra contribution of $500 was sent by the Middle Atlantic District Council to striking Guildsmen at Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner last weekend.

The council acted after hearing a report on the strike by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson. The $500 donation is in addition to a regular monthly contribution of $100 that has been paid since the start of the strike.

The council also adopted a resolution of support for the Philadelphia Guild's Atlantic City Press Unit in its efforts to negotiate an initial contract.

Robert Golden of Lehigh Valley was elected to his eighth term as president. An eighth term was also voted to Sidney Benjamin of Scranton, council secretary.

Others elected were Jean-Rae Turner of North Jersey as vice president and Edward J. Schrode of Wilkes-Barre as treasurer.

Black Eye

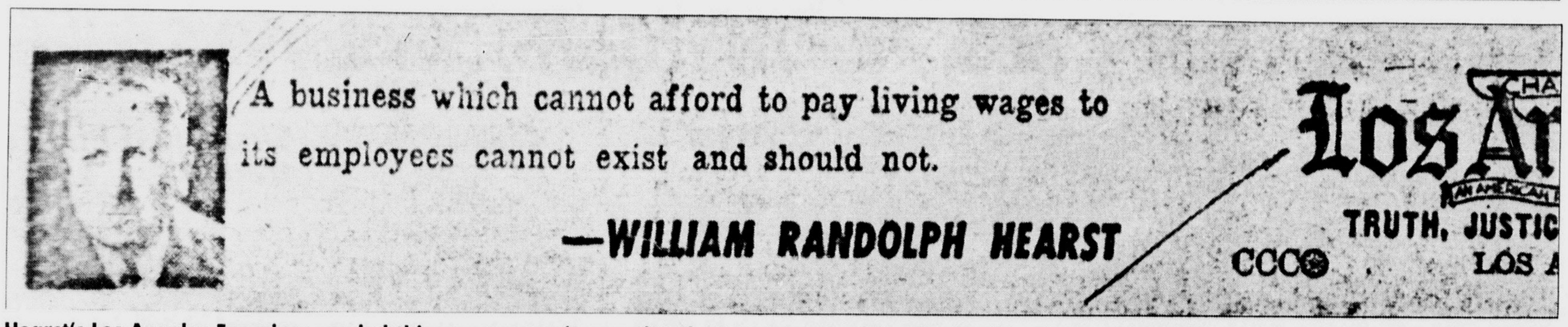
New York City—There's a new Hearst magazine to boycott.

"Eye," aimed at the teen-age market, was launched with a full-page ad in the New York Times last week in the midst of Hearst's battle with its employes' unions in Los Angeles.

It joins a boycott list that already included Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazaar, House Beautiful, Popular Mechanics, Town and Country, Motor, Motor Boating and Sports Afield.

Second Front In Saigon

The campaign against Hearst is extended to Saigon as bumper stickers proclaiming boycott of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner appear in the South Vietnamese capital. Sympathetic Vietnamese unionists pasted the stickers on pedicabs, pushcarts and vegetable carts.



Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner carried this message on its masthead 16 years ago when The Chief's advice apparently meant more than it does today.

Editorial

What It's All About

The column by Sigmund Arywitz, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, from which the following is excerpted appeared in the Los Angeles Citizen, the federation's official publication, in response to a telephone call from a union member. It constitutes an editorial on the stake of Guild members as well as union members everywhere in the outcome of the Herald-Examiner strike.

The caller said he had "no argument with my employer and no dispute with Hearst. Why should I bother to do anything for the Herald-Examiner strikers? Let them take care of their own affairs."

This call was so distressing because here was a person talking as a union member, expressing loyalty to his own union yet denying every tenet of trade unionism.

How does he think he gained the wage scale, benefits and conditions which he so very obviously enjoys? Why is it that he has no trouble with his own employer? Could he have done it by himself? If other people were not concerned for him and fought for him, where would he be? If he were not part of a group with enough organized strength to deal with his employer on a collective basis, would he have now been in a position to say, "I have no problems on my job"?

And although his union had the power to benefit him, would it have been strong enough to stand alone without support from an even more powerful labor movement?

Just as workers enjoy the collective strength of their own union, individual unions must have the collective strength of an organized labor movement. It doesn't matter which union it is or how many members it has.

Employers are organized. When they decide to fight a union, they band together, pool their strength and exercise every bit of combined power they can muster in the fight. And where the employer has the financial resources and political power of the Hearst empire, he gets real advantage from his organization. He is ready to take on any union or combination of unions. He can be matched in strength only by the entire labor movement of the community working together.

It should be obvious that if the Hearst Corp. can break this strike it will be a signal to every employer who hates unions that professional strikebreakers are the answer to his dreams. If the well-organized newspaper unions can be beaten, the handwriting is there on the wall for every other union. In the face of a challenge to our right to exist, we have no choice but to get together and fight back. . . .

If our brothers and sisters are in jeopardy, must we not help them? If we don't see this as a matter of principle, can't we see it as a matter of survival? What would happen to them would happen to us, and they won't be around to help if we let them fall.

It's all so clear. It's what the labor movement is all about. Yet, so many people don't see it at all. Their vision is clouded by . . . we know not what.

We can each go our own way, seeing our own problems, feeling our own hurts, caring for nobody else, and sooner or later we find we are walled in by ourselves because we have abandoned everybody who can give us any help.

Yes, this is what it's all about. After all the slogans have been shouted and every cliche mouthed, if you are not ready to be with those who need you when they need you, who will be for you when you are all alone?

Which brings to mind the story about the reluctant jurors.

"Gentlemen of the jury," the judge asked the jurors as they returned from their deliberations, "have you reached a verdict?"

"Yes, Your Honor," the jurors replied. "We've decided not to get involved."

Howard, Ex-Member Of IEB, Appointed Assistant To Wirtz

Former ANG International Vice President Jack Howard was appointed executive assistant to Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz last week in a new step up the Labor Department ladder.

Howard, former labor editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, had been deputy administrator of the department's Manpower Administration since last July.

Before that he served as head of the department's Bureau of Work Programs and of the Neighborhood Youth Corps. He joined the department in 1963 as special assistant to the Under Secretary of Labor.

Howard was ANG's West Coast vice president from 1957 to 1960.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Nixon Captures Opening Trick, But Rocky May Hold Trump

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

FORMER Vice President Richard Nixon must be credited with an enormous success in driving Governor George Romney of Michigan out of the Republican primaries and luring his only truly formidable adversary, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, into an almost characterless "ready and willing" stance, half in and three quarters out of the combat. (The arithmetic of that equation, however unorthodox, is approximately accurate.)

The only excuse for a long-range estimate of what seem to be the political probabilities is to state them accurately. The probabilities carry, as of this moment, a Nixon label.

The former Vice President, we have been assured repeatedly by reporters of his New Hampshire campaign, has matured. He is not remembered by many of this new generation of voters as a brutal partisan, a gutter fighter. He seems warm, outgoing and constructive, the observers say, apparently testing this new facade against their memories of the past.

Nixon speaks ill of no other Republican. He merely says that Lyndon B. Johnson must be replaced, and he ties this argument heavily to the issue of Vietnam.

"I can get us out of Vietnam," he says. It seems an almost flawless posture for a candidate, both for the August Republican convention and the November election.

Except for one thing. It is expressed by a ranking GOP congressional hierarch in these terms:

"Nixon's nomination would reunite the Democrats as nothing else possibly could."

The nomination of Rockefeller, on the other hand, would keep the intellectual and academic communities and the independents, split in two about the President, this judgment runs.

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ROCKEFELLER would give the Republicans a wholly respectable nominee able to tap the moral and financial resources available to a candidate and party offering an acceptable alternative to 35 years of Democratic rule (write off Eisenhower's eight years for obvious reasons).

He would give the GOP a nominee with a proved sensitivity to urban problems, to Negro wrongs, to U.S. responsibility in world affairs. Thus runs the argument for Rockefeller. At bottom it says, "Nelson can win against LBJ, and Nixon can't."

And beneath the bottom it says GOP congressional leaders are desperately sick of their minority status. It might be said, this reporter thinks, that they yearn to find the assurance that their party is once again considered worthy of running the country.

We could wipe out the doubt about Nixon if it were uttered by one of the GOP's famed Eastern Establishment, certified, card-carrying liberals. The doubts reported here come from the Republican Midwestern heartlands, with full Congressional credentials.

The GOP Midwestern heartland is precisely the area in which Nixon almost recouped his failing fortunes in 1960 against John F. Kennedy. The former Vice President fled from the hostile Atlantic Seaboard states and in three weeks in the Midwest fell barely short of winning high, low, jack and game.

Barry Goldwater says ominously that Rockefeller as nominee can't do anything for the Republican Party in Arizona. Well, Arizona has five electoral votes.

He can't do anything for the GOP against George Wallace in the South, obviously. Perhaps he can't do anything for the Republicans in the Mountain states generally.

But the issue Republican Convention delegates must face in Miami Beach in August is whether Rockefeller can "do anything for them" in the dozen populous states that have the big cities, the white suburbs, the inner-core ghettos and the Electoral College votes.

Or to put it another way: "Do they want a possible winner?"

You can find some surprising votes in Congress for Nelson Rockefeller.

Reagan Gets Protest

Sacramento, Calif.—The California Federation of Labor and several county federations have lodged strong protests against a decision by Gov. Ronald Reagan's administration to award a $110,304 printing contract to the strikebreaker-operated Kingsport Press plant in Tennessee.

South's Israelite Makes Exodus

Charlotte, N.C.—Harry Golden is closing down his Carolina Israelite, merging the 26-year-old bimonthly with the Nation magazine, he announced last month.

Golden, who will write a column for the Nation, cited health and financial reasons, reporting that he had lost $65,000 in the last six years publishing the unique tabloid that embodied his personal journalism and appeals on behalf of Negro rights.

Golden's son, Harry Golden, Jr., currently with the Chicago Daily News, is a former president of the Detroit Guild.

The Guild Reporter

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